



ЄВІ PhD LADDER: КРОК ЗА КРОКОМ ДО 200 БАЛІВ

навчальний посібник

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МІНІСТЕРСТВО ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ УКРАЇНИ
ДНІПРОВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ВНУТРІШНІХ СПРАВ
КАФЕДРА МОВНОЇ ПІДГОТОВКИ

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РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

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Навчальний посібник «PhD Ladder: крок за кроком до 200 балів» розроблений для комплексної та інтенсивної підготовки до Єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з англійської мови. Його концепція базується на ідеї поступового сходження до найвищого результату, що є критично важливим для успішного вступу до аспірантури та подальшої наукової діяльності.

Основу видання складають оригінальні тексти з провідних науково-популярних та академічних джерел, що за тематикою та складністю відповідають реальним тестам PhD-рівня. Посібник пропонує розгалужену систему лексико-граматичних вправ, розроблених для відпрацювання навичок словотвору, вживання фразових дієслів та складних граматичних конструкцій. Кожен розділ завершується тренувальними тестами у форматі ЄВІ, що дозволяє вступнику адаптуватися до логіки іспиту та навчитися працювати в умовах обмеженого часу. Для забезпечення ефективної самоперевірки та моніторингу прогресу в заключній частині посібника надано ключі до всіх завдань із необхідними філологічними коментарями.

Метою видання є не просто механічне запам'ятовування правил, а глибока систематизація мовних знань, розвиток навичок критичного аналізу академічних текстів та формування дієвих стратегій для досягнення максимального результату – 200 балів.

Посібник рекомендований і для аудиторної роботи під керівництвом викладача, і для поглибленої самостійної підготовки аспіранта (ад'юнкта). Видання є результатом науково-методичного доробку авторського колективу кафедри мовної підготовки Дніпровського державного університету внутрішніх справ.

Ваш шлях до наукового ступеня починається з цієї сходинки. Рушаймо до вершини разом!

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ВСТУП

Вступ до аспірантури та здобуття наукового ступеня доктора філософії (PhD) – це не просто черговий етап навчання, а крок у світ великої науки, де критичне мислення та міжнародна комунікація стають основними інструментами дослідника. У сучасних реаліях шлях до наукового Олімпу розпочинається з серйозного випробування – Єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ). Для майбутнього науковця англійська мова перестася бути просто предметом вивчення; вона перетворюється на мову глобального академічного дискурсу.

Навчальний посібник «ЄВІ PhD ladder: крок за кроком до 200 балів» розроблений авторським колективом кафедри мовної підготовки Дніпровського державного університету внутрішніх справ спеціально для тих, хто ставить перед собою найвищу мету. Кожен розділ посібника – це окрема сходинка, яка веде вас від базового розуміння структур до вільного володіння академічною мовою на рівні C1.

Чому цей посібник необхідний саме вам?

Ми відійшли від побутових тем на користь матеріалів з урбаністики, психології, деколоніальних студій та сучасного права – саме того контенту, який зустрічається в тестах для аспірантів.

У посібнику не просто надано вправи, а «декодовано» логіку укладачів тестів. Ми вчимо бачити «пастки» в тестах та вибирати правильну лексичну одиницю з-поміж декількох синонімів.

Методика «крок за кроком» дозволяє систематизувати складні граматичні явища, що часто стають каменем спотикання навіть для підготовлених вступників.

Цей посібник стане вашим надійним провідником. Пам'ятайте: наукова кар'єра – це марафон, і впевнений старт на іспиті забезпечить вам перевагу на всій дистанції.

Ступайте на першу сходинку – і почнемо рух до ваших 200 балів!

ПРОГРАМА ЄДИНОГО ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ З ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ для вступу на навчання для здобуття ступеня доктора філософії на основі здобутого ступеня вищої освіти (освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня магістра)

Програма єдиного вступного іспиту з іноземних мов (далі – Програма) створена з урахуванням Загальноєвропейських рекомендацій з мовної освіти (рівень B1–B2). Зміст завдань для здійснення контролю якості сформованості іншомовної комунікативної компетентності уніфіковано за видами і формами завдань. У Програмі враховано особливості англійської, іспанської, німецької та французької мов.

Об'єктами оцінки є мовленнєва компетентність у читанні, а також мовні лексичні та граматичні компетентності. Зміст тестових завдань ґрунтується на автентичних зразках літературного мовлення, прийнятого в країнах, мову яких вивчають, відповідно до сфер спілкування і тематики текстів, визначених Програмою.

УЧАСНИКИ ЄДИНОГО ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ

У єдиному вступному іспиті з іноземної мови беруть участь особи, які бажають вступити на навчання для здобуття ступеня магістра на основі здобутого ступеня вищої освіти (освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня спеціаліста) (далі – кандидати).

МЕТА ЄДИНОГО ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ

Єдиний вступний іспит з іноземної мови проводиться з метою визначити результати навчання кандидатів іноземної мови за шкалою 100–200 балів на основі кількості балів, набраних ними за виконання завдань предметного тесту з іноземної мови.

ЗАГАЛЬНА ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА СКЛАДОВИХ ТЕСТУ

Частина I. ЧИТАННЯ.

Мета – виявити рівень сформованості вмінь кандидатів самостійно читати і розуміти автентичні тексти за визначений проміжок часу.

Завдання для визначення рівня сформованості іншомовної компетентності в читанні зорієнтовані на різні стратегії: розуміння основної інформації (ознайомлювальне читання), повної інформації (вивчальне читання) та пошук окремих фактів (вибіркове читання).

Для створення тестових завдань використовують автентичні тексти з друкованих періодичних видань, інтернет-видань, інформаційно-довідкових і рекламних буклетів, художньої літератури.

Тексти для ознайомлювального читання можуть містити до 5 % незнайомих слів, а для вивчального та вибіркового читання – до 3 %, про значення яких можна здогадатися з контексту за словотворчими елементами та за співзвучністю з рідною мовою (слова-інтернаціоналізми).

Загальний обсяг текстів становить до 2500 слів.

У предметних тестах оцінюють уміння кандидатів розуміти прочитаний текст, виокремлювати ключову інформацію, узагальнювати зміст прочитаного, робити висновки на основі прочитаного.

Кандидат уміє:

- читати текст і визначати мету, ідею висловлення;
- читати (з повним розумінням) тексти, побудовані на знайомому мовному матеріалі;
- читати та виокремлювати необхідні деталі з текстів різних типів і жанрів;
- диференціювати основні факти та другорядну інформацію;
- розрізняти фактичну інформацію та враження;
- розуміти погляди авторів текстів;
- працювати з різножанровими текстами;
- переглядати текст або серію текстів із метою пошуку необхідної інформації для виконання певного завдання;
- визначати структуру тексту й розпізнавати логічні зв'язки між його частинами;
- встановлювати значення незнайомих слів на основі здогадки, схожості з рідною мовою, пояснень у коментарі.

Частина II. ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ.

Мета – виявити рівень сформованості мовленнєвих і мовних граматичних і лексичних компетентностей кандидатів.

Кандидат уміє:

- аналізувати й зіставляти інформацію;
- правильно вживати лексичні одиниці та граматичні структури;
- встановлювати логічні зв'язки між частинами тексту.

Лексичний мінімум вступника складає 2500 одиниць відповідно до сфер спілкування і тематики текстів, визначених цією Програмою.

СФЕРИ СПІЛКУВАННЯ І ТЕМАТИКА ТЕКСТІВ ДЛЯ ЧИТАННЯ ТА ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ

І. Особистісна сфера

- Повсякденне життя і його проблеми.
- Сім'я. Родинні стосунки.
- Характер людини.
- Помешкання.
- Режим дня.
- Здоровий спосіб життя.
- Дружба, любов.
- Стосунки з однолітками, у колективі.
- Світ захоплень.
- Дозвілля, відпочинок.
- Особистісні пріоритети.
- Плани на майбутнє, вибір професії.

ІІ. Публічна сфера

- Погода. Природа. Навколишнє середовище.
- Життя в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Подорожі, екскурсії.
- Культура й мистецтво в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Спорт в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Література в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Засоби масової інформації.
- Молодь і сучасний світ.
- Людина і довкілля.
- Одяг.
- Покупки.
- Харчування.
- Науково-технічний прогрес, видатні діячі науки.
- Україна у світовій спільноті.
- Свята, пам'ятні дати, події в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Традиції та звичаї в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Видатні діячі історії та культури України та країни, мову якої вивчають.
- Визначні об'єкти історичної та культурної спадщини України та країни, мову якої вивчають.
- Музеї, виставки.
- Живопис, музика.
- Кіно, телебачення, театр.
- Обов'язки та права людини.
- Міжнародні організації, міжнародний рух.

III. Освітня сфера

- Освіта, навчання, виховання.
- Студентське життя.
- Система освіти в Україні та в країні, мову якої вивчають.
- Робота і професія.
- Іноземні мови в житті людини.

ГРАМАТИЧНИЙ ІНВЕНТАР

Іменник.

- Граматичні категорії (однина та множина, присвійний відмінок).
- Іменникові словосполучення.
- Лексичні класи іменників (власні та загальні назви: конкретні, абстрактні іменники, речовини, збірні поняття).

Артикль.

- Означений і неозначений.
- Нульовий артикль.

Прикметник.

- Розряди прикметників.
- Ступені порівняння прикметників.

Числівник.

- Кількісні, порядкові та дробові числівники.

Займенник.

- Розряди займенників.

Дієслово.

- Правильні та неправильні дієслова.
- Спосіб дієслова.
- Видо-часові форми.
- Модальні дієслова.
- Дієслівні форми (інфінітив, герундій, дієприкметник).
- Конструкції з дієслівними формами (складний додаток, складний підмет, складний присудок).

Прислівник.

- Розряди прислівників.
- Ступені порівняння прислівників.

Прийменник.

- Типи прийменників.

Сполучник.

- Види сполучників.

Речення.

- Прості речення.
- Складні речення.
- Безособові речення.
- Умовні речення (0, I, II, III типів).

Пряма й непряма мова.

Словотвір.

TOPIC 1

EVERYDAY LIFE AND ITS PROBLEMS. FAMILY. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Kinetic of Kinship

Modern sociological research suggests that the traditional nuclear model is being superseded by fluid kinships. Unlike the rigid structures of the past, these networks are maintained through intentional emotional labor rather than mere biological proximity. As individuals navigate a globalized job market, the family unit has become decentralized, with digital presence compensating for physical absence. This paradigm shift necessitates a redefinition of domestic stability, moving away from co-residence toward a model of consistent psychological availability and mutual socio-economic support.

(Adapted from: BBC Science)

2. The Burden of the Unspoken

Psychologists are increasingly documenting the phenomenon of generational trauma transmission within the domestic sphere. This occurs when unresolved conflicts or systemic stressors from ancestors manifest in the behavioral patterns of younger descendants. Families often struggle to identify the root of recurring dysfunctions, which are frequently masked as personality traits. Addressing these deep-seated issues requires a multidisciplinary approach, blending narrative therapy with an understanding of epigenetics, ultimately aiming to break the cycle of inherited emotional responses that dictate daily interactions.

(Adapted from: Psychology Today)

3. Economic Resilience and the Extended Household

The resurgence of multi-generational living is not merely a cultural regression but a sophisticated response to escalating urban living costs. By consolidating resources, families are able to mitigate the risks associated with volatile housing markets and precarious employment. This arrangement, while potentially creating interpersonal friction, fosters an environment of reciprocal care, where the elderly provide childcare in exchange for financial

security. Such a symbiotic domestic structure is becoming a cornerstone of resilience in late-capitalist economies.

(Adapted from: The Economist)

4. The Paradox of Digital Connectivity

While digital platforms theoretically bridge the gap between estranged relatives, they often exacerbate the illusion of intimacy. Constant surveillance of family members' lives via social media can lead to a diminishment of authentic dialogue. The always-on nature of modern life creates a paradox where individuals are more informed about their relatives' activities but less connected to their internal emotional states. This technological mediation of relationships requires a conscious effort to prioritize unplugged time to preserve the nuances of face-to-face bonding.

(Adapted from: National Geographic)

5. Redefining the Domestic «Third Space»

The modern dwelling is undergoing a functional metamorphosis, evolving from a private sanctuary into a multi-purpose hub for education, professional labor, and social interaction. This blurring of boundaries imposes unique stressors on family dynamics, as the home must now accommodate competing agendas. The challenge for contemporary households lies in negotiating these shared spaces to prevent role contamination, where professional anxieties bleed into parental responsibilities, potentially eroding the quality of domestic life and personal wellbeing.

(Adapted from: CNN Style)

6. The Architecture of Chosen Families

In the wake of shifting social norms, the concept of chosen family has gained significant academic traction. For many individuals, particularly those marginalized by traditional structures, friendship networks fulfill the roles historically reserved for biological kin. These non-traditional units are built on the foundation of shared values and radical inclusivity. The legal and social recognition of these bonds remains a subject of intense debate, yet their role in providing a safety net and a sense of identity is undeniable in the contemporary social landscape.

(Adapted from: The Guardian)

Which text...?

- A. discusses the financial advantages of returning to traditional living arrangements
- B. analyzes how professional activities can negatively impact family roles within the home
- C. mentions the role of genetics in understanding recurring family behavioral patterns
- D. argues that intentional emotional support is replacing physical presence as the definition of family
- E. highlights the legal benefits provided to non-traditional and chosen family units
- F. warns that social media might create a superficial sense of closeness among relatives
- G. explores how friendships can serve as a vital alternative to biological kinship
- H. explains the impact of global migration on the decline of family values

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Rise of the «Sandwich Generation» and the Care Crisis

In contemporary sociology, the term «Sandwich Generation» refers to a cohort of middle-aged adults who find themselves caught between the competing demands of caring for their aging parents and supporting their own children. This demographic shift is largely driven by increased life expectancy and the trend of delayed childbearing. Consequently, individuals in their 40s and 50s are providing extensive emotional and financial labor at both ends of the generational spectrum.

Research from the Pew Research Center indicates that this «double burden» frequently leads to chronic stress and physical exhaustion. The financial strain is equally significant, as these individuals often subsidize their adult children’s education while simultaneously funding private home care or medical treatments for their elders. The situation is further exacerbated by the lack of state-funded social safety nets in many Western economies, which places the entirety of the caregiving responsibility on the private domestic sphere.

Experts argue that this phenomenon is reshaping the «social contract» within the family. While traditional structures relied on a linear transfer of care – parents caring for children, who then care for elderly parents – the current model is a complex, simultaneous triangulation of resources. To mitigate the risk of parental burnout, psychologists recommend «respite care» and a more equitable distribution of domestic chores between partners. Without systemic policy changes, the «sandwich» effect could lead to long-term economic instability for this pivotal segment of the population.

7. What is the primary cause of the «Sandwich Generation» phenomenon?
 - A. The decline of the nuclear family model.
 - B. Longer lifespans combined with people having children later in life.
 - C. A sudden decrease in the global birth rate.
 - D. The rising cost of professional childcare in urban areas.

8. According to the text, what is a major consequence of the «double burden»?
 - A. A decrease in the quality of education for children.
 - B. A shift from private to state-funded care systems.
 - C. Persistent psychological and physical fatigue.
 - D. Improved financial management within the household.

9. Why is the financial strain on middle-aged adults described as «significant»?
 - A. Because they have to pay for both their children’s and their parents’ needs.

- B. Because they are forced to retire earlier than planned.
 - C. Because they are no longer receiving support from the government.
 - D. Because adult children refuse to find employment.
10. How has the «social contract» within the family changed?
- A. It has moved from a simultaneous to a linear model.
 - B. It now relies entirely on state intervention rather than family support.
 - C. It has transformed from a simple sequence into a multi-directional flow of care.
 - D. It has become less emotional and more focused on legal obligations.
11. What is suggested as a solution to prevent «parental burnout»?
- A. Encouraging adult children to move out earlier.
 - B. Temporary relief through professional care and shared household duties.
 - C. Increasing the retirement age for elderly parents.
 - D. Moving all family members into a single multi-generational home.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Sociology of Modern Parenting

Modern parenting has undergone a significant (12) _____ in recent decades, shifting from a relaxed approach to what sociologists call intensive parenting. This model (13) _____ immense pressure on parents to constantly monitor their children’s cognitive and emotional development. (14) _____ by the fear of their children falling behind in an increasingly competitive world, parents invest (15) _____ amounts of time and money in extracurricular activities. This trend often (16) _____ the boundaries between support and over-parenting, leading to what is popularly known as «helicopter parenting.»

However, this constant supervision can have (17) _____ effects on a child’s autonomy. Experts suggest that «managed childhoods» may (18) _____ a child’s ability to develop independent problem-solving skills. To (19) _____ this, some psychologists advocate for «free-range» parenting, which allows children to explore their environment with minimal adult (20) _____. Ultimately, finding a balance between guidance and independence is (21) _____ for fostering a resilient next generation.

12	A	movement	B	transformation	C	replacement	D	variety
13	A	places	B	sets	C	gives	D	makes
14	A	Driven	B	Led	C	Caught	D	Drawn
15	A	thick	B	heavy	C	substantial	D	crowded
16	A	blurs	B	hides	C	mixes	D	wipes
17	A	adverse	B	diverse	C	reverse	D	perverse
18	A	block	B	hinder	C	prevent	D	stop
19	A	counteract	B	contradict	C	contrast	D	counter
20	A	interference	B	intervention	C	intention	D	invention
21	A	crucial	B	critical	C	central	D	cardinal

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Paradox of Modern Connectivity

For the last decade, social media (22) _____ the primary medium for family communication across borders. However, sociologists argue that if digital platforms (23) _____ our real-life interactions so drastically, we would feel more connected, not less. Current studies show that many teenagers wish their parents (24) _____ less time on their smartphones during dinner. This digital distraction often prevents authentic bonding from (25) _____. Furthermore, it is essential that every family member (26) _____ boundaries regarding technology use to preserve the quality of domestic life.

22	A	was	B	is being	C	has been	D	had been
23	A	didn't improve	B	hadn't improved	C	haven't improved	D	wouldn't improve
24	A	spend	B	spent	C	had spent	D	would spend
25	A	occur	B	to occur	C	occurring	D	occurred
26	A	sets	B	set	C	will set	D	would set

A Shift in Domestic Responsibility

Last year, while my brother (27) _____ for his doctoral exams, he realized how much domestic labor our parents usually performed. He (28) _____ so used to having everything prepared for him that he struggled to manage basic household chores. By the time he finished his first month of independent living, he (29) _____ to appreciate the complexity of home management. He admitted that if he (30) _____ more attention to these tasks earlier, his transition to adulthood would have been much smoother.

27	A prepared	B has prepared	C was preparing	D had been preparing
28	A is	B has been	C was	D had been
29	A learned	B has learned	C had learned	D was learning
30	A paid	B has paid	C had paid	D would pay

LEXICAL REVIEW 1

EVERYDAY LIFE AND ITS PROBLEMS. FAMILY. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Kinship	a) a person's brother or sister
2. Sibling	b) fair and impartial
3. Respite	c) a short period of rest or relief from something difficult
4. Subsidize	d) to help pay for the costs of something
5. Nurture	e) a person related to someone who lived a long time ago
6. Longevity	f) no longer close or affectionate to someone
7. Equitable	g) long life; the length of time that something or someone lasts
8. Descendant	h) to care for and encourage the growth or development of someone
9. Estranged	i) blood relationship; a feeling of being close to others
10. Household	j) a house and its occupants regarded as a unit

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Raising children in the city is difficult, but my parents helped to _____ me up in a supportive environment.	a) grow b) bring c) lift d) rise
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2. After years of arguments, the couple decided to _____ and lead separate lives.	a) split up b) break out c) cut off d) fall away
3. In many cultures, the _____ family includes not only parents and children but also grandparents and cousins.	a) expanded b) extensive c) extended d) external
4. It is often said that children _____ after their parents in both appearance and personality.	a) look b) take c) follow d) copy
5. The «sandwich generation» is often _____ for time as they balance work and caregiving.	a) strapped b) tight c) crushed d) pushed
6. A child's emotional _____ depends heavily on the stability of their home life.	a) growth b) nourishment c) development d) formation
7. Many young adults today struggle to _____ a balance between their professional and private lives.	a) make b) strike c) do d) reach
8. Family _____ like Sunday dinners help maintain a sense of belonging and tradition.	a) rituals b) habits c) methods d) manners
9. Sibling _____ is quite common, especially when children feel they are competing for attention.	a) contest b) match c) rivalry d) opposition
10. It is crucial to _____ healthy boundaries when living in a multi-generational household.	a) find b) establish c) discover d) locate

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The shift toward «intensive parenting» often leads to a significant _____ of boundaries between work and home. (BLUR)
2. Sociologists argue that the _____ of the nuclear family is a consequence of global economic shifts. (DECENTRALIZE)
3. Addressing _____ trauma requires a multidisciplinary approach involving narrative therapy. (GENERATE)
4. The «sandwich generation» provides _____ financial and emotional labor at both ends of the age spectrum. (EXTEND)
5. Digital mediation can often lead to a _____ of authentic emotional dialogue within the household. (DIMINISH)
6. Modern family structures are increasingly defined by _____ rather than traditional biological proximity. (FLUID)
7. Domestic _____ is often a direct result of external economic pressures and job insecurity. (STABLE)
8. Psychologists recommend «respite care» to prevent parental _____ in multi-generational homes. (BURN)
9. The _____ of childcare tasks remains a contentious issue in many contemporary marriages. (DISTRIBUTE)
10. Sibling _____ is frequently exacerbated by perceived parental favoritism or lack of attention. (RIVAL)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. bring up	a) to represent or be similar to an older relative in habits or appearance
2. take after	b) to start a stable life, often by getting married or buying a house
3. settle down	c) to have a friendly and harmonious relationship with someone
4. get along	d) to care for a child until they are an adult
5. fall out	e) to stop being friendly with someone because of a disagreement
6. look up to	f) to care for or be responsible for someone's safety or well-being
7. look after	g) to respect and admire someone as a role model
8. split up	h) to gradually become an adult
9. grow up	i) to end a marriage or a long-term romantic relationship
10. drift apart	j) to slowly lose a close relationship with someone over time

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring up, take after, settle down, get along, fall out, look up to, look after, split up, grow up, drift apart.*

1. Sociologists have observed that many siblings tend to _____ once they move to different cities and pursue separate career paths.
2. It can be challenging for parents to _____ children in an environment that is increasingly dominated by digital distractions.
3. Although he is now an adult, he still continues to _____ his grandfather, who was a prominent academic in the 1960s.
4. After decades of marriage, the couple unexpectedly decided to _____, citing irreconcilable differences in their lifestyle goals.
5. In many traditional households, the oldest daughter is often expected to _____ her younger siblings while her parents are at work.
6. It is fascinating to see how much the young girl _____ her mother, inheriting both her artistic talent and her temperament.
7. Despite having very different political views, the family members managed to _____ remarkably well during the holiday dinner.
8. Many young professionals find it difficult to _____ and start a family until they have achieved total financial independence.
9. Having spent his early years in a rural village, he found it difficult to adjust to the fast-paced city where he eventually had to _____.
10. Long-standing friends may _____ over a minor misunderstanding if they lack the communication skills to resolve the conflict.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j)

1. to be the spitting image of
2. to be a chip off the old block
3. the black sheep of the family
4. to run in the family
5. to wear the pants in the house
6. flesh and blood
7. to be like two peas in a pod
8. to see eye to eye
9. to get on like a house on fire
10. blood is thicker than water

- a) a family member who is considered a disgrace to the group.
- b) to be very similar in appearance to a relative.
- c) to have a natural ability or trait that is common in the family.
- d) someone who is very similar in character to their father or mother.
- e) to be the person who makes the decisions in a household.
- f) to have a very good and friendly relationship.
- g) a family member (often used to emphasize

biological ties).

h) to be very similar to another person (often siblings or friends).

i) to agree fully with someone.

j) family loyalty is more important than all other relationships.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a family-related idiom.

1. My brother is the _____ image of our great-grandfather, which is quite striking when you see their old portraits side by side.
2. Academic talent seems to _____ in the family, as both of her parents are prominent researchers in the field of philology.
3. Although he chose a very different career path, he is a _____ off the old block in terms of his stubbornness and work ethic.
4. Despite being brothers, they rarely see _____ to eye on political issues, which often leads to heated debates at dinner.
5. In many modern households, it is no longer clear who _____ the pants, as domestic responsibilities are more equitably shared.
6. She has always been considered the _____ sheep of the family because she chose to travel the world instead of attending university.
7. We may have our disagreements, but at the end of the day, _____ is thicker than water and we will always support each other.
8. My sister and I get on like a _____ on fire; we share the same sense of humor and intellectual interests.
9. It's hard to stay angry with him for long; after all, he is my own _____ and blood.
10. The twins are like two _____ in a pod, not just in their physical appearance but also in their synchronized way of speaking.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The study explores how parents (**affect / effect**) the psychological resilience of their children in high-stress environments.
2. It is often difficult for parents to (**bear / bare**) the financial burden of supporting adult children during an economic crisis.
3. The (**incidence / incidents**) of multi-generational households has risen significantly due to the shortage of affordable housing.
4. Many siblings experience a sense of (**rivalry / revelry**) that can last well into their professional adult lives.
5. In modern sociology, the family is viewed as a (**stationary / stationery**) unit that provides emotional stability.
6. The counselor offered (**advice / advise**) on how to navigate the complexities of blended family dynamics.
7. Strong family bonds can have a (**complementary / complimentary**) effect on an individual's professional success.
8. It is vital to (**ensure / insure**) that elderly parents have access to adequate medical care and social support.
9. Domestic (**roles / rolls**) have shifted as more men take an active part in daily childcare and household management.
10. The researchers noted a (**continuous / continual**) pattern of support between generations in the study group.

TOPIC 2

DWELLING



TEST 1

READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Psychology of Vertical Living

As metropolises expand upward, the high-rise syndrome has become a pivotal focus for environmental psychologists. While skyscrapers solve the problem of urban density, they often induce a sense of detachment from the streetscape, which can lead to social alienation. Research indicates that the lack of spontaneous third spaces – areas like porches or front yards – diminishes the frequency of informal neighborly interactions. Architects are now experimenting with vertical forests and communal sky-lobbies to mitigate the psychological claustrophobia associated with glass-and-steel isolation.

(Adapted from: The Architectural Review)

2. The Financialization of the Hearth

The contemporary housing crisis is increasingly driven by real estate financialization, where dwellings are treated primarily as liquid assets rather than essential shelter. This global trend has led to the rise of ghost units – luxury apartments purchased by offshore corporations and left vacant to appreciate in value. Consequently, local populations are pushed to the peripheries, leading to a hollowed-out urban core. The decoupling of housing prices from local wages represents a systemic failure that necessitates radical policy interventions to reclaim the domestic space for inhabitants.

(Adapted from: The Economist)

3. Generative Design and the Smart Shell

The integration of Artificial Intelligence into residential architecture has birthed generative design. Algorithms now analyze environmental data – wind patterns, solar pathing, and acoustic pollution – to optimize the shape and orientation of a building before the first stone is laid. These smart shells are not merely reactive; they are predictive, adjusting thermal mass and ventilation in real-time to minimize carbon footprints. This shift represents the

transition of the dwelling from a static structure to a biomimetic organism that co-evolves with its environment.

(Adapted from: MIT Technology Review)

4. The Philosophy of the «Micro-Unit»

In response to acute shortages, the tiny house movement has evolved into the professionalized micro-unit sector. Philosophically, this reflects a move toward radical minimalism, where individuals intentionally trade square footage for proximity to cultural and economic hubs. The challenge for designers is to avoid the slumification of small spaces. By utilizing modular furniture and high-end finishes, these units aim to provide spatial luxury through efficiency, proving that a dwelling's value is not proportional to its size, but to its functional intelligence.

(Adapted from: Architectural Digest)

5. Adaptive Reuse and Industrial Heritage

The repurposing of obsolete industrial infrastructure – from disused silos to Victorian warehouses – serves as a cornerstone of sustainable urbanism. Adaptive reuse preserves the embodied energy of existing structures, preventing the massive carbon emissions associated with demolition and new construction. Beyond environmental benefits, these dwellings maintain the historical narrative of a neighborhood. However, the tension between preserving industrial grit and meeting modern safety codes often results in high renovation costs that can inadvertently accelerate gentrification.

(Adapted from: The Journal of Urban Affairs)

6. Biophilic Design and the Domestic Refuge

Modern dwellings are increasingly incorporating biophilic design, an architectural approach that seeks to connect occupants more closely to nature. This involves more than just indoor plants; it encompasses the use of natural light, organic materials, and mimetic patterns that reflect local ecosystems. Studies demonstrate that such environments significantly lower cortisol levels and improve cognitive function. As the boundary between the built and the natural world blurs, the home is reimaged as a restorative sanctuary rather than a mere box for survival.

(Adapted from: Scientific American)

Which text...?

- A. discusses how treating houses as investments leads to empty city centers
- B. highlights the use of data and algorithms to create environmentally responsive buildings
- C. mentions the legal challenges of converting commercial buildings into government offices
- D. explains how living at high altitudes can affect social connectivity and mental health
- E. argues that a small home's worth depends on how smartly the space is utilized
- F. explores the environmental advantages of preserving old structures instead of destroying them
- G. describes how incorporating natural elements into home design can reduce stress

H. warns about the dangers of using non-recyclable materials in modern construction

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Architecture of Loneliness: Urban Density vs. Social Connection

Urbanization has led to the creation of megacities, characterized by extreme architectural density. Paradoxically, as people live closer together in high-rise complexes, the prevalence of subjective loneliness has skyrocketed. Architects and sociologists refer to this as the vertical isolation effect. While skyscrapers maximize land use, they lack the porous boundaries of traditional neighborhoods – front porches, shared gardens, and low-rise streets – that facilitate spontaneous human interaction.

In many smart cities, the focus has been on technological efficiency rather than social cohesion. Digital interfaces allow residents to pay rent, order groceries, and manage security without ever speaking to a neighbor. This frictionless living removes the small, everyday social encounters that are vital for mental wellbeing. To combat this, some developers are now adopting biophilic and communal design principles. This includes the integration of communal sky-gardens and shared co-working zones within residential blocks to force – or rather, invite – social friction back into the dwelling.

7. What is the «paradox» mentioned in the first paragraph?
 - A. Cities are getting smaller as the population grows.
 - B. Living in crowded buildings makes people feel more alone.
 - C. Skyscrapers are cheaper to build but more expensive to maintain.
 - D. Technology makes life harder instead of easier.

8. What architectural feature is missing in most modern high-rises?
 - A. Advanced security systems and digital locks.
 - B. Sufficient parking space for residents.
 - C. Open areas that encourage unplanned meetings between neighbors.
 - D. High-speed elevators and vertical transport.

9. How does «smart city» technology affect social interaction?
 - A. It encourages neighbors to communicate via social media.
 - B. It eliminates the need for face-to-face contact during daily tasks.
 - C. It makes people more likely to participate in local government.
 - D. It increases the amount of time people spend in public parks.

10. What is the goal of «biophilic and communal» design?
 A. To reduce the cost of electricity in large buildings.
 B. To replace human staff with automated systems.
 C. To reintegrate nature and social interaction into the living environment.
 D. To make residential blocks look more like industrial warehouses.
11. What does the author mean by «social friction»?
 A. Arguments and conflicts between different social groups.
 B. The physical wearing down of shared building materials.
 C. The healthy, everyday interactions that occur in shared spaces.
 D. The legal tension between landlords and tenants.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
 Confirm your choice.

Task 3

The Future of Sustainable Urbanism

The global housing crisis has (22) _____ a radical rethinking of how we design urban spaces. One of the most promising (13) _____ is adaptive reuse, which involves repurposing old industrial buildings into residential lofts. This approach not only preserves the architectural (14) _____ of a city but also significantly reduces the carbon (15) _____ associated with new construction. By (16) _____ existing structures, developers can save embodied energy that would otherwise be lost during demolition.

Furthermore, modern dwellings are increasingly (17) _____ smart technology to optimize energy consumption. Sensors can (18) _____ heating and lighting based on real-time occupancy, ensuring that no resources are (19) _____. While these innovations (20) _____ an initial financial investment, the long-term savings on utility bills make them (21) _____ viable for the average homeowner.

12	A provoked	B prompted	C promoted	D produced
13	A solutions	B answers	C ways	D results
14	A legacy	B memory	C history	D heritage
15	A footprint	B impact	C track	D mark
16	A utilizing	B using	C handling	D operating
17	A incorporating	B including	C involving	D inserting
18	A adjust	B adapt	C adopt	D addict
19	A spent	B wasted	C lost	D gone

20	A	request	B	require	C	retain	D	relieve
21	A	economically	B	financially	C	costly	D	cheaply

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Sustainability Challenge

In the late 20th century, most residential buildings (22) _____ without much regard for energy efficiency. Since the introduction of the new European Green Deal, the focus (23) _____ to «passive house» standards. If governments (24) _____ earlier to subsidize green renovations, the current energy crisis wouldn't be so severe. Architects now suggest (25) _____ recycled materials whenever possible to reduce environmental impact. It is high time we (26) _____ our cities for a post-carbon future.

22	A	built	B	were built	C	were building	D	had been built
23	A	shifted	B	shifts	C	has shifted	D	is shifting
24	A	acted	B	had acted	C	would act	D	were acting
25	A	use	B	to use	C	using	D	used
26	A	redesign	B	redesigned	C	will redesign	D	are redesigning

An Unforeseen Structural Issue

Last winter, while the contractors (27) _____ the old Victorian roof, they discovered significant water damage. The owner (28) _____ unaware of the problem until the first heavy snowfall. I wish they (29) _____ a thorough inspection before they signed the purchase agreement! By the time the repair work started, the cost of materials (30) _____ by 20% due to inflation.

27	A	repaired	B	were repairing	C	have repaired	D	had repaired
28	A	is	B	has been	C	was	D	had been
29	A	conducted	B	have conducted	C	had conducted	D	would conduct
30	A	rose	B	was rising	C	has risen	D	had risen

LEXICAL REVIEW 2

DWELLING

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Amenities	a) a legal agreement by which a bank lends money to buy a property
2. Gentrification	b) the uncontrolled expansion of urban areas
3. Mortgage	c) useful features or facilities of a building or place
4. Insulation	d) a place of refuge or safety
5. Urban sprawl	e) shared by all members of a community; for common use
6. Obsolete	f) having the ability to make someone feel better or healthy again
7. Restorative	g) material used to stop heat, electricity, or sound from escaping
8. Metropolis	h) no longer produced or used; out of date
9. Communal	i) a very large and busy city
10. Sanctuary	j) the process of improving a poor neighborhood, often displacing original residents

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The cost of living in the city is high, so many people choose to live in the _____ and commute.	a) borders b) peripheries c) suburbs d) outdoors
2. If you want to buy a house but don't have enough money, you can apply for a _____ from the bank.	a) deposit b) mortgage c) budget d) credit
3. The landlord requires a security _____ equivalent to one month's rent.	a) payment b) deposit c) fund d) cash
4. Old industrial zones are being _____ into trendy residential lofts.	a) converted b) inverted c) diverted d) reverted

5. Modern apartments often feature _____ floor plans to make the space feel larger.	a) wide b) open c) clear d) free
6. The building was _____ down to make way for a new shopping center.	a) broken b) cut c) pulled d) fallen
7. Poor _____ in older buildings often leads to high heating bills in the winter.	a) isolation b) insulation c) separation d) protection
8. Living in a _____ area provides easy access to shops, restaurants, and public transport.	a) rural b) remote c) residential d) distant
9. It's hard to _____ between a quiet neighborhood and one that is simply deserted.	a) differ b) distinguish c) decide d) discover
10. Smart homes allow you to _____ your heating and security systems remotely.	a) handle b) direct c) control d) manage

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The _____ of housing prices from local wages has created a systemic crisis in global metropolises. (DECOUPLE)
2. Architects use _____ design to optimize the environmental performance of modern skyscrapers. (GENERATE)
3. High-rise living often induces a sense of _____ from the surrounding urban streetscape. (DETACH)
4. The renovation of industrial sites prevents the carbon emissions associated with _____. (DEMOLISH)
5. In smart cities, technological efficiency must be balanced with social _____. (COHERE)
6. _____ is often criticized for displacing long-term residents in favor of wealthier

newcomers. (GENTRIFY)

7. Adaptive reuse preserves the _____ energy of existing structures, making it a sustainable choice. (BODY)

8. The _____ of high-density living can lead to psychological claustrophobia if not managed well. (INTENSE)

9. Biophilic design focuses on the _____ properties of nature within the built environment. (RESTORE)

10. Many urban centers face a chronic _____ of affordable housing for essential workers. (SCARCE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. move in	a) to spend money on improving or decorating a building
2. settle in	b) to stay somewhere for a short time (e.g., on a friend's sofa)
3. do up	c) to start living in a new house or apartment
4. put up	d) to become familiar with and feel comfortable in a new home
5. pull down	e) to allow someone to use a property in exchange for payment
6. rent out	f) to successfully complete the payment of a large debt like a mortgage
7. pay off	g) to enter a building illegally, usually by using force
8. break into	h) to be small enough or the right shape to be placed in a specific space
9. fit in	i) to demolish a building or structure
10. turn into	j) to change or transform something from one form to another

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *move in, settle in, do up, put up, pull down, rent out, pay off, break into, fit in, turn into.*

1. To preserve the historical character of the district, the city council refused to let the developers _____ the century-old warehouse.

2. After years of saving every cent, they were finally able to _____ their thirty-year mortgage ahead of schedule.

3. The university decided to _____ several disused administrative offices as temporary student housing.

4. It took several months for the family to _____ to their new high-rise apartment after moving from a small countryside cottage.

5. The architect had to design custom modular furniture to ensure that all the necessary appliances would _____ the micro-unit.

6. Local residents were alarmed when someone tried to _____ the communal garden shed during the night.

7. The ambitious project aimed to _____ a derelict industrial zone into a vibrant technological and cultural hub.

8. Because the property was in a state of disrepair, the new owners spent their entire first year trying to _____ the interior.

9. Many homeowners in the city center choose to _____ their spare rooms to tourists via digital platforms.

10. The excitement was palpable as the young researchers finally began to _____ their newly built laboratory facilities.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to hit the roof
2. to be as safe as houses
3. to put one's own house in order
4. to feel at home
5. to drive someone up the wall
6. to put down roots
7. on the doorstep
8. a roof over one's head
9. to cost a fortune
10. home truth

- a) to feel comfortable and relaxed in a place or situation.
- b) to start a life in a new place; to establish oneself.
- c) to be extremely firm and certain; very reliable.
- d) to become extremely angry.
- e) to be very close to a certain location.
- f) to solve one's own problems before criticizing others.
- g) to be very expensive or a waste of money.
- h) to annoy or irritate someone intensely.
- i) a basic place to live.
- j) an unpleasant fact that is told to someone about themselves.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a dwelling-related idiom.

1. Maintaining a large, historic estate can often become a _____ elephant if the owner does not have a substantial budget for repairs.
2. After years of nomadic academic life, she decided it was finally time to _____ down roots and purchase a small house in the suburbs.
3. The constant noise from the nearby construction site is enough to drive even the most patient resident up the _____.
4. With its advanced security systems and reinforced structure, the new apartment complex is as _____ as houses.
5. It is essential for the city council to put its own _____ in order before accusing private developers of mismanagement.
6. Finding an affordable apartment in the city center is nearly impossible; most of them cost an _____ and a leg.
7. Even though I've only lived here for a week, the welcoming atmosphere of the neighborhood makes me feel right at _____.
8. Having a _____ over one's head is a fundamental human right that is increasingly threatened by urban financialization.
9. I didn't want to buy the house without a professional inspection; I wasn't prepared to buy a _____ in a poke.
10. Living so close to the university means that all the best libraries and cafes are right on my _____.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The **(site / sight)** chosen for the new residential complex was previously an abandoned industrial zone.
2. High-density urban living can negatively **(affect / effect)** a person's sense of privacy and personal space.
3. Modern architects emphasize the importance of **(economic / economical)** use of materials to reduce construction waste.
4. The landlord must **(ensure / insure)** the property against natural disasters as part of the rental agreement.
5. There is a **(distinct / distinctive)** difference between a «smart home» and a home that is merely technologically equipped.
6. The **(principle / principal)** reason for the rise in urban density is the rapid migration to metropolitan areas.
7. Residents are encouraged to use **(stationary / stationery)** exercise equipment in the communal gym to stay fit.
8. The historical building was carefully **(restored / stored)** to maintain its original 19th-century facade.
9. Many urbanites prefer the **(convenience / conscience)** of living near a major transport hub.

10. The (**council / counsel**) met last night to discuss the implementation of new green zones in the city center.

TOPIC 3

DAILY ROUTINE. HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (1 – 6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Science of Recovery

Sleep is often underestimated in discussions about health, yet it is central to both physical and mental well-being. Maintaining good sleep hygiene like going to bed at the same time every night, avoiding screens before sleep, and keeping the bedroom dark can significantly improve focus and mood. Many people neglect sleep when work or social activities take priority, but studies show that lack of rest increases stress, weakens the immune system, and reduces overall productivity. If people prioritized sleep as much as exercise or diet, they would likely experience improvements in energy, concentration, and long-term health.

2. Fuel for the Day

A balanced diet is more than simply eating vegetables or avoiding sugar; it involves consuming a variety of foods in the right proportions to meet the body's nutritional needs. Proper nutrient intake supports immunity, energy levels, and cognitive performance. Portion control and regular meals prevent overeating and maintain weight. If someone ignored nutrition, even regular exercise would not compensate for deficiencies. For many, dietary improvements can be gradual as small changes like adding more fruit, cutting down processed food, or drinking enough water can produce significant long-term benefits.

3. Movement That Matters

Physical activity is often framed as a chore, but it has profound effects on both the body and the mind. Aerobic exercises, like running or swimming, strengthen the heart, while strength training improves muscles and joints. Even moderate daily activity, such as walking or cycling, helps prevent a sedentary lifestyle. People who carry out regular workouts report

better mood, enhanced concentration, and a greater sense of personal discipline. In this way, movement is not just fitness, it is a form of prevention and self-care.

4. Mind in Motion

When we talk about living a healthy life, we often focus only on physical health, such as exercise and nutrition. However, mental and emotional health are just as important. Practices such as mindfulness, meditation, and journaling can help individuals recognize sources of stress, understand emotional triggers, and build resilience over time. If people rely on unhealthy ways of coping with stress, such as avoidance or constant overwork, they may experience anxiety or burnout. It is important to understand that even small daily habits can have a significant impact.

5. The Check-Up Habit

Preventive healthcare is frequently underutilized in contemporary society. Routine immunizations, and screening procedures facilitate the early identification of potential health conditions before progression to more severe stages. Numerous disorders, including hypertension and micronutrient deficiencies, can be effectively managed when detected at an early stage. Consistent implementation of preventive measures has the potential to reduce the incidence and severity of many health-related conditions. Consequently, a healthy lifestyle encompasses not only appropriate nutrition and physical activity but also regular health monitoring and timely consultation with healthcare professionals to support long-term health outcomes.

6. Balancing Acts

Modern life often demands juggling work, family, and social commitments, which can interfere with health. Achieving a work-life balance allows time for physical activity, proper meals, and rest. Without balance, stress increases, sleep suffers, and habits like overeating or skipping workouts become more likely. If boundaries are established early, mental and physical health can improve simultaneously. True health is sustainable only when life is balanced.

Which text...?

- A. focuses on the importance of developing healthy habits
- B. describes an active component of a healthy lifestyle
- C. presents the foundation of a healthy way of life
- D. talks about thrilling experience of sporty life
- E. deals with precious moments of medical examinations
- F. explains the necessity of staying active
- G. shows secrets of holistic way of life
- H. shares positive moments of childhood

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Case of the Vanishing Vitality

Detective Morgan had seen it all in her twenty years on the force, but this case was different. Her client wasn't missing money or jewels. It was energy, resilience, and peace of mind. People came to her complaining of fatigue, stress and a creeping sense that life was slipping through their fingers. The culprit? A chaotic lifestyle disguised as «normalcy» leaving victims exhausted and overwhelmed.

She started her investigation by following the trail of what people consumed. In the neon-lit streets lined with fast-food chains and corner convenience stores, she uncovered countless victims: hurried commuters surviving on sugary snacks, late-night workers drinking energy drinks and families relying on processed meals. The pattern was unmistakable. Poor choices, irregular meals, and insufficient hydration had weakened their bodies, making them vulnerable to illness and chronic fatigue. Morgan noted it in her case files: the body was a delicate system, and shortcuts came at a cost.

The city was full of sedentary suspects, each unaware of the cumulative toll on their health. Yet, scattered among the crowds, there were clues of redemption: a group of early-morning joggers slicing through the misty dawn, cyclists weaving through traffic with purpose, an elderly couple taking a daily stroll despite the rain. These small but consistent acts of motion were fingerprints of vitality, proof that even modest daily effort could make a decisive difference in the case. Then came the trickiest suspect: the mind. Stress, anxiety, and unprocessed emotions were invisible but ruthless adversaries, leaving their mark in sleepless nights, frayed nerves, and lost motivation. Morgan introduced her clients to tools of defense: mindfulness, reflective journaling, deep-breathing exercises, and quiet moments of stillness. Those who followed her guidance slowly regained control, clarity, and a renewed sense of purpose. She noted a pattern: mental equilibrium was often the missing piece, without which even the strongest bodies faltered.

Finally, Morgan examined the bigger picture: how work, leisure, and personal time intertwined. Many victims had no boundaries, their days consumed by endless tasks, obligations, and distractions. She guided them to reclaim time, schedule downtime, and recognize rest as essential, not indulgent. Only when all the pieces came together – thoughtful consumption, consistent movement, emotional resilience, and a balanced life – did the case reach resolution.

The verdict was unambiguous. A healthy life was never the result of a single heroic effort or a trendy solution. It was the accumulation of deliberate, mindful choices, maintained day after day, that determined long-term vitality. Those who embraced this approach didn't merely survive, they thrived. And Detective Morgan knew her work would never be finished. Every day brought new cases, new clues, and new opportunities to restore energy, resilience, and balance to lives that had been carelessly neglected.

7. In describing stress and poor habits as «culprits» what is the story implying about personal responsibility?
- A. People are entirely victims of circumstance.
 - B. Health problems are inevitable regardless of choice.
 - C. Individuals have the power to counteract negative influences through deliberate actions.
 - D. Only external factors, like fast food availability, matter.
8. The story often emphasizes «small but consistent habits.» What does this suggest about view of lifestyle change ?
- A. Drastic transformations are the only way to succeed.
 - B. Incremental, repeated actions are more effective than occasional extremes.
 - C. Only professional interventions can produce lasting health improvements.
 - D. Minor habits are symbolic but have little practical effect.
9. What can be inferred from the repeated mention of «invisible adversaries» like stress and anxiety?
- A. Mental strain is often overlooked yet has tangible consequences on health.
 - B. Mental health problems are always easy to detect.
 - C. Stress is more dangerous than diet or exercise.
 - D. Physical health automatically protects against psychological strain.
10. How does the narrative's detective framework influence the reader's understanding of lifestyle choices?
- A. It trivializes the importance of diet and exercise.
 - B. It frames healthy living as a series of problems to solve methodically.
 - C. It suggests health is entirely accidental and unpredictable.
 - D. It implies that only experts can understand health risks.
11. When Morgan notes that «even the strongest bodies faltered» without mental equilibrium, what is implied about the story's conception of health?
- A. Physical fitness alone is insufficient; emotional resilience is equally vital.
 - B. Mental health is more important than any physical activity.
 - C. Physical fitness can overcome all other weaknesses.
 - D. Only balance in work and leisure matters.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Small Habits, Serious Consequences

Bad habits are actions that people repeat regularly, even though they are (12) _____. Many of these habits seem harmless at first, but over time they can (13) _____ serious problems in different areas of life. The main danger of bad habits is that their negative effects appear (14) _____, so people often do not notice them until it is difficult to change. One of the most serious dangers of bad habits is their effect on health. For example, eating unhealthy food, sleeping (15) _____ little, smoking, or spending too much time on phones and computers can make people feel tired and stressed. These habits can lead to long-term health problems such as obesity, heart disease, or anxiety. Because the damage happens (16) _____, people often ignore the warning signs. Bad habits also have a negative impact on (17) _____ and personal success. Procrastination is a common example. When people delay important tasks, they experience more stress and often perform (18) _____ at school or work. Another example is constant distraction, such (19) _____ checking social media while studying or working. (20) _____ makes it difficult to concentrate and reach long-term goals. In addition, bad habits (21) _____ harm relationships with other people. As a result, they may argue more with family members, disappoint friends, or lose trust at work because they become unreliable.

12	A	harm	B	harmlessness	C	harmful	D	harmless
13	A	because	B	cause	C	causing	D	contrasting
14	A	fast	B	quick	C	slowly	D	slow
15	A	too	B	to	C	as to	D	two
16	A	rapidly	B	surprisingly	C	similarly	D	gradually
17	A	productivity	B	products	C	goods	D	samples
18	A	bed	B	bad	C	worse	D	worst
19	A	like	B	likewise	C	as	D	as if
20	A	this	B	these	C	that	D	those
21	A	can	B	must be	C	would	D	should

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Paths We Barely Notice

A healthy way of life means (22) _____ care of both the body and the mind. Many people think that health is only about eating well or doing sports, but in reality it includes much more. A balanced lifestyle helps us feel energetic, (23) _____, and ready to face everyday challenges. Healthy eating helps us stay active and prevents many diseases. Our body needs different nutrients such as proteins, vitamins, and minerals to work (24) _____. Physical activity does not mean that everyone must go to the gym every day. Simple activities (25) _____ walking, cycling, dancing, or playing sports with friends can be very helpful. Mental health is just as important (26) _____ physical health. Positive thinking and good communication with others also play a big role.

22	A	having	B	getting	C	taking	D	putting
23	A	sure	B	confident	C	prudent	D	ready
24	A	properly	B	proper	C	well	D	good
25	A	alike	B	like	C	unlike	D	dislike
26	A	like	B	as	C	in	D	such as

The X-ray: A Breakthrough in Medicine

X-ray was discovered by the German (27) _____ Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen in 1895. At first, people were amazed that it could show the (28) _____ of the human body without surgery. Doctors quickly realized that this invention could change the (29) _____ they treated patients. For example, Dr. Marie Curie, who studied radiation in the early 20th century, helped develop mobile X-ray units during World War I, allowing (30) _____ soldiers to receive quicker medical care on the battlefield. The X-ray has not only improved medical care but also inspired many other inventions in the medical field.

27	A	physicist	B	chemist	C	physic	D	surgeon
28	A	onto	B	out	C	outside	D	inside
29	A	road	B	route	C	way	D	path
30	A	injured	B	sick	C	safe	D	sound

LEXICAL REVIEW 3
DAILY ROUTINE. HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sleep hygiene 2. Hydration 3. Stress management 4. Cardiovascular exercise 5. Strength training 6. Preventive care 7. Mindfulness 8. Nutrient intake 9. Sedentary lifestyle 10. Immune system 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) techniques and strategies used to reduce or cope with stress in daily life; b) exercises designed to increase muscle strength and endurance; c) a practice of focusing attention on the present moment to reduce anxiety and improve awareness; d) a set of habits that promote consistent, a regular high-quality sleep schedule and support overall physical and mental health; e) a lifestyle with little physical activity, often involving prolonged sitting; f) the consumption of vitamins, minerals, and other essential elements through food or supplements; g) the body's natural defense system against infections and illnesses; h) exercise focused on raising heart rate and improving heart and lung health; i) medical care and check-ups aimed at preventing illness rather than treating it; j) the process of drinking enough water to maintain bodily functions.
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. Vaccinations have been recognized as one of the most _____ tools in reducing mortality from infectious diseases.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) broken b) active c) effective d) efficient
<p>2. Doctors often emphasize that mental health should be _____ with the same urgency as physical health.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) treated b) maltreated c) used d) abused

3. Modern technology now allows patients to monitor their vital signs at home, reducing unnecessary hospital _____.	a) visits b) comings c) meetings d) endings
4. Nutritional supplements are _____ recommended when diets fail to provide sufficient vitamins or minerals.	a) ever b) never c) often d) occasionally
5. If stress is managed _____, people are less likely to develop lifestyle-related illnesses.	a) freely b) effectively c) effective d) clearly
6. Preventive care measures, such as screenings and check-ups, have been proven to _____ both lives and healthcare costs.	a) save b) lose c) vacuum d) absence
7. In the past, limited knowledge of hygiene and diet led to widespread health issues that are _____ today.	a) common b) rare c) often d) widespread
8. Past generations often underestimated the importance of _____ exercise and preventive medicine.	a) reduced b) often c) regular d) common
9. _____ vegetables improves health.	a) eating b) cooking c) buying d) planting
10. Doctors recommend getting vaccinated because it _____ individuals and communities from serious diseases.	a) saves b) protects c) guards d) relies

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

- Maintaining a _____ diet and regular exercise has always been considered essential for preventing chronic illnesses. (BALANCE)
- Advances in _____ research have made it possible to detect diseases earlier than ever

before. (MEDICINE)

3. If people had adopted healthier lifestyles decades ago, many _____ conditions might have been avoided. (PREVENT)

4. Sedentary lifestyles have contributed _____ to the rise of obesity and cardiovascular problems worldwide. (SIGNIFICANT)

5. Before modern medicine was developed, many minor infections could become life-_____. (THREAT)

6. Traditional remedies and herbal treatments were often used for centuries before _____ validation was possible. (SCIENCE)

7. In the future, medical technology will allow _____ treatments tailored to an individual's genetic profile. (PERSON)

8. If nutrition education is implemented _____ in schools, societies will benefit from a healthier population. (WIDE)

9. Medical professionals advocate for _____ because it provides immunity against potentially serious diseases and contributes to public health protection. (VACCINE)

10. Smoking cigarettes _____ can severely damage the lungs and increase the risk of chronic respiratory illnesses. (REGULAR)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. cut down on	a) to stay current or maintain a schedule, such as appointments or treatments
2. fight off	b) to continue following a routine, habit, or plan consistently
3. keep up with	c) to begin to share thoughts, feelings, or emotions with others
4. build up	d) to reduce the amount of something (e.g., food, drink, or unhealthy habit)
5. stick to	e) to prevent something unpleasant, such as illness or disease, from affecting you
6. ward off	f) to completely remove something from one's routine, often unhealthy habits
7. open up	g) to prevent or resist illness, fatigue, or infection
8. slow down	h) to provide assistance or support, either physically or mentally
9. cut out	i) to increase gradually, often strength, immunity, or confidence
10. help out	j) to reduce the pace of activity to avoid stress or overexertion

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *open up, keep up with, help out, cut down on, build up, ward off, stick to, cut out, fight off, slow down.*

1. People should _____ sugar and processed foods to maintain a balanced diet.
2. Regular exercise can help _____ fatigue and boost overall energy levels.
3. Doctors encourage patients to _____ their vaccinations to prevent serious illnesses.
4. Stress can _____ over time if not managed properly, affecting both mental and physical health.
5. It is important to _____ a sleep routine to ensure adequate rest every night.
6. Proper hydration can _____ headaches and support digestion.
7. Participating in group sports helps individuals _____ about feelings and relieve stress.
8. People should _____ during busy periods to avoid burnout and maintain mental well-being.
9. Individuals who _____ smoking from their routine significantly improve lung and heart health.
10. Physical activity can _____ people who suffer from mild depression or low mood.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j)

1. fit as a fiddle
2. burn calories
3. on the mend
4. under the weather
5. hit the gym
6. in the pink
7. kick the habit
8. keep your nose to the grindstone
9. shape up
10. take it easy

- a) go to exercise or work out.
- b) work hard, but balance it with rest.
- c) in very good health.
- d) relax and don't overwork yourself; stress affects health.
- e) feeling sick or unwell.
- f) stop a bad habit, like smoking or unhealthy eating.
- g) getting better after being ill or tired.
- h) to have a negative bank balance (to owe money).
- i) in very good health.
- j) improve your health, fitness, or habits.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. After a week of proper sleep and healthy meals, I feel _____ and full of energy.
2. If you want to succeed in your exams, you have to _____ but don't forget to rest.
3. After a serious flu, Maria is finally _____ and can return to her normal routine. on the mend.
4. I stayed home from school yesterday because I was feeling _____.
5. He plans to _____ three times a week to improve his strength and stamina.
6. Running and swimming every morning helps me _____ and stay in shape.
7. After a month of balanced meals and daily exercise, she's really _____.
8. John decided to finally _____ of eating fast food and now cooks his own healthy meals.
9. After a serious flu, Maria is finally _____ and can return to her normal routine.
10. If you want to feel healthier and stronger, you need to _____ by exercising regularly and eating better.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Every morning I start my health routine with twenty minutes on the (**stationary / stationery**) bike to activate my muscles and improve my endurance.
2. I monitor my (**wait / weight**) regularly to make sure that my diet and training program remain balanced and effective.
3. Even when the (**weather / whether**) is cold and rainy, I try to maintain my daily walking habit instead of staying indoors.
4. Consistent (**exercise / exorcise**) not only strengthens the body but also enhances mental clarity and emotional stability.
5. At first, waking up at 6 a.m. felt (**difficult / heavy**), but over time it became a natural part of my disciplined regime.
6. When I feel stressed, I practice deep breathing techniques to (**defuse / diffuse**) tension before it affects my health.
7. For lunch, I usually choose a light main (**coarse / course**) rich in vegetables and lean protein.
8. Breakfast often consists of whole-grain (**cereal / serial**) with fruit and yogurt to provide long-lasting energy.
9. I was (**born / borne**) into a family that values active living, which strongly influenced my attitude toward health.
10. Yesterday I (**ate / eight**) a balanced dinner early in the evening to support better

digestion and restful sleep.

TOPIC 4

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS. IN A TEAM



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Why Modern Friendships Are Becoming More Fragile

According to psychologists interviewed by the BBC, friendships today are often more vulnerable than in the past. People change jobs, cities and lifestyles more frequently, which makes long-term friendships harder to maintain. Social media creates the illusion of closeness, but experts argue that regular online contact cannot fully replace shared experiences and emotional availability. As a result, many adults report having fewer close friends than they would like.

2. How Couples Learn to Communicate Better

BBC relationship experts point out that conflict itself is not a sign of a failing relationship. In fact, disagreements can strengthen emotional bonds if partners communicate honestly and respectfully. Problems arise when people avoid difficult conversations or expect their partner to «just know» what they feel. Successful couples tend to discuss emotions openly and take responsibility for expressing their needs clearly.

3. The Hidden Impact of Peer Pressure

BBC reports on youth culture show that peer pressure does not disappear after school. Adults may still feel compelled to conform – whether by agreeing with colleagues, adopting workplace habits, or hiding personal opinions to fit in socially. Psychologists warn that constant self-censorship can lead to stress and reduced self-esteem, particularly in competitive environments.

4. What Makes a Team Truly Effective

Research discussed by BBC Worklife suggests that the most successful teams are not those without conflict, but those that manage it well. Team members who feel psychologically safe are more willing to share ideas and admit mistakes. This openness encourages innovation and mutual trust, which are essential for long-term success in professional environments.

5. Love at a Distance

BBC stories on modern relationships highlight how long-distance couples rely heavily on technology to stay connected. While video calls and messaging apps make communication easier, experts note that physical absence can still cause emotional strain. Couples who establish routines and maintain trust are more likely to survive prolonged separation than those who rely solely on spontaneous contact.

6. The Importance of Empathy in Friendships

BBC psychologists emphasize that empathy plays a central role in maintaining strong friendships. Being able to listen without interrupting or judging helps friends feel valued and understood. In contrast, relationships lacking empathy often become transactional, offering little emotional support during difficult periods.

Which text...?

- A. improves cooperation by creating a safe environment for discussion?
- B. struggles to keep close friends due to frequent life changes?
- C. feels emotional pressure to conform even as an adult?
- D. believes arguments automatically damage relationships?
- E. depends on technology to maintain a romantic bond across distance?
- F. strengthens friendships through emotional understanding?
- G. avoids communication to prevent conflict?
- H. uses competition to gain social approval?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Changing Nature of Friendship

In recent years, the concept of friendship has undergone a noticeable transformation. According to BBC social commentators, modern friendships are shaped by busy schedules, digital communication, and changing expectations. While people remain socially connected through messaging apps and social networks, many report spending less meaningful time together in person.

Experts argue that friendships today require more conscious effort than in previous generations. Long working hours and frequent relocation mean that friends may live far apart or struggle to coordinate time together. As a result, some relationships slowly fade, not because of conflict, but because of neglect.

At the same time, psychologists emphasize that the quality of friendships matters more than the quantity. Having one or two people who offer emotional support and honest feedback can be more beneficial than maintaining a large social circle. In professional environments, strong peer relationships also improve teamwork, trust, and overall job satisfaction.

However, unrealistic expectations can damage friendships. Social media often presents idealized images of constant closeness, which can lead individuals to feel disappointed when real relationships fail to meet these standards. Experts suggest that accepting imperfection and communicating openly are key to maintaining long-lasting bonds.

Ultimately, friendship remains a vital part of emotional well-being. Those who invest time, empathy, and understanding into their relationships are more likely to feel supported, both socially and professionally.

7. What has mainly influenced modern friendships?
 - A. Increased competition between friends.
 - B. Digital communication and busy lifestyles.
 - C. A decline in emotional intelligence.
 - D. A lack of interest in social relationships.

8. Why do some friendships gradually end today?
 - A. Because friends argue more often.
 - B. Because people lose emotional attachment.
 - C. Because they are neglected over time.
 - D. Because social media replaces real friendships

9. What do psychologists say is more important in friendships?
 - A. Having many friends.
 - B. Frequent online communication.
 - C. Emotional depth and support.
 - D. Sharing the same hobbies.

10. How do strong peer relationships affect teamwork?
 - A. They increase competition.
 - B. They reduce individual responsibility.
 - C. They improve trust and cooperation.
 - D. They eliminate workplace conflict.

11. What can negatively affect friendships according to the text?
 - A. Spending too much time together.
 - B. Accepting imperfections.
 - C. Honest communication.
 - D. Unrealistic expectations.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Friendship in the Modern World

In today's fast-paced society, friendship plays a crucial role in emotional well-being. However, maintaining strong relationships requires effort, honesty, and mutual respect. True friends are those who (12) _____ your values and support you during difficult times. Unlike casual acquaintances, they are willing to listen without judgment and offer advice only when it is genuinely (13) _____.

Modern friendships are often tested by competition, especially in academic or professional environments. When people work in a team, conflicts may (14) _____ due to differences in opinions or personalities. Nevertheless, effective communication helps to (15) _____ misunderstandings before they turn into serious problems. Team members who trust one another are more likely to achieve common goals and share success rather than (16) _____ credit for themselves.

Another challenge in friendships is the influence of social media. While online platforms allow people to stay in touch, they can also (17) _____ unrealistic expectations. Seeing carefully edited images of others' lives may lead to feelings of jealousy or inadequacy. As a result, individuals sometimes (18) _____ their own worth based on external approval rather than genuine connection.

Experts agree that healthy friendships are built on empathy and clear boundaries. Learning to say «no» without guilt and respecting personal space helps relationships (19) _____ over time. Furthermore, expressing appreciation strengthens emotional bonds and makes people feel truly (20) _____.

Ultimately, friendship is not about constant agreement but about acceptance. When individuals feel safe to be themselves, they remain (21) _____ to one another even when circumstances change.

12	A share	B combine	C connect	D unite
13	A helpful	B suitable	C useful	D relevant
14	A rise	B appear	C grow	D occur
15	A solve	B prevent	C avoid	D reduce
16	A take	B bring	C claim	D catch
17	A create	B cause	C make	D produce
18	A judge	B measure	C value	D estimate
19	A expand	B improve	C develop	D increase
20	A noticed	B recognised	C appreciated	D admired

21	A	loyal	B	devoted	C	committed	D	attached
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Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Digital Intimacy and Family Life

Over the past few years, messaging apps (22) _____ the dominant way families stay in touch when living apart. Yet researchers suggest that if technology truly (23) _____ emotional closeness, people would not report growing loneliness. Surveys reveal that many young adults wish their parents (24) _____ more present during shared moments instead of constantly checking notifications. Such behaviour can prevent meaningful interaction from (25) _____. To maintain healthy relationships, it is vital that each family member (26) _____ responsibility for balancing online and offline communication.

22	A	was	B	is being	C	has become	D	had become
23	A	enhanced	B	had enhanced	C	has enhanced	D	were enhancing
24	A	are	B	were	C	have been	D	had been
25	A	develop	B	developing	C	developed	D	to develop
26	A	takes	B	take	C	will take	D	would take

Learning Independence Through Experience

When my flatmate moved out for the first time, she quickly discovered how demanding independent living could be. While she (27) _____ a full-time internship, everyday responsibilities suddenly became unavoidable. She (28) _____ so dependent on her parents' support that even planning meals felt overwhelming. Within a few weeks, however, she (29) _____ a new sense of confidence. Looking back, she admitted that if she (30) _____ practical life skills earlier, the adjustment would have been far less stressful.

27	A	managed	B	has managed	C	was managing	D	had managed
28	A	is	B	has been	C	was	D	had been
29	A	developed	B	has developed	C	had developed	D	was developing
30	A	learns	B	has learned	C	had learned	D	would learn

LEXICAL REVIEW 4

FRIENDSHIP, LOVE. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS. IN A TEAM

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Affiliation	a) the ability to recover quickly from difficulties
2. Companion	b) a sense of belonging to a group or organization
3. Alienation	c) responsibility for one's actions and decisions
4. Reciprocity	d) a person who spends time with or accompanies another
5. Commitment	e) the practice of resolving conflict through negotiation
6. Cohesion	f) emotional understanding of another person's feelings
7. Resilience	g) mutual exchange of actions or benefits
8. Mediation	h) dedication to a person, relationship, or cause
9. Empathy	i) the process of becoming socially isolated
10. Accountability	j) the degree to which a group sticks together

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Trust is the foundation on which all strong friendships are _____.	a) built b) created c) designed d) raised
2. Long-term teamwork requires individuals to _____ responsibility for both success and failure.	a) take b) hold c) make d) give
3. Emotional intelligence helps people _____ conflict without damaging relationships.	a) deal b) handle c) manage d) resolve
4. Romantic relationships often fail when partners are unwilling to _____ compromise.	a) reach b) do c) make d) strike

5. Feelings of social _____ can arise even in highly connected digital environments.	a) isolation b) loneliness c) exclusion d) alienation
6. Mutual respect is essential for maintaining a _____ partnership.	a) balanced b) equal c) fair d) stable
7. Team leaders should encourage open dialogue rather than _____ dissenting opinions.	a) stopping b) silencing c) limiting d) blocking
8. Peer pressure can strongly _____ adolescent decision-making.	a) impact b) affect c) influence d) shape
9. Emotional _____ allows individuals to support others without becoming overwhelmed.	a) strength b) resistance c) resilience d) endurance
10. Healthy friendships depend on clear communication and clearly defined _____.	a) borders b) limits c) boundaries d) barriers

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

- Strong peer relationships contribute significantly to social _____.
(INTEGRATE)
- Emotional _____ is essential for resolving interpersonal conflict peacefully.
(AWARE)
- Prolonged workplace stress can lead to relational _____.
(BREAK)
- Trust is gradually built through consistent and _____ behaviour.
(PREDICT)
- Social media may intensify feelings of emotional _____.
(DISCONNECT)
- Team success often depends on the _____ of individual contributions.

(COORDINATE)

7. Romantic attachment can become unhealthy when it turns into emotional _____.

(DEPEND)

8. Effective leadership requires strong interpersonal _____.

(COMPETENT)

9. The lack of open dialogue resulted in a growing sense of _____.

(RESENT)

10. Mutual respect fosters long-term relational _____.

(STABLE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. open up	a) to separate emotionally over time
2. back down	b) to disappoint someone by failing to support them
3. stick together	c) to depend on someone for help or support
4. let down	d) to end a relationship or agreement
5. grow apart	e) to support one another in difficult situations
6. step in	f) to intervene in a situation
7. rely on	g) to talk honestly about personal feelings
8. work through	h) to solve a problem gradually
9. fall behind	i) to withdraw from a position or argument
10. break off	j) to fail to keep up with others

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *open up, back down, stick together, let down, grow apart, step in, rely on, work through, fall behind, break off*.

1. Even close friends may _____ if they fail to maintain regular contact.
2. She finally decided to _____ and share her concerns with her teammates.
3. When conflict escalated, the manager had to _____ and mediate.
4. True friends _____ during times of personal crisis.
5. He felt deeply _____ when his colleagues refused to support him.
6. Couples must learn to _____ disagreements constructively.
7. Students who lack peer support often _____ academically.
8. She knew she could always _____ her closest friend for honest advice.
9. After several unresolved arguments, they chose to _____ their engagement.
10. In group discussions, effective leaders know when to _____ to preserve harmony.
11. Long-standing friends may _____ over a minor misunderstanding if they lack the communication skills to resolve the conflict.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to be on the same wavelength
2. to have someone's back
3. to cross a line
4. to keep someone at arm's length
5. to hit it off
6. to be there for someone
7. to build bridges
8. to draw the line
9. to feel left out
10. to clear the air

- a) to support someone unconditionally.
- b) to form a friendly connection quickly.
- c) to feel excluded socially.
- d) to restore damaged relationships.
- e) to behave in an unacceptable way.
- f) to maintain emotional distance.
- g) to establish a clear limit.
- h) to remove tension through honest discussion.
- i) to share similar attitudes or thinking.
- j) to offer emotional support when needed.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a family-related idiom.

1. The colleagues were immediately on the same _____.
2. True friends always have your _____.
3. He crossed a _____ by sharing confidential information.
4. She prefers to keep new acquaintances at arm's _____.
5. They hit it _____ during their first group project.
6. She promised to be there _____ him no matter what.
7. Open dialogue helped to build _____ between conflicting teams.
8. At some point, you must draw the _____ and protect your well-being.
9. New students often feel left _____ during the first weeks.
10. Honest communication helped to clear the _____ after the misunderstanding.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Team cohesion can (**effect** / **affect**) overall productivity.
2. Strong friendships help individuals (**cope** / **copy**) with stress.
3. Emotional support plays a (**principal** / **principle**) role in resilience.
4. Many conflicts arise from poor (**communicational** / **communication**) skills.
5. Trust must be (**earned** / **learned**) over time.
6. The leader's words were intended to (**motivate** / **motive**) the team.
7. Healthy boundaries prevent emotional (**exhaustion** / **execution**).
8. Mutual respect is a key (**component** / **compliment**) of teamwork.
9. Social rejection can have a lasting psychological (**impact** / **import**).
10. Peer relationships evolve through constant (**interaction** / **interference**).

TOPIC 5

THE WORLD OF INTERESTS



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Echoes at Dawn

There is a particular calm that exists only in the early hours, when most of the world is still asleep. During that time, this activity becomes a form of quiet dialogue between the body and the mind. I remember training for a local event, repeating the same route every morning as the city slowly woke up around me. What began as a physical challenge soon turned into a mental discipline; it is not merely exercise, it is a way of measuring resilience, teaching patience, and reclaiming time that would otherwise be lost to routine.

2. Controlled Disorder

The room was filled with scattered pieces, none of which made sense on their own. Hours passed unnoticed as patterns gradually emerged. I recall assembling a complex model without instructions, relying entirely on observation and logic. What seemed like play demanded concentration and strategy. This pastime is often underestimated, yet it sharpens problem-solving skills and rewards persistence. Order is not imposed immediately; it is discovered through trial, error, and attention to detail.

3. Still Hands

The appeal lies in repetition. Each attempt resembles the previous one, yet small improvements gradually appear. I learned this activity from a relative who insisted that patience mattered more than talent. Over time, mistakes became part of the process rather than failures. Craft-based hobbies reward consistency and focus, offering a tangible result in an increasingly digital world. What is created may be imperfect, but the satisfaction comes from the act itself.

4. Notes That Linger

Sound has the ability to shape emotion instantly. I remember practicing the same piece for weeks, discovering how minor changes could transform its mood entirely. It may seem both solitary and communicative, allowing expression without words. It demands discipline, yet it also offers freedom. As a pastime, it connects technical skill with emotional awareness, proving that leisure can be intellectually and emotionally demanding at the same time.

5. Faded Traces

Some activities belong unmistakably to a particular stage of life. I remember spending countless afternoons absorbed in pursuits that once felt essential but now exist only in memory. Time was abundant then, and curiosity was guided more by instinct than intention. Although those hobbies were eventually abandoned, their influence remains. Skills were developed unintentionally, and habits of concentration and creativity were formed. What was left behind was not wasted time but a foundation on which later interests were built.

6. Unwritten Schedules

Looking ahead, free time is imagined differently. Certain activities have not yet been tried, yet they already occupy a place in expectation rather than experience. I often think about learning something entirely unfamiliar, knowing that the initial frustration would be part of the process. Future hobbies are rarely chosen for immediate pleasure; they are chosen for the person one hopes to become. In this sense, leisure is no longer only about enjoyment, but about intention, growth, and long-term commitment.

(Adapted from UNESCO blogs)

Which text...?

- A. focuses on importance of jogging
- B. describes a catching world of crafting and handicrafts (e.g. knitting, woodworking, DIY)
- C. presents technology and creative projects
- D. talks about thrilling experience of building models or puzzles
- E. deals with with importance of past various, unspecified childhood hobbies
- F. explains the wonderful world of music
- G. shows future hobbies planned but not yet started
- H. shares precious moments of childhood

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Coolcationing: A new travel trend

With its increasing heatwaves, floods, and storms, climate change is influencing holiday choices. In recent years, tourism patterns have changed to follow a trend the industry has called

«coolcations.» Travellers seek cooler destinations, such as Norway, Denmark, Finland, and Sweden, to avoid extreme heat. Norwegian Air added 10 new routes to northern Norway in response to growing demand, while international arrivals to Norway, Ireland, and Sweden increased by over 10%. Similarly, Alaska experienced a 10% jump in domestic flights, with a 30% rise in travelers from Dallas, Texas—a city known for its extreme summer heat. Tourism agencies in Scandinavia have welcomed this trend, promoting cooler alternatives to typical holidays in the scorching sun.

The Mediterranean, a long-standing summer favorite destination, has been affected by extreme weather events. Spain and Italy have recorded their hottest years in 2022 and 2023, while Greece has battled severe wildfires and droughts. A 2023 EU Commission study forecast the growth of tourism demand in northern and central Europe and its decline in the south by 2100. To support this prediction, a European Travel Commission survey found that 74% of travelers now avoid destinations with extreme heat.

As a result, it has been noted that the Mediterranean summer is moving away from a single high-priced peak season in July and August. Travellers braving the hottest months might, in fact, benefit from lower rates. On the other hand, the new trend suggests that there will be two high seasons, May-June and September-October. This shift means that hotels and other accommodation establishments in central and southern Italy and in the south of France are staying open for longer, even all-year round on some occasions.

In Kenya, owners of safari camps have noticed a breakdown of traditional seasonal predictability. One of them explains that consistent and easily forecast weather patterns used to force all safari camps to close during the rainy season. However, the rains now arrive unpredictably – sometimes early, sometimes late, or not at all – leading to unforeseen or unnecessary closures. As a result, they are seeing more visitors opting for safaris during traditionally off-peak and rainy periods to take advantage of lower prices.

However, not all experts agree that coolcations are a lasting trend. On Visit Sweden's website, there's no clear indication whether demand for cooler climates is rising, while Visit Norway's website suggests that favorable exchange rates and marketing are responsible for their tourism growth—not just weather. The vast majority of German tourists, for example, still prefer warm destinations—though that could change in the future. In 2023, out of Germany's 65 million vacations, only 3.6 million were to northern countries like Sweden or Norway. Spain, Italy, and Greece remain top choices, with «sun and beach» destinations as the main attraction for European travel.

Although northern Europe and the Alps could become popular options if Mediterranean summers become too hot to handle, experts believe such a change would take decades. For now, Southern Europe's popularity continues, with over 300 million travelers visiting the region in 2023 compared to 80 million in the north. However, many argue that coolcation is more of a marketing approach than a real movement. Some researchers say that such a trend doesn't exist, but it's an idea that some countries' tourism boards have made up, hoping to attract more visitors during less popular months.

7. In the first paragraph, how is climate change affecting the tourism industry?
- A. Holiday makers are less inclined to travel abroad due to worries about extreme weather.
 - B. Increasing temperatures are pushing tourists towards countries where the weather is mild.
 - C. Eco-friendly visitors tend to reduce their impact on the environment by staying local.
 - D. Trips to Alaska have increased by 30 %.
8. In the second paragraph, what does the research predict?
- A. The majority of tourists will choose holiday destinations outside Europe in the near future.
 - B. Countries in central and northern Europe will attract more visitors than those in the south.
 - C. Some European countries need international support to deal with extreme weather events.
 - D. It is unlikely that European countries will experience such high temperatures again soon.
9. Which consequence to coolcation does the writer mention in paragraph three?
- A. Holidays during typically high-season months will become less expensive.
 - B. In some countries, hotels will bring down their prices to attract more tourists.
 - C. Hotels and other establishments in the south of Europe will always be open.
 - D. Some countries will offer spring and autumn promotions for holiday makers.
10. In the fourth paragraph, the writer talks about the situation in Kenya to...
- A. Highlight what negative impact coolcation has on local tourism.
 - B. Explain why some safari camps had to close down without notice.
 - C. Indicate how unexpected weather changes are affecting business.
 - D. Warn about the dangers of unpredictable weather during a safari.
11. In the last paragraph, researchers
- A. Suspect that coolcation might be a strategy to improve tourism during quieter months.
 - B. Confirm that Northern Europe had more visitors than Southern Europe in 2023.
 - C. Predict that the popularity of cooler destinations will have a sudden increase.
 - D. Doubt that future holiday makers will travel to Europe during quieter months.

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The activities people choose in their free time can influence (12) _____ they become. Hobbies are not simply pastimes; they (13) _____ character and encourage (14) _____ discipline. Skills learned in childhood, whether in music, sports, or crafts, often carry (15) _____ into adulthood, enhancing concentration and creativity. If hobbies are abandoned, opportunities for growth may be (16) _____, yet they can always be rediscovered later in life. Leisure activities can also foster reflection, self-expression, and independence, proving (17) _____ personal development is not confined to professional or academic settings. Creative activities (18) _____ problems to be solved step (19) _____ step, teaching persistence. Physical hobbies encourage discipline and endurance, (20) _____ social pastimes develop communication skills. If people (21) _____ more time to their interests, many would notice improvements in focus and emotional stability. Even small achievements in hobbies contribute to long-term growth, showing that free time is not just leisure, but an environment where abilities are quietly constructed.

12	A	who	B	when	C	where	D	why
13	A	wonder	B	form	C	shape	D	reform
14	A	self	B	own	C	my	D	one'
15	A	under	B	over	C	out	D	above
16	A	lose	B	lost	C	losing	D	loose
17	A	these	B	those	C	that	D	this
18	A	allow	B	let	C	affor	D	permit
19	A	buy	B	by	C	bye	D	in
20	A	as	B	if	C	when	D	while
21	A	dedicate	B	dedicated	C	will dedicate	D	dedicates

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Hobbies often (22) _____ lessons that cannot be learned in a classroom. Many skills, (23) _____ as patience, problem-solving, and creativity, are developed through activities

pursued (24) _____ free time rather than through formal instruction. For example, someone who (25) _____ part in team sports may learn to negotiate and collaborate effectively, skills that will benefit them in work or study. Even solitary hobbies, like painting or writing, allow individuals to work (26) _____ ideas and explore emotions that are difficult to express verbally. If more attention had been paid to how leisure is used, society might recognize hobbies as essential to personal development.

22	A	teach	B	learn	C	study	D	give
23	A	so	B	such	C	like	D	as like
24	A	in	B	at	C	with	D	by
25	A	brings	B	has	C	gives	D	takes
26	A	in	B	out	C	out of	D	at

Hobbies are often seen as escapes from responsibility, yet they demand effort, learning, and commitment. Skills in arts, sports, or digital platforms are refined through repeated practice, patience, and creativity. If someone had (27) _____ a passion in their youth, they might have missed opportunities to develop talents that influence later life. Many hobbies also involve collaboration, requiring participants to come (28) _____ with solutions together or bounce ideas (29) _____ each other. In this sense, hobbies are serious undertakings: they train the mind and body while providing enjoyment. Leisure, when approached (30) _____ thoughtfully, is therefore not merely recreation, but a form of work that shapes identity and abilities.

27	A	ignore	B	ignores	C	ignored	D	ignoring
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	up
29	A	on	B	about	C	off	D	of
30	A	thought	B	thoughtful	C	thoughtfully	D	thoughtlessly

LEXICAL REVIEW 5

THE WORLD OF INTERESTS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Cognitive hobby	a) an activity that involves imagination, originality, or artistic expression, such as painting, writing, or music; b) a hobby that involves creating, modifying, or repairing objects by oneself rather than buying them, often combining
2. Competitive hobby	
3. Creative pursuit	
4. Cultural hobby	

<p>5. DIY (Do-It-Yourself) project 6. Exploratory hobby 7. Outdoor pursuit 8. Pastime 9. Skill development 10. Volunteering</p>	<p>creativity and practical skill; c) the process of improving abilities or learning new techniques through practice, often associated with hobbies like sports, crafts, or music; d) a pastime that involves discovering new experiences or environments, such as travel, hiking, or urban exploration; e) an activity that stimulates thinking, problem-solving, or memory, such as chess, puzzles, or learning a language; f) an interest or activity that engages with arts, traditions, or heritage, such as museum visits, classical music, or historical reenactments; g) engaging in unpaid work or activities to support a cause, community, or organization, often undertaken as a meaningful pastime. h) a pastime in which participants measure their performance against others, such as sports, e-sports, or quiz competitions. i) a hobby conducted in natural or open-air environments, typically involving physical activity, such as hiking, cycling, or gardening. j) something that someone does regularly for enjoyment when they are not working; often a habitual or traditional form of entertainment.</p>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. Hobbies often serve as _____ mirrors of personality, revealing preferences and cognitive styles that are rarely expressed in professional contexts.</p>	<p>a) broken b) small c) subtle d) tight</p>
<p>2. Engaging in a pastime can _____ patience, particularly when progress is gradual and requires sustained effort.</p>	<p>a) grow b) cultivate c) treasure d) bloom</p>
<p>3. Creative hobbies, such as painting or writing, provide _____ to explore abstract concepts that cannot be articulated in conventional discourse.</p>	<p>a) opportunities b) windows c) links d) possibilities</p>

4. Some hobbies function as cognitive_____, strengthening problem-solving abilities and enhancing memory through deliberate practice.	a) discount b) scaffolds c) receipts d) budget
5. Leisure activities can serve as a form of self-regulation _____ controlled environments in which stress and anxiety are mitigated.	a) freeing b) loosing c) offering d) clearing
6. Collecting objects is not merely about accumulation; it often involves the _____ of meaning, narrative, and historical awareness.	a) curation b) scarcity c) medication d) absence
7. Physical pastimes _____ the body and mind simultaneously, demanding endurance, coordination, and strategic thinking.	a) hardness b) hardship c) challenge d) problem
8. Digital hobbies, _____ frequently dismissed as passive, can foster complex social networks and collaborative skills.	a) why b) when c) if d) although
9. The pursuit of mastery in _____ hobby often mirrors the deliberate practice techniques found in professional development.	a) nothing b) no c) any d) none
10. Past hobbies, even when _____, leave lasting cognitive and emotional imprints that inform later interests.	a) quit b) abandoned c) quiet d) left

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

- Engaging in leisure activities contributes to stress _____ and fosters a greater sense of equilibrium in everyday routines. (REDUCE)
- The act of collecting encourages meticulous _____ and sharpens observational abilities. (ORGANIZE)
- Playing or listening to music provides an avenue for articulating _____ that may be

challenging to convey through words. (FEEL)

4. Revisiting _____ hobbies often brings nostalgia while enhancing existing skills. (CHILD)

5. Engaging in mentally challenging pastimes fosters cognitive _____ and strengthens focus. (SHARP)

6. Immersion in literature often serves to enhance one's capacity for _____ thought and creative visualization. (IMAGE)

7. Certain pastimes _____ the development of considerable patience due to the gradual nature of skill acquisition. (NECESSARY)

8. Interactive digital entertainment has emerged as a _____ prevalent form of leisure among diverse demographics. (GLOBE)

9. Engaging in voluntary work can provide significant personal _____ while simultaneously benefiting the wider community. (FULFILL)

10. The selection of particular leisure activities often provides insight into an individual's _____ traits and value system. (PERSON)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. carry on	a) to meet someone unexpectedly or to experience a problem
2. come across	b) to collect something or someone, learn something informally, or improve
3. run into	c) to save something (time or money) for a specific purpose or temporarily ignore something
4. work out	d) to think of or produce an idea, plan, or solution
5. pick up	e) to separate from something established, such as a group, tradition, or habit
6. dive into	f) to continue doing something, especially after an interruption
7. set aside	g) to transfer something to a later time or another situation
8. come up with	h) to start doing something enthusiastically and without hesitation
9. carry over	i) to find something by chance or to give a particular impression
10. break away from	j) to solve a problem, calculate something, or develop successfully

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *carry on, set aside, run into, pick up, carry over, break away from, come across, dive into, come up with, work out.*

1. Enthusiasts often _____ their hobbies with great enthusiasm, spending hours practicing without noticing how quickly time passes.
2. Many people _____ practicing their favorite hobbies even after a busy day because it helps them feel more relaxed and focused.
3. Some people _____ skills learned from one hobby, like drawing, into other creative activities, such as designing or photography.
4. When learning a new skill, it's common to _____ unexpected challenges that require patience and problem-solving.
5. People frequently _____ new hobbies when they travel, discovering activities they had never considered before.
6. Hobbies often help people _____ routine tasks, providing mental relief and a sense of freedom.
7. Many hobbyists _____ time each week to ensure they make consistent progress and maintain their interest.
8. Children often _____ new hobbies while exploring after-school clubs or extracurricular activities.
9. During group hobbies, participants sometimes _____ new techniques or ideas together that they wouldn't have discovered alone.
10. Some hobbies, such as painting or crafting, allow individuals to _____ complex ideas and emotions in a creative way.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j)

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a labor of love 2. pass the time 3. kill time 4. a pet project 5. in one's element 6. do something for kicks 7. have a knack for something 8. a hidden talent 9. moonlight as (something) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) in a situation where one feels confident, comfortable, and able to perform at one's best. b) an ability that is not widely known or publicly displayed. c) to occupy oneself with trivial or casual activities while waiting for something more important to occur. d) to engage in an activity purely for amusement, excitement, or novelty. e) an activity undertaken out of genuine passion rather than for financial reward or obligation. f) to possess a natural aptitude or intuitive skill for a particular activity.
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10. get into something

g) to pursue a secondary job or serious hobby in addition to one's main occupation, often discreetly.

h) a personal initiative or hobby to which someone is especially devoted and emotionally attached.

i) to engage in an activity in order to make a period of waiting more pleasant or less tedious.

j) to develop a strong interest or become actively involved in a new activity or field.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. Developing the community garden has become his _____.
2. She recently _____ photography and has already built an impressive portfolio.
3. Translating the novel took years, but it was a true _____.
4. He _____ for composing melodies that stay in your head.
5. She is completely in _____ when discussing contemporary art.
6. By day he's an engineer, but he _____ as a jazz musician.
7. She reads historical fiction to _____ during long commutes.
8. Her colleagues were surprised to discover her _____ for stand-up comedy.
9. We _____ at a café before the concert began.
10. They _____ rock climbing _____, not realizing how demanding it would be.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. In my free time, I love to (**draw / drawer**), especially landscapes that reflect my mood and imagination.
2. Photography has a (**dual / duel**) purpose for me: it is both a creative outlet and a way to preserve meaningful memories.
3. Last week, I found an old (**envelop / envelope**) filled with my childhood sketches, which inspired me to start drawing again.
4. Whenever I hike (**farther / further**) into the countryside, I discover new perspectives that influence my artistic projects.
5. During one of my nature walks, I even spotted a shy (**faun / fawn**), which made the experience unforgettable.
6. Reading allows my thoughts to travel back and (**forth / fourth**) between different worlds and historical periods.
7. I enjoy attending live concerts because I can (**here / hear**) the subtle variations in

the musicians' performance.

8. Although my tastes may seem (**plane / plain**), I prefer simple hobbies that bring genuine satisfaction.

9. Gardening is my favorite (**quiet / quite**) pastime, as it helps me disconnect from daily stress.

10. It is always (sensible / sensitive) to dedicate time to hobbies, since they contribute significantly to emotional well-being and personal growth.

TOPIC 6

MODERN TRENDS IN GLOBAL TOURISM AND THE EVOLUTION OF LEISURE



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Rise of «Slow Travel»

Modern tourists are increasingly moving away from «ticking off» famous landmarks in a hurry. Instead, they are embracing «Slow Travel» a movement that encourages spending more time in a single location to truly connect with local people and culture. This approach often involves taking trains or buses instead of short-haul flights to reduce carbon emissions. By staying longer in one village or city, travelers can discover hidden gems, such as small family-run cafes or local artisan workshops, which are often missed by traditional tour groups. Ultimately, this shift transforms travel from a frantic race into a meaningful journey of personal growth and cultural immersion.

2. The Impact of Digital Nomadism

The traditional two-week summer holiday is being replaced by a lifestyle where work and leisure blend together. Digital nomads are professionals who use technology to work remotely from exotic locations. This trend has led to the rise of «workation» packages offered by hotels, which provide high-speed internet and quiet office spaces alongside swimming pools and spas. For these individuals, leisure isn't just a break from work; it's an integrated part of their daily life, allowing them to explore the world without taking a formal leave of absence. As a result, many countries are now introducing special visas to attract these long-term visitors and boost their local economies.

3. Voluntourism: Travel with a Purpose

A growing number of young people are choosing «voluntourism» which combines a traditional holiday with volunteer work. Whether it is helping to build schools in Africa,

protecting sea turtles in Central America, or teaching English in rural Asia, these trips offer a sense of fulfillment that a regular beach holiday cannot provide. However, critics suggest that travelers should carefully research organizations to ensure their presence truly benefits the local community rather than creating a cycle of dependency. When done ethically, however, these experiences can build lasting bridges between different cultures and provide invaluable aid to those in need.

4. The Psychology of Adventure Sports

Nowadays, leisure time is no longer about relaxation, but about pushing physical and mental limits. The popularity of extreme sports like skydiving, white-water rafting, and mountain climbing has surged among office workers seeking an «adrenaline rush» to counter their sedentary lifestyles. Psychologists suggest that the intense focus required by these activities acts as a form of «active meditation» forcing the brain to stay in the present moment and effectively clearing away the stress of professional responsibilities. The physical exhaustion that follows such activities often leads to a deeper sense of accomplishment than any passive rest could offer.

5. Staycations and Domestic Tourism

Economic changes and environmental concerns have popularized the «staycation»—taking a holiday in one’s own country or even staying at home while visiting local attractions. This trend supports local economies and significantly reduces the stress and cost associated with international flights. Many people have discovered that their own region offers incredible museums, hiking trails, and festivals that they had previously ignored in favor of foreign destinations. It is a more sustainable and affordable way to recharge. By slowing down and exploring their own backyard, residents often develop a newfound appreciation for their home’s heritage and natural beauty.

6. The Evolution of All-Inclusive Resorts

While independent travel is on the rise, the all-inclusive model is reinventing itself to attract a more sophisticated audience. Modern resorts now offer «curated experiences» such as authentic local cooking classes, yoga retreats, and guided eco-tours, moving away from the «buffet and pool» stereotype. By providing everything in one package—from gourmet meals to specialized entertainment—these resorts cater to families and professionals who want a stress-free environment where every detail of their leisure time is expertly managed. This evolution ensures that even the most convenience-oriented travelers can enjoy a sense of exclusivity and cultural depth during their stay.

Which text describes a situation where a traveler...

- A. works while staying in a holiday destination?
- B. participates in charitable activities during their trip?
- C. chooses to explore their own country instead of going abroad?
- D. seeks intense physical challenges to reduce mental stress?
- E. stays in one place for a long time to learn about the culture?
- F. prefers a fully managed environment with organized activities?

- G. travels only by luxury private transport to avoid crowds?
- H. uses a digital app to find the cheapest last-minute flights?

(Adapted from: Kay, S., & Jones, V. (2017). *Focus 4: Student's book*. Pearson Education. P. 82)

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7 – 11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Transforming the Travel Experience and Modern Leisure Strategies

Over the last several decades, the concept of a perfect holiday was simple: a flight to a sunny destination, a hotel near the sea, and seven days of relaxation on the sand. However, recent years have seen a massive shift in how people perceive their leisure time. Modern travelers are no longer satisfied with being passive observers; they want to be active participants in their journeys. This has given rise to the «experience economy» where the value of a trip is measured by the memories and skills acquired rather than the luxury of the accommodation.

One major trend is the rise of «educational leisure.» Instead of just resting, many people spend their holidays learning something new, such as traditional cooking in Italy, scuba diving in the Red Sea, or photography in the Icelandic highlands. This change is partly driven by social media, where travelers feel a need to share unique and meaningful content rather than just standard hotel photos.

Another significant development is the environmental consciousness of the modern tourist. «Green travel» or eco-tourism is no longer a niche market. Travelers are increasingly choosing destinations that prioritize sustainability, opting for eco-lodges that use solar power and supporting local businesses that protect the environment. They are also becoming more aware of «overtourism» – the phenomenon where too many visitors ruin the very places they come to see. As a result, many are choosing to travel during the «shoulder season» (the period between peak and off-peak seasons) or visiting lesser-known towns instead of famous capitals.

Technology also plays a crucial role. From AI-powered travel assistants that plan personalized itineraries to apps that allow you to navigate remote hiking trails without a map, the digital revolution has made independent travel easier than ever. However, this has also led to a counter-movement: «digital detox» holidays. In these remote locations, tourists voluntarily give up their smartphones to reconnect with nature and themselves, proving that sometimes the best way to recharge is to disconnect.

7. According to the text, how has the concept of a perfect holiday changed?
- A. People now prefer luxury hotels over simple ones.
 - B. Travelers want to be active and gain new experiences.
 - C. Sunny destinations have become less popular than cold ones.
 - D. Most people now avoid traveling by plane.
8. What is «educational leisure» as described in the second paragraph?
- A. A holiday where you only visit schools and universities.
 - B. Spending time reading books while lying on a beach.
 - C. Combining a vacation with learning a new skill or craft.
 - D. A mandatory part of the modern school curriculum.
9. What is «educational leisure» as described in the second paragraph?
- A. A holiday where you only visit schools and universities.
 - B. Spending time reading books while lying on a beach.
 - C. Combining a vacation with learning a new skill or craft.
 - D. A mandatory part of the modern school curriculum.
10. What is the main goal of a «digital detox» holiday?
- A. To find a location with better high-speed internet.
 - B. To learn how to use new travel applications.
 - C. To take a break from technology and reconnect with nature.
 - D. To save money on international roaming charges.
11. What does the term «shoulder season» refer to?
- A. The hottest months of the summer when everyone travels.
 - B. The coldest months of winter when tourism stops.
 - C. The period between the busiest and the least busy times of year.
 - D. A special holiday season dedicated to sports and physical health.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Evolution of the Modern Traveler

The way we spend our free time has changed significantly. In the past, most people (12) _____ to popular coastal resorts for their annual summer break. However, today's tourists

are much more (13) _____ and often seek unique experiences off the beaten track. This shift in (14) _____ has led to the rise of specialized travel agencies that cater to niche interests.

Whether it is a hiking expedition in the mountains or a cultural (15) _____ through ancient cities, people are looking for more than just relaxation. Many travelers now (16) _____ importance on ecological sustainability, choosing hotels that minimize their (17) _____ on the environment. (18) _____, the influence of digital technology cannot be ignored. Most travelers now (19) _____ their entire trips online, from booking flights to selecting local tours. If people (20) _____ more aware of the benefits of slow travel in the future, the tourism industry (21) _____ to adapt even further to meet these sustainable demands.

12	A	flocked	B	flew	C	went	D	moved
13	A	adventurous	B	dangerous	C	afraid	D	quiet
14	A	attitude	B	altitude	C	belief	D	habit
15	A	tour	B	trip	C	journey	D	voyage
16	A	place	B	give	C	make	D	put
17	A	impact	B	effect	C	result	D	change
18	A	Furthermore	B	However	C	Despite	D	Although
19	A	arrange	B	do	C	make	D	stay
20	A	become	B	became	C	will become	D	would become
21	A	will have	B	would have	C	has	D	had

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Digital Revolution

When examining the history of tourism, we can see that it (22) _____ by the wealthy elite for a long period. However, since the middle of the last century, travel (23) _____ accessible to almost everyone. This mass movement (24) _____ significant environmental changes. Currently, many travel organizations (25) _____ on ways to reduce carbon footprints. Experts believe that we (26) _____ more responsible choices to preserve the planet.

22	A	was once dominated	B	is dominating	C	has dominated	D	dominates
23	A	becomes	B	has become	C	had become	D	is becoming
24	A	causes	B	has caused	C	was caused	D	is causing
25	A	work	B	are working	C	worked	D	have worked

22	A	was once dominated	B	is dominating	C	has dominated	D	dominates
26	A	must make	B	made	C	making	D	have made

Environmental Protection

Environmentalists suggest that if we (27) _____ our travel habits sooner, many coral reefs would have been saved. Today, travelers are encouraged (28) _____ local eco-systems. New regulations (29) _____ by several coastal countries last year. It is expected that by 2030, sustainable energy (30) _____ by the majority of holiday resorts worldwide.

27	A	change	B	changed	C	had changed	D	would change
28	A	to protect	B	protect	C	protecting	D	protected
29	A	introduced	B	were introduced	C	have been introduced	D	are introduced
30	A	will be used	B	is used	C	was used	D	has been used

LEXICAL REVIEW 6

MODERN TRENDS IN GLOBAL TOURISM AND THE EVOLUTION OF LEISURE

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Itinerary	a) a building or place that provides a particular service or enjoyment
2. Amenities	b) a person who organizes and sells holidays and travel cycles
3. Voucher	c) a detailed plan or route of a journey
4. Tour Operator	d) a piece of paper that can be used instead of money to pay for something
5. Facility	e) things such as shops, gyms, or pools that make a stay more comfortable
6. Excursion	f) the process of making a formal arrangement to have something
7. Hospitality	g) a short journey made for pleasure, especially one that is organized
8. High-season	h) the friendly and generous reception of guests or strangers
9. Booking	i) the period of the year when the most people go on holiday
10. Off-peak	j) at a time when a service is less used and consequently cheaper

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The hotel offers top-class _____, including an indoor spa and a rooftop bar.	a) activities b) amenities c) utilities d) basics
2. We decided to travel during the _____ period to avoid the huge crowds.	a) off-peak b) high-season c) top-time d) busy-peak
3. You can redeem this _____ at any of our local partner restaurants.	a) ticket b) voucher c) recipe d) bill
4. Our _____ included visits to three different islands over five days.	a) itinerary b) diary c) map d) journal
5. The _____ was excellent; the staff made us feel right at home.	a) hospitality b) facility c) scarcity d) loyalty
6. It is advisable to make a _____ at least a month before your arrival.	a) booking b) purchase c) demand d) request
7. We went on a guided _____ to the local vineyards yesterday.	a) voyage b) excursion c) cruise d) way
8. The _____ of the fitness center is available to all guests for free.	a) facility b) hospitality c) merchandise d) outlet
9. Most _____ offer package deals that include flights and accommodation.	a) tour operators b) retailers c) wholesalers d) shopkeepers

10. Prices for flights usually skyrocket during the _____ in July.

- a) off-peak
- b) low-season
- c) high-season
- d) mid-term

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The _____ of the flight was a relief to the tired passengers. (ARRIVE)
2. Exploring the island was an _____ experience. (EXCITE)
3. We need to check the _____ of rooms before we book. (AVAIL)
4. The _____ of the new museum attracted many visitors. (EXHIBIT)
5. Local _____ are very friendly towards foreign tourists. (INHABIT)
6. The tour was very _____ and we learned a lot about history. (INFORM)
7. We were _____ with the level of service at the resort. (IMPRESS)
8. Finding _____ is the first step in planning a trip. (INSPIRATION)
9. The hotel is _____ located within walking distance of the beach. (IDEAL)
10. We made an _____ to visit the castle on Tuesday. (ARRANGE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. Set off	a) to leave a hotel after paying the bill
2. Check in	b) to start a journey
3. Get away	c) to go somewhere for a rest or holiday
4. Check out	d) to register at a hotel or airport
5. Stop over	e) to stay at a place for one night on the way to somewhere else
6. Drop off	f) to take someone to a place and leave them there
7. Take off	g) when a plane leaves the ground
8. Look around	h) to visit a place and see the things in it
9. Soak up	i) to experience and enjoy the atmosphere or culture of a place
10. See off	j) to go to an airport/station to say goodbye to someone

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *set off, check in, get away, check out, stop over, drop off, take off, look around, soak up, see off.*

1. We need to _____ at the airport at least two hours before the flight.

2. What time does the plane _____?
3. We decided to _____ for a few days to a quiet village in the mountains.
4. My friends came to the station to _____ me _____.
5. We had to _____ very early to avoid the morning traffic.
6. Can you _____ me _____ at the entrance of the hotel?
7. We plan to _____ in Singapore for a night on our way to Sydney.
8. Modern travelers love to _____ the local culture and atmosphere.
9. We spent the whole afternoon _____ the old city.
10. Please remember to _____ of the room before 11 AM.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Off the beaten track 2. Live like a local 3. Travel light 4. Hit the road 5. Break the bank 6. Recharge one's batteries 7. Catch the sun 8. Itch for adventure 9. Find a sanctuary 10. Watch the world go by 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to travel with very little luggage. b) to spend time experiencing the authentic culture and life of a place. c) to visit a place that is not well-known or popular with tourists. d) to start a journey or leave a place. e) to be extremely expensive. f) to find a place that is very quiet and peaceful. g) to get a suntan or spend time in the sunshine. h) to have a strong desire to travel or explore new places. i) to take a break to regain your energy and strength. j) to sit and observe people and activities around you.
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Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a holiday idiom: *batteries, road, local, sun, bank, world, track, sanctuary, light, adventure.*

1. Many modern travelers avoid famous resorts and go off the beaten _____ to find authentic experiences.
2. To truly understand a culture, you should try to live like a _____ by eating and shopping where the residents do.
3. We decided to travel _____ with only a small backpack to stay mobile during our hiking trip.
4. After a year of hard work, I need a «digital detox» holiday to recharge my _____.
5. It's time to hit the _____ if we want to reach the coast before the evening.
6. You can enjoy a meaningful experience in the mountains without having to break the _____.
7. In the era of overtourism, it is becoming harder for people to find a _____ away from the noise.
8. One of the best things about a slow-paced holiday is just sitting in a square and watching the _____ go by.
9. I'm really itching for _____ ; I want to go scuba diving or climb a volcano this summer.
10. Don't forget your sunscreen if you are planning to spend the whole afternoon trying to catch the _____.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The (**fare / fee**) for the bus is quite cheap.
2. I hope the (**weather / whether**) will be good tomorrow.
3. We followed the (**route / root**) shown on the map.
4. Can you (**lend / borrow**) me your camera for the trip?
5. The (**scenery / view**) from the hotel window was beautiful.
6. It's (**quite / quiet**) far from here to the beach.
7. She (**lost / loose**) her passport at the airport.
8. The (**price / prize**) of the tour includes all meals.
9. I need some (**advice / advise**) on where to go.
10. The (**trip / journey**) was short but very pleasant.

TOPIC 7

PERSONAL PRIORITIES. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, CHOICE OF PROFESSION



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Myth of the Linear Career

For much of the twentieth century, professional success was defined by a predictable upward trajectory within a single organization. However, contemporary labour markets increasingly reward adaptability over loyalty. Career paths today are fragmented, marked by lateral moves, temporary contracts, and periods of retraining. Rather than signalling instability, such transitions often reflect strategic decision-making aligned with evolving personal priorities and shifting economic realities.

(Adapted from: Harvard Business Review)

2. Delayed Adulthood and Redefined Milestones

Sociologists note that traditional markers of adulthood – home ownership, marriage, and long-term employment—are being postponed or abandoned altogether. Young professionals now prioritize personal fulfillment, mental health, and mobility over early financial commitments. This reordering of life goals suggests not immaturity, but a conscious recalibration of what constitutes a meaningful and sustainable future.

(Adapted from: The Atlantic)

3. Passion Versus Practicality

The long-standing advice to «follow your passion» has come under increasing scrutiny. While intrinsic motivation can enhance job satisfaction, researchers warn that passion alone does not guarantee financial stability. For many graduates, the tension between meaningful work and economic security results in hybrid career strategies, where passion projects coexist with pragmatic employment choices.

(Adapted from: The Guardian)

4. The Psychological Cost of Overachievement

In highly competitive professional environments, ambition can quietly transform into

chronic self-surveillance. Individuals who tie their self-worth exclusively to professional success are at greater risk of burnout and anxiety. Mental health professionals emphasize the importance of diversified identity—valuing relationships, hobbies, and rest alongside career advancement—to maintain long-term psychological resilience.

(Adapted from: Psychology Today)

5. Automation and the Ethics of Career Planning

As artificial intelligence reshapes entire industries, long-term career planning has become increasingly uncertain. Experts argue that future-proof professions will rely less on technical mastery and more on creativity, emotional intelligence, and ethical judgment. This shift challenges educational institutions to prepare students not for specific jobs, but for continuous professional reinvention.

(Adapted from: MIT Technology Review)

6. Work-Life Balance as a Personal Value

Once dismissed as a secondary concern, work-life balance has emerged as a central criterion in career choice. Employees are increasingly willing to sacrifice higher salaries in exchange for flexible schedules, remote work, and time autonomy. This trend reflects a broader cultural movement toward aligning professional decisions with personal wellbeing and long-term life satisfaction.

(Adapted from: Forbes)

Which text...?

- A. questions the idea that passion should be the main factor in choosing a career
- B. explains why professional success now requires constant retraining
- C. highlights the mental health risks of defining identity solely through work
- D. discusses how technology is reshaping ethical career preparation
- E. describes why traditional adulthood milestones are losing importance
- F. argues that work-life balance has become a primary career consideration
- G. suggests that job instability is a sign of professional failure
- H. focuses on the economic advantages of early home ownership

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Career Planning in an Age of Uncertainty

In previous generations, career planning was largely shaped by economic predictability and institutional stability. Today, however, rapid technological advancement and global competition have fundamentally altered professional landscapes. As a result, individuals are required to make long-term decisions with limited information and an awareness that entire

professions may disappear within a decade.

Career counselors increasingly encourage a skills-based approach rather than commitment to a single occupation. Transferable competencies – such as communication, critical thinking, and adaptability – allow professionals to pivot when industries decline. At the same time, this constant need for flexibility places emotional strain on individuals, particularly those seeking security and long-term planning.

Despite these challenges, uncertainty can also foster innovation. Professionals who view career change as an opportunity rather than a failure are more likely to engage in lifelong learning. Ultimately, successful career planning in the modern era depends not on predicting the future, but on developing the capacity to respond to it.

7. What has most significantly changed career planning today?

- A. Increased government regulation.
- B. Technological and global instability.
- C. The decline of higher education.
- D. Reduced access to employment.

8. What approach do career counselors now promote?

- A. Loyalty to a single employer.
- B. Early specialization in one field.
- C. Developing adaptable skill sets.
- D. Avoiding career changes.

9. What emotional challenge is mentioned in the text?

- A. Fear of underqualification.
- B. Pressure caused by constant flexibility.
- C. Loss of professional identity.
- D. Decreased job satisfaction.

10. How does the text view career change?

- A. As a sign of poor planning.
- B. As evidence of economic failure.
- C. As a potential source of innovation.
- D. As a temporary necessity.

11. According to the author, what ensures career success today?

- A. Predicting labour market trends.
- B. Choosing stable professions.
- C. Responding effectively to change.
- D. Avoiding professional risks.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Rethinking Success in the 21st Century

Traditional definitions of success are undergoing a profound (12) _____ as younger generations reassess their priorities. Rather than (13) _____ professional achievement as the sole indicator of worth, many individuals seek a balance between ambition and personal wellbeing. This shift is largely (14) _____ by growing awareness of burnout and mental health concerns.

As a result, career decisions are increasingly shaped by values such as flexibility, purpose, and long-term (15) _____. However, abandoning conventional benchmarks can (16) _____ feelings of uncertainty, particularly in cultures that emphasize constant productivity. Experts argue that learning to tolerate ambiguity is (17) _____ for sustainable career development.

Ultimately, success is no longer measured solely by income or status, but by the degree to which professional choices (18) _____ with personal values. Developing this alignment requires reflection, adaptability, and the willingness to (19) _____ short-term rewards in favour of long-term fulfilment. In an unpredictable world, such an approach may prove not only (20) _____ but essential for psychological (21) _____.

12	A change	B transformation	C movement	D transition
13	A treat	B view	C regard	D consider
14	A driven	B caused	C influenced	D motivated
15	A stability	B security	C durability	D certainty
16	A result	B create	C generate	D provoke
17	A vital	B critical	C essential	D necessary
18	A match	B fit	C correspond	D align
19	A give up	B sacrifice	C abandon	D reject
20	A beneficial	B profitable	C effective	D productive
21	A balance	B wellbeing	C resilience	D health

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Changing Career Expectations

In recent years, career mobility (22) _____ a defining feature of professional life. If earlier generations (23) _____ changing jobs frequently, they often perceived it as a failure. Today, however, many professionals wish they (24) _____ greater freedom to experiment with different career paths earlier in life. Such experimentation allows individuals to identify strengths that might otherwise remain (25) _____. It is crucial that educational systems (26) _____ students for this reality.

22	A	becomes	B	has become	C	became	D	had become
23	A	avoid	B	avoided	C	have avoided	D	had avoided
24	A	had	B	have	C	would have	D	had had
25	A	hidden	B	hiding	C	conceal	D	concealed
26	A	prepare	B	prepared	C	will prepare	D	would prepare

Planning Beyond the Paycheck

Last year, while she (27) _____ a lucrative job offer, she realized it conflicted with her long-term priorities. She (28) _____ increasingly aware that financial reward alone did not guarantee satisfaction. By the time she accepted a different position, she (29) _____ her definition of success. She later admitted that if she (30) _____ solely on salary, she would have made a very different choice.

27	A	considered	B	was considering	C	had considered	D	has considered
28	A	became	B	has become	C	was becoming	D	had become
29	A	redefined	B	has redefined	C	had redefined	D	was redefining
30	A	focused	B	has focused	C	had focused	D	would focus

LEXICAL REVIEW 7

PERSONAL PRIORITIES. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, CHOICE OF PROFESSION

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Fulfilment	a) the ability to recover from stress or difficulty
2. Ambition	b) strong desire to achieve success
3. Vocation	c) a career chosen for personal meaning rather than profit
4. Stability	d) emotional exhaustion caused by prolonged stress
5. Burnout	e) financial means of supporting oneself
6. Adaptability	f) independence in decision-making
7. Autonomy	g) capacity to adjust to new conditions
8. Livelihood	h) a sense of satisfaction and purpose
9. Fulfillment	i) long-term reliability or security
10. Resilience	j) deep personal satisfaction from meaningful activity

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Many graduates delay commitment to a single career path to _____ flexibility.	a) preserve b) maintain c) keep d) hold
2. Financial security often _____ a key role in long-term career planning.	a) stakes b) plays c) makes d) gives
3. Burnout frequently results from _____ professional pressure.	a) constant b) permanent c) continual d) consistent
4. Choosing a profession purely for status can _____ long-term dissatisfaction.	a) lead b) cause c) result d) create

5. Many employees now prioritize _____ over rapid promotion.	a) stability b) autonomy c) authority d) seniority
6. Career advisors recommend developing _____ skills.	a) transferable b) transportable c) adjustable d) flexible
7. Long-term planning requires a realistic assessment of personal _____.	a) limits b) boundaries c) constraints d) capacities
8. Meaningful work is often closely linked to personal _____.	a) identity b) character c) personality d) individuality
9. Economic uncertainty forces professionals to _____ their priorities.	a) reconsider b) rethink c) revise d) review
10. A balanced lifestyle can significantly improve job _____.	a) satisfaction b) approval c) enjoyment d) comfort

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Choosing a career solely for financial reasons can lead to long-term professional _____ and dissatisfaction. (FULFIL)
2. Rapid technological change requires constant professional _____. (ADAPT)
3. Many young adults delay major life decisions due to economic _____. (UNCERTAIN)
4. Career counseling helps students gain greater _____ about their long-term goals. (CLEAR)
5. The pressure to succeed academically often results in emotional _____. (EXHAUST)
6. Freelance work offers greater schedule _____ but less financial stability. (FLEXIBLE)

7. Personal values play a crucial role in the _____ of meaningful career goals.
(DEFINE)

8. Long-term planning requires realistic _____ of one's skills and limitations.
(ASSESS)

9. Career dissatisfaction is frequently linked to a lack of personal _____.
(AUTONOMOUS)

10. Professional success does not always guarantee emotional _____. (CONTENT)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. figure out	a) to tolerate a difficult situation
2. set out	b) to stop doing something permanently
3. give up	c) to have a friendly and harmonious relationship with someone
4. take on	d) to manage to understand or solve
5. work out	e) to accept responsibility or a task
6. fall behind	f) to progress more slowly than others
7. catch up	g) to reach the same level as others
8. stick to	h) to continue following a plan
9. burn out	i) to become exhausted due to stress
10. cope with	j) to deal with a difficult situation

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring up, take after, settle down, get along, fall out, look up to, look after, split up, grow up, drift apart.*

1. Many students struggle to _____ their long-term career goals while still at university.
2. She decided to _____ a demanding leadership role despite the risks involved.
3. Without proper rest, ambitious professionals often _____ within a few years.
4. It took him several years to _____ financially after changing his profession.
5. Successful people tend to _____ their core values even under pressure.
6. The company had to _____ significant losses during the economic downturn.
7. He eventually _____ on his dream of becoming a professional athlete.
8. Young employees sometimes _____ due to lack of experience.
9. She managed to _____ the challenges of balancing work and family life.
10. After graduation, he _____ to establish himself in the creative industry.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. climb the career ladder
2. follow in someone's footsteps
3. a dead-end job
4. work one's way up
5. make ends meet
6. on the right track
7. take a leap of faith
8. hit the glass ceiling
9. land a job
10. reach the top

- a) work that provides enough income to live.
- b) reach the highest level of success.
- c) repeat someone's career path.
- d) a job with no future prospects.
- e) advance gradually through effort.
- f) earn just enough money.
- g) make a risky but hopeful decision.
- h) face invisible barriers to promotion.
- i) be progressing correctly.
- j) successfully get a job.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a family-related idiom.

1. After years of effort, she finally managed to _____ the career ladder.
2. He chose not to follow _____ his father's footsteps and pursued a creative career.
3. Many graduates fear ending up in a _____-end job with no growth opportunities.
4. She had to take a _____ of faith and start her own business.
5. Despite obstacles, he worked his _____ up from an entry-level position.
6. The promotion helped her finally make _____ meet without financial stress.
7. Women often report hitting the glass _____ in corporate environments.
8. After several interviews, he finally _____ a job in an international company.
9. If you stay disciplined, you are clearly on the right _____.
10. Only a few professionals ever manage to reach the _____ of their industry.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Career satisfaction largely depends on personal (**values / valuables**).
2. Many young professionals face (**pressure / oppression**) to succeed early in life.
3. Choosing a profession without proper guidance can result in long-term (**regret / refusal**).
4. Financial independence is often seen as a key marker of adulthood (**status / statue**).
5. Burnout is commonly caused by excessive workload and lack of (**balance / symmetry**).
6. Internships provide valuable practical (**experience / experiment**).
7. A meaningful career should align with one's personal (**priorities / preferences**).
8. It is important to set realistic (**goals / gaols**) for your professional growth.
9. A positive work (**environment / envelope**) increases overall productivity.
10. Effective (**communication / calculation**) is vital for successful teamwork.

TOPIC 8

WEATHER. NATURE. ENVIRONMENT



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Rewilding Europe's Landscapes

Across Europe, conservationists are shifting from traditional wildlife management to a more radical approach known as rewilding. Instead of carefully controlling ecosystems, rewilding initiatives allow natural processes to re-establish themselves. Large herbivores such as bison and wild horses are reintroduced to stimulate biodiversity, while human intervention is deliberately minimized. Supporters argue that resilient ecosystems can better withstand climate change and restore degraded land. Critics, however, question whether completely stepping back is realistic in densely populated regions.

2. Hidden Cost of Fashion

The environmental consequences of the clothing industry are profound. Textile production requires vast amounts of water and energy, while synthetic fabrics release microplastics into oceans during washing. Furthermore, many garments are discarded after only a few uses, contributing to mounting landfill waste. Environmental advocates call for a circular economy in which materials are reused, recycled, or composted. Without systemic reform, the industry's carbon footprint will continue to rise dramatically.

3. Urban Green Infrastructure

Modern cities are increasingly incorporating green roofs, vertical gardens, and permeable pavements into urban planning. These innovations reduce heat island effects, absorb rainwater, and improve air quality. In addition, green spaces enhance citizens' mental well-being and encourage biodiversity within metropolitan areas. Municipal governments now recognize that environmental sustainability and public health are closely interconnected objectives rather than competing priorities.

4. Ocean Acidification: An Invisible Threat

As atmospheric carbon dioxide levels increase, oceans absorb a significant proportion of these emissions. This process alters seawater chemistry, making it more acidic. Even minor changes in pH levels can disrupt marine ecosystems, particularly organisms that rely on calcium carbonate shells. Coral reefs, often described as the «rainforests of the sea» are especially vulnerable. Scientists warn that without substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, entire marine food chains may collapse.

5. Renewable Energy and Community Resistance

While renewable energy projects are essential for reducing dependence on fossil fuels, they are not universally welcomed. Wind farms and solar parks sometimes face opposition from local communities concerned about landscape aesthetics or potential noise pollution. This phenomenon, often referred to as the «Not In My Backyard» (NIMBY) effect, illustrates the complexity of implementing environmental policies. Balancing global climate goals with local interests remains a significant political challenge.

6. The Rise of Citizen Science

Digital technology has enabled ordinary people to participate in scientific data collection. Through mobile applications, volunteers record bird migrations, monitor air quality, or report plastic waste along coastlines. These grassroots initiatives expand research capacity and raise public awareness simultaneously. By democratizing environmental monitoring, citizen science strengthens collaboration between researchers and local communities.

Which text describes a situation where...

- A. environmental initiatives face resistance from local residents?
- B. volunteers contribute data to scientific research?
- C. industries are criticized for excessive resource consumption?
- D. wildlife populations are strictly controlled by authorities?
- E. urban design improves both ecological and psychological conditions?
- F. marine ecosystems are threatened by chemical changes?
- G. environmental restoration involves minimizing human interference?
- H. renewable energy completely replaces fossil fuels worldwide?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Science of Modern Weather Forecasting

Weather forecasting has evolved from simple observation of clouds and wind direction into a highly sophisticated scientific discipline. Today, meteorologists rely on complex numerical models that process enormous quantities of atmospheric data. These models analyse

temperature, humidity, air pressure, and wind speed collected from satellites, radar systems, weather balloons, and ocean buoys. By simulating interactions within the atmosphere, scientists can predict short-term weather patterns with remarkable accuracy.

One of the most significant breakthroughs in forecasting has been the development of supercomputers capable of performing trillions of calculations per second. These machines allow researchers to run multiple predictive scenarios, known as ensemble forecasts, to estimate the probability of different outcomes. Instead of presenting a single definitive prediction, modern forecasts often communicate degrees of uncertainty, reflecting the dynamic and chaotic nature of the atmosphere.

Despite technological progress, long-term forecasting remains challenging. Small variations in initial atmospheric conditions can lead to dramatically different results – a phenomenon often associated with the «butterfly effect.» Consequently, forecasts beyond seven to ten days become progressively less reliable. Nevertheless, even probabilistic forecasts are invaluable for agriculture, aviation, disaster management, and energy planning.

Climate change has introduced additional complexity into forecasting models. Rising global temperatures influence precipitation patterns, intensify storms, and increase the frequency of extreme weather events. Meteorologists must therefore continuously update algorithms to account for shifting climate baselines. In this context, weather forecasting is no longer merely about predicting tomorrow's rain; it is a crucial component of global risk assessment and environmental resilience.

7. What has largely improved the accuracy of modern weather forecasting?
 - A. Traditional observation methods.
 - B. Supercomputers and numerical models.
 - C. Farmers' local knowledge.
 - D. Printed weather maps.

8. What are ensemble forecasts mainly used for?
 - A. Replacing satellite observations.
 - B. Predicting climate change decades ahead.
 - C. Estimating the probability of different outcomes.
 - D. Eliminating uncertainty in predictions.

9. Why are long-term forecasts less reliable?
A. Satellites stop collecting data.
B. Weather systems move too slowly.
C. Small initial differences can cause major changes.
D. Meteorologists prefer short-term predictions.
10. How has climate change affected weather forecasting?
A. It has simplified atmospheric models.
B. It has reduced extreme weather events.
C. It requires constant updating of prediction models.
D. It has made forecasts unnecessary.
11. What broader role does weather forecasting play now?
A. Entertainment for television audiences.
B. Supporting global risk assessment and planning.
C. Replacing climate research.
D. Predicting social behaviour.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Wonders of Nature

From bioluminescent bays to towering waterfalls, the wonders of nature have long inspired both scientific inquiry and philosophical reflection. Such phenomena are not merely visually striking; they are also the result of intricate ecological and geological processes that (12) _____ over millions of years. Understanding these processes allows us to appreciate natural beauty not as random spectacle, but as the outcome of precise environmental conditions.

Take, for example, coral reefs, often described as the «rainforests of the sea.» These vibrant ecosystems (13) _____ on a delicate symbiotic relationship between coral polyps and microscopic algae. Even slight alterations in sea temperature can (14) _____ this balance, leading to coral bleaching and ecosystem collapse. The fragility of such systems reminds us that natural wonders are not immutable; they require stable climatic conditions to survive.

Similarly, dramatic landscapes such as canyons and mountain ranges are formed through

gradual tectonic shifts and erosion. What appears permanent is, in fact, the product of continuous transformation. Over centuries, wind and water (15) _____ rock surfaces into complex formations, demonstrating the persistent force of natural elements. These geological structures not only attract tourists but also provide scientists with valuable data about Earth's history.

However, the growing impact of human activity increasingly (16) _____ the integrity of these environments. Pollution, deforestation, and mass tourism place significant pressure on ecosystems that evolved under very different circumstances. Conservation efforts therefore aim to (17) _____ a balance between public access and environmental protection. Sustainable tourism initiatives encourage visitors to engage with nature responsibly, ensuring that future generations can experience these extraordinary sites.

Ultimately, the true wonder of nature lies not only in its appearance but in its complexity. Each ecosystem functions as an interconnected network in which every organism (18) _____ a specific role. When one component is removed, the consequences can (19) _____ far beyond the immediate area. Recognizing this interdependence fosters a deeper respect for biodiversity and reinforces the urgency of environmental stewardship. In appreciating nature's wonders, we are also (20) _____ of our responsibility to protect them. Only through informed action can we remain (21) _____ to the principles of sustainability that safeguard the planet's most remarkable phenomena.

12	A	emerge	B	occur	C	develop	D	grow
13	A	depend	B	rely	C	insist	D	base
14	A	disturb	B	interrupt	C	separate	D	damage
15	A	shape	B	form	C	design	D	build
16	A	warns	B	risks	C	threatens	D	doubts
17	A	achieve	B	reach	C	gain	D	accomplish
18	A	performs	B	makes	C	acts	D	plays
19	A	extend	B	spread	C	expand	D	stretch
20	A	remembered	B	reminded	C	realized	D	known
21	A	loyal	B	faithful	C	committed	D	devoted

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–26) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Biodiversity Loss and Ecosystem Collapse

Biodiversity loss is widely recognized as one of the most acute environmental problems of our time. Scientists warn that human activities, including deforestation, pollution, and

intensive agriculture, are directly (22) _____ to the rapid extinction of species across the globe. Unlike natural evolutionary processes, which occur gradually, current extinction rates are accelerating at an alarming pace.

Habitat destruction can (23) _____ irreversible damage to ecosystems that have developed over thousands of years. When forests are cleared or wetlands drained, countless species lose their natural environment. This not only disrupts food chains but also places entire regions (24) _____ ecological risk. The disappearance of pollinators, for example, threatens global food production and agricultural stability.

Addressing biodiversity loss requires coordinated international action. Governments are increasingly committed to (25) _____ sustainable land-use policies and expanding protected areas. Furthermore, environmental education plays a crucial role (26) _____ raising public awareness about conservation. Without comprehensive strategies, the degradation of ecosystems may soon reach a tipping point beyond recovery.

22	A	related	B	relating	C	relation	D	relate
23	A	cause	B	make	C	result	D	take
24	A	in	B	on	C	at	D	under
25	A	adjusting	B	adopting	C	accepting	D	adapting
26	A	on	B	in	C	at	D	for

Plastic Pollution and Ocean Degradation

Plastic pollution has emerged as another pressing environmental challenge. Over the past decades, humanity has produced billions of tons of plastic, much of which has (27) _____ entered marine ecosystems. Microplastics are now found in ocean water, seabed sediments, and even in marine organisms.

International organizations are working (28) _____ establish stricter regulations on plastic production and waste management. Scientists also emphasize the importance of innovation, encouraging industries to (29) _____ biodegradable alternatives that reduce long-term environmental harm. However, policy changes alone are insufficient without responsible consumer behaviour.

Experts argue that the future of (30) _____ societies depends largely on their ability to transition toward a circular economy, where materials are reused and recycled efficiently. Failure to act decisively may lead to irreversible damage to marine biodiversity and coastal communities.

27	A	still	B	yet	C	ever	D	already
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	developed	B	developing	C	develop	D	development
30	A	sustainable	B	sustainability	C	sustaining	D	sustained

LEXICAL REVIEW 8

WEATHER. NATURE. ENVIRONMENT

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Biodiversity loss2. Carbon footprint3. Renewable resources4. Desertification5. Ocean acidification6. Habitat fragmentation7. Sustainable development8. Air pollution9. Overconsumption10. Conservation efforts	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) the excessive use of natural resources beyond sustainable limits, leading to depletion and environmental degradation;b) the process by which fertile land gradually becomes arid and unproductive, often due to climate change or unsustainable farming practices;c) the total amount of greenhouse gases produced directly or indirectly by an individual, organization, or product;d) the increasing acidity of seawater caused by the absorption of atmospheric carbon dioxide;e) deliberate actions and policies aimed at protecting natural habitats, wildlife, and ecosystems;f) the division of natural habitats into smaller, isolated sections due to infrastructure development or human activity;g) the decline in the variety of plant and animal species within a particular ecosystem or on the planet as a whole;h) harmful substances present in the atmosphere that negatively affect human health and environmental quality;i) natural sources of energy that are replenished continuously, such as solar, wind, or hydro power;j) a model of progress that balances economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity to meet present needs without compromising future generations.
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Prolonged heatwaves can severely _____ agricultural productivity in vulnerable regions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) enhanceb) impairc) sustaind) preserve
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2. Scientists warn that melting permafrost may _____ significant amounts of methane into the atmosphere.	a) release b) deliver c) emit d) transmit
3. Coastal cities are increasingly exposed to storm surges as sea levels continue to _____.	a) raise b) lift c) rise d) arise
4. The government introduced stricter regulations to _____ industrial air pollution.	a) restrain b) confine c) suppress d) curb
5. The region's biodiversity is under serious _____ due to habitat destruction.	a) danger b) threat c) hazard d) risk
6. Meteorologists rely on satellite data to make more accurate weather _____.	a) predictions b) prophecies c) forecasts d) anticipations
7. The sudden drop in temperature was a clear _____ of an approaching cold front.	a) indicator b) signal c) mark d) symptom
8. Sustainable farming practices help _____ soil fertility over the long term.	a) maintain b) retain c) conserve d) reserve
9. The hurricane caused widespread damage, leaving thousands of residents _____.	a) displaced b) relocated c) transferred d) removed
10. Governments are urged to take immediate action to _____ climate change impacts.	a) mitigate b) moderate c) adjust d) adapt

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The rapid _____ of glaciers is considered one of the most visible signs of climate change. (MELT)
2. Many coastal communities face increasing _____ due to rising sea levels. (VULNERABLE)
3. Scientists emphasize the importance of _____ energy sources in reducing carbon emissions. (RENEW)
4. The government has introduced new policies to improve air _____ in urban areas. (PURE)
5. Prolonged drought can lead to severe water _____. (SCARCE)
6. The region is known for its rich biological _____. (DIVERSE)
7. Environmental organizations are working to raise public _____ about plastic pollution. (AWARE)
8. The sudden _____ of the volcano forced thousands of residents to evacuate. (ERUPT)
9. Sustainable agriculture contributes to the long-term _____ of natural resources. (PROTECT)
10. The _____ of extreme weather events has increased over the past decade. (FREQUENT)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. die out	a) to gradually decrease in intensity or strength
2. build up	b) to prevent something from happening or continuing
3. wash away	c) to disappear completely, especially referring to species
4. cut down on	d) to remove or carry something away by the force of water
5. break out	e) to reduce the amount of something
6. phase out	f) to start suddenly, especially of a natural event
7. dry up	g) to accumulate or increase over time
8. ward off	h) to gradually stop using or producing something
9. cool down	i) to become less hot or return to a normal temperature
10. clear up	j) to become empty of water and moisture

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring about, carry out, clamp down on, filter out, give off, hold back, move away, run off, set aside, step up*.

1. The government plans to _____ stricter regulations on illegal logging.
2. Scientists are working to _____ innovative solutions to reduce ocean pollution.
3. Industrial plants often _____ harmful gases into the atmosphere.
4. The new environmental policy could _____ significant changes in waste management practices.
5. Wetlands help to _____ excess rainwater and prevent flooding.
6. Modern purification systems are designed to _____ toxic substances from drinking water.
7. Authorities decided to _____ additional funds for renewable energy projects.
8. As the storm began to _____, residents were finally able to leave their shelters.
9. After heavy rainfall, large amounts of water may _____ into nearby rivers.
10. Environmental organizations are urging governments to _____ efforts to combat climate change.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to take the wind out of someone's sails
2. to be snowed under
3. come rain or shine
4. to weather the storm
5. to steal sb's thunder
6. to calm before the storm
7. to make hay while the sun shines
8. a drop in the ocean
9. to be under the weather
10. a ray of sunshine

- a) to feel slightly ill or unwell.
- b) to reduce someone's confidence or enthusiasm.
- c) to cope successfully with a difficult situation.
- d) to take advantage of favourable circumstances.
- e) regardless of the conditions or difficulties.
- f) a very small amount compared to what is needed.
- g) to be overwhelmed with too much work or responsibility.
- h) to attract attention by doing something someone else planned.
- i) a short period of peace before trouble begins.
- j) a person or thing that brings happiness and positivity.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a weather idiom.

1. When she heard about the unexpected grant approval, she was on cloud _____.
2. His comments about climate change were completely out of the _____ air.
3. The committee's sudden rejection of the proposal came like a bolt from the _____.
4. After months of uncertainty, the negotiations are finally out of the _____.
5. The new recycling initiative is gaining _____ like a snowball rolling downhill.
6. The discussion about renewable energy was just a storm in a _____; nothing significant was decided.
7. Don't worry about minor setbacks – every cloud has a silver _____.
8. The politician tried to save face by saying he was only testing the political _____.
9. The success of the environmental campaign spread like wildfire through the _____.
10. After years of controversy, the research findings are finally out in the _____.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Climate change has a serious (**effect / affect**) on global ecosystems.
2. Many scientists are concerned (**about / for**) the rapid loss of biodiversity.
3. The government aims to reduce carbon emissions (**by / until**) 40 % by 2030.
4. Renewable energy plays a crucial role (**in / on**) combating climate change.
5. Several species are currently (**in / at**) danger of extinction.
6. The storm caused severe damage (**to / for**) coastal infrastructure.
7. This region is famous (**for / of**) its unique wildlife habitats.
8. The new law focuses (**on / at**) reducing plastic waste.
9. Heavy rainfall resulted (**in / from**) widespread flooding across the area.
10. The temperature dropped (**significant / significantly**) overnight.

TOPIC 9

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices

1. Traditional Ukrainian Matchmaking

In traditional Ukrainian culture, matchmaking was far more than a romantic gesture; it was a carefully negotiated social agreement between families. Representatives of the groom, often respected elders, visited the bride's home bearing symbolic gifts such as bread and embroidered cloths. The conversation followed ritual formulas, and the bride's consent, though sometimes indirect, remained essential. If both families approved, they exchanged gifts and set a wedding date. Although modern couples rarely follow the full ritual today, echoes of these customs still appear in rural communities.

2. A Ukrainian Wedding Ceremony

A Ukrainian wedding traditionally combines Christian elements with ancient symbolic rites. One of the most significant moments is the blessing of the couple with bread and salt, symbolising prosperity and hospitality. During the церковний обряд, the couple stands on an embroidered rushnyk, representing their shared life path. Folk songs, humorous games, and multi-day celebrations reinforce communal solidarity. Even in contemporary urban settings, many couples preserve at least some of these rituals as a way of honouring their cultural heritage.

3. Christening Traditions in Britain

In Great Britain, christening ceremonies are usually held in Anglican or other Christian churches and mark a child's formal entry into the faith community. Godparents are chosen to provide spiritual guidance and moral support throughout the child's life. During the service, the priest sprinkles holy water on the child's forehead, symbolising purification and blessing.

Families often gather afterwards for a reception, where speeches and gift-giving take place. Although some modern families prefer secular naming ceremonies, traditional christenings remain widespread.

4. British Marriage Proposal and Engagement Customs

In Britain, the tradition of proposing marriage has evolved into a highly personalised yet symbolically meaningful event. Typically, one partner presents an engagement ring, often featuring a diamond, as a public sign of commitment. While historical customs sometimes required parental approval, modern proposals emphasise mutual consent and emotional sincerity. Engagement parties may follow, allowing relatives and friends to celebrate the couple's announcement. Despite contemporary variations, the ritual of offering a ring continues to signify the formal intention to marry.

5. The Royal Influence on British Weddings

British wedding traditions have been significantly shaped by royal ceremonies, particularly since the nineteenth century. The popularity of white wedding dresses, for instance, increased after Queen Victoria chose white for her marriage ceremony in 1840. Public fascination with royal weddings continues to influence venue choices, floral arrangements, and even musical selections. Many couples consciously adopt elements they associate with elegance and continuity. In this way, national pageantry subtly informs private celebrations across the country. *(Adapted from UK Historical Monarchy Archives)*

6. Ukrainian Baptism Customs

In Ukraine, baptism is considered one of the most meaningful spiritual milestones in a person's life. The ceremony usually takes place in a church, where the priest immerses or anoints the child with holy water. Godparents assume responsibility for the child's religious upbringing and often present symbolic gifts, such as a cross or embroidered clothing. A festive family meal follows the service, reinforcing communal bonds. Even among secular families, baptism often retains cultural significance beyond its strictly religious meaning.

Which text describes...?

- A. a ceremony that formally welcomes a child into a religious community?
- B. a marriage custom influenced by a royal example?
- C. a ritual where families negotiate a future union?
- D. a celebration involving symbolic bread and salt?
- E. a proposal marked by presenting a symbolic object?
- F. a religious event followed by a family reception in Britain?
- G. a tradition combining Christian and pre-Christian elements?
- H. a secular alternative to a church ceremony?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Social Traditions of Great Britain

Social traditions in Great Britain have developed over centuries and continue to play a vital role in everyday life. One of the most well-known traditions is afternoon tea, which originated in the 19th century as a light meal between lunch and dinner. Today, it is not only a daily ritual for many people but also a symbol of hospitality and social interaction. Friends and family often gather over tea to discuss current events, share personal news, or simply relax after a busy day.

Another important social custom is queuing. The British are famous for their orderly lines in public places such as bus stops, supermarkets, and ticket offices. Queuing reflects a strong cultural emphasis on fairness and respect for others. Cutting in line is generally considered impolite and may lead to disapproval from those waiting.

In addition, traditional celebrations such as Bonfire Night and Remembrance Day demonstrate how historical events shape modern social behavior. These occasions bring communities together and encourage reflection on the past. Public ceremonies, fireworks displays, and moments of silence provide opportunities for people to express shared values and national identity.

Moreover, politeness is deeply embedded in British communication. Expressions like «please» «thank you» and «sorry» are frequently used in everyday conversations, even in minor situations. This linguistic courtesy helps maintain social harmony and avoid conflict in public interactions.

Despite the influence of globalization and modern lifestyles, these traditions remain an essential part of British society. They contribute to a sense of continuity and cultural belonging, connecting people across generations and social backgrounds.

7. What is the main purpose of afternoon tea today?
- A. To replace dinner completely.
 - B. To provide a business meeting opportunity.
 - C. To encourage social interaction.
 - D. To celebrate national holidays.

8. What does queuing represent in British culture?
A. Competition between citizens.
B. A respect for fairness and order.
C. A lack of public transport.
D. A modern urban lifestyle.
9. Why are events like Bonfire Night important?
A. They promote tourism only.
B. They help communities remember history.
C. They reduce globalization.
D. They replace public holidays.
10. What role does politeness play in British society?
A. It is rarely used in daily life.
B. It helps maintain social harmony.
C. It replaces formal laws.
D. It limits communication.
11. What do these traditions provide for British people?
A. Economic growth.
B. Cultural continuity and belonging.
C. Technological advancement.
D. Educational opportunities.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Folk Traditions of Ukraine

Ukraine is widely recognized for its rich cultural heritage and deeply rooted social customs that have been carefully preserved across generations. Many Ukrainian traditions are closely associated with seasonal cycles and religious observances, reflecting the historical interconnection between everyday life and spiritual beliefs. For instance, traditional

celebrations such as Christmas and Easter involve numerous symbolic rituals that (12) _____ community cohesion and cultural continuity.

One of the most remarkable traditions is the preparation of ritual bread, which is often decorated with intricate patterns symbolizing prosperity and protection. During festive occasions, this bread (13) _____ as a sign of hospitality and mutual respect among family members and guests. Similarly, the painting of Easter eggs, known as pysanky, has long been regarded as an artistic expression that (14) _____ ancient myths and religious symbolism.

In addition, traditional folk clothing, particularly embroidered shirts, plays an important role in Ukrainian identity. These garments are not merely decorative but are believed to (15) _____ protective qualities against misfortune. The embroidery patterns often (16) _____ regional diversity and convey information about the wearer's social status or family background.

Furthermore, communal gatherings such as harvest festivals provide opportunities for collective participation in music, dance, and storytelling. These events are intended to (17) _____ social ties and promote intergenerational dialogue. Through such practices, cultural values are transmitted and reinforced over time.

Despite modernization and globalization, these traditions continue to (18) _____ a significant influence on Ukrainian society. They not only preserve national heritage but also (19) _____ a sense of belonging among individuals living both within the country and abroad. As a result, traditional customs remain an essential component of cultural resilience in contemporary Ukraine.

Experts argue that maintaining these practices helps communities (20) _____ cultural homogenization in an increasingly interconnected world. Ultimately, the survival of such traditions depends on the willingness of younger generations to (21) _____ their historical significance and continue these customs in the future.

12	A	strengthen	B	weaken	C	divide	D	limit
13	A	served	B	is served	C	was serving	D	serves
14	A	ignores	B	reflects	C	reduces	D	replaces
15	A	provide	B	remote	C	destroy	D	deny
16	A	conceal	B	prevent	C	reflect	D	damage
17	A	break	B	weaken	C	strengthen	D	cancel
18	A	lose	B	maintain	C	exert	D	avoid
19	A	create	B	destroy	C	reduce	D	question
20	A	adopt to	B	resist	C	follow	D	avoid
21	A	neglect	B	forget	C	misunderstand	D	appreciate

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Clothing: Traditions of Britain

Clothing in Britain has long reflected cultural identity and historical continuity. Traditional garments such as tweed jackets and kilts (22) _____ symbols of national heritage that are still worn during formal occasions. In Scotland, the kilt (23) _____ as an important part of national dress and is commonly worn at weddings and official ceremonies. If people (24) _____ greater awareness of the historical value of such garments, they might better understand their role in preserving cultural traditions.

Many traditional outfits (25) _____ from natural materials like wool, which provides durability and protection against changing weather conditions. This practical approach reflects Britain's climate and rural heritage. Experts recommend (26) _____ traditional elements into modern fashion in order to maintain cultural relevance.

22	A	become	B	became	C	have become	D	becoming
23	A	serves	B	is served	C	served	D	has served
24	A	have	B	had	C	will have	D	would have
25	A	are made	B	make	C	were making	D	made
26	A	incorporate	B	to incorporate	C	incorporating	D	incorporated

Clothing: Traditions of Ukraine

Traditional Ukrainian clothing, particularly the embroidered shirt known as the vyshyvanka, plays an important role in national identity. These garments are often worn during festivals and official ceremonies by people (27) _____ wish to demonstrate their connection to cultural heritage. The embroidery patterns vary by region and may symbolize protection, prosperity, or family unity.

Traditional costumes are usually made from natural materials such as linen and wool, which allow them (28) _____ remain practical in different weather conditions. Although traditional clothing was originally used in everyday life, modern designers have adapted its elements (29) _____ contemporary fashion trends. Today, the vyshyvanka remains an essential part of (30) _____ Ukrainian cultural heritage and is widely worn during public celebrations and national events.

27	A	which	B	that	C	while	D	who
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	via	B	from	C	to	D	on
30	A	the most advanced	B	most advanced	C	more advanced	D	advanced

LEXICAL REVIEW 9

TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Motanka	a) a decorated Ukrainian Easter egg created using a wax-resist method and symbolic ornaments
2. Rushnyk	b) very loose-fitting trousers traditionally worn by Ukrainian Cossacks
3. Vyshyvanka	c) a classic British woollen jacket made from rough woven fabric, often worn in the countryside
4. Pysanka	d) a long waterproof coat with a belt
5. Baggy pants	e) a soft and warm sweater made from fine wool
6. Kilt	f) an embroidered ritual cloth used in Ukrainian ceremonies such as weddings, baptisms and religious celebrations
7. Tweed jacket	g) a portable device used for protection against rain
8. Trench coat	h) a traditional Ukrainian handmade doll made of fabric and thread, believed to serve as a protective family amulet
9. Umbrella	i) a knee-length pleated skirt-like garment traditionally worn by men in Scotland
10. Cashmere jumper	j) a traditional embroidered Ukrainian shirt symbolizing national identity and cultural heritage

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Wearing traditional clothing during national holidays helps people preserve their cultural _____.	a) heritage b) background c) origin d) custom
2. Many British ceremonies are based on long-standing social _____.	a) patterns b) practices c) performances d) services

3. Ukrainian folk dances are an important part of cultural _____.	a) identity b) society c) activity d) behaviour
4. Traditional celebrations often _____ community ties and bring people together.	a) weaken b) reduce c) strengthen d) divide
5. Some British customs have remained unchanged for _____ of years.	a) centuries b) periods c) ages d) seasons
6. National festivals provide an opportunity to _____ traditional values.	a) ignore b) maintain c) destroy d) replace
7. Many cultural traditions are passed _____ from one generation to another.	a) on b) through c) away d) off
8. Traditional clothing is often worn to mark special social _____.	a) events b) accidents c) matters d) objects
9. Folk songs play a significant role in preserving historical _____.	a) behaviour b) imagination c) attention d) memory
10. Royal ceremonies in Great Britain are closely linked to national ____.	a) tradition b) routine c) fashion d) entertainment

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Traditional ceremonies play a vital role in preserving national _____. (IDENTIFY)
2. _____ diversity is reflected in regional customs and social practices. (CULTURE)

3. Public festivals are often organized to celebrate historical _____. (ACHIEVE)
4. Many communities are committed to the _____ of ancient traditions. (PRESERVE)
5. National holidays strengthen the sense of social _____. (UNITE)
6. Traditional costumes are worn as a symbol of cultural _____. (BELONG)
7. Royal rituals demonstrate the historical _____ of British society. (CONTINUE)
8. Folk music contributes to the _____ of collective memory. (MAINTAIN)
9. Cultural events promote mutual _____ among different generations. (UNDERSTAND)
10. Social traditions ensure the long-term _____ of national values. (STABLE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. pass down	a) to keep following a tradition or belief over time
2. carry on	b) to participate in a traditional ceremony or celebration
3. take part in	c) to cause something, such as a cultural change or custom, to happen
4. bring about	d) to remember and reflect on past traditions or family rituals
5. hold on to	e) to receive customs or beliefs from older generations
6. grow up with	f) to reserve time for traditional family or religious events
7. hand down	g) to give cultural values or traditions to younger generations
8. fit in with	h) to be suitable for or accepted within cultural norms
9. set aside	i) to be familiar with certain customs from childhood
10. look back on.	j) to continue practising a custom from the past

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *pass down, carry on, take part in, bring about, hold on to, grow up with, hand down, fit in with, set aside, look back on.*

1. It is important for young generations to _____ family customs that define national identity.
2. Many people in Ukraine still _____ folk songs and rituals from their childhood.
3. Cultural festivals often _____ positive social change within local communities.
4. Traditional values are usually _____ by elders through storytelling and shared experiences.
5. Many British communities make a conscious effort to _____ their historical customs and ceremonial practices to future generations in order to preserve national identity.
6. Families often _____ time to prepare traditional meals for festive occasions.
7. In both countries, citizens try to _____ long-established social norms.

8. Historical traditions are frequently _____ to preserve cultural heritage.
9. Students are encouraged to _____ community events related to national holidays.
10. People often _____ childhood memories associated with family celebrations.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. keep the home fires burning 2. break with tradition 3. steeped in tradition 4. stand the test of time 5. a rite of passage 6. follow in someone's footsteps 7. make a name for oneself 8. pass the torch 9. go back generations 10. be rooted in 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to be deeply based on long-established beliefs or customs. b) to maintain family or cultural traditions while others are away. c) to abandon long-established practices or customs. d) to continue to be respected or valued over a long period. e) an important ceremony or event marking a new stage in life. f) to do the same job or activity as someone older in your family. g) to become well known through personal achievements. h) to transfer responsibilities or traditions to a younger person. i) to have existed within a family or culture for many years. j) to be strongly influenced by cultural or historical background.
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Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form an idiom about traditions.

1. Many traditional wedding rituals in Ukraine have stood the test of _____ despite modern influences.
2. Wearing national dress at official ceremonies is often seen as a badge of _____.
3. Folk songs remain an integral _____ of many seasonal celebrations.
4. Some modern festivals are now a far _____ from their original meanings.

5. Learning about local customs helps visitors break the _____.
6. Afternoon tea etiquette is considered a hallmark _____ British culture.
7. Some ancient traditions are passed down by word of _____.
8. National holidays help keep the _____ alive among younger generations.
9. Cultural exchange programmes help bridge the _____ between nations.
10. Traditional costumes play a vital _____ in preserving cultural identity.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Many Ukrainian families try to (**preserve / deserve**) their traditional customs.
2. British people often (**observe / reserve**) ancient ceremonies on national holidays.
3. Wearing traditional clothes is an important part (**of / for**) cultural celebrations.
4. Folk traditions are usually passed (**down / away**) from generation to generation.
5. People often take pride (**in / on**) their national heritage.
6. Traditional rituals help to bring communities (**together / along**).
7. Some customs have gradually died (**out / away**) over time.
8. Many festivals are deeply rooted (**in / at**) historical beliefs.
9. Schools encourage students to take part (**in / on**) cultural events.
10. Young people should hold (**on / up**) to their national identity.

TOPIC 10

TRAVEL IN THE DIGITAL AGE: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Algorithmic Itineraries

Artificial intelligence has begun to curate entire travel experiences. Instead of browsing guidebooks or travel blogs, users now input preferences such as «culinary exploration» or «off-the-beaten-path destinations» and algorithms generate hyper-personalized itineraries within seconds. While this streamlines planning, critics argue that such automation homogenizes travel, subtly steering millions of tourists toward the same «optimized» experiences. As a result, spontaneity is gradually being replaced by data-driven predictability. Moreover, travelers may unknowingly prioritize algorithmic efficiency over authentic local recommendations.

(Adapted from: BBC Tourism)

2. The Paradox of Remote Work Tourism

Digital nomads frequently relocate across borders while maintaining full-time employment online. This lifestyle promises cultural immersion and professional flexibility. However, the influx of remote workers has inflated housing prices in several historically affordable cities, displacing local residents. Governments are now introducing special visa schemes to regulate this phenomenon, attempting to balance economic stimulation with social stability. Consequently, debates surrounding sustainable urban development have intensified in popular nomad destinations.

(Adapted from: CNN Travel)

3. Biometric Borders

Airports worldwide are replacing traditional passport checks with facial recognition systems and fingerprint scanners. These biometric technologies significantly reduce waiting

times and enhance security protocols. Nevertheless, civil liberties advocates raise concerns regarding mass surveillance, data storage, and the potential misuse of sensitive personal information. Efficiency, it seems, comes at the cost of privacy. In some regions, public backlash has already prompted stricter data protection regulations.

(Adapted from: BBC Tourism)

4. Virtual Pre-Experiences

Before booking expensive long-haul trips, travelers increasingly rely on immersive virtual reality previews. Museums, hotels, and even entire cities offer interactive simulations, enabling potential visitors to explore landmarks digitally. While such previews mitigate financial risk, some argue they diminish the sense of wonder traditionally associated with first-time discovery. Critics contend that excessive pre-exposure may transform exploration into mere confirmation rather than genuine surprise.

(Adapted from: BBC Lifestyle)

5. Carbon Tracking Apps

Environmentally conscious travelers now calculate the carbon footprint of every journey. Specialized applications compare emissions from flights, trains, and buses, encouraging more sustainable choices. Some platforms even allow users to offset emissions instantly through verified environmental projects. This reflects a growing shift from passive tourism to ethically accountable mobility. Such tools also foster greater transparency within the global transportation industry.

(Adapted from: BBC Science)

6. The Illusion of Connectivity

Despite ubiquitous Wi-Fi and international roaming packages, digital infrastructure can create an illusion of connection rather than genuine engagement. Travelers absorbed in documenting experiences for social media may remain psychologically detached from their surroundings. Ironically, technology designed to enhance communication can foster a curated version of reality instead of authentic interaction. This phenomenon raises questions about whether modern tourism prioritizes visibility over lived experience.

(Adapted from: CNN Travel)

Which text describes a situation where a traveller...

- A. sacrifices privacy for faster administrative procedures?
- B. unintentionally contributes to rising living costs in a destination?
- C. replaces human planning with automated digital suggestions?
- D. experiences a destination virtually before committing financially?
- E. engages in fraudulent online reviews to influence tourism ratings?
- F. monitors and compensates for the environmental impact of their journey?
- G. values spontaneous exploration over structured planning?
- H. appears socially connected while remaining emotionally distant?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Tourism in the Era of Technology: Benefits and Challenges

Not long ago, planning a journey required personal visits to travel agencies, printed tickets, and paper maps. Today, modern technology has dramatically transformed the way people explore the world. With laptops and smartphones, travellers can arrange flights, reserve accommodation, and organise activities in just a few clicks. Online comparison tools allow users to evaluate prices and services instantly, making trip planning faster and more efficient than ever before.

One clear advantage of technological progress in tourism is accessibility. Digital platforms operate 24/7, giving people the freedom to plan trips at any time. Navigation systems help visitors move around unfamiliar cities with confidence, while mobile translation apps make communication easier in foreign countries. In addition, digital payment systems simplify transactions abroad, reducing the need to carry large amounts of cash.

Despite these advantages, technology can also create certain difficulties. Travellers sometimes rely too heavily on online ratings and forget to trust their own judgement. Viral posts on social media often attract large crowds to previously quiet locations, which may damage local communities and natural environments. Moreover, constant screen use can distract people from fully appreciating their surroundings.

Experts suggest that the key to meaningful travel lies in moderation. Digital tools should enhance convenience and safety, but authentic experiences are built through direct interaction, curiosity, and cultural understanding. Balancing innovation with real-life engagement will shape the future of global tourism.

(Adapted from: The Guardian)

7. How has modern technology influenced travel planning?
 - A. It has made planning slower and more complicated.
 - B. It allows trips to be organised quickly online.
 - C. It has removed the need for accommodation.
 - D. It requires visiting offices in person.

8. What is described as a benefit of digital tourism services?
 - A. They work at any time of day.
 - B. They increase travel costs.
 - C. They prevent people from using maps.
 - D. They replace cultural experiences.

9. What negative result can social media have on destinations?
 - A. It improves environmental protection.
 - B. It reduces the number of visitors.
 - C. It can cause overcrowding.
 - D. It eliminates local traditions.

10. Why might technology reduce enjoyment during travel?
 - A. Devices are too expensive.
 - B. People may focus more on screens than experiences.
 - C. Internet access is always free.
 - D. Tourists avoid using cameras.

11. What do specialists recommend for the future of tourism?
 - A. Depending entirely on digital systems.
 - B. Avoiding all online platforms.
 - C. Combining innovation with genuine human interaction.
 - D. Travelling without preparation.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Confirm your choice.

The Algorithm Behind Your Next Destination

Have you ever noticed how travel platforms seem to know exactly where you want to go next? Modern booking websites rely on sophisticated (12) _____ algorithms to analyze browsing patterns and predict consumer preferences. Every click, search, and pause on a particular destination page (13) _____ collects valuable data that feeds machine-learning systems.

One widely used strategy is personalization. When an app displays «Only 1 room left at this price» it (14) _____ establishes a perception of urgency that often overrides rational budgeting decisions. Travelers may end up reserving accommodation (15) _____ before they have compared alternative options.

Another psychological mechanism involves social proof. Reviews and ratings prominently displayed next to a hotel description (16) _____ enhance trust and reduce perceived risk. Even anonymous opinions can significantly influence decision-making processes. Additionally, platforms often employ dynamic pricing, where costs (17) _____ fluctuate in real time depending on demand, browsing history, and even device type.

Although the actual (18) _____ difference between two offers may be minimal,

consumers frequently interpret limited-time discounts as exceptional bargains. Neurological research suggests that anticipation of a «deal» (19) _____ activates the same reward centers in the brain as other pleasurable experiences.

To counteract impulsive bookings, experts recommend planning itineraries (20) _____ thoroughly in advance and comparing multiple sources. Remaining (21) _____ focused on long-term travel goals rather than short-term emotional triggers can prevent unnecessary expenditure.

12	A	devices	B	algorithms	C	services	D	accounts
13	A	collects	B	invents	C	delivers	D	produces
14	A	establishes	B	destroys	C	eliminates	D	weakens
15	A	unless	B	before	C	despite	D	whereas
16	A	damage	B	construct	C	enhance	D	refuse
17	A	fluctuate	B	settle	C	freeze	D	collapse
18	A	similarity	B	difference	C	opposition	D	relation
19	A	activates	B	Cancels	C	hides	D	transfers
20	A	thoroughly	B	hardly	C	vaguely	D	suddenly
21	A	distracted	B	focused	C	confused	D	dependent

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Confirm your choice.

Digital Nomadism and Environmental Responsibility

Over the past decade, remote work culture (22) _____ has expanded dramatically, enabling millions to combine employment with international mobility. Since 2020, the number of digital nomads worldwide (23) _____ has grown at an unprecedented rate.

If governments (24) _____ implemented clearer regulations regarding taxation and residency, many professionals would face fewer legal uncertainties abroad. Nevertheless, constant air travel contributes significantly to carbon emissions.

Many co-living spaces (25) _____ are established in popular destinations specifically to accommodate this new demographic. However, critics argue that short-term rentals often drive up local housing prices. Policymakers now suggest (26) _____ creating sustainable tourism frameworks that balance economic growth with environmental preservation.

22	A	expands	B	expanded	C	has expanded	D	had expanded
23	A	grows	B	has grown	C	grew	D	is grown
24	A	implement	B	implemented	C	would implement	D	had implemented
25	A	establish	B	established	C	are established	D	have established
26	A	creating	B	create	C	to create	D	created

A Misleading Review

While I (27) _____ was planning my summer getaway, I came across an online review that dramatically altered my perception of a seaside resort. The reviewer claimed that the facilities were outdated and the service inadequate. I (28) _____ was initially convinced by the detailed description and almost cancelled my reservation.

Later, however, I discovered that the comment had been posted by a competitor. I wish I (29) _____ had been more critical before accepting anonymous information as fact. By the time the truth emerged, several potential guests (30) _____ had cancelled their bookings based on the misleading statement.

27	A	have been	B	was	C	had been	D	was being
28	A	am	B	was	C	had been	D	have been
29	A	am	B	have been	C	had been	D	had had
30	A	cancel	B	were cancelling	C	have cancelled	D	had cancelled

LEXICAL REVIEW 10

TRAVEL IN THE DIGITAL AGE: OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Disruption	a) the act of turning something into a product that can be sold
2. Proliferation	b) a situation in which private digital information is accessed without permission
3. Algorithm	c) continuous monitoring of people or activities
4. Immersive	d) something that creates a fully engaging and realistic experience
5. Surveillance	e) a rapid increase in the number or amount of something
6. Commodification	f) interruption that prevents something from continuing normally
7. Geotagging	g) the process of adding location data to digital content
8. Seamless	h) smooth and without noticeable difficulty or interruption
9. Overexposure	i) excessive public attention or visibility
10. Data breach	j) a set of rules followed by a computer to solve a problem

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The rapid _____ of travel apps has fundamentally reshaped consumer behavior.	a) erosion b) proliferation c) disruption d) expansion
2. Social media has led to the _____ of previously untouched natural sites.	a) preservation b) commodification c) isolation d) limitation
3. Many tourists remain unaware of the extent of digital _____ while using public Wi-Fi abroad.	a) surveillance b) connection c) transmission d) orientation
4. A single negative review can severely _____ a hotel's online reputation.	a) elevate b) consolidate c) undermine d) reinforce
5. Airlines increasingly rely on sophisticated _____ to adjust ticket prices in real time.	a) platforms b) regulations c) algorithms d) networks
6. The introduction of biometric passports has made border control more _____.	a) intrusive b) seamless c) fragmented d) obsolete
7. Overreliance on digital navigation may _____ travelers' ability to develop spatial awareness.	a) enhance b) justify c) accelerate d) diminish
8. The influencer's post resulted in the rapid _____ of the once secluded destination.	a) erosion b) overexposure c) obstruction d) encryption
9. Travelers should take precautions to prevent potential _____.	a) data breaches b) disruptions c) upgrades d) itineraries

- | | |
|--|---|
| 10. Virtual reality tours offer an _____ preview of destinations before booking. | a) superficial
b) immersive
c) temporary
d) peripheral |
|--|---|

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The rapid _____ of online booking platforms has transformed consumer expectations. (EXPAND)
2. Many travelers underestimate the _____ associated with unsecured public Wi-Fi networks. (VULNERABLE)
3. The airline announced the gradual _____ of paper boarding passes. (ELIMINATE)
4. Social media has contributed to the growing _____ of remote destinations. (POPULAR)
5. The increasing _____ of artificial intelligence is reshaping customer service in tourism. (INTEGRATE)
6. Real-time tracking enhances travel _____ and operational transparency. (EFFICIENT)
7. Excessive screen dependence may result in spatial _____. (ORIENT)
8. The platform guarantees the _____ of personal data. (CONFIDENT)
9. Dynamic pricing reflects constant market _____. (FLUCTUATE)
10. Long-term tourism growth depends on environmental _____. (SUSTAIN)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. check in	a) to officially introduce something new
2. set off	b) to lose connection or access
3. log in	c) to increase the level of effort
4. phase out	d) to choose one option over another
5. roll out	e) to begin a journey
6. opt for	f) to gradually discontinue something
7. run into	g) to encounter unexpectedly
8. cut off	h) to access a digital account
9. step up	i) to register upon arrival
10. carry out	j) to conduct or perform

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *check in, set off, log in, phase out, roll out, opt for, run into, cut off, step up, carry out*.

1. We decided to _____ early in the morning to avoid traffic on the way to the airport.
2. Airlines are beginning to _____ traditional ticket offices in favor of digital platforms.
3. Before accessing your online booking, you must _____ using your secure password.
4. The company plans to _____ a new mobile app next month.
5. Upon arrival at the hotel, guests are required to _____ at the reception desk.
6. Travelers sometimes _____ unexpected delays due to technical issues.
7. Authorities have promised to _____ security measures at border control.
8. The internet connection was suddenly _____ during the online check-in process.
9. Many tourists now _____ eco-friendly accommodation options.
10. The research team will _____ a comprehensive analysis of travel trends.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. hit the road | a) to start a journey. |
| 2. live out of a suitcase | b) to live temporarily with only essentials while traveling. |
| 3. call it a day | c) to end work or an activity for the day. |
| 4. off the beaten track | d) to go somewhere unusual, away from popular tourist spots. |
| 5. in the same boat | e) to have to face the same situation as others. |
| 6. a stone's throw | f) to be very close. |
| 7. travel light | g) to travel with minimal luggage. |
| 8. take the plunge | h) to make a bold decision to try something new. |
| 9. get itchy feet | i) to feel the need to travel or move somewhere else. |
| 10. pack your bags | j) to prepare luggage for a journey. |

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. After months of working remotely, Emma couldn't wait to _____ and explore new destinations.
2. As a digital nomad, Mark basically _____, staying in different hotels every few days.
3. The airport staff had been working nonstop, so they decided to _____.
4. On our last trip, we discovered a hidden village _____, far from tourist crowds.

5. When the flight was cancelled, all the passengers realized they were _____.
6. The boutique hotel was located just _____ from the city center.
7. Backpackers usually prefer to _____, carrying only the essentials.
8. After months of hesitation, Sairah finally _____ and booked a solo trip abroad.
9. After staying too long in one city, James began to _____ and wanted to explore elsewhere.
10. Don't forget to _____ before the early morning flight tomorrow.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Many travelers prefer booking flights (**online / offline / by hand / on-site**).
2. A well-planned itinerary helps to avoid (**overbooking / overspending / overcrowding / overexposure**).
3. Real-time updates on flight delays allow passengers to (**adjust / abandon / postpone / ignore**) their plans efficiently.
4. Using public Wi-Fi without protection can increase the risk of (**cybercrime / sightseeing / luggage loss / jet lag**).
5. Many airlines offer (**dynamic / fixed / static / permanent**) pricing depending on demand.
6. Travelers often rely on (**user-generated / company-generated / generic / official**) reviews when choosing hotels.
7. Sustainable tourism emphasizes (**minimizing / maximizing / ignoring / postponing**) environmental impact.
8. Apps that track your location help you (**navigate / delay / avoid / misplace**) unfamiliar cities.
9. Virtual reality tours provide an (**immersive / superficial / basic / shallow**) experience of a destination.
10. Travelers should (**weigh up / ignore / neglect / overestimate**) the pros and cons of travel insurance before buying.

TOPIC 11

FAMILY



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Myth of the «Empty Nest» Syndrome

Recent longitudinal studies suggest that the psychological impact of children leaving home is being reconsidered. Rather than a period of mourning, many parents experience a «second honeymoon» phase, characterized by renewed personal growth and marital reinvestment. However, this transition is increasingly interrupted by «boomerang children» – young adults returning home due to economic volatility. This creates a fluctuating domestic environment where parents must balance their newfound autonomy with a resumed role of financial and emotional anchorage.

(Adapted from: Psychology Today)

2. Genetic Counseling and Kinship Responsibilities

The advancement of genomic sequencing has introduced a novel dimension to familial ethics. When an individual discovers a predisposition to a hereditary condition, the «right to know» vs. the «right not to know» becomes a point of domestic contention. Families are now tasked with navigating the moral complexities of sharing genetic data, which can either fortify bonds through collective health management or fracture them through fear and blame. This biological transparency is fundamentally altering how relatives perceive their duty of care toward one another.

(Adapted from: Nature Communications)

3. The Commodification of Domestic Labor

In affluent urban centers, the «outsourcing» of traditional family roles to gig-economy workers is becoming the norm. From professional organizers to on-demand meal prep services, tasks once central to family bonding are now commercial transactions. While this efficiency allows parents to focus on high-quality interaction with their children, critics argue it leads to a «hollowed-out» domestic life. The risk is that the home becomes a managed service

environment rather than a space of organic, shared effort and skill-building.
(Adapted from: *The Atlantic*)

4. Linguistic Bridges in Immigrant Households

Second-generation immigrants often find themselves acting as «language brokers» for their elders. This role reversal, where the child navigates the legal, medical, and social systems for the parent, shifts the traditional power hierarchy. While it can accelerate the child's maturity and cultural integration, it may also lead to «parentification,» where the child feels a premature burden of responsibility. The family unit thus becomes a site of linguistic negotiation, blending heritage values with the pragmatic demands of a new society.
(Adapted from: *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*)

5. The Rise of «Solo-Parenting» by Choice

Social shifts and reproductive technologies have normalized the path of Single Mothers by Choice (SMCs). Unlike those who find themselves single through divorce or bereavement, these individuals proactively build families without a partner. Research indicates that children in these households often benefit from high levels of maternal commitment and a robust support network of friends. This trend challenges the heteronormative necessity of a two-parent household, focusing instead on the stability of the primary caregiver-child bond.
(Adapted from: *The Guardian*)

6. The Impact of Remote Work on Paternal Involvement

The transition to telecommuting has inadvertently sparked a revolution in the «involved fatherhood» movement. By eliminating long commutes, fathers are more present for the «mundane» aspects of domestic life—school runs, mid-day meals, and household chores. This increased visibility disrupts the «breadwinner» archetype and fosters deeper emotional literacy in men. However, the lack of physical separation between work and home can also lead to «cognitive clutter,» where the father is physically present but mentally tethered to professional obligations.
(Adapted from: *Harvard Business Review*)

Which text...?

- A. describes how the sharing of biological information can either unite or divide a family?
- B. discusses the phenomenon of adult children returning to the parental home?
- C. highlights the risks of children taking on adult responsibilities in immigrant families?
- D. argues that paying for domestic services might diminish the authenticity of family life?
- E. explains how the absence of a commute allows for a more active role of fathers in the household?
- F. suggests that single-parent families by choice can be as successful as traditional ones?
- G. mentions the legal difficulties faced by families who use reproductive technologies?
- H. analyzes the negative psychological impact of «empty nest» syndrome on aging grandparents?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Redefining the Concept of Family in the 21st Century

In the 21st century, the traditional understanding of family has undergone significant transformation. While the nuclear family once dominated social structures, contemporary families increasingly take diverse forms, including single-parent households, blended families, and cohabiting partners without legal marriage. These changes reflect broader social shifts such as increased individualism, economic mobility, and evolving gender roles.

One of the most influential factors behind this transformation is the changing role of women within the family unit. Greater access to education and professional opportunities has led many women to postpone marriage and parenthood, prioritizing career development and financial independence. As a result, family life is no longer structured around rigid gender expectations, but rather negotiated through shared responsibilities and mutual consent.

However, this flexibility is not without its challenges. Sociologists note that modern families often experience heightened emotional pressure, as members are expected to provide not only economic support but also constant emotional availability. The decline of extended family networks has further intensified this burden, leaving smaller family units to cope with complex interpersonal demands on their own.

Despite these difficulties, researchers argue that modern families demonstrate remarkable adaptability. Open communication, emotional literacy, and shared decision-making have become central to maintaining stability. Ultimately, the evolving concept of family reflects society's attempt to balance personal fulfillment with collective responsibility in an increasingly complex world.

7. What is the main reason for the changing structure of families today?
 - A. The legal abolition of traditional marriage.
 - B. A combination of social, economic, and cultural shifts.
 - C. The decline of emotional commitment between family members.
 - D. Government policies discouraging large families.

8. How has the role of women contributed to changes in family life?
 - A. By reinforcing traditional caregiving expectations.
 - B. By reducing the importance of emotional bonds.
 - C. By delaying family formation in favor of personal development.
 - D. By withdrawing from both family and professional life.

9. What challenges do modern families commonly face, according to the text?

- A. Lack of financial resources due to unemployment.
 - B. Excessive dependence on extended family members.
 - C. Increased emotional demands within smaller family units.
 - D. Decreased involvement of parents in children's lives.
10. Why has the decline of extended family networks intensified pressure on families?
- A. Because fewer people are willing to form families.
 - B. Because responsibilities are concentrated within a limited number of individuals.
 - C. Because families are legally restricted from seeking external help.
 - D. Because intergenerational relationships are no longer valued.
11. What is presented as a key factor in maintaining stability in modern families?
- A. Strict adherence to traditional family roles.
 - B. Financial dependence on one primary provider.
 - C. Emotional awareness and shared responsibility.
 - D. Complete independence of each family member.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Task 3

The Changing Dynamics of Family Relationships

Family relationships have experienced a profound (12) _____ over the past few decades as traditional roles have gradually given way to more flexible arrangements. In many households, authority is no longer strictly hierarchical but rather (13) _____ through negotiation and mutual respect. This shift has been largely (14) _____ by social changes such as increased workforce participation among women and the growing emphasis on emotional intelligence.

As a result, parents are expected to invest (15) _____ emotional effort in maintaining open communication with their children. While this approach often (16) _____ stronger emotional bonds, it may also create unrealistic expectations of constant availability. Consequently, parents who struggle to meet these demands may experience feelings of inadequacy or guilt.

Psychologists warn that excessive emotional involvement can have (17) _____ consequences, particularly when children are shielded from all forms of conflict or failure. Such protection may (18) _____ the development of resilience and coping strategies. To (19) _____ these risks, experts recommend encouraging age-appropriate independence while maintaining supportive boundaries. Ultimately, achieving a healthy balance between closeness and autonomy is (20) _____ to raising emotionally stable individuals and is widely regarded

as a (21) _____ component of effective parenting.

12	A	change	B	shift	C	transformation	D	exchange
13	A	exercised	B	enforced	C	established	D	imposed
14	A	caused	B	driven	C	pushed	D	moved
15	A	intense	B	heavy	C	considerable	D	wide
16	A	creates	B	builds	C	fosters	D	grows
17	A	harmful	B	negative	C	opposite	D	unfair
18	A	limit	B	undermine	C	block	D	cancel
19	A	avoid	B	prevent	C	mitigate	D	reduce
20	A	vital	B	essential	C	necessary	D	important
21	A	basic	B	fundamental	C	elementary	D	initial

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Changing Patterns of Family Interaction

Over the past few years, remote work (22) _____ the amount of time family members spend together at home. While this may appear beneficial, psychologists argue that if families (23) _____ deliberate effort to communicate meaningfully, proximity alone would not strengthen relationships. Many adolescents say they wish their parents (24) _____ more emotionally present rather than physically available. Without genuine attention, shared time risks (25) _____ into parallel isolation. For this reason, it is vital that every household (26) _____ clear routines that support healthy interaction.

22	A	had increased	B	is increasing	C	has increased	D	was increasing
23	A	didn't make	B	hadn't made	C	don't make	D	wouldn't make
24	A	are	B	were	C	had been	D	would be
25	A	turn	B	to turn	C	turning	D	turned
26	A	establishes	B	establish	C	will establish	D	would establish

Learning Independence within the Family

When I first moved out, I quickly realized how dependent I (27) _____ on my parents for everyday decisions. I (28) _____ never managed my own finances before, which made budgeting particularly challenging. By the end of the first semester, however, I (29) _____ to

value the life skills my parents had tried to teach me. Looking back, I know that if I (30) _____ more responsibility earlier, adapting to independent living would not have been so overwhelming.

27	A	am	B	had been	C	was	D	have been
28	A	had	B	have	C	was	D	have had
29	A	learned	B	have learned	C	had learned	D	was learning
30	A	took	B	have taken	C	had taken	D	would take

LEXICAL REVIEW 11

FAMILY

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Kinship	a) the ability to adjust to new conditions
2. Caregiver	b) the duty to act or care according to moral or social rules
3. Estrangement	c) the state of being closely connected or related
4. Interdependence	d) shared reliance among family members
5. Obligation	e) the act of restoring a relationship after conflict
6. Unity	f) separation or emotional distance between relatives
7. Adaptability	g) a person who provides regular care to another
8. Reconciliation	h) a feeling of deep sympathy and concern for others
9. Compassion	i) the state of being united or joined as a whole
10. Responsibility	j) accountability for one's actions within a group

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Mutual trust is essential for maintaining a _____ family environment.	a) supportive b) cooperative c) secure d) stable
2. Parents play a crucial role in _____ values and social norms to their children.	a) delivering b) passing on c) transferring d) handing

3. Unresolved conflict can gradually _____ family relationships.	a) weaken b) dissolve c) damage d) collapse
4. Emotional closeness often develops through shared experiences and open _____.	a) discussion b) exchange c) communication d) interaction
5. Blended families require time to build trust and a sense of _____.	a) belonging b) identity c) loyalty d) connection
6. Excessive parental control may _____ a child's independence.	a) restrict b) limit c) suppress d) undermine
7. Healthy families encourage children to _____ responsibility for their actions.	a) assume b) accept c) take on d) hold
8. Strong sibling bonds are often reinforced through mutual support and _____.	a) obligation b) cooperation c) dependence d) tolerance
9. Family traditions help _____ emotional continuity across generations.	a) maintain b) preserve c) sustain d) secure
10. Effective parenting requires balancing authority with emotional _____.	a) sensitivity b) awareness c) intelligence d) responsiveness

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

11. Secure attachment in early childhood promotes emotional _____ later in life.
(STABLE)
12. Ongoing family conflict may result in long-term emotional _____.
(DISTANT)

13. Parental _____ strongly influences a child's moral development.
(INVOLVE)

14. The ability to express emotions openly strengthens family _____.
(COHERE)

15. Lack of emotional support can lead to feelings of _____.
(ABANDON)

16. Successful family relationships depend on effective _____.
(COMMUNICATE)

17. Excessive dependence may prevent the development of emotional _____.
(AUTONOMOUS)

18. Shared responsibility contributes to a sense of family _____.
(SOLID)

19. Divorce often requires emotional _____ from all family members.
(ADAPT)

20. Mutual understanding reduces the likelihood of long-term _____.
(RESENT)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. grow up	a) to recover from emotional difficulty
2. drift apart	b) to raise a child until adulthood
3. stand by	c) to separate emotionally over time
4. fall out	d) to support someone during hardship
5. make up	e) to lose emotional closeness
6. take after	f) to argue and damage a relationship
7. break down	g) to reconcile after conflict
8. look after	h) to care for someone
9. pull through	i) to resemble a parent or relative
10. grow distant	j) to stop functioning emotionally

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring up, take after, settle down, get along, fall out, look up to, look after, split up, grow up, drift apart.*

1. Children who _____ in emotionally supportive households tend to develop stronger interpersonal skills.

2. After years of constant arguments, the couple eventually decided to _____, realizing

that reconciliation was unlikely.

3. Although they were inseparable as teenagers, the siblings gradually _____ once they started families of their own.

4. Many grandparents play a vital role in _____ their grandchildren while both parents are working full-time.

5. He greatly _____ his older sister, who managed to balance academic success with an active social life.

6. Sociologists note that it has become increasingly common for young adults to delay the decision to _____.

7. Despite strong differences in temperament, the two brothers generally _____ and avoid open conflict.

8. Parenting styles strongly influence how children are _____, particularly in their formative years.

9. She clearly _____ her father, especially in her analytical thinking and calm demeanor.

10. Even close relatives may _____ over inheritance disputes if communication breaks down.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. blood is thicker than water
2. to be a chip off the old block
3. to run in the family
4. the black sheep of the family
5. to see eye to eye
6. to be like two peas in a pod
7. flesh and blood
8. to wear the pants
9. to get on like a house on fire
10. to be the spitting image of

- a) to have a very close and friendly relationship.
- b) a family member who behaves very differently from others.
- c) to be almost identical in appearance.
- d) family loyalty matters more than other relationships.
- e) to agree completely.
- f) a close biological relative.
- g) to be very similar in character to a parent.
- h) a trait that appears repeatedly in a family.
- i) to be extremely similar, especially siblings.
- j) to be the dominant decision-maker in a household.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a family-related idiom.

1. He may deny it, but he is clearly a chip off the old _____ when it comes to leadership.
2. They may argue constantly, but _____ is thicker than water and they always reconcile.
3. She is considered the black _____ of the family due to her unconventional lifestyle.
4. The twins are like two peas in a _____, both academically and socially.
5. My aunt is the spitting _____ of her mother in old family photographs.
6. Creativity seems to run in the _____, as several relatives are professional artists.
7. Even after years of separation, they are still flesh and _____.
8. The couple rarely see eye to _____ on financial matters.
9. In that household, it is clear who wears the _____.
10. My cousins get on like a house on _____ whenever they meet.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Early childhood experiences can significantly (**affect** / **effect**) emotional development.
2. Many parents struggle to (**bare** / **bear**) the emotional strain of long-term caregiving.
3. The number of nuclear families has declined, while the (**incidence** / **incidents**) of blended families has increased.
4. Sibling (**rivalry** / **revelry**) is often intensified during adolescence.
5. Family rituals provide a (**stationary** / **stationery**) source of emotional stability.
6. The therapist was asked to (**advice** / **advise**) the family on conflict resolution.
7. Emotional support can have a (**complementary** / **complimentary**) impact on academic achievement.
8. Governments must (**ensure** / **insure**) adequate protection for vulnerable families.
9. Traditional gender (**roles** / **rolls**) within families are gradually changing.
10. The study identified a (**continual** / **continuous**) pattern of intergenerational support.

TOPIC 12

LITERATURE IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Metaphysics of Post-Colonial Narrative

Contemporary Ukrainian literature is undergoing a profound decolonial turn, characterized by a systematic reclamation of historical agency. Authors are moving beyond the trauma-centric narratives of the past, utilizing magical realism and non-linear chronologies to dismantle imperial myths. This literary resistance is not merely a political act but an ontological one, as writers reconstruct a national identity that was previously obscured by external ideological filters. The focus is on re-establishing a unique voice that resonates with European traditions while remaining fiercely rooted in local soil.

(Adapted from: The Times Literary Supplement)

2. The Digital Alchemy of Self-Publishing

The democratization of literature through global platforms has challenged the traditional role of the gatekeeper publisher. In the West, self-publishing is no longer seen as a last resort for the rejected but as a strategic choice for authors seeking creative autonomy and direct engagement with niche audiences. This shift has birthed hybrid authorship, where writers navigate both traditional contracts and independent digital releases. While this increases the volume of literary output, it raises critical questions about the quality of editorial scrutiny and the long-term preservation of digital manuscripts.

(Adapted from: Literary Hub)

3. The Ethics of the «Target Language»

Translation is increasingly viewed as a performative act rather than a mere linguistic transfer. Scholars argue that the choice of domesticating a foreign text – making it sound smooth and natural in English – can inadvertently erase the cultural specificities of the original. Conversely, foreignization invites the reader into the linguistic strangeness of the source material. For Ukrainian literature seeking international visibility, the translator acts as a

cultural diplomat, negotiating the delicate balance between global accessibility and the preservation of idiosyncratic national nuances.

(Adapted from: Translation Studies Quarterly)

4. The Resurgence of the «Small Press»

While global conglomerates dominate the bestseller lists, small independent presses have become the true custodians of experimental literature. These boutique publishers prioritize literary merit over marketability, often taking risks on translated works from minor languages that larger houses overlook. In Ukraine, this sector is thriving, driven by a commitment to high-quality book design and a focus on the «Executed Renaissance» and other suppressed historical periods. These presses function as intellectual laboratories, shaping the future of the literary canon.

(Adapted from: The Guardian Books)

5. The Bibliotherapeutic Turn

In an era of chronic anxiety, the concept of bibliotherapy – the use of literature for psychological healing – has moved from the fringes of clinical practice into mainstream culture. Researchers are investigating how deep immersion in complex narratives can enhance cognitive empathy and reduce social alienation. Unlike the fast-food consumption of social media snippets, the slow reading of a novel stimulates neurobiological pathways associated with emotional regulation. This perspective redefines the book not just as a source of information, but as a vital tool for mental resilience.

(Adapted from: National Geographic Mind)

6. The Death of the Author in the Age of AI

The emergence of Large Language Models has reignited the debate over «originality» and «creativity.» Can a machine truly author a work of art, or is it merely performing a sophisticated statistical mimicry of existing texts? This technological disruption challenges the legal and philosophical definitions of authorship. As AI-generated content enters the market, the literary world is forced to confront the possibility of post-human literature, where the authorial voice is replaced by an algorithm, potentially devaluing the human experience at the heart of storytelling.

(Adapted from: The New Yorker)

Which text...?

- A. discusses how reading long-form stories can improve mental health and empathy
- B. refers to the state-sponsored repression of the Ukrainian intelligentsia during the era of ideological censorship
- C. analyzes the tension between making a translation easy to read and keeping it authentic
- D. argues that digital platforms are destroying the profitability of traditional bookstores
- E. explores how Ukrainian writers are using new storytelling techniques to redefine their history
- F. describes how small publishers focus on artistic value rather than commercial success

- G. highlights the potential loss of human uniqueness in literature due to new technologies
H. explains the legal requirements for authors who want to publish their own work independently

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Decolonial Turn in Contemporary Ukrainian Fiction

For decades, Ukrainian literature was often viewed through the prism of a ‘secondary’ or «provincial» culture within the imperial hierarchy. However, the last ten years have witnessed a radical «decolonial turn.» Modern Ukrainian authors are no longer just reacting to external narratives; they are actively dismantling them. By utilizing complex literary techniques such as magical realism, historiographic metafiction, and non-linear timelines, writers like Oksana Zabuzhko and Serhiy Zhadan are reconstructing a national identity that is both ancient and cutting-edge.

This movement is not merely about choosing the «correct» historical facts, but about reclaiming the right to tell the story. This involves a process of «linguistic decolonization,» where the Ukrainian language is used to explore high-brow philosophical themes, breaking the stereotype that it was only suited for folk tales or rural settings. Furthermore, the global success of translated Ukrainian works has forced the international «literary canon» to expand, making room for voices that were previously suppressed or marginalized.

7. How was Ukrainian literature historically perceived by outsiders?
- A. As the most influential culture in Eastern Europe.
 - B. As a minor, less important part of a larger empire.
 - C. As a purely digital and experimental movement.
 - D. As a culture that avoided political themes entirely.
8. What are modern Ukrainian authors doing differently today?
- A. They are returning to traditional 19th-century realism.
 - B. They are focusing exclusively on folk tales and rural life.
 - C. They are using sophisticated methods to challenge imperial myths.
 - D. They are writing only in English to reach a global audience.
9. What does «linguistic decolonization» involve in this context?
- A. Translating all foreign books into Ukrainian.
 - B. Using Ukrainian to discuss complex, intellectual subjects.
 - C. Abandoning the use of metaphors and symbols.
 - D. Creating a completely new alphabet for the language.

10. What is the significance of the global success of Ukrainian translations?
 A. It has led to the closure of many local publishing houses.
 B. It has forced the world to recognize and include previously ignored voices.
 C. It has proven that folk tales are the most popular genre.
 D. It has made literary critics stop using the term «postmodernism.»
11. According to the text, what is the core of the current literary movement?
 A. A focus on commercial success and bestseller lists.
 B. The rejection of all European literary traditions.
 C. The reclamation of the agency to define one’s own narrative.
 D. The imitation of Western science fiction styles.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
 Confirm your choice.

The Ethics of Literary Translation

Literary translation is often (12) _____ as a window into another culture, but this metaphor simplifies a deeply complex process. A translator does not merely swap words; they (13) _____ between two distinct worldviews. One of the primary (14) _____ they face is untranslatability – concepts or idioms that have no direct (15) _____ in the target language. In such cases, the translator must decide whether to (16) _____ the reader with a foreign term or to domesticate the text for easier (17) _____.

The (18) _____ of Ukrainian literature into global languages has recently gained momentum, (19) _____ by a growing international interest in Eastern European narratives. This surge in visibility allows marginalized voices to (20) _____ the dominant literary canon. Ultimately, a successful translation (21) _____ the spirit of the original while making it resonate with a completely new audience.

12	A regarded	B thought	C looked	D viewed
13	A negotiate	B navigate	C manage	D handle
14	A tasks	B challenges	C troubles	D efforts
15	A equivalent	B equal	C same	D similar
16	A provide	B present	C confront	D offer
17	A consumption	B digestion	C absorption	D perception
18	A movement	B transition	C translation	D transport
19	A fueled	B fired	C filled	D flowed
20	A challenge	B change	C charge	D check

21	A	remains	B	keeps	C	preserves	D	holds
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Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Power of Translation

Since the beginning of the 21st century, Ukrainian literature (22) _____ much more accessible to the English-speaking world. If more funding (23) _____ to translation projects in the 1990s, the global literary canon would be much more diverse today. Critics recommend (24) _____ the works of the «Executed Renaissance» to understand the roots of modern national identity. It is vital that a translator (25) _____ the original tone of the poem while adapting it for a new audience. Most scholars avoid (26) _____ literal translations as they often lose the author's stylistic nuances.

22	A	became	B	becomes	C	has become	D	was becoming
23	A	provided	B	was provided	C	had been provide	D	would be provided
24	A	read	B	to read	C	reading	D	having read
25	A	captures	B	capture	C	will capture		would capture
26	A	make	B	to make	C	making	D	made

The Discovery in the Archives

Yesterday, while a PhD student (27) _____ through the forgotten manuscripts in the National Library, she found an unpublished poem by a famous 19th-century author. She (28) _____ so thrilled that she immediately called her supervisor. I wish more researchers (29) _____ access to these restricted archives! By the time the news reached the press, the university (30) _____ an official statement regarding the find.

27	A	looked	B	was looking	C	has looked	D	had looke
28	A	is	B	was	C	has been	D	had been
29	A	have	B	had	C	had had	D	would have
30	A	issued	B	has issued	C	had issued	D	was issuing

LEXICAL REVIEW 12

LITERATURE IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protagonist 2. Pseudonym 3. Anthology 4. Metaphor 5. Canon 6. Memoir 7. Intelligentsia 8. Plagiarism 9. Narrative 10. Aesthetic 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a collection of poems, stories, or songs by various authors b) the main character in a novel, movie, or play c) a fictitious name used by an author; a pen name d) a historical account or biography written from personal knowledge e) the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own f) a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable g) a set of books or artistic works that are accepted as genuine or most important h) the intellectual elite of a society i) concerned with beauty or the appreciation of beauty j) a spoken or written account of connected events; a story
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. The story is told from the _____ of a narrator who doesn't know the full truth.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) perspective b) prospect c) perception d) position
<p>2. Many writers use a _____ to remain anonymous or to create a specific brand.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) nickname b) surname c) pseudonym d) label
<p>3. The novel's _____ is set in a dystopian future where books are banned.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) scene b) plot c) background d) setting
<p>4. Critics praised the author for her _____ use of metaphors and vivid imagery.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) literal b) literary c) literate d) illiterate

5. A successful translation must _____ the emotional tone of the original work.	a) seize b) capture c) catch d) occupy
6. The «Executed Renaissance» refers to a generation of Ukrainian writers who were _____ for their beliefs.	a) prosecuted b) persecuted c) persuaded d) pursued
7. Most modern readers prefer to _____ into a book rather than read it from cover to cover in one sitting.	a) dive b) dip c) drop d) fall
8. The book was a massive success and quickly became a _____ around the world.	a) blockbuster b) bestseller c) masterpiece d) headline
9. It is important to _____ between a character's thoughts and the author's own opinions.	a) divide b) distinguish c) separate d) contrast
10. The publisher decided to _____ a new edition of the classic novel with updated footnotes.	a) release b) relief b) reveal d) relax

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Modern Ukrainian authors are focused on the radical _____ of national identity. (RECONSTRUCT)
2. The choice between domestication and _____ is a pivotal ethical dilemma for any translator. (FOREIGN)
3. Digital platforms have led to the _____ of the literary market, bypassing traditional gatekeepers. (DEMOCRATIZE)
4. Critics often praise the strategic _____ of language in contemporary experimental verse. (AMBIGUOUS)
5. The _____ of the 1920s remains one of the most vibrant periods in Ukrainian literary history. (RENAISSANCE)
6. Many post-colonial narratives focus on the reclamation of historical _____.

(AGENT)

7. The _____ of the main character is often revealed through subtle interior monologues. (PERSON)

8. Literary _____ often changes as society's cultural values evolve over time. (CANON)

9. In the age of AI, the concept of _____ is being challenged by machine-generated texts. (AUTHOR)

10. The _____ of suppressed manuscripts has provided new insights into historical trauma. (DISCOVER)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. bring out	a) to find something by chance while reading or searching
2. come across	b) to examine or repeat information to understand it better
3. go over	c) to publish a new book, magazine, or album
4. dip into	d) to read or watch something to the very end, especially with effort
5. get through	e) to read small parts of a book rather than reading it completely
6. look through	f) to briefly examine or read something quickly
7. write down	g) to express the most important points of a story in a few words
8. sum up	h) to record information on paper or in digital form
9. pass on	i) to give something (like a story or tradition) to a younger generation
10. check out	j) to look at or examine something to see if you like it

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring out, come across, go over, dip into, get through, look through, write down, sum up, pass on, check out.*

1. While researching in the national archives, the doctoral student happened to _____ an original letter written by Lesya Ukrainka.

2. The publisher plans to _____ a revised edition of the anthology, including several previously suppressed poems.

3. It is a common tradition for grandparents to _____ folk tales and oral histories to the younger generation through storytelling.

4. I often _____ this collection of essays whenever I need a bit of intellectual inspiration for my dissertation.

5. It took me nearly a month to _____ the 800-page philosophical novel, but the ending was worth the effort.

6. Before the seminar, the professor asked us to _____ the key arguments of the chapter in just three concise sentences.

7. Scholars often have to _____ the same manuscript multiple times to ensure that no stylistic nuance has been overlooked.

8. It is essential to _____ any sudden insights or ideas for your thesis before they vanish from your memory.

9. I suggest you _____ the new literary journal in the library; it features a very provocative article on decoloniality.

10. Before the interview with the author, the journalist spent the morning trying to _____ all her previous publications.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to read between the lines
2. to be a closed book
3. to judge a book by its cover
4. to do something by the book
5. the oldest trick in the book
6. to be an open book
7. to speak volumes
8. in someone's good books
9. a household name
10. to turn over a new leaf

- a) a very old and well-known story or excuse.
- b) to judge something only by its outward appearance.
- c) to find a hidden meaning that is not expressed directly.
- d) to follow the rules or instructions exactly.
- e) to be very easy to understand or predict.
- f) to be something or someone that is difficult to understand.
- g) a very famous or highly respected person.
- h) to provide a lot of information without using words.
- i) to be in a position where someone is pleased with you.
- j) to start behaving in a better way; to make a fresh start.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a literary-related idiom.

1. To fully grasp the decolonial message of the poem, one must be able to read between the _____ and identify the hidden symbolism.
2. The author's personal life remains a _____ book, as he rarely grants interviews and avoids all social media platforms.
3. You should never judge a book by its _____; many of the most profound ideas are found in modestly designed editions.
4. The professor is known for doing everything by the _____, strictly following the university's research and citation protocols.
5. Using a mysterious stranger as a plot device is the _____ trick in the book, yet it remains effective in thriller novels.
6. The impact of the «Executed Renaissance» on modern Ukrainian culture speaks _____ about the resilience of the national spirit.
7. After the scandal involving plagiarism, the researcher tried to _____ over a new leaf by focusing on purely original archival work.
8. If you want to stay in the professor's _____ books, you must ensure that your bibliography is impeccably formatted.
9. Taras Shevchenko is more than just a poet; he is a _____ name that symbolizes Ukrainian identity worldwide.
10. Even when they meet for a casual coffee, the two literary critics can't help but _____ shop, discussing the latest Booker Prize shortlist.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The author uses a (**propose / purpose**)-built narrative structure to highlight the fragmentation of historical memory.
2. A translator must be careful not to (**lose / loose**) the rhythmic quality of the original poem.
3. The novel provides a profound (**insight / incite**) into the psychological state of the «Executed Renaissance» poets.
4. The critic's (**complimentary / complementary**) review helped the young author gain international recognition.
5. Many writers use (**allusions / illusions**) to classical mythology to enrich their contemporary storytelling.
6. The (**literal / literary**) translation of idioms often results in a loss of the author's intended humor.
7. It is common for academic researchers to (**cite / site**) various primary sources to

support their literary analysis.

8. The (**preceding** / **proceeding**) chapter explores the historical context of decoloniality in Ukrainian fiction.

9. The protagonist's (**moral** / **morale**) was severely tested during the period of ideological censorship.

10. The editor decided to (**alter** / **altar**) the final scene of the play to make it more impactful for a modern audience.

TOPIC 13

MEDIA AS A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Agenda-Setting Power

Mass media outlets do not merely report events; they actively shape public priorities by determining which issues receive sustained attention. When certain topics dominate headlines, audiences tend to perceive them as more urgent and socially significant. This phenomenon, known as agenda-setting, subtly guides collective focus without explicitly instructing people what to think. Over time, repeated exposure reinforces the perceived importance of selected narratives. Consequently, public discourse often mirrors the hierarchy established by media institutions.

(Adapted from: BBC Lifestyle)

2. Framing Reality

Beyond selecting topics, media platforms influence how stories are interpreted. Through carefully chosen language, imagery, and contextual emphasis, journalists and content creators frame events in ways that highlight specific angles while downplaying others. Such framing can evoke sympathy, outrage, or indifference, depending on presentation. Even minor lexical choices may alter audience perception dramatically. As a result, audiences may form opinions shaped less by facts than by interpretative structure.

(Adapted from: BBC Future)

3. The Rise of Influencer Culture

Social media personalities increasingly function as opinion leaders, blending entertainment with subtle persuasion. Their recommendations regarding fashion, lifestyle, or political attitudes can reach millions within minutes. Because influencers often cultivate authenticity and relatability, followers may trust them more than traditional journalists. However, sponsored content sometimes blurs the boundary between genuine endorsement and commercial promotion. This convergence of marketing and personal identity complicates ethical transparency.

(Adapted from: The New York Post)

4. Echo Chambers and Algorithmic Filtering

Digital platforms rely on algorithms that personalize content based on prior behavior. While this enhances user engagement, it also limits exposure to diverse perspectives. Individuals may gradually encounter only opinions that reinforce their pre-existing beliefs, creating so-called «echo chambers.» Such environments intensify polarization and reduce constructive dialogue. Over time, informational isolation can distort an individual's perception of societal consensus.

(Adapted from: BBC Future)

5. Media and Moral Panic

Historically, sensational reporting has triggered waves of public anxiety known as moral panics. Disproportionate coverage of isolated incidents may lead audiences to overestimate risks or threats. In such cases, media amplification contributes to rapid policy responses driven more by fear than by empirical evidence. Although vigilance is sometimes justified, exaggerated narratives can have lasting social consequences. Public opinion, once mobilized by alarmist headlines, is difficult to recalibrate.

(Adapted from: BBC Lifestyle)

6. Digital Activism and Social Mobilization

One of the biggest problems with online shopping is that you cannot try things on. To solve this, many mobile applications now use augmented reality (AR) technology. You can point your phone camera at your feet to see how sneakers would look, or virtually «place» a new sofa in your living room. This technology gives customers more confidence in their choices and significantly reduces the number of items they return. By bridging the gap between digital and physical shopping, AR is transforming the way we decorate our homes.

(Adapted from: BBC Future)

Which text describes a situation where the media...

- A. amplifies fear and exaggerates societal threats?
- B. shapes public priorities by selecting which issues receive attention?
- C. narrows exposure to diverse viewpoints through personalization systems?
- D. merges commercial promotion with personal authenticity?
- E. replaces traditional journalism entirely with citizen reporting?
- F. influences interpretation through linguistic and visual presentation?
- G. mobilizes collective action via online campaigns?
- H. promotes government censorship policies?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Media as a Strong Force in Shaping Public Opinion

In the modern world, media plays a central role in shaping how people think, behave, and understand events around them. Television, newspapers, online news platforms, and social networks provide constant streams of information. As a result, public opinion is often influenced by the way stories are presented rather than by the facts alone. Headlines, images, and even the tone of reporting can affect how audiences interpret reality.

One of the most significant powers of the media is its ability to set the public agenda. By choosing which issues to highlight, journalists and content creators determine what topics people discuss at home, at school, and at work. For example, when environmental problems receive extensive coverage, society becomes more aware and may demand political action. In this way, the media does not simply report events – it actively shapes social priorities.

At the same time, the growth of social media has changed the speed and scale of influence. Information spreads instantly, reaching millions within seconds. While this allows important messages to gain attention quickly, it also increases the risk of misinformation. False or misleading content can create panic, strengthen stereotypes, or divide communities. Therefore, media literacy has become an essential skill in the digital age.

Experts argue that although the media has enormous influence, audiences are not powerless. Critical thinking and responsible journalism are key factors in ensuring that media remains a tool for positive social development rather than manipulation.

(Adapted from: The Guardian)

7. What was the original prediction for physical stores?
 - A. As a minor source of entertainment.
 - B. As a powerful influence on public thinking.
 - C. As an outdated communication method.
 - D. As a system controlled only by governments.
8. What does it mean that the media «sets the public agenda»?
 - A. It decides what clothes people should wear.
 - B. It controls all political elections.
 - C. It influences which topics society discusses.
 - D. It limits access to the internet.
9. What is a danger connected with social media?
 - A. It slows down communication.
 - B. It reduces access to news.
 - C. It may spread false information quickly.
 - D. It prevents global connections.

10. Why is media literacy important?
- A. It helps people create advertisements.
 - B. It allows people to analyse information critically.
 - C. It increases the number of followers online.
 - D. It replaces traditional education.
11. What do experts believe is necessary for positive media influence?
- A. Complete control of all news.
 - B. Ignoring social networks.
 - C. Critical thinking and responsible journalism.
 - D. Banning digital technologies.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Architecture of Persuasion

In the digital era, media platforms operate as powerful instruments capable of shaping public perception. News outlets, influencers, and content creators employ various (12) _____ to frame information in ways that subtly influence audience attitudes. Through selective emphasis and strategic omission, narratives (13) _____ particular interpretations of reality.

One widely used approach is emotional framing. Headlines designed to provoke outrage or sympathy often (14) _____ immediate reactions before readers have critically evaluated the facts. As a result, individuals may share articles (15) _____ verifying their accuracy.

Another significant factor is repetition. Studies indicate that repeated exposure to a statement (16) _____ the likelihood of it being perceived as true, regardless of its factual validity. This phenomenon, known as the «illusory truth effect,» demonstrates how familiarity can override analytical reasoning.

Moreover, algorithms frequently prioritize content that generates high engagement, which (17) _____ polarizes viewpoints and amplifies extreme opinions. Although the apparent (18) _____ of diverse perspectives may seem reassuring, many digital environments actually create «echo chambers.» Within these spaces, users predominantly encounter opinions that (19) _____ their existing beliefs.

To mitigate manipulation, media literacy experts advise approaching information (20) _____ and consulting multiple independent sources. Remaining (21) _____ of cognitive biases is essential in an era where influence operates subtly and continuously.

12	A strategies	B accidents	C obstacles	D hesitations
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13	A prevent	B reinforce	C deny	D ignore
14	A stimulate	B eliminate	C postpone	D restrict
15	A after	B before	C unless	D whereas
16	A decreases	B questions	C increases	D interrupts
17	A suppresses	B moderates	C intensifies	D balances
18	A diversity	B limitation	C absence	D rejection
19	A challenge	B contradict	C reflect	D transform
20	A impulsively	B critically	C blindly	D instantly
21	A unaware	B sceptical	C conscious	D indifferent

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Rise of Influencer Culture

Over the past decade, social media personalities (22) _____ into major opinion leaders capable of shaping consumer behavior and political discourse. What initially began as casual content creation (23) _____ into a global industry worth billions of dollars.

If audiences (24) _____ greater awareness of sponsored content, they might evaluate promotional messages more objectively. However, research suggests that many users struggle to distinguish between authentic recommendations and paid advertisements.

Brands frequently collaborate with influencers whose lifestyles (25) _____ aspirational yet relatable. Regulatory authorities now recommend clearly (26) _____ commercial partnerships to ensure transparency and protect consumers.

22	A evolved	B have evolved	C evolve	D had evolved
23	A transformed	B has transformed	C is transforming	D had transformed
24	A develop	B developed	C had developed	D would develop
25	A appear	B appeared	C are appearing	D have appeared
26	A disclose	B to disclose	C disclosing	D disclosed

Viral Misinformation

While journalists (27) _____ attempting to verify the accuracy of a breaking story, the information was already spreading rapidly across multiple platforms. Many users (28) _____ convinced of its authenticity despite limited evidence.

I wish people (29) _____ more cautious before forwarding unverified claims to their contacts. By the time authorities issued an official clarification, millions of individuals (30) _____ the misleading post.

27	A were	B are	C have been	D had been
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28	A	became	B	have become	C	had become	D	become
29	A	are	B	were	C	had been	D	would be
30	A	shared	B	were sharing	C	have shared	D	had shared

LEXICAL REVIEW 13

MEDIA AS A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT OF SOCIAL INFLUENCE

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manipulation 2. Propaganda 3. Bias 4. Censorship 5. Narrative 6. Polarization 7. Misinformation 8. Advocacy 9. Sensationalism 10. Credibility 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the act of officially restricting or suppressing information b) false or inaccurate information that misleads people c) strong support for a cause or policy d) the quality of being trusted and believed e) the deliberate control or influence of someone in an unfair way f) media content designed to provoke strong emotions rather than provide facts g) a one-sided perspective that prevents objective judgment h) the process of dividing people into opposing groups i) a story or version of events presented to shape understanding j) information spread to promote a political cause or point of view
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. Modern media platforms have the power to _____ public opinion within hours.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) fabricate b) neutralize c) isolate d) manipulate
<p>2. Governments sometimes justify _____ in the name of national security.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) credibility b) censorship c) advocacy d) transparency
<p>3. Excessive exposure to one-sided reporting may lead to political _____.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) polarization b) resolution c) neutrality d) cooperation

4. Sensational headlines are often used to _____ audience engagement.	a) diminish b) restrict c) amplify d) suppress
5. The journalist was accused of _____ due to her openly partisan comments.	a) balance b) objectivity c) bias d) neutrality
6. The rapid spread of _____ on social media can destabilize societies.	a) credibility b) misinformation c) advocacy d) regulation
7. A well-constructed media _____ can redefine how historical events are perceived.	a) censorship b) narrative c) surveillance d) limitation
8. Influencers often engage in subtle forms of product _____.	a) manipulation b) eradication c) isolation d) restriction
9. The newspaper's long standing reputation adds to its _____.	a) propaganda b) sensationalism c) credibility d) distortion
10. Media literacy helps individuals _____ fact from opinion.	a) distinguish b) fabricate c) exaggerate d) reinforce

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

- The rapid _____ of social media platforms has transformed political communication.
(EXPAND)
- Many users remain unaware of the extent of digital _____. (SURVEIL)
- The article was criticized for its clear ideological _____. (BIASED)
- Governments often justify media restrictions under the pretext of national _____.
(SECURE)
- Sensational headlines are designed to maximize audience _____. (ENGAGE)
- The widespread _____ of misinformation can destabilize democratic institutions.

(DISSEMINATE)

7. Journalistic _____ is essential for maintaining public trust. (CREDIBLE)
8. Social media algorithms contribute to political _____. (POLAR)
9. The documentary exposed the deliberate _____ of public opinion. (MANIPULATE)
10. Media literacy reduces susceptibility to online _____. (DECEIVE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. speak out	a) to consider carefully before making a decision
2. clamp down on	b) to publicly express an opinion
3. filter out	c) to treat something as less important than it is
4. stir up	d) to cause something to happen
5. single out	e) to target one person or group for special attention
6. play down	f) to suppress or take strict action against
7. bring about	g) to remove unwanted information
8. phase out	h) to provoke strong emotions
9. weigh up	i) to gradually discontinue
10. buy into	j) to accept or believe in an idea

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *speak out*, *clamp down on*, *filter out*, *stir up*, *single out*, *play down*, *bring about*, *phase out*, *weigh up*, *buy into*.

1. The government decided to _____ online hate speech by introducing stricter regulations.
2. Journalists must carefully _____ conflicting sources before publishing a report.
3. The activist chose to _____ against media censorship.
4. Sensational stories are often used to _____ public outrage.
5. Authorities attempted to _____ the severity of the crisis.
6. The new policy aims to _____ harmful online content.
7. The investigation may _____ significant political change.
8. Outdated broadcasting methods are gradually being _____ in favor of digital platforms.
9. The campaign unfairly _____ one ethnic group for criticism.
10. Many people _____ misleading narratives without verifying the facts.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. blow things out of proportion2. read between the lines3. follow suit4. bite the bullet5. get your wires crossed6. stir the pot7. hit the headlines8. go viral9. keep someone in the loop10. the powers that be	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) to make someone fully informed about a situation.b) to exaggerate something beyond its real importance.c) to accept an unpleasant situation bravely.d) to act in the same way as others.e) to misinterpret information or instructions.f) to provoke controversy or trouble.g) to become widely shared online quickly.h) to interpret hidden meanings.i) to appear in the news prominently.j) people in authority or in control.
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Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. Sensationalist newspapers often _____ to attract readers.
2. When reading political speeches, it's important to _____.
3. After one major news outlet criticized the policy, others quickly _____.
4. Social media users had to _____ and accept stricter privacy regulations.
5. During the campaign, journalists sometimes _____ and published incorrect stories.
6. Certain influencers deliberately _____ to generate controversy and engagement.
7. The scandal involving the celebrity _____ worldwide within hours.
8. The funny video about the new app quickly _____ on social media.
9. The PR manager ensured to _____ the team about all media updates.
10. Decisions about media censorship are often made by _____.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Critical thinking helps people avoid being (**manipulated / measured / mobilized / marketed**) by media.
2. Fake news can spread rapidly through (**social networks / airports / supermarkets / libraries**).
3. Algorithms often (**prioritize / penalize / censor / ignore**) content that generates more clicks.
4. Transparency in journalism improves public (**trust / bias / deception / exaggeration**).

5. Media literacy programs aim to (**educate / confuse / distract / entertain**) young audiences.
6. Viral content can create (**polarization / cohesion / moderation / neutrality**) in public opinion.
7. Ethical journalism requires avoiding (**sensationalism / accuracy / objectivity / fairness**).
8. Influencers must (**disclose / hide / mislead / fabricate**) sponsored posts for transparency.
9. Social media platforms can amplify (**misinformation / facts / statistics / data**) if not regulated.
10. Responsible media consumption helps users (**weigh up / ignore / exaggerate / copy**) information critically.

TOPIC 14

THE ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SHAPING THE FUTURE SOCIETY



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Political Engagement and Civic Participation

Young people are increasingly redefining political participation in the twenty-first century. Rather than relying solely on traditional party structures, many engage through grassroots movements, digital petitions, and issue-based campaigns. Their activism often centers on climate policy, social justice, and educational reform. By leveraging online platforms, youth activists amplify their voices beyond national boundaries. This shift reflects a broader transformation in democratic engagement. As a result, policymakers are gradually recognizing youth constituencies as influential stakeholders rather than passive observers.

(Adapted from: The Psychology Today)

2. Innovation and Technological Entrepreneurship

The rapid evolution of technology has created unprecedented opportunities for young innovators. From developing start-up companies to designing socially responsible applications, youth-led initiatives frequently challenge established industries. Their familiarity with digital tools fosters creative problem-solving and adaptability. Moreover, entrepreneurial ecosystems increasingly support young founders through mentorship programs and venture capital. Consequently, innovation driven by younger generations often accelerates economic modernization and global competitiveness.

(Adapted from: The Economist)

3. Education as a Catalyst for Social Change

Access to quality education empowers young individuals to question assumptions and propose alternative solutions to societal challenges. Universities and research institutions serve not only as knowledge centers but also as incubators of progressive thought. Students frequently engage in interdisciplinary projects addressing sustainability, inequality, and public health. Through academic collaboration, they cultivate analytical skills essential for responsible leadership. In this sense, education functions as both a personal advancement tool

and a mechanism for collective transformation.

(Adapted from: BBC Lifestyle)

4. Cultural Influence and Identity Formation

Youth culture significantly shapes artistic expression, language trends, and social norms. Through music, fashion, and digital media, young creators influence mainstream cultural narratives. Their openness to diversity fosters cross-cultural dialogue and redefines notions of identity. Simultaneously, generational values often challenge entrenched traditions. Over time, such cultural contributions reshape societal expectations and broaden the parameters of inclusion.

(Adapted from: BBC Future)

5. Environmental Advocacy and Sustainability

Younger generations demonstrate heightened awareness of environmental responsibility. Student-led climate strikes and sustainability initiatives highlight concerns about long-term ecological stability. By demanding accountability from corporations and governments, youth movements emphasize intergenerational justice. Their activism underscores the urgency of transitioning toward renewable energy and sustainable consumption patterns. Through persistent advocacy, young people position themselves as guardians of future planetary well-being.

(Adapted from: BBC Future)

6. Social Responsibility and Volunteerism

Beyond activism and innovation, many young individuals contribute through community service and volunteer work. Participation in local charities, humanitarian projects, and international aid programs reflects a commitment to social solidarity. Such involvement nurtures empathy and intercultural understanding. Volunteer networks often cultivate leadership skills and civic responsibility. These experiences strengthen social cohesion while empowering youth to become proactive architects of societal progress.

(Adapted from: BBC Lifestyle)

Which text describes young people who...

- A. influence artistic and cultural norms in society?
- B. accelerate economic development through technological initiatives?
- C. participate in community service to strengthen social bonds?
- D. advocate for environmental protection and climate responsibility?
- E. disengage from formal education systems entirely?
- F. reshape political participation through alternative forms of activism?
- G. rely exclusively on traditional political parties?
- H. use academic institutions as platforms for broader social reform?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Young People as Key Drivers of Social Change

Throughout history, young people have played an essential role in shaping societies. Their energy, creativity, and willingness to challenge traditional ideas often lead to social progress. Today's youth are growing up in a rapidly changing world influenced by technology, globalisation, and environmental challenges. As a result, they are becoming increasingly active in discussions about the future.

Education gives young generations the tools to influence political, economic, and cultural development. Many students participate in volunteer projects, environmental campaigns, and social initiatives. Through social media, they are able to raise awareness about important issues and connect with like-minded individuals across the globe. Youth movements have already influenced debates about climate change, equality, and human rights.

However, young people also face significant challenges. High unemployment rates, limited work experience, and economic instability can make it difficult for them to fully realise their potential. In some countries, their voices are not always taken seriously in decision-making processes. Despite this, many young individuals continue to advocate for change and demand greater participation in public life.

Experts argue that investing in youth education, professional opportunities, and civic engagement is crucial for building a stable and innovative society. The future largely depends on how effectively young generations are supported and empowered today.

(Adapted from: The Guardian)

7. Why are young people important for society?
 - A. They prefer traditional ideas.
 - B. They avoid social discussions.
 - C. They contribute energy and new perspectives.
 - D. They control all political systems.

8. How do young people raise awareness about global issues?
 - A. By avoiding technology.
 - B. By using social media and participating in initiatives.
 - C. By refusing education.
 - D. By limiting communication.

9. What challenges do many young people face?
 - A. Too many job opportunities.
 - B. Complete political control.
 - C. Economic difficulties and unemployment.

- D. Lack of access to technology.
10. What prevents some young people from influencing decisions?
- A. Their ideas are always accepted.
 - B. They have too much experience.
 - C. Their opinions are sometimes ignored.
 - D. They refuse to participate in society.
11. What is necessary for a successful future society?
- A. Ignoring youth participation.
 - B. Supporting education and civic engagement.
 - C. Reducing innovation.
 - D. Limiting social development.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Task 3

Agents of Transformation

Throughout history, young people have played a decisive role in periods of social transformation. Today, they continue to influence political discourse, technological innovation, and cultural development through various (12) _____ of participation. From grassroots activism to digital entrepreneurship, youth-led initiatives frequently (13) _____ established norms and encourage institutional reform.

One defining characteristic of younger generations is their adaptability. Having grown up in rapidly changing environments, they tend to (14) _____ uncertainty more effectively than previous generations. As a result, they are often willing to experiment with unconventional solutions (15) _____ traditional frameworks appear insufficient.

Moreover, access to global communication networks has significantly (16) _____ their capacity to mobilize support for social causes. Online campaigns can spread within hours, enabling young activists to coordinate action across national borders. However, critics argue that digital engagement sometimes (17) _____ superficial involvement rather than sustained commitment.

Although the immediate (18) _____ of youth movements may seem limited, their long-term influence can be substantial. Many reforms initially dismissed as unrealistic eventually (19) _____ into widely accepted policies. To ensure meaningful progress, experts recommend investing in education systems that (20) _____ critical thinking and civic responsibility. Remaining (21) _____ in democratic processes empowers young citizens to contribute constructively to societal development.

12	A	methods	B	obstacles	C	accidents	D	hesitations
13	A	preserve	B	challenge	C	avoid	D	ignore
14	A	resist	B	tolerate	C	embrace	D	reject
15	A	whereas	B	unless	C	because	D	although
16	A	limited	B	reduced	C	expanded	D	prevented
17	A	promotes	B	eliminates	C	replaces	D	discourages
18	A	impact	B	hesitation	C	failure	D	confusion
19	A	dissolve	B	transform	C	evolve	D	disappear
20	A	suppress	B	foster	C	weaken	D	restrict
21	A	passive	B	indifferent	C	engaged	D	isolated

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Youth and Political Participation

In recent years, youth voter turnout in several countries (22) _____ significantly, reflecting growing political awareness among younger generations. Social movements led by students (23) _____ global attention and influenced legislative debates.

If educational institutions (24) _____ more emphasis on civic education, young citizens would feel better prepared to participate actively in democratic processes. Nevertheless, barriers such as economic instability and limited employment opportunities often discourage sustained involvement.

Numerous non-governmental organizations (25) _____ to provide leadership training programs designed specifically for young activists. Policymakers now recommend (26) _____ institutional channels through which youth voices can be effectively represented in decision-making processes.

22	A	increases	B	increased	C	has increased	D	had increased
23	A	attract	B	attracted	C	have attracted	D	had attracted
24	A	place	B	placed	C	had placed	D	would place
25	A	establish	B	have established	C	are establishing	D	established
26	A	create	B	creating	C	to create	D	created

An Inspiring Initiative

While I (27) _____ attending a university conference on sustainable development, I listened to a group of young entrepreneurs present their innovative start-up. I (28) _____ impressed by their confidence and strategic thinking.

I wish more institutions (29) _____ greater financial support to youth-led projects. By the end of the event, several investors (30) _____ their intention to fund the initiative.

27	A	was	B	were	C	have been	D	had been
28	A	am	B	was	C	have been	D	had been
29	A	give	B	gave	C	had given	D	would give
30	A	announce	B	announced	C	have announced	D	had announced

LEXICAL REVIEW 14

THE ROLE OF YOUNG PEOPLE IN SHAPING THE FUTURE SOCIETY

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Empowerment 2. Civic engagement 3. Innovation 4. Advocacy 5. Sustainability 6. Resilience 7. Grassroots 8. Leadership 9. Initiative 10. Accountability 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the ability to recover quickly from difficulties b) the act of supporting a cause publicly c) responsible participation in community or political life d) the capacity to guide or influence others e) the introduction of new ideas or methods f) actions or movements that originate from ordinary people g) taking action without being told to do so h) the state of being responsible for one's actions i) giving people the confidence and authority to act j) meeting present needs without harming future generations
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. Young activists have played a crucial role in raising awareness about climate _____.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) resilience b) sustainability c) neutrality d) compliance
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2. Social media platforms provide youth with unprecedented opportunities for civic _____.	a) isolation b) engagement c) withdrawal d) limitation
3. Effective leadership requires both vision and personal _____.	a) accountability b) avoidance c) dependence d) hesitation
4. Grassroots movements often emerge in response to social _____.	a) stability b) inequality c) prosperity d) harmony
5. Youth-led innovation has the potential to _____ outdated systems.	a) reinforce b) maintain c) transform d) preserve
6. Resilient young people are better equipped to _____ societal challenges.	a) evade b) minimize c) ignore d) confront
7. Many educational programs aim to _____ students by developing critical thinking skills.	a) suppress b) empower c) restrict d) regulate
8. Taking the initiative is often regarded as a hallmark of future _____.	a) hesitation b) passivity c) leadership d) conformity
9. Advocacy campaigns seek to influence public policy through peaceful _____.	a) apathy b) engagement c) resistance d) negligence
10. The long-term progress of society depends largely on the _____ participation of young people.	a) passive b) indifferent c) active d) reluctant

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Youth _____ in social and political life is essential for democratic development.
(ENGAGE)
2. The movement seeks to promote environmental _____ among young people.
(AWARE)
3. Innovative ideas often emerge from grassroots _____. (INITIATE)
4. Young leaders demonstrate remarkable _____ in overcoming social challenges.
(RESILIENT)
5. Civic _____ requires citizens to be informed and responsible. (RESPOND)
6. The program aims to _____ young people by developing leadership skills.
(EMPOWER)
7. Many teenagers conduct community service projects without external _____.
(GUIDE)
8. The rise of social media has made youth voices more _____. (INFLUENCE)
9. Policies promoting gender equality enhance social _____. (INCLUDE)
10. The long-term development of society depends on sustainable _____ practices.
(DEVELOP)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. stand up for	a) to support or defend a cause
2. step up	b) to assume responsibility or a role
3. take on	c) to express one's opinion publicly
4. speak out	d) to increase efforts or activity
5. back up	e) to implement or perform a task
6. reach out	f) to provide assistance or evidence
7. take over	g) to assume control of something
8. opt for	h) to choose one option over another
9. roll out	i) to launch a program or initiative
10. carry out	j) to establish contact with someone

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *stand up for*, *step up*, *take on*, *speak out*, *back up*, *reach out*, *take over*, *opt for*, *roll out*, *carry out*.

1. Young activists often _____ causes they believe in, such as climate change.
2. The organization decided to _____ efforts to promote youth entrepreneurship.
3. She agreed to _____ the management of the community project.
4. Many students _____ against unjust school policies.
5. Volunteers are ready to _____ those affected by the recent flood.
6. The NGO will _____ its new mentorship program next month.
7. After the resignation of the director, the deputy was asked to _____ the organization.
8. Some participants chose to _____ online training rather than in-person workshops.
9. The team will _____ a survey to assess youth opinions on social issues.
10. International organisations often _____ to disadvantaged communities to offer educational support.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. raise the bar 2. break new ground 3. take the lead 4. think outside the box 5. push the envelope 6. set the pace 7. move the goalposts 8. take matters into your own hands 9. the sky's the limit 10. light a fire under someone 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) to innovate or create something original. b) to increase standards or expectations. c) to be in charge or act first. d) to approach problems creatively. e) to challenge conventional limits. f) to establish a speed or standard for others to follow. g) to change rules unfairly or unexpectedly. h) to act independently without waiting for permission. i) there are no limits to what can be achieved. j) to motivate someone to take action.
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Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. Innovative youth movements continue to _____ for global activism.
2. Young entrepreneurs are constantly _____ in technology and social initiatives.
3. Greta Thunberg and other activists often _____ in climate campaigns.

4. To solve complex social issues, young leaders are encouraged to _____.
5. Social media campaigns can _____ in how movements gain attention.
6. In youth-led programs, participants often _____ for innovation.
7. Sometimes policymakers try to _____, making youth campaigns harder.
8. When bureaucracy slows progress, many young activists _____.
9. With determination and creativity, for young changemakers _____.
10. The inspiring speeches by youth leaders _____ volunteers to act.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Young people often drive (**innovation / stagnation / regression / indifference**) in social movements.
2. Grassroots campaigns are effective because they (**mobilize / discourage / ignore / isolate**) communities.
3. Social media helps activists to (**amplify / suppress / avoid / neutralize**) their message.
4. Youth-led organizations emphasize (**sustainability / negligence / harm / inefficiency**) in their programs.
5. Mentorship programs encourage young leaders to (**develop / abandon / ignore / restrict**) new skills.
6. Crowdfunding platforms allow youth initiatives to (**gain / lose / reject / hide**) financial support quickly.
7. Engaging young people in policymaking can (**reshape / maintain / limit / ignore**) societal priorities.
8. Awareness campaigns help (**educate / confuse / mislead / neglect**) the public on critical issues.
9. Collaboration among youth organizations can (**strengthen / weaken / ignore / restrict**) social impact.
10. Determined young leaders can (**overcome / ignore / avoid / postpone**) obstacles to create meaningful change.

TOPIC 15

HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENT



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Climate Change and Its Impact

Climate change has become one of the most pressing issues of the 21st century, affecting ecosystems, human health, and global economies. Rising temperatures, melting ice caps, and extreme weather events are no longer rare occurrences but increasingly common phenomena. The main drivers of climate change are greenhouse gas emissions from industrial activities, transportation, and deforestation. Without immediate and coordinated efforts, the consequences of climate change will continue to worsen, threatening both natural ecosystems and human livelihoods worldwide.

(Adapted from the Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy reports)

2. Pollution Concern

Plastic pollution has emerged as a major environmental concern. Sea turtles, fish, and seabirds often mistake plastic for food, which can lead to injury, starvation, or death. The problem is exacerbated by the widespread use of single-use plastics, such as bags, straws, and packaging. To combat this issue, many countries are introducing bans or taxes on disposable plastics, while recycling programs are being improved. Awareness campaigns also encourage people to adopt sustainable alternatives.

(Adapted from UNESCO open-access materials)

3. Sustainability

The shift from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources is essential for achieving environmental sustainability. Solar panels, wind turbines, and hydropower facilities generate

electricity without producing harmful greenhouse gases, helping to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate. In addition to environmental benefits, renewable energy also offers economic advantages by creating new jobs and reducing dependence on imported fuels. Despite these advantages, challenges remain, such as the high initial cost of renewable technologies and the need for improved energy storage solutions.
(Adapted from open-access materials)

4. Powering a Greener Tomorrow

Governments are investing in research and incentives to encourage the adoption of clean energy, and many households are beginning to install solar panels or use energy-efficient appliances. Furthermore, combining renewable energy with energy-saving measures, such as better insulation or smart lighting systems, can maximize environmental benefits. Transitioning to renewable energy is not only crucial for reducing emissions but also for ensuring a sustainable future for both human societies and the planet.
(Adapted from European Commission environment reports)

5. Wild Life Conservation

Biodiversity is vital for maintaining healthy ecosystems, yet many species are under threat due to human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and urban expansion. Loss of biodiversity can disrupt food chains, reduce ecosystem resilience, and ultimately affect human survival, as ecosystems provide essential services like clean water, fertile soil, and climate regulation. Conservation efforts, including the creation of protected areas, reforestation projects, and wildlife reserves, play a crucial role in safeguarding endangered species and habitats.

(Adapted from UNESCO publications)

6. Life in All Its Forms

Natural variety refers to the variety of living organisms on Earth, including plants, animals, and microorganisms. It is essential for maintaining healthy ecosystems because different species depend on each other to survive. High biodiversity helps ecosystems adapt to changes such as climate change or natural disasters. Human activities like deforestation and pollution are major threats to biodiversity worldwide. Protecting biodiversity is important to ensure natural resources and a balanced environment for future generation.

(Adapted from UNESCO and environment research blogs)

Which text...?

- A. focuses on future of renewable energy
- B. describes dangers to our environment
- C. presents modern technology examples
- D. talks about main reasons of climate change
- E. deals with the importance of preserving wildlife
- F. explains the necessity of keeping in touch

- G. shows benefits of ecological energy
- H. shares the ideas of species richness

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

A Planet Worth Saving

In our modern world, there are many factors that place the wellbeing of the planet in jeopardy. While some people have the opinion that environmental problems are just a natural occurrence, others believe that human beings have a huge impact on the environment. Regardless of your viewpoint, take into consideration the following factors that place our environment as well as the planet Earth in danger.

Global warming or climate change is a major contributing factor to environmental damage. Because of global warming, we have seen an increase in melting ice caps, a rise in sea levels, and the formation of new weather patterns. These weather patterns have caused stronger storms, droughts, and flooding in places that they formerly did not occur.

Air pollution is primarily caused as a result of excessive and unregulated emissions of carbon dioxide into the air. Pollutants mostly emerge from the burning of fossil fuels in addition to chemicals, toxic substances, and improper waste disposal. Air pollutants are absorbed into the atmosphere, and they can cause smog, a combination of smoke and fog, in valleys as well as produce acidic precipitation in areas far away from the pollution source.

In many areas, people and local governments do not sustainably use their natural resources. Mining for natural gases, deforestation, and even improper use of water resources can have tremendous effects on the environment. While these strategies often attempt to boost local economies, their effects can lead to oil spills, interrupted animal habitats, and droughts.

Ultimately, the effects of the modern world on the environment can lead to many problems. Human beings need to consider the repercussions of their actions, trying to reduce, reuse, and recycle materials while establishing environmentally sustainable habits. If measures are not taken to protect the environment, we can potentially witness the extinction of more endangered species, worldwide pollution, and a completely uninhabitable planet.

7. What does the text present?
- A. Questions about the effects of environmental problems.
 - B. Two opinions about environmental problems.
 - C. All of the factors that damage the environment.
 - D. Scientific support regarding global warming.

8. Which term means the same thing as «global warming»?
- A. A. Climate change.
 - B. Air pollution.
 - C. Biodiversity.
 - D. Deforestation.
9. What is the primary cause of air pollution?
- A. A. Heavy amounts of acid precipitation.
 - B. Smog formation in valleys.
 - C. Uncontrollable forest fires.
 - D. Excessive carbon dioxide emissions.
10. Which is a logical effect of overusing the natural water supply?
- A. Droughts.
 - B. Oil spills.
 - C. Flooding.
 - D. Deforestation.
11. All of the following are effects of environmental problems except?
- A. A. Worldwide pollution.
 - B. An uninhabitable planet.
 - C. Space travel.
 - D. Animal extinction.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The news this week has had lots of stories about the temperatures in the Arctic Circle. The Arctic Circle is an (12) _____ line that runs round the world at just over 66.5 degrees north of the equator. The Arctic is usually (13) _____ as everything that is north of the Arctic Circle. The most northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, The USA, Canada, Denmark, that's Greenland, and Iceland are all inside the Arctic Circle.

It's a hard place to live (14) _____ most of the time it's so cold. The sea in the Arctic is

often frozen and you will find great (15) _____ mountains of ice called icebergs. The climate of the Arctic is cold with long dark winters and short cool summers, but this year things have been different. In Siberia, a region with a lot of land (16) _____ the Arctic Circle, there has been a heatwave. This (17)_____ that they have had an (18) _____ period of (19) _____ hot weather. (20)_____ say that this heatwave would be impossible if it weren't (21) _____ human-caused climate change.

12	A	image	B	imagine	C	imaginary	D	imagination
13	A	refined	B	defined	C	combined	D	avoided
14	A	thus	B	as	C	as to	D	because
15	A	flying	B	floating	C	crying	D	swimming
16	A	inside	B	outside	C	behind	D	in front
17	A	means	B	mean	C	states	D	says
18	A	enlarged	B	limited	C	extended	D	shorten
19	A	usual	B	usually	C	unusual	D	unusually
20	A	scientists	B	tourists	C	politics	D	hosts
21	A	for	B	to	C	of	D	because

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Polar bears are in trouble

One of the (22) _____ at greatest risk from these ecological changes is the polar bear. The ecology of the Arctic is the relationships between the water, the land, the plants and the animals. The ecological change (23) _____ by the melting of the ice and the rising temperatures means that polar bears cannot (24) _____ for food in the places they are used to. The natural environment that an animal lives in is its (25) _____. Polar bears natural habitat (26)_____ to include vast tracts of ice which have now melted and the bears are in trouble.

22	A	spice	B	space	C	species	D	specials
23	A	cause	B	caused	C	because	D	because of
24	A	hunt	B	hunter	C	hunger	D	hanger
25	A	ability	B	habitat	C	chance	D	capability
26	A	use	B	used	C	usage	D	usual

Future Technological Projects

Scientists around the world agree now that the high levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere that comes from burning fossil (27) _____ in factories, power stations and transportation has had an impact on the climate on the planet. This climate change means that we are (28) _____ different weather patterns and can expect entire ecosystems to change. Already, there is less sea ice in the Arctic and areas of frozen land within the Arctic Circle called (29) _____ permafrost are melting. People are (30) _____ concerned that when the permafrost melts, massive amounts of methane will be released making the situation even worse.

27	A	fuels	B	deposits	C	gas	D	petrol
28	A	experts	B	experiencing	C	experience	D	experiment
29	A	freezing frost	B	everfrost	C	permafrost	D	foreverfrost
30	A	concern	B	concerned	C	avoid	D	advanced

TOPIC 15

HUMAN AND NATURE



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. River Silence

The river flows steadily, its current constant yet calm. Along the banks, discarded bottles and plastic drift among reeds, reminders of human neglect. Slowly, small interventions, removing debris, picking up scraps, begin to show results. Reeds grow taller, fish appear near the surface, and birds return. Change is subtle; progress is measured in moments rather than headlines. Stillness teaches patience, and effort accumulates quietly. Environmental care emerges as a series of consistent, small gestures. Even minor acts, repeated over time, leave a lasting impression. The river demonstrates that restoration is gradual, and attention matters more than grand gestures.

2. Urban Green

A balcony garden thrives amid concrete and asphalt, where sunlight catches tiny leaves and bees visit reluctant flowers. Some plants grow crooked, others fail completely, but observation and care guide progress. Even small ecosystems respond to attention: moisture nurtures roots, birds seek shelter, insects pollinate. Urban spaces, often considered lifeless, host quiet, resilient life when approached with patience. Growth is uneven and fragile, yet rewarding. Careful attention transforms a neglected space into a microcosm of nature's persistence.

3. Footsteps in the Forest

Soft footsteps press against moss and fallen leaves, leaving only faint impressions. Twigs snap occasionally, yet the forest seems indifferent, persistent in its rhythms. Sunlight filters through branches, illuminating fungi, roots, and streams carrying needles downstream. Every visit reinforces a sense of temporary presence; human influence is inevitable, yet respectful movement minimizes harm. Observing interconnected life highlights the quiet balance maintained across the forest. Patience, awareness, and careful action allow coexistence with ecosystems that have persisted long before human arrival.

4. Wind and Paper

Origami unfolds from recycled newspapers, folds precise yet fragile. Mistakes tear fibers, revealing past stories hidden in print. Attention to detail guides success; repetition shapes skill. Even fragile creations leave traces of human effort and care. Patterns emerge: small adjustments prevent damage, much like mindful choices prevent ecological harm. Fragile paper mirrors fragile ecosystems, where observation, patience, and repeated effort cultivate growth. Minor interventions ripple outward, producing tangible results in unexpected ways.

5. The Empty Field

A barren field stretches beyond the apartment blocks, once rich with wildflowers and insects. Scattered seeds germinate slowly; some fail, others thrive unexpectedly. Moisture nourishes roots; sunlight warms tender leaves. Neglected spaces respond gradually to attention, yet nature dictates the pace. Growth is uneven, unpredictable, and fragile. Environmental restoration is rarely immediate; subtle care fosters resilience over time. Even damaged or overlooked areas can transform when approached thoughtfully, revealing hope in overlooked corners of the world.

6. Morning Commute

Streets pulse with cars and noise, yet small signs of life persist. Moss clings to walls, sparrows perch on streetlights, damp earth releases scent after rain. Observing these details slows perception and fosters awareness of coexistence with nature. Cycling or walking instead of driving reduces strain on the environment, while repeated, quiet actions accumulate over time. Urban ecosystems, though constrained by concrete and asphalt, demonstrate resilience when treated with care. Patterns emerge, and even small choices create meaningful impact on surrounding life.

Which text ...

- A. focuses on rare and endangered species?
- B. describes the gradual restoration of a polluted river and the impact of small efforts on the environment?
- C. presents the slow regeneration of a neglected field?
- D. talks about the parallels between fragile origami and fragile ecosystems, showing how patience and repeated effort yield results?
- E. deals with observation of the balance of nature?
- F. explains the small, mindful actions humans can take in urban environments to reduce environmental impact?
- G. shows life persisting in urban spaces despite human interference?
- H. shares beautiful sites of a distant island?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Climate migrants

As the climate crisis gets worse, millions of people are being displaced – forced to leave their homes – due to environmental problems. These people, often called climate migrants or climate refugees, face serious challenges. Climate change is causing many areas to become less safe or less able to support life. Some people abandon their homes because of sudden disasters like floods, hurricanes, or wildfires. Others must move because of slower changes like rising sea levels, which threaten entire islands and coastal cities, or because droughts make it hard to grow food.

For example, low-lying countries like Kiribati and Tuvalu in the Pacific Ocean are at risk of disappearing under the sea. Coastal communities in countries like Bangladesh and the United States are also experiencing flooding that makes life difficult. In agricultural areas, especially in places like sub-Saharan Africa, extreme droughts are reducing the amount of food that can be grown, forcing people to move to more livable areas. These types of migrations will likely increase as climate change continues to affect the world.

One of the biggest problems for climate migrants is that they do not have legal status under international law. Current laws, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, protect people who are fleeing their countries due to war, persecution, or violence. However, these laws do not include climate change as a reason for seeking refuge; therefore, climate migrants do not receive the same protections or access to help as refugees. Climate immigration on such a scale is quite a recent phenomenon. For this reason, many countries lack clear policies for helping people displaced by natural disasters.

In response to this growing crisis, governments and organisations are working to provide aid and support to climate migrants. This includes emergency aid after disasters, as well as efforts to help communities adapt to changing environmental conditions so that people can remain in their homes. Humanitarian groups like the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are providing food, shelter, and medical care to people displaced by extreme weather events. These organisations play a key role in helping people recover after disasters, but long-lasting solutions are needed as well.

Some efforts focus on adaptation, which means helping communities prepare for the effects of climate change. For example, in areas where floods are likely to happen, building better flood defences like strategic dams and stronger river banks, can allow people to stay in their homes. In drought-affected regions, introducing new types of crops that can survive with less water may help farmers continue to grow food. However, many countries lack the resources to implement these solutions on a large scale, so international support is needed. Another form of aid is resettlement programs, which allow climate migrants to move to other countries. However, these programs are often small and do not help enough people.

As natural disasters continue to displace millions of people, there is an urgent need for

new legal protections for climate migrants. While some countries, like New Zealand, have started small programs to offer visas to the victims of extreme weather events, these programs are rare and limited. There are ongoing discussions at the United Nations about creating new legal frameworks to protect climate-displaced people, but they are taking a long time to move forward. At the same time, the world must work together to reduce the effects of climate change and help vulnerable communities adapt.

7. The writer describes as «climate migrants» people who
 - A. choose to move to a country where natural disasters are less likely to happen.
 - B. have no other choice but to move because of the effects of climate change.
 - C. move abroad in search of a better lifestyle and better work opportunities.
 - D. are worried about the future of the environment in their own country.

8. According to the writer, what challenges do Kiribati and Tuvalu, Bangladesh, and the USA have in common?
 - A. Existing infrastructure is unable to manage water resources from rivers, canals, and lakes.
 - B. Extremely long periods of dry weather are having a devastating effect on agriculture.
 - C. Excessive deforestation is causing frequent landslides near mountain communities.
 - D. Expanding flooding threatens the land due to rising water levels in oceans, rivers, or lakes.

9. The writer suggests that the main challenge for climate migrants is that
 - A. international laws related to the effects of climate change need to be updated.
 - B. governments do not consider climate change a good enough reason for leaving a country.
 - C. climate immigration is a recent issue that requires governments to create new laws.
 - D. many countries refuse to help climate migrants in such large numbers.

10. What does the writer imply about the UNHCR?
 - A. They carry out very important work, but it does not give long-term solutions.
 - B. They will soon be unable to support the increasing number of climate migrants.
 - C. They should focus their work on preventing natural disasters.
 - D. They can't control climate immigration without the support of the government.

11. According to the writer, what is one challenge that makes it difficult to adapt to climate change?
 - A. Many countries need financial help from abroad to apply solutions to climate immigration.
 - B. Many climate migrants are against resettlement programs that require moving abroad.
 - C. Some flood-related issues are not considered dangerous enough to require any

adaptation.

D. Drought-related issues require changes that communities are not prepared to make.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Rare and Endangered Species: Why Their Survival Matters

Rare and endangered species represent some of the most vulnerable components of our planet's biodiversity. Their (12) _____ numbers are not merely isolated ecological concerns but indicators of broader environmental imbalance. When a species becomes endangered, it signals that the ecosystem supporting it is (13) _____ severe strain. Therefore, protecting such species is not simply an act of compassion but a (14) _____ step toward maintaining ecological stability.

One of the primary causes of species endangerment is (15) _____ destruction. Rapid urbanization, (16) _____ and agricultural expansion have led to widespread habitat fragmentation, (17) _____ many animals confined to shrinking and isolated territories. In addition, climate change alters temperature patterns and disrupts migration routes, further undermining ecosystem resilience. Pollution and (18) _____ also contribute significantly to biodiversity loss, pushing certain species to the brink of extinction.

The disappearance of a single species can (19) _____ far-reaching consequences. Ecosystems function as intricate networks in which each organism plays a specific role. Predators (20) _____ prey populations, pollinators ensure plant reproduction, and decomposers maintain soil fertility. When one element is removed, the entire system may destabilize. This ecological imbalance can ultimately (21) _____ human societies, particularly those reliant on natural resources for food, medicine, and economic stability.

12	A rising	B declining	C enriching	D enlarging
13	A in	B above	C under	D over
14	A crucial	B minor	C small	D tiny
15	A place	B site	C habitat	D region
16	A forests	B deforestation	C defoliation	D rainy forests
17	A abandon	B living	C leaving	D left
18	A poaching	B fishing	C hunting	D farming
19	A believe	B trigger	C arms	D think
20	A regulate	B think	C bother	D foster
21	A affect	B effect	C result	D direct

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Silent Crisis Beneath Our Feet

When discussing environmental issues, people often focus on air pollution or rising sea levels. However, one of the most alarming crises is (22) _____ quietly beneath our feet: soil degradation. Healthy soil is fundamental to food production, water filtration, and ecosystem resilience. Yet intensive farming, deforestation, and urban expansion are steadily eroding its quality.

Modern agricultural practices frequently prioritize short-term productivity over long-term sustainability. The excessive (23) _____ of chemical fertilizers and pesticides disrupts natural soil composition, while monoculture farming reduces biodiversity. As a result, once fertile land (24) _____ increasingly infertile and vulnerable to erosion. In some regions, desertification is no longer a distant possibility but an ongoing process.

The implications are far-reaching. Degraded soil (25) _____ crop yields, exacerbating food insecurity and economic instability. Furthermore, soil plays a crucial role in absorbing carbon dioxide; its deterioration accelerates climate change. (26) _____ its importance, soil conservation rarely receives the same public attention as other environmental concerns.

22	A	occur	B	occured	C	has occured	D	occurring
23	A	used	B	using	C	use	D	usage
24	A	becomes	B	become	C	would become	D	had become
25	A	diminishes	B	diminish	C	are diminished	D	are diminishing
26	A	instead of	B	inspite	C	despite of	D	despite

Are Humans Capable of Living Sustainably?

Humanity is currently facing an environmental predicament of unprecedented scale. Climate change, biodiversity loss, and resource depletion are no longer distant threats but tangible realities. The crucial question remains whether modern societies are truly capable of transforming their lifestyles in order to live sustainably.

Technological innovation provides grounds for optimism. (27) _____ energy sources such as wind and solar power are becoming increasingly accessible, while advancements in sustainable agriculture aim to reduce soil degradation and water (28) _____. Governments and corporations frequently pledge to reduce (29) _____ emissions and invest in green infrastructure. These initiatives suggest that large-scale change is possible.

On the other hand, progress is often undermined by overconsumption and short-term economic priorities. Many economies still rely heavily (30) _____ fossil fuels, and consumer culture encourages excessive waste. Without structural reforms, personal efforts risk becoming merely symbolic gestures.

27	A	new	B	renew	C	renewable	D	renewing
28	A	scar	B	scarcity	C	lessen	D	less
29	A	oxygen	B	carbon	C	hydrogen	D	mercury
30	A	in	B	with	C	on	D	at

LEXICAL REVIEW 15

HUMAN AND NATURE

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainability 2. Biodiversity 3. Climate change 4. Renewable energy 5. Deforestation 6. Carbon emissions 7. Ecological footprint 8. Conservation 9. Urbanization 10. Soil degradation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) long-term alterations in global or regional climate patterns, largely caused by increased levels of greenhouse gases due to human activity b) the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, primarily from burning fossil fuels c) a measure of the environmental impact of an individual, community, or nation in terms of the amount of natural resources consumed d) the ability to maintain ecological balance by using resources in a way that does not deplete them for future generations e) energy derived from natural sources that are naturally replenished, such as solar, wind, or hydropower f) the process by which rural areas develop into cities, often leading to significant environmental and social changes g) the decline in soil quality caused by improper land use, erosion, pollution, or over-farming h) the variety of plant and animal species within a particular habitat or on Earth as a whole, essential for ecosystem stability i) the protection and careful management of natural resources and wildlife to prevent exploitation or destruction j) the large-scale removal of forests, often to make space for agriculture or urban development, resulting in environmental damage
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Anthropogenic activities have significantly _____ the pace of climate change over the past century.	a) speeded b) stuck c) accelerated d) tight
2. The relentless expansion of _____ sprawl has resulted in severe habitat fragmentation.	a) city b) urban c) local d) rural
3. Many ecosystems demonstrate remarkable resilience, yet they are not immune to _____ human interference.	a) closing b) long c) longed d) prolonged
4. Water scarcity is becoming an acute _____ in arid and semi-arid regions.	a) discount b) question c) receipt d) issue
5. _____ agriculture often contributes to soil degradation and long-term infertility.	a) free b) loose c) intensive d) clear
6. Governments are under increasing pressure to mitigate _____ emissions through stricter regulations.	a) carbon b) hydrogen c) oxygen d) nitrogen
7. The depletion of _____ fuels has prompted a transition toward renewable energy sources.	a) land b) ground c) underground d) fossil
8. Overconsumption in industrialized nations places a disproportionate burden on _____ resources.	a) globe b) global c) world d) worldwide

9. Biodiversity loss threatens the stability and functionality of _____ ecosystems.	a) all b) whole c) partly d) entire
10. Environmental stewardship requires both political commitment and _____ accountability.	a) individ b) invalid c) individual d) person

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The contamination of groundwater poses serious health risks to _____ communities. (LOCALITY)
2. Sustainable development seeks to reconcile _____ growth with ecological preservation. (ECONOMY)
3. The carrying capacity of the planet is being _____ by rapid population growth. (EXCEED)
4. Deforestation in tropical regions disrupts delicate _____ patterns. (CLIMATE)
5. Marine ecosystems are particularly vulnerable to plastic accumulation and _____ runoff. (CHEMISTRY)
6. Conservation initiatives aim to restore _____ species to their natural habitats. (DANGER)
7. Industrial waste often exacerbates air pollution in densely _____ areas. (POPULATION)
8. Climate-induced migration may become one of the most _____ humanitarian challenges of this century. (PRESS)
9. Land reclamation projects can alter coastal ecosystems in _____ ways. (PREDICTION)
10. Coastal areas are increasingly vulnerable to rising sea levels, which _____ human settlements and natural habitats alike. (THREAT)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. Phase out	a) to decompose naturally into simpler substances
2. Cut down on	b) to emit or release gas, heat, light, or a smell
3. Run out of	c) to reduce the amount or consumption of something
4. Break down	d) to remove pollution, waste, or contamination from an area
5. Build up	e) to change from one method, system, or source to another, often more sustainable one
6. Give off	f) to depend on something for support or survival
7. Use up	g) to consume all of a limited resource
8. Clean up	h) to gradually stop using or producing something, especially due to environmental concerns
9. Switch to	i) to use up all of a natural resource or supply
10. Rely on	j) to accumulate gradually over time, often causing harm

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *phase out, cut down on, run out of, break down, build up, give off, use up, clean up, switch to, rely on.*

- If we continue overconsuming, we may _____ clean water in certain regions.
- Factories _____ large amounts of carbon dioxide.
- Many countries are _____ coal-fired power plants to reduce emissions.
- Volunteers gathered to _____ the beach after the oil spill.
- Many communities _____ natural resources for their livelihoods.
- We need to _____ single-use plastics to limit ocean pollution.
- Humanity is _____ the planet's resources at an alarming rate.
- More households are _____ renewable energy sources.
- Toxic chemicals can _____ in the food chain.
- Unlike plastic, organic waste _____ relatively quickly.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. go green	a) to have a significant and positive impact.
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<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. carbon footprint 3. a drop in the ocean 4. make a world of difference 5. on the brink of 6. weather the storm 7. in the same boat 8. out of the woods 9. the tip of the iceberg 10. think globally, act locally 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) to survive or endure a difficult situation. c) free from danger or difficulty. d) the total amount of greenhouse gases emitted directly or indirectly by an individual, organization, or activity. e) a small visible part of a much larger problem. f) facing the same difficult situation as others. g) to adopt environmentally friendly habits or policies in order to reduce ecological impact. h) to consider global environmental issues while taking practical action in one's own community. i) a very small amount compared to what is needed or expected. j) on the verge of experiencing something serious or irreversible.
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Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. The coastal town managed to _____ despite severe flooding.
2. Plastic waste in the oceans is just _____.
3. The company is trying to _____ by reducing plastic packaging and using renewable energy.
4. Switching to public transport can _____ in reducing air pollution.
5. All nations are in _____ when it comes to tackling global warming.
6. Recycling and conserving water are ways to _____.
7. She is actively working to reduce her _____ by cycling to work.
8. Some species are _____ of extinction due to habitat destruction.
9. Donating a few dollars may seem like _____, but every contribution helps fight climate change.
10. Although emissions have decreased, we are not _____ yet.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Environmental experts constantly give (**advise / advice**) on how individuals can live more sustainably and protect fragile ecosystems.
2. Human activity continues to (**effect / affect**) biodiversity, often in ways that are irreversible and deeply concerning.
3. In many national parks, visitors are (**allowed / aloud**) to explore only designated paths to minimize their impact on wildlife.
4. On a (**barmy / balmy**) summer evening, the forest seems almost alive, breathing softly under the fading sunlight.
5. A single (**bow / bough**) of an ancient oak can shelter dozens of species, illustrating nature's quiet generosity.
6. Scientists often (**censure / censor**) corporations that ignore environmental regulations for the sake of short-term profit.
7. Becoming more (**conscience / conscious**) of our ecological footprint is essential for ensuring a sustainable future.
8. The ocean's (**current / currant**) carries both life-sustaining nutrients and, unfortunately, plastic waste created by humans.
9. Expanding urban areas gradually transform fertile land into a barren (**desert / dessert**), devoid of natural diversity.
10. After hours of hiking through the mountains, even a simple (**draught / draft**) of fresh spring water feels like a priceless gift from nature.

TOPIC 16

RETAIL REVOLUTION: BEYOND THE PRICE TAG



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Rise of Ethical Fashion

Modern consumers are increasingly looking for «fair trade» labels. They want to ensure that the people who made their clothes were paid a living wage and worked in safe conditions. This movement, often called «slow fashion» encourages people to buy fewer items of higher quality. Many shoppers now avoid brands that exploit workers in developing countries, choosing transparency over low prices. Furthermore, they often research a company's environmental policy to ensure that production processes do not harm local ecosystems.

2. The Convenience of Subscription Boxes

Instead of spending hours in supermarkets, many people now sign up for monthly deliveries. These services provide everything from organic vegetables to gourmet coffee right to your doorstep. It is a perfect solution for busy professionals who value their time. You simply set your preferences online, and a curated selection of goods arrives regularly, making traditional grocery trips unnecessary. This model also allows niche brands to reach loyal customers without needing a physical storefront.

3. Showrooming: A New Retail Challenge

Many customers visit physical stores to test products, like cameras or headphones, in person. However, instead of buying them there, they use their smartphones to find a cheaper price online. This practice, known as «showrooming» is forcing traditional retailers to offer better in-store experiences or price-match guarantees to keep their customers from leaving without making a purchase. To combat this, some retailers now offer instant digital coupons that can be used only inside the physical shop.

4. The Psychology of Supermarket

Layouts Retailers use specific strategies to make you spend more money during your visit. Essential items like bread and milk are usually placed at the back of the store, far from the entrance. This forces you to walk through aisles of tempting snacks and luxury goods that you didn't plan to buy. Furthermore, expensive brands are often placed at eye level, while cheaper alternatives are hidden on the bottom shelves. Soft music and pleasant smells are also used to make shoppers feel relaxed and spend more time browsing.

5. The Second-Hand Luxury Boom

Buying used goods is no longer just about saving money; it has become a modern status symbol. Online platforms for «pre-loved» designer handbags and watches are growing rapidly among young professionals. High-income shoppers enjoy the thrill of finding rare, vintage pieces that are no longer available in standard retail stores. This trend is also seen as a more sustainable way to enjoy luxury fashion without contributing to the waste of new production. As a result, many high-end brands are now launching their own official resale sections.

6. Augmented Reality in E-commerce

One of the biggest problems with online shopping is that you cannot try things on. To solve this, many mobile applications now use augmented reality (AR) technology. You can point your phone camera at your feet to see how sneakers would look, or virtually «place» a new sofa in your living room. This technology gives customers more confidence in their choices and significantly reduces the number of items they return. By bridging the gap between digital and physical shopping, AR is transforming the way we decorate our homes.

Which text describes a situation where a shopper...

- A. uses a digital tool to visualize a product?
- B. buys a used item to be environmentally friendly and stylish?
- C. is manipulated by the physical placement of goods?
- D. collects points to get a discount later?
- E. receives goods automatically on a regular basis?
- F. prioritizes the welfare of workers over the cost?
- G. compares prices in-store to find a better deal online?
- H. offers live performances for customers?

Adapted from: Kay, S., & Jones, V. (2017). Focus 3: Student's book. Pearson Education. (p. 76).

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Future of the High Street

The traditional British High Street has faced many challenges, but it is not dead yet. While many predicted that online giants like Amazon would destroy physical shops, the reality is more complex. Successful retailers are reinventing themselves as «experience hubs.»

Apple stores were among the first to do this. They didn't just sell computers; they created a space where people could learn, get technical support, and socialize. Now, other brands are following. Some clothing stores have added coffee shops or even hair salons to their buildings. This shift suggests that shopping is no longer just a transaction, but a form of weekend entertainment. The goal is to give customers a reason to visit that a website cannot replicate. People still crave human interaction and the ability to touch and feel a product before they commit to a purchase. Furthermore, these physical locations serve as vital community anchors where neighbors can cross paths in an increasingly digital world.

However, smaller independent shops are still struggling with high rents and business taxes. Experts suggest that for the High Street to survive, local governments must reduce these costs. Without a variety of shops, town centers risk becoming empty and unattractive. Ultimately, the future of our urban centers depends on finding a sustainable balance between modern convenience and traditional commerce.

7. What was the original prediction for physical stores?
 - A. They would become more expensive.
 - B. They would be replaced by Amazon.
 - C. They would only sell clothing.
 - D. They would move to the suburbs.

8. What is an «experience hub» in retail?
 - A. A store that only opens for special events.
 - B. A warehouse for online deliveries.
 - C. A place that offers more than just products.
 - D. A shop that uses robots instead of staff.

9. Why do people still like visiting physical shops?
 - A. Because prices are always lower.
 - B. Because they want to talk to people and see items.
 - C. Because online shopping is becoming too slow.
 - D. Because they enjoy paying business taxes.

10. What is the main problem for small, independent retailers?
- A. Lack of interesting products.
 - B. A shortage of qualified workers.
 - C. High operational expenses like rent.
 - D. Competition from hair salons.
11. What is necessary for the survival of town centers?
- A. Increasing the number of online stores.
 - B. Making it cheaper for small shops to operate.
 - C. Closing all coffee shops in the area.
 - D. Building more warehouses for Amazon.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Confirm your choice.

The Psychology of Sales

Have you ever wondered why you buy things you don't need during a sale? Retailers use many (12) _____ to attract our attention and manipulate our decision-making processes. One common method is «scarcity» which suggests that a product is in short supply. When a website says «only 2 items left» it (13) _____ a sense of urgency that bypasses logical thinking. We feel we must buy it (14) _____ before someone else does. This fear of missing out is a powerful motivator in modern consumption.

Another trick is the use of the color red for (15) _____ signs. Research shows that red (16) _____ the heart rate makes us act more impulsively. This physiological response ensures that shoppers make rapid choices without considering the long-term utility of the item. Additionally, many shops use «charm pricing» where an item (17) _____ \$9.99 instead of \$10.00. Even though the (18) _____ is only one cent, our brains (19) _____ the first number and perceive the item as much cheaper. Psychologically, we are programmed to read from left to right, which gives the digit on the far left disproportionate importance. Furthermore, retailers often use pleasant background music to influence the pace of our movement through the aisles. To avoid these traps, experts recommend shopping (20) _____ before you leave home. Sticking to a predetermined plan prevents the emotional brain from taking control of your finances. This helps you stay (21) _____ on what you actually need rather than what the store wants you to buy. Ultimately, awareness of these marketing tactics is the best defense for any modern consumer.

12	A	habits	B	techniques	C	reasons	D	results
13	A	creates	B	does	C	makes	D	gives
14	A	lately	B	recently	C	immediately	D	finally
15	A	bill	B	price	C	receipt	D	account
16	A	grows	B	increases	C	develops	D	rises
17	A	costs	B	pays	C	spends	D	values
18	A	change	B	difference	C	contrast	D	gap
19	A	believe	B	understand	C	process	D	think
20	A	list	B	book	C	paper	D	note
21	A	aimed	B	pointed	C	focused	D	directed

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Evolution of Sustainable Consumption

In the 1990s, the concept of «fast fashion» (22) _____ extremely popular due to the rapid globalization of supply chains. Since then, the total amount of clothing people buy annually (23) _____ by approximately 400% globally. If we (24) _____ more about the environmental consequences of our choices, we wouldn't change our entire wardrobe every single season. Current research indicates that the fashion industry is now one of the largest polluters of fresh water worldwide. Most modern garments (25) _____ of cheap synthetic materials that take hundreds of years to fully decompose. Furthermore, the microplastics released during washing cycles continue to contaminate our oceanic ecosystems. Experts suggest (26) _____ high-quality, durable items that last longer and promote a circular economy. By investing in longevity, consumers can significantly reduce their individual carbon footprint.

22	A	become	B	became	C	has become	D	was becoming
23	A	increased	B	increases	C	has increased	D	is increasing
24	A	care	B	cared	C	would care	D	had cared
25	A	make	B	made	C	are made	D	are making
26	A	buy	B	to buy	C	buying	D	bought

Unexpected Encounter at the Mall

Last Saturday, while I (27) _____ looking for a new pair of formal shoes for an upcoming conference, I saw a world-famous celebrity in the local mall. I (28) _____ so surprised by their presence in such an ordinary place that I completely forgot what I was looking for. The crowd surrounding the star was growing larger and more excited by the second. I wish I (29) _____ my professional camera with me to take a high-quality picture of the moment! It is rare to witness such a high-profile figure engaging in everyday activities without heavy security. By the time I finally decided to approach them and ask for an autograph, the star (30) _____ the building through the back service exit. I realized later that the opportunity to meet my idol had vanished as quickly as it had appeared.

27	A	shopped	B	was shopping	C	have shopped	D	had shopped
28	A	am	B	was	C	have been	D	had been
29	A	have	B	had	C	had had	D	would have
30	A	left	B	was leaving	C	has left	D	had left

LEXICAL REVIEW 16

RETAIL REVOLUTION: BEYOND THE PRICE TAG

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Warranty	a) a written promise by a company to repair or replace a product
2. Retailer	b) a person or business that sells goods to the public
3. Wholesale	c) the selling of goods in large quantities to be resold by others
4. Merchandise	d) goods that are bought and sold
5. Scarcity	e) a situation in which something is not easy to find or get
6. Purchase	f) (formal) the act of buying something
7. Perishable	g) food that goes bad or decays quickly
8. Counterfeit	h) made to look like the real thing in order to trick people
9. Outlets	i) shops that sell goods at lower prices, often directly from the factory
10. Haggle	j) to argue about the price of something in order to get it cheaper

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. I'm a bit _____ for cash at the moment, so I'll have to skip the shopping trip.	a) broken b) stuck c) strapped d) tight
2. This designer watch is beautiful, but it costs a _____.	a) wealth b) fortune c) treasure d) luxury
3. Always check the _____ date on milk to ensure it is still fresh.	a) closing b) final c) expiry d) ending
4. The shop offers a 10% _____ for students who show their ID card.	a) discount b) refund c) receipt d) budget
5. If you buy the laptop today, they will throw in a carry case _____ of charge.	a) free b) loose c) empty d) clear
6. Many people fall for _____ marketing, believing a product is almost sold out.	a) lack b) scarcity c) vacuum d) absence
7. Some customers prefer to pay in monthly _____ rather than one large sum.	a) pieces b) segments c) installments d) fractions
8. I bought this jacket at a _____ price during the end-of-season sale.	a) reduced b) declined c) dropped d) miniature
9. It's hard to _____ between a genuine luxury bag and a high-quality counterfeit.	a) differ b) distinguish c) decide d) discover

10. Online reviews are essential for checking the _____ of a new seller.	a) reliance b) reliability c) relation d) reliance
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Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The new mall offers a highly _____ shopping experience. (COMPETE)
2. _____ is a major concern for people shopping on unknown websites. (SECURE)
3. The store's _____ policy allows you to return items within 30 days. (CANCEL)
4. Black Friday is the most _____ day of the year for many retailers. (PROFIT)
5. There has been a _____ increase in the number of ethical shoppers. (SIGNIFY)
6. The _____ of high-speed internet has revolutionized how we buy goods. (AVAIL)
7. Some advertisements are _____ and do not show the true quality of the product. (LEAD)
8. Many brands use _____ to promote their latest collections on Instagram. (INFLUENCE)
9. Good customer service is essential for maintaining the brand _____. (LOYAL)
10. The _____ of the project depends on the final budget. (FEASIBLE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. stock up	a) to spend a lot of money on something, usually unwillingly
2. splash out	b) to buy a large quantity of something to use later
3. shell out	c) to look for something in a store without intending to buy
4. snap up	d) to spend a lot of money on a treat or luxury
5. sell off	e) to buy something quickly because it is very cheap
6. browse through	f) to sell items at a low price to get rid of them
7. shop around	g) to enter a shop for a very short period of time
8. take back	h) to reduce the price of an item
9. pop into	i) to go to different shops to compare prices before buying
10. mark down.	j) to return an item to the place you bought it

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *stock up, splash out, shell out, snap up, sell off, browse through, shop around, take back, pop into, mark down.*

1. I didn't intend to buy anything; I just wanted to _____ the latest fashion magazines while waiting for my friend.
2. The winter coats were _____ by 50% as soon as the spring collection arrived.
3. Before committing to such an expensive laptop, you should _____ to see if other retailers offer a better deal.
4. We decided to _____ on groceries before the heavy snowstorm hit the city.
5. If the smart TV is faulty, you have the right to _____ it _____ to the store for a full refund.
6. The limited-edition sneakers were _____ by eager customers within minutes of the store opening.
7. I really didn't want to _____ \$100 for a new textbook, but it was required for my PhD course.
8. On her birthday, she chose to _____ on a luxury handbag she had been eyeing for months.
9. To clear space for new stock, the boutique decided to _____ all of last year's inventory at bargain prices.
10. I just need to _____ the bakery for a moment to get some fresh bread for dinner.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. cost an arm and a leg	a) to pay much more than something is worth.
2. shop till you drop	b) to be very expensive.
3. tighten one's belt	c) to spend a long time shopping until you are exhausted.
4. to be a steal	d) to look at items in store windows without intending to buy anything.
5. to go window shopping	e) to buy something without looking at it or knowing its quality.
6. to pay through the nose	f) something that is very cheap; a great bargain.
7. to be in the red	g) to spend less money because there is a financial difficulty.
8. to talk shop	h) to have a negative bank balance (to owe money).
9. to buy a pig in a poke	
white elephant	

- i) a useless or expensive possession that is difficult to maintain.
- j) to talk about work matters even when you are not at work.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. I can't believe this designer bag was only \$20! It was a total _____.
2. If we want to save for a new house, we'll have to _____ our belts for a few months.
3. My new car is a _____ elephant; it's beautiful but the repair costs are ruinous.
4. I don't have any money left, so I'm just going _____ shopping to see the new collections.
5. You should never buy a car online without seeing it first – you don't want to buy a _____ in a poke.
6. We had to pay _____ the nose for the hotel because we booked it at the last minute.
7. After the holidays, many people find their bank accounts are in the _____.
8. We went to the mall at 9 AM and _____ till we dropped by 6 PM.
9. This diamond ring _____ an arm and a leg, but it was worth it.
10. Even at dinner, my parents always talk _____, discussing their business problems.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Always keep your (**receipt / recipe**) in case you need a refund.
2. I can't (**afford / affect**) to buy a new car this year.
3. Do you want to pay (**by / in**) cash?
4. These sneakers are currently (**on / in**) sale.
5. Buying in (**bulk / mass**) is usually much cheaper.
6. The store offers a 20 % (**discount / refund**) on all winter coats.
7. I prefer the (**convenience / confidence**) of online shopping.
8. She is a total (**shopaholic / shopkeeper**). She buys things every day.
9. If the item is faulty, you can ask for a full (**refund / receipt**).
10. You should pay (**by / with**) a credit card for extra protection.

TOPIC 17

FOOD



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Cat Café Phenomenon

Across the world, cat cafés have become a popular trend. Customers can enjoy coffee while interacting with resident cats, which are often adopted from local shelters. These cafés promote animal welfare, reduce stress, and attract visitors who might otherwise be reluctant to adopt pets. Staff members carefully manage the environment to ensure both the cats' comfort and the patrons' safety, creating a space where relaxation and ethical entertainment coexist. Research indicates that regular interaction with animals in such settings can lower cortisol levels and improve mood.

2. Cafés with Edible Coffee Cups

Innovative cafés are experimenting with edible cups made from cookie dough or chocolate. Customers drink their beverages and then eat the cup, reducing waste and combining a dessert with a drink. This approach highlights sustainability in everyday life and has been shown to increase customer satisfaction, as people enjoy interactive and eco-friendly experiences. Some cafés even use locally sourced ingredients to further minimize their environmental impact.

3. Mystery Cafés

Some cafés offer a «mystery dining» experience. Visitors choose a menu based on vague descriptions, or they receive a surprise dish prepared by the chef. These cafés aim to enhance curiosity and engagement, encouraging patrons to try flavors and combinations they might never order on their own. Studies suggest that such experiences stimulate the brain's reward system, making dining more memorable. Psychologists note that unpredictability in food can heighten pleasure and create lasting positive associations with the café.

4. VR Coffee Experiences

A growing number of cafés are incorporating virtual reality (VR) into the coffee-drinking experience. Patrons wear VR headsets and are transported to simulated environments—such as a rainforest or an Italian piazza—while sipping their drinks. The combination of sensory immersion and taste has been shown to heighten enjoyment, illustrating how technology can transform traditional café culture. Early trials suggest that VR experiences can also influence the perceived flavor intensity of beverages.

5. Library Cafés

In library cafés, patrons can enjoy coffee while reading books, often in silence. Some cafés provide extensive collections of rare or niche books, and occasional workshops on literature or writing. These cafés attract intellectually curious customers and foster a community of learning, where beverages and books are equally valued. Frequent visitors report increased concentration and satisfaction when combining reading with a relaxed café environment.

6. Café with Performance Spaces

Some cafés feature live music, poetry readings, or art exhibitions alongside their menu. These venues offer more than food and drink; they provide cultural enrichment and social interaction. Such cafés often encourage local artists by hosting regular events, transforming a simple café into a hub of creativity. Researchers suggest that exposure to live art in social settings can enhance creativity and strengthen community ties.

Which text describes a café where a visitor...

- A. experiences live performances or art events?
- B. can interact with animals while enjoying coffee?
- C. drinks from a container they can eat afterward?
- D. wears technology to enhance the sensory experience of coffee?
- E. participates in an intellectual or literary environment?
- F. tries unexpected dishes to stimulate curiosity?
- G. receives goods automatically on a regular basis?
- H. collects points or discounts for loyalty?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Food Through Time: Geography and Ancient Diets

Human diets have always been profoundly influenced by geography. The availability of specific plants, animals, and freshwater sources dictated what early communities could consume. In tropical regions, diets were dominated by fruits, roots, and tubers, whereas in

colder climates, hunting large mammals became a necessity. Populations living along coasts often relied on fish and shellfish, producing meals rich in protein and omega-3 fatty acids

Archaeological evidence indicates that ancient civilizations devised highly sophisticated agricultural strategies to cope with their environments. For example, the ancient Egyptians perfected irrigation systems to cultivate wheat and barley along the Nile, while in the Andean highlands, potatoes and quinoa became dietary mainstays. Such adaptations were not merely practical – they influenced cultural practices, trade networks, and social hierarchies.

Interestingly, methods of food preservation varied considerably according to local climate. In hot, arid regions, drying and fermenting were prevalent, while in colder territories, smoking and salting were common to prevent spoilage. These techniques enabled societies to store surplus food, support larger populations, and foster complex communities.

Even today, contemporary diets continue to reflect geographical constraints. Local traditions, climate conditions, and available resources still play a crucial role, despite the global circulation of imported goods. Examining the historical interplay between geography and diet provides valuable insights into nutrition, sustainability, and cultural identity.

7. What primarily shaped what ancient communities ate?
 - A. The religious or ceremonial significance of certain foods.
 - B. Local environmental conditions and resource availability.
 - C. Trade networks that connected distant regions.
 - D. Government regulations and social class.

8. Why did wheat and barley become staples in ancient Egypt?
 - A. Because these crops were preferred over local fruits.
 - B. Due to advanced irrigation systems along the Nile enabling reliable cultivation.
 - C. Because potatoes were unsuitable for the Egyptian climate.
 - D. Because Egyptian diets were strictly regulated by law.

9. How did preservation strategies differ across regions?
 - A. Hot regions relied on freezing; cold regions relied on fermenting.
 - B. Hot, dry climates favored drying and fermenting; colder climates favored smoking and salting.
 - C. All regions employed similar techniques, adapted only slightly to local tastes.
 - D. Preservation methods were largely uniform, but storage differed.

10. Beyond survival, what influence did food availability have in ancient societies?
 - A. It shaped cultural practices, trade systems, and social organization.
 - B. It primarily restricted population growth and movement.
 - C. It had little effect on broader societal structures.
 - D. It determined which regions could establish political dominance.

11. Why is the study of ancient diets still significant today?
- A. To replicate historical meals accurately for educational purposes.
 - B. To gain understanding of nutrition, sustainability, and cultural heritage.
 - C. To replace local dietary customs with globalized alternatives.
 - D. To identify which ancient foods are still commercially viable.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Science of Longevity and Diet

Research into human longevity suggests that diet plays a critical role in determining lifespan. Populations in so-called «Blue Zones» areas where people frequently live past 100, share common dietary patterns. They tend to consume plant-based foods, such as vegetables, legumes, nuts, and whole grains, while limiting processed foods, sugar, and red meat. These eating habits not only (12) _____ the risk of chronic diseases but also support healthy metabolic functioning and cellular repair.

Interestingly, the timing and portion of meals are just as important as the content. Intermittent fasting or naturally smaller portions (13) _____ the body's ability to manage energy efficiently, reduce inflammation, and promote longevity. Scientists believe that mild caloric restriction can (14) _____ cellular damage associated with aging, such as oxidative stress and telomere shortening.

Additionally, specific nutrients have been linked to longer lifespans. Antioxidants, omega-3 fatty acids, and polyphenols (15) _____ free radicals, protecting DNA and cells from oxidative stress. Diets rich in fiber, found in beans, whole grains, and vegetables, (16) _____ gut microbiota diversity, which in turn improves immune response and nutrient absorption. Researchers also note that moderate consumption of fermented foods, like yogurt or miso, can (17) _____ beneficial bacterial populations in the intestines, contributing to overall health and longevity.

Beyond nutrients, cultural practices around meals are significant. Sharing meals with family or friends and eating slowly (18) _____ stress and supports better digestion. Regular physical activity combined with a nutrient-rich diet (19) _____ further improvements in lifespan. While no single food guarantees longevity, the cumulative effect of diet, lifestyle, and social habits (20) _____ a measurable impact on the quality and duration of life. Ultimately, understanding how food influences aging can (21) _____ people make informed dietary choices that optimize health over decades.

12	A	increase	B	decrease	C	prolong	D	reduce
13	A	boost	B	damage	C	limit	D	confuse
14	A	prevent	B	enhance	C	ignore	D	allow
15	A	accelerate	B	counteract	C	generate	D	consume
16	A	hinder	B	improve	C	reduce	D	ignore
17	A	disrupt	B	stimulate	C	eliminate	D	replace
18	A	reduces	B	increases	C	ignores	D	enhances
19	A	hinders	B	supports	C	prevents	D	replaces
20	A	have	B	create	C	neglect	D	lose
21	A	guide	B	force	C	limit	D	restrict

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

What Makes Food Healthy

Modern research into nutrition shows that not all foods contribute equally to health. Foods rich in fiber, vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants are generally recommended over processed foods high in sugar and saturated fats. If people (22) _____ more attention to the nutritional quality of their meals, they could prevent many chronic diseases, such as diabetes and cardiovascular disorders.

The way we prepare food also matters. Steaming vegetables instead of boiling them often preserves more vitamins, and eating whole fruits rather than fruit juices ensures (23) _____ fiber intake. Scientists argue that if everyone (24) _____ moderate portions and avoided ultra-processed foods, rates of obesity and metabolic syndrome would drop significantly.

Moreover, sustainable food choices indirectly improve health. Locally grown, fresh produce is often more nutrient-dense, and if consumers (25) _____ seasonal fruits and vegetables, they could enhance both personal health and environmental sustainability. Experts recommend (26) _____ whole, minimally processed foods as the cornerstone of a healthy diet, emphasizing consistency over occasional indulgence.

22	A	paid	B	would pay	C	had paid	D	pays
23	A	more	B	much	C	most	D	many
24	A	ate	B	would eat	C	eat	D	had eaten
25	A	eat	B	ate	C	would eat	D	had eaten
26	A	to choose	B	choosing	C	choose	D	chose

A Day in the Medieval Kitchen

Last week, while I (27) _____ an old manuscript about medieval cooking techniques, I discovered fascinating details about daily life in a 15th-century kitchen. The recipes were written in archaic language, and I (28) _____ so intrigued by the illustrations of hearths, pots, and cooking tools that I spent hours deciphering them. I wish I (29) _____ the chance to taste some of the authentic dishes prepared exactly as described in the text! By the time I finally attempted to recreate a simple meat stew using the instructions, I realized that many of the original ingredients (30) _____ impossible to find in modern supermarkets.

27	A	read	B	was reading	C	have read	D	had read
28	A	am	B	was	C	have been	D	had been
29	A	have had	B	had had	C	had	D	would have had
30	A	were	B	had been	C	are	D	would be

LEXICAL REVIEW 17

FOOD

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Reservation	a) relating to cooking or the art of preparing food
2. À la carte	b) an arrangement made in advance to secure a table in a restaurant
3. Prix fixe	c) a set menu offered at a fixed total price
4. Culinary	d) describing food ingredients obtained from nearby producers
5. Ambience	e) unreasonably expensive for what is offered
6. Locally sourced	f) the general atmosphere or mood of a place
7. Overpriced	g) transmitted through contaminated food
8. Palate	h) the sense of taste or a person's ability to appreciate flavours
9. Foodborne	i) high-quality, elegant, and usually expensive
10. Upscale	j) a menu style in which each dish is ordered and paid for separately

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The tasting menu features a carefully curated _____ of seasonal dishes designed to highlight local produce.	a) collection b) sequence c) combination d) range
2. This restaurant allows diners to order dishes _____ rather than committing to a fixed-price menu.	a) individually b) uniquely c) separately d) personally
3. The menu clearly indicates which dishes are suitable for customers with specific dietary _____.	a) limits b) constraints c) borders d) barriers
4. The chef's signature dish is highly _____ for its innovative blend of traditional and modern techniques.	a) regarded b) acknowledged c) credited d) acclaimed
5. Due to supply issues, several items are temporarily _____ from today's menu.	a) missed b) lacking c) absent d) withdrawn
6. The waiter recommended a wine that would perfectly _____ the richness of the main course.	a) accompany b) enhance c) supplement d) reinforce
7. The menu provides a brief _____ of each dish, including key ingredients and preparation methods.	a) outline b) summary c) description d) account
8. Although the portions are modest, the restaurant is known for its _____ presentation.	a) delicate b) refined c) elegant d) polished

9. Customers are encouraged to inform staff of any food _____ before placing their order.	a) sensitivities b) reactions c) conditions d) allergies
10. The restaurant recently updated its menu to better reflect changing consumer _____.	a) tastes b) flavours c) preferences d) choices

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The restaurant is known for its _____ approach to combining traditional recipes with modern techniques. (INNOVATE)
2. The chef gained international _____ after winning several prestigious culinary awards. (RECOGNISE)
3. Seasonal ingredients play a crucial role in ensuring the _____ of the dishes on the menu. (AUTHENTIC)
4. The tasting menu offers a carefully planned _____ of flavours, textures, and aromas. (PROGRESS)
5. The growing demand for plant-based cuisine has led to a significant _____ of classic dishes. (TRANSFORM)
6. Proper food handling is essential to prevent _____ and ensure customer safety. (CONTAMINATE)
7. The restaurant prides itself on the _____ of its suppliers and sourcing practices. (TRANSPARENT)
8. The head chef is admired for his technical _____ and creative vision. (PROFESS)
9. The critic praised the _____ balance between presentation and flavour. (HARMONY)
10. The long-term _____ of the restaurant depends on maintaining high standards and consistency. (SUSTAIN)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. tuck in	a) to start eating enthusiastically
2. pick at	b) to eat only a small amount of food without app
3. polish off	c) to finish all the food on your plate
4. carve up	d) to cut cooked meat into pieces for serving
5. dish out	e) to serve food onto plates, often in large quantities
6. wash down	f) to drink something in order to help swallow food
7. eat out	g) to have a meal at a restaurant rather than at home
8. cut back on	h) to reduce the amount of something you eat (e.g. sugar, fat)
9. try out	i) to test a new recipe, dish, or restaurant
10. turn down.	j) to refuse food or drink, often for reasons of politeness or diet

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *tuck in, pick at, polish off, carve up, dish out, wash down, eat out, cut back on, try out, turn down.*

- When the host invited everyone to start, the guests eagerly began to _____ the homemade dishes prepared for the harvest festival.
- Although the meal looked delicious, she only _____ her dessert because she was too nervous to eat properly.
- After three hours of cooking traditional Christmas dishes, he watched his family quickly _____ everything he had prepared.
- It is customary in many cultures for the eldest member of the family to _____ the roast during important celebrations.
- At the charity dinner, volunteers helped to _____ generous portions of soup and bread to the guests.
- He drank a glass of sparkling water to _____ the spicy street food he had just eaten.
- Instead of cooking at home, they decided to _____ to celebrate their wedding anniversary at a Michelin-starred restaurant.
- After his medical check-up, he was advised to _____ sugary snacks and processed food.
- Before adding a new dish to the restaurant menu, the chef decided to _____ it _____ on a small group of regular customers.
- Out of politeness, she didn't want to _____ the dessert her grandmother had lovingly prepared, even though she was full.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. food for thought
2. bring home the bacon
3. in a stew
4. a storm in a teacup
5. not my cup of tea
6. have a lot on one's plate
7. the proof of the pudding is in the eating
8. eat one's words
9. the icing on the cake
10. ake something with a pinch of salt

- a) to have many responsibilities or tasks to deal with.
- b) to doubt something and not take it completely seriously.
- c) to provide material or ideas worth thinking about.
- d) to admit that you were wrong about something.
- e) to earn money to support a household.
- f) something that makes a good situation even better.
- g) to be very anxious or worried.
- h) something that is not to your liking or preference.
- i) to judge something by its results rather than its promises.
- j) a lot of anger or worry about something unimportant.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. The critic's review of the new vegan bistro certainly gave us food for _____.
2. Running a successful café is hard work, but it helps her bring home the _____.
3. There's no need to get in a _____ just because the reservation was mixed up.
4. The debate about whether the pasta was overcooked turned into a storm in a _____.
5. I know everyone loves spicy street food, but it's not my cup of _____.
6. I can't join you for brunch this weekend – I already have a lot on my _____.
7. The restaurant's interior looks impressive, but the proof of the pudding is in the _____.
8. After complaining about the small portions, he had to eat his _____ when the chef served an extra dish free of charge.
9. The panoramic view from the rooftop terrace was the icing on the _____.
10. You should take online restaurant rankings with a pinch of _____ – some of them are sponsored.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The chef shared his secret (**recipe / receipt**) for the signature sauce.
2. We were seated at a table near the (**bar / pub**), which is part of the restaurant itself.
3. The waiter asked whether we would like a (**desert / dessert**) after the main course.
4. This dish is a local (**special / especially**) prepared for festive occasions.

5. The steak was so (**tender / soft**) that it practically melted in my mouth.
6. Many high-end restaurants pride themselves on the (**quality / quantity**) of ingredients rather than portion size.
7. If you have any food (**allergies / allergies'**), please inform the staff in advance.
8. We decided to (**book / reserve**) a table to avoid waiting in line.
9. The restaurant has an extensive wine (**list / menu**) featuring rare vintages.
10. The chicken was (**raw / rare**), so we had to send it back to the kitchen.

TOPIC 18

SUSTAINABLE TRENDS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Rise of «Quiet Luxury»

In recent years, the fashion world has shifted away from loud logos and «bling» towards «quiet luxury.» This trend emphasizes high-quality materials like cashmere and silk without obvious branding. It's about looking wealthy and sophisticated without shouting about it. Instead of relying on visible status symbols, proponents of this style focus on the impeccable cut and longevity of their garments. This aesthetic reflects a broader cultural move toward «stealth wealth» where exclusivity is recognized only by those with a similarly refined eye.

2. The Digital Fitting Room

Returns are the nightmare of online retailers. To combat this, many brands are implementing 3D body-scanning technology. Customers can create an avatar with their exact measurements to see how a garment drapes on their body, reducing the «buy-to-return» cycle. Advanced algorithms can now even predict how different fabrics will behave when the user moves, providing a highly realistic simulation. This innovation not only enhances customer satisfaction but also streamlines the logistics of global e-commerce.

3. The Circular Economy and Resale

The stigma of buying used clothes has vanished. Gen Z and Millennials are driving a boom in platforms like Depop and Vinted. This isn't just about thrift; it's about the «circular economy» where high-end items are treated as investments to be worn and then resold. By extending the lifecycle of luxury goods, consumers feel they are making a responsible choice that minimizes the industry's carbon footprint. Consequently, resale value has become a primary consideration for many when purchasing brand-new designer pieces.

4. Dark Stores: The Back-end of Fast Delivery

You may have noticed shops with blackened windows in city centers. These are «dark stores» – traditional retail spaces converted into local fulfillment centers. They don't serve walk-in customers, but ensure that your online grocery or clothing order reaches you in under two hours. This hyper-local distribution model is a direct response to the growing consumer demand for «instant gratification» in the digital age. While they might appear lifeless from the outside, these hubs are buzzing with automated systems and couriers ready to dispatch goods at a moment's notice.

5. The «Lipstick Effect» in Retail

Economists have long noted that during financial downturns, sales of small luxury items – like expensive lipstick or designer socks – actually increase. When consumers can't afford a new house or a car, they treat themselves to minor «attainable» luxuries to boost their mood. This psychological coping mechanism suggests that even in times of austerity, the human desire for indulgence remains remarkably resilient. Retailers often capitalize on this by repositioning premium accessories as essential «pick-me-ups» for the budget-conscious shopper.

6. Ethical Transparency and Blockchain

Modern shoppers want to know exactly where their cotton was picked. Some premium brands now use blockchain technology: by scanning a QR code on the tag, a customer can see the entire journey of the garment, from the organic farm to the factory where workers are guaranteed fair wages. This immutable record provides a level of accountability that traditional paper trails simply cannot match, effectively eliminating greenwashing. As a result, brand loyalty is increasingly built on a foundation of radical honesty and verified social responsibility.

Which text describes a situation where...

- A. consumers buy small items to feel better during a crisis?
- B. technology is used to trace the origin of a product?
- C. a shop is used only for processing online orders?
- D. people avoid showing off expensive brands?
- E. customers get points for recycling old clothes?
- F. digital tools help select the right size?
- G. second-hand shopping is seen as a sustainable investment?
- H. a store offers free tailoring services?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Death of the Dressing Room?

The traditional department store is undergoing a radical transformation. For decades, these massive buildings were the anchors of the high street, but the rise of e-commerce has forced them to adapt or face extinction. The modern consumer no longer visits a department store just to «buy stuff» – they can do that from their sofa. Instead, they seek an «omnichannel» experience.

Successful stores are now dedicating less floor space to inventory and more to services. You might find a high-end yoga studio in the basement or a vegan café next to the shoe department. The clothing sections themselves are becoming «showrooms.» In these spaces, you don't carry heavy bags; you scan items you like with an app, and they are waiting for you in a smart fitting room. The mirrors in these rooms can change the lighting to simulate «evening» or «office» settings and even suggest matching accessories.

However, the human element remains crucial. While algorithms can suggest a shirt, they cannot replicate the expertise of a personal stylist who understands the nuances of a customer's personality. The future of retail is a hybrid: the efficiency of data combined with the emotional connection of physical hospitality.

7. Why are department stores changing their strategy?
 - A. Because they want to move to smaller buildings.
 - B. To compete with the convenience of online shopping.
 - C. Because people have stopped wearing formal clothes.
 - D. To reduce the number of employees they need.
8. What is the main feature of a «smart fitting room»?
 - A. It automatically pays for your items.
 - B. It allows you to exercise while trying on clothes.
 - C. It provides interactive mirrors and personalized lighting.
 - D. It delivers food directly to the customer.
9. What does the word «omnichannel» in the text imply?
 - A. Shopping only through television channels.
 - B. A seamless blend of physical and digital shopping.
 - C. Buying goods from multiple countries at once.
 - D. Using only cash for all transactions.
10. According to the text, what can a human stylist do that an algorithm cannot?
 - A. Calculate the fastest delivery route.

- B. Offer lower prices to loyal customers.
 - C. Understand personal style nuances and emotions.
 - D. Track global inventory in real-time.
11. What is the predicted future of high-street retail?
- A. Total replacement by robotic warehouses.
 - B. A mix of technological efficiency and personal service.
 - C. A return to 19th-century traditional methods.
 - D. Stores will only sell digital goods for the metaverse.

Adapted from: H. Taylor (2022). Retail Management: A Modern Approach. Pearson Education. P. 112.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Confirm your choice.

The Psychology of «Fast Fashion»

Why do we feel the (12) _____ to buy a new outfit for every social event? Retailers have perfected the art of «planned obsolescence» not just in terms of quality, but in terms of (13) _____. By launching 52 «micro-seasons» a year, they make consumers feel (14) _____ if they wear something from last month. This creates a cycle of constant (15) _____. The relentless pace of these trend cycles ensures that garments are perceived as disposable, rather than long-term additions to a wardrobe. Consequently, shoppers often feel an artificial pressure to stay relevant in an ever-shifting social landscape.

Furthermore, many shops use (16) _____ lighting and specific scents to lower our inhibitions. When we see a «limited edition» tag, our brain's reward system (17) _____, releasing dopamine. We often (18) _____ on items we don't need because we fear the «opportunity cost» of missing out. This emotional response is frequently heightened by the strategic placement of «low-stock» alerts that create a false sense of competition among buyers. By bypassing our critical thinking, these sensory and psychological cues lead to impulsive financial decisions that we may later regret. To (19) _____ these tactics, smart shoppers should always (20) _____ around and wait 24 hours before making a major (21) _____.

12	A	urge	B	move	C	pull	D	drag
13	A	ways	B	trends	C	paths	D	roads
14	A	suited	B	updated	C	fitted	D	outdated
15	A	collection	B	completion	C	consumption	D	connection
16	A	lying	B	flattering	C	cheating	D	praising
17	A	fires	B	burns	C	explodes	D	lights
18	A	splash out	B	give in	C	take off	D	run out
19	A	reject	B	refuse	C	resist	D	repeat
20	A	look	B	shop	C	walk	D	go
21	A	trade	B	sale	C	purchase	D	deal

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Sustainable Shift

In the past, high-end designers (22) _____ used to ignore the environmental impact of their collections. However, since the climate crisis (23) _____ became a global priority, things have changed. If companies (24) _____ had adopted more eco-friendly materials earlier, the industry's footprint wouldn't be so massive today. Now, many brands (25) _____ are beginning to use recycled ocean plastic in their footwear. Experts suggest (26) _____ hiring local artisans to support ethical production. Ultimately, the future of fashion depends on balancing aesthetic appeal with a deep respect for our planet..

22	A	used to	B	were used to	C	get used to	D	use to
23	A	became	B	becomes	C	has become	D	was becoming
24	A	adopted	B	had adopted	C	would adopt	D	have adopted
25	A	are starting	B	starts	C	started	D	have been starting
26	A	choose	B	to choose	C	choosing	D	chosen

Shopping Gone Wrong

Last week, while I (27) _____ a vintage coat in a thrift shop, I realized I (28) _____ my wallet at home. I had spent nearly an hour browsing the aisles and was absolutely certain that this specific garment was a one-of-a-kind find. The frustration was immense as I watched the shopkeeper place it back on the high shelf. I wish I (29) _____ more careful! By the time I returned to the shop with my money, someone else (30) _____ it.

27	A	had bought	B	bought	C	have bought	D	was buying
28	A	left	B	have left	C	had left	D	was leaving
29	A	would be	B	have been	C	had been	D	would be
30	A	snaps up	B	had snapped up	C	have snapped up	D	snaps up

LEXICAL REVIEW 18

SUSTAINABLE TRENDS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Bespoke	a) clothes made in standard sizes, not custom-made
2. Off-the-peg	b) a pattern of very thin vertical lines, often on suits
3. Pinstriped	c) clothing made specifically for a particular customer
4. Alterations	d) (of a person) dressed in smart or formal clothes
5. Smart-casual	e) changes made to a garment so that it fits better
6. Threadbare	f) neat and conventional, but relatively informal style
7. Spruced up	g) very thin and in bad condition because of much use
8. High-end	h) (of clothes) staying in good condition for a long time
9. Hard-wearing	i) something that is fashionable for a short time
10. Fad	j) expensive and of high quality

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. I'm afraid this jacket is a bit _____ in the shoulders.	a) narrow b) tight c) slim d) thin
2. This fabric is very _____. It will last for years.	a) tough b) hard-wearing c) firm d) solid
3. The dress was _____ to fit her perfectly for the wedding.	a) altered b) changed c) moved d) fixed

4. He wore a _____ suit to the interview to look professional.	a) checked b) pinstriped c) spotted d) flowery
5. I prefer _____ clothes when I'm working from home.	a) loose b) lost c) loosen d) losing
6. That tie really _____ your shirt.	a) suits b) matches c) fits d) goes
7. She has a very _____ taste in clothes, always wearing the latest labels.	a) expensive b) pricey c) valuable d) high-end
8. These boots are _____. I've had them for ten winters!	a) unbreakable, b) eternal, c) durable, d) constant
9. Most people buy _____ clothes because they are cheaper than tailor-made ones.	a) off-the-shelf, b) off-the-hook, c) off-the-peg, d) off-the-hand
10. The fashion industry is often criticized for promoting _____ trends.	a) flying b) fleeting c) running d) jumping

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

- The _____ of the new collection was a huge success. (SUCCEED)
- She works as a _____ consultant for high-profile clients. (STYLE)
- The store is famous for its _____ leather goods. (LUXURY)
- There is a wide _____ of colors to choose from. (VARY)
- Modern consumers value _____ in the fashion supply chain. (TRANSPARENT)
- This coat is stylish but not very _____ for cold weather. (PRACTICE)
- Many teenagers feel the pressure to be _____. (FASHION)
- The company is known for its _____ approach to design. (INNOVATE)

9. Online shopping offers more _____ than traditional stores. (CONVENIENT)
 10. We need to find a _____ solution to the waste problem. (SUSTAIN)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. Dress up	a) to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits
2. Try on	b) to put on formal clothes for a special occasion
3. Wrap up	c) to remove a piece of clothing
4. Take off	d) to put on warm clothes
5. Grow out of	e) to become too big for a garment
6. Wear out	f) to use something until it becomes unusable
7. Wrap up	g) to fasten the buttons or zip of a garment
8. Do up	h) to dress in a way that makes you look like someone else
9. Dress as	i) to put a piece of clothing on your body
10. Put on	j) to cover something in paper or cloth (e.g., a gift)

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *dress up, try on, wrap up, take off, grow out of, wear out, do up, put on, slip into, kick off.*

- It's a formal party, so we need to _____.
- Can I _____ these jeans in the changing room?
- It's freezing outside, so make sure you _____ warm.
- Please _____ your shoes before entering the house.
- My son is _____ his shoes so fast. I have to buy new ones every month.
- I've _____ my favorite sneakers after walking ten miles a day.
- It's hard to _____ the buttons on this vintage dress.
- _____ your coat. We are leaving in a minute.
- After a long day, I love to _____ something comfortable like pajamas.
- As soon as I get home, I _____ my heels and put on slippers.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to be in someone's shoes	a) to be very happy/proud of an achievement.
2. to keep something under one's hat	b) to improve one's performance or behavior.
3. a feather in one's cap	c) to be in the same situation as someone else.
4. to pull up one's socks	d) to keep a secret.
5. to roll up one's sleeves	e) to be very expensive.
6. to fit like a glove	f) to prepare for hard work.
7. to cost an arm and a leg	g) to be exactly the right size or shape.
8. to be dressed to kill	h) to spend very little money.
9. on a shoestring	i) wearing very glamorous or impressive clothes.
10. to lose one's shirt	j) to lose all of one's money.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form an idiom.

1. If I were in your _____, I would ask for a refund.
2. She's keeping the news of her promotion under her _____.
3. Winning the design award was a real _____ in his cap.
4. You'll need to pull up your _____ if you want to pass the exam.
5. Let's roll up our _____ and get this store ready for the sale.
6. This new silk dress fits like a _____.
7. That designer handbag cost an _____ and a leg!
8. Wow, you are dressed to _____ tonight!
9. They started their fashion boutique on a _____ budget.
10. He lost his _____ on the stock market and had to sell his house.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. She is very sensitive (to / about) the way people criticize her style.
2. Do these trousers (suit / fit) me, or are they too tight?
3. That color really (suits / matches) you; it brings out your eyes.
4. I need a belt that (matches / fits) my leather shoes.
5. He was dressed (in / with) a black tuxedo.
6. You can pay (by / in) credit card or cash.
7. These items are (on / in) sale for a limited time.
8. I am (on / in) a tight budget this month, so no shopping.
9. I can't (afford / affect) to buy luxury brands.
10. Please take (off / out) your hat when you are indoors.

TOPIC 19

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Floating Solar Farms

Several countries in Southeast Asia have begun installing large floating solar farms on reservoirs and artificial lakes. These systems generate electricity without occupying valuable agricultural land, which is particularly important in densely populated regions. The panels also reduce water evaporation by providing shade, helping communities preserve freshwater resources. Engineers report that the cooling effect of water improves panel efficiency, allowing them to produce more energy than traditional land-based installations. Governments hope such projects will support both energy security and environmental protection.

(Adapted from International Renewable Energy Agency reports)

2. Offshore Wind Expansion

A new generation of offshore wind farms is being constructed far from coastlines, where winds are stronger and more consistent. Modern turbines are mounted on floating platforms anchored to the seabed, enabling energy production in deep waters previously considered unsuitable. Although installation costs remain high, energy companies expect long-term savings due to increased output and reduced carbon emissions. Environmental studies suggest that carefully planned wind farms can even create artificial habitats for marine species.

(Adapted from European energy policy publications)

3. Community Biogas Projects

Rural communities in several European countries are turning agricultural waste into energy through small-scale biogas plants. Farmers collect organic materials such as manure and crop leftovers, which are processed in sealed tanks to produce methane gas. This gas is then used for heating homes and generating electricity. Besides reducing dependence on fossil fuels, the process also lowers waste disposal problems and produces nutrient-rich fertiliser as a by-product. Experts believe such local initiatives strengthen energy independence.

(Adapted from EU sustainable agriculture programmes)

4. Smart Energy Storage Systems

One of the main challenges of renewable energy is storing electricity when production exceeds demand. Researchers in South Korea have developed advanced battery systems that automatically balance supply and consumption using artificial intelligence. These systems analyse weather forecasts and household usage patterns to decide when to store or release energy. As a result, power shortages become less frequent, and renewable sources such as solar and wind can be used more reliably throughout the day.

(Adapted from energy technology research journals)

5. Green Hydrogen Development

Scientists are exploring the use of green hydrogen as a clean fuel for industries that cannot easily switch to electricity. Hydrogen is produced by splitting water using renewable energy, creating a fuel that releases only water vapour when burned. Pilot projects already power buses, factories, and shipping operations. However, large-scale adoption requires improved infrastructure and lower production costs. Many analysts consider hydrogen a key element of future carbon-neutral economies.

(Adapted from global climate innovation reports)

6. Urban Microgrids

Cities are increasingly investing in local microgrids that combine solar panels, small wind turbines, and battery storage within neighbourhoods. These systems allow districts to continue operating even during large power outages. Residents can share electricity, reducing overall consumption and improving resilience during extreme weather events. Urban planners argue that decentralised energy networks make cities more adaptable while lowering greenhouse gas emissions.

(Adapted from urban sustainability research publications)

Which text...

- A. explains how energy can be stored more efficiently?
- B. describes renewable energy used mainly in rural areas?
- C. focuses on producing fuel for transport and heavy industry?
- D. mentions benefits for water conservation?
- E. discusses electricity generation far from land?
- F. highlights local energy systems improving city resilience?
- G. describes renewable energy replacing fossil fuels in agriculture?
- H. refers to renewable installations creating habitats for animals?

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Confirm your choice.

A Visionary Thinker: Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein, born in 1879 in Ulm, Germany, is widely regarded as one of the most brilliant scientific minds in history. Contrary to popular myths, he was not a poor student, although he often disagreed with traditional teaching methods that relied on memorisation rather than understanding. After graduating from the Swiss Federal Polytechnic in Zurich, Einstein struggled to find an academic position and instead worked at a patent office in Bern. This job, however, gave him time to reflect deeply on scientific problems that would soon transform physics.

In 1905, often called his «miracle year» Einstein published several groundbreaking papers. One explained the photoelectric effect, demonstrating that light behaves both as a wave and as particles. Another introduced the special theory of relativity, proposing that time and space are not fixed but depend on the observer's motion. Perhaps his most famous equation, $E = mc^2$, revealed the relationship between mass and energy, fundamentally changing scientists' understanding of the universe. These ideas challenged long-established scientific beliefs and opened the door to modern physics.

Despite worldwide fame, Einstein remained deeply concerned about social and political issues. Having witnessed the rise of Nazism, he emigrated to the United States in 1933. Although his theories later contributed indirectly to the development of nuclear weapons, Einstein himself supported peaceful scientific cooperation and warned governments about the dangers of uncontrolled technological power. Throughout his life, he valued imagination and curiosity, famously arguing that creativity was just as important as knowledge.

Today, Einstein's influence extends far beyond physics. His work shapes technologies such as GPS navigation, which relies on precise calculations based on relativity. More importantly, his willingness to question accepted ideas continues to inspire scientists and thinkers to explore the unknown.

(Adapted from publications of the Nobel Foundation and Encyclopaedia Britannica educational materials)

7. What difficulty did Einstein experience at the beginning of his career?
 - A. He was prevented from studying science at university.
 - B. He failed to complete his academic degree.
 - C. He could not immediately obtain an academic job.
 - D. He refused to work outside Germany.

8. Why is Einstein's year 1905 considered important?
 - A. He received his first Nobel Prize.
 - B. He published several revolutionary scientific papers.
 - C. He began teaching at a major university.
 - D. He invented new laboratory equipment.

9. What does the text suggest about Einstein's scientific ideas?
- A. They confirmed existing scientific theories.
 - B. They were ignored by most scientists at first.
 - C. They challenged traditional views of physics.
 - D. They focused mainly on practical engineering problems.
10. What was Einstein's attitude toward nuclear weapons?
- A. He actively supported their military use.
 - B. He avoided discussing political matters.
 - C. He believed technology should be strictly controlled.
 - D. He worked directly on building them.
11. According to the text, why is Einstein still influential today?
- A. His discoveries are used only in academic research.
 - B. His theories affect modern technology and scientific thinking.
 - C. His political opinions changed international law.
 - D. His work replaced all earlier scientific theories.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Rise of Artificial Intelligence

In recent decades, artificial intelligence has become one of the most influential technological developments in modern society. Originally designed to perform simple calculations, early computer systems gradually (12) _____ into complex machines capable of learning from data and making independent decisions. Today, AI technologies are used in medicine, transportation, finance, and education, transforming the way people live and work.

One of the most significant advantages of artificial intelligence is its ability to analyse enormous amounts of information quickly. Algorithms can (13) _____ patterns that might remain invisible to human researchers, helping doctors diagnose diseases earlier and engineers improve safety systems. At the same time, AI-powered tools assist scientists in predicting climate changes and developing new materials more efficiently.

However, rapid technological progress has also raised ethical concerns. Experts warn that societies must carefully (14) _____ how AI systems are designed and applied to prevent

misuse or unintended consequences. Questions about privacy, employment, and decision-making responsibility continue to (15) _____ public debate. Governments and international organisations are therefore working to create regulations that balance innovation with social protection.

Despite these challenges, many researchers believe artificial intelligence represents a major (16) _____ in human technological evolution. Companies invest heavily in research in order to (17) _____ new applications that improve productivity and solve global problems. Supporters argue that collaboration between humans and intelligent machines will (18) _____ scientific discovery rather than replace human creativity.

Looking ahead, experts predict that AI will increasingly (19) _____ everyday life, from smart cities to personalized healthcare systems. The technology has already (20) _____ industries by automating routine tasks and enabling more accurate decision-making. Ultimately, the future of artificial intelligence will depend on humanity's ability to (21) _____ innovation responsibly while maintaining ethical standards.

(Adapted from reports by the OECD, UNESCO technology outlook publications, and MIT Technology Review educational materials)

12	A	developed	B	evolved	C	reduced	D	disappeared
13	A	ignore	B	detect	C	remove	D	avoid
14	A	overlook	B	control	C	predict	D	expand
15	A	dominate	B	prevent	C	settle	D	replace
16	A	obstacle	B	limitation	C	breakthrough	D	accident
17	A	abandon	B	restrict	C	create	D	delay
18	A	slow	B	replace	C	prevent	D	accelerate
19	A	isolate	B	influence	C	simplify	D	reduce
20	A	transformed	B	damaged	C	separated	D	limited
21	A	manage	B	ignore	C	reject	D	weaken

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Breakthroughs in Modern Scientific Research

In recent years, scientific innovation (22) _____ at an unprecedented rate, largely driven by advances in computational modelling and global data exchange. Research teams that once worked independently now collaborate across continents, sharing findings almost instantly. Had such communication technologies existed a century ago, many discoveries (23) _____ decades earlier.

Artificial intelligence systems, initially designed to assist researchers, are now capable of generating hypotheses that scientists themselves (24) _____ previously unlikely to consider. This shift has raised important philosophical questions about creativity and the nature of human knowledge. While some critics argue that excessive reliance on automation may weaken analytical skills, others maintain that innovation would stagnate unless technology (25) _____ integrated into research practices.

Equally significant is the rise of interdisciplinary science. Complex global problems, such as climate change and pandemics, require solutions that (26) _____ expertise from multiple fields simultaneously. Universities increasingly encourage programmes in which students develop both technical competence and critical thinking, ensuring that future researchers are prepared for rapidly evolving scientific environments.

22	A	progressed	B	has been progressing	C	had progressed	D	progresses
23	A	will occur	B	would have occurred	C	occurred	D	would occur
24	A	might have considered	B	would consider	C	had considered	D	consider
25	A	were	B	had been	C	is	D	has been
26	A	combine	B	combining	C	to combine	D	combined

Emerging Frontiers in Scientific Innovation

In the twenty-first century, researchers have (27) _____ explored possibilities that were once limited to science fiction. Breakthroughs in quantum computing, biotechnology, and space engineering are reshaping both industry and everyday life. Scientists increasingly collaborate across disciplines, recognising that innovation rarely occurs in isolation.

Many experimental technologies are expected (28) _____ revolutionise healthcare by enabling earlier diagnosis and personalised treatment. At the same time, advanced algorithms can analyse complex data and automatically (29) _____ predictions that assist researchers in making faster decisions. Such developments demonstrate how digital tools are becoming essential partners in scientific investigation.

Experts believe that future innovations will depend not only on technological progress but also on ethical responsibility. International organisations emphasise the importance of developing solutions that benefit (30) _____ societies rather than a limited number of countries, ensuring sustainable and inclusive scientific growth.

27	A	already	B	still	C	rarely	D	hardly
28	A	to	B	for	C	by	D	with
29	A	do	B	create	C	creating	D	created
30	A	the wider	B	wider	C	widest	D	more wide

LEXICAL REVIEW 19

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hypothesis 2. Peer review 3. Empirical 4. Paradigm 5. Replication 6. Variable 7. Methodology 8. Breakthrough 9. Correlation 10. Anomaly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a factor that can change or be controlled in an experiment b) a surprising discovery that significantly advances knowledge c) an observation or result that does not fit existing theories or expectations d) a tentative explanation that can be tested through research e) based on observation or experiment rather than theory alone f) the process of repeating a study to confirm its results g) the system of methods and principles used in scientific investigation h) a generally accepted scientific model or framework i) a relationship in which two factors change together but may not cause one another j) evaluation of scientific work by other experts in the same field
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Scientists must carefully _____ their hypotheses before publishing the results.	a) verify b) suppose c) imagine d) guess
2. The experiment produced unexpected _____ that challenged existing theories.	a) outcomes b) consequences c) conclusions d) outputs
3. Advances in genetics have enabled researchers to _____ DNA with remarkable precision.	a) modify b) operate c) construct d) arrange
4. The new telescope allows astronomers to _____ distant galaxies previously invisible to the human eye.	a) observe b) regard c) notice d) inspect
5. The data were considered unreliable because the sample size was not sufficiently _____.	a) massive b) adequate c) intense d) complete
6. Climate models are used to _____ future environmental changes based on current trends.	a) predict b) assume c) estimate d) foresee
7. A major scientific breakthrough often occurs after years of careful _____.	a) speculation b) investigation c) imagination d) argument
8. The researcher ensured that all variables were carefully _____ to avoid bias.	a) controlled b) limited c) restricted d) prevented

9. Peer review helps maintain academic _____ by evaluating the quality of scientific work.	a) integrity b) honesty c) morality d) dignity
10. The theory gained widespread acceptance after it was supported by strong empirical _____.	a) proof b) evidence c) signs d) facts

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Artificial intelligence has led to the rapid _____ of many routine workplace tasks. (AUTOMATE)
2. Data _____ is becoming increasingly important as companies collect vast amounts of personal information. (PROTECT)
3. Scientists are working on improving the _____ of renewable energy storage systems. (EFFICIENT)
4. The company invested heavily in the _____ of next-generation processors. (DEVELOP)
5. Many users are concerned about online _____ when using social media platforms. (PRIVATE)
6. Cloud computing allows easy _____ of files from multiple devices. (ACCESS)
7. The success of the application depends on its user-friendly _____. (FUNCTIONAL)
8. Engineers are testing the _____ of autonomous vehicles in urban environments. (RELIABLE)
9. Continuous software _____ helps protect systems from cyberattacks. (UPDATE)
10. Virtual reality creates a fully _____ digital environment for users. (IMMERSE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. carry out	a) to stop functioning or suddenly fail
2. set up	b) to continue developing or improving something
3. break down	c) to establish or install equipment or a system
4. scale up	d) to examine data or results carefully
5. come up with	e) to increase production or expand an operation
6. phase out	f) to perform or conduct an experiment or procedure
7. figure out	g) to gradually stop using something
8. look into	h) to investigate or research a problem
9. build on	i) to understand or find a solution after thinking
10. sort out	j) to produce or invent an idea or solution

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *carry out, set up, break down, scale up, come up with, phase out, figure out, look into, build on, sort out.*

1. Scientists plan to _____ a series of experiments to test the new battery technology.
2. The IT team will _____ the new server system before the software launch.
3. Engineers are trying to _____ why the satellite suddenly stopped transmitting data.
4. The company decided to _____ outdated software and replace it with a cloud-based solution.
5. Researchers hope to _____ previous discoveries to develop more efficient solar panels.
6. If the network continues to _____, remote work will become impossible.
7. The laboratory must _____ several technical issues before publishing the results.
8. The startup is ready to _____ production after successful prototype testing.
9. Cybersecurity experts were asked to _____ the cause of the data breach.
10. The research team managed to _____ an innovative solution to reduce energy consumption.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. back to the drawing board	a) to fail completely, especially after high expectations.
2. rocket science	b) extremely advanced compared to others.
	c) to experience a technical problem or minor failure.

3. push the envelope
4. light-years ahead
5. a game changer
6. hit a glitch
7. in the pipeline
8. reinvent the wheel
9. on the cutting edge
10. crash and burn

- d) to start again because a plan or experiment has failed.
- e) not as complicated as people think.
- f) to create something new that makes a major difference.
- g) being developed or prepared but not yet finished.
- h) to try to do something innovative beyond current limits.
- i) to develop something that already exists unnecessarily.
- j) using the most modern and advanced ideas or technology.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form an idiom from Task 6.

1. After several failed prototypes, the engineers had to go back to the _____ board.
2. Designing a basic website isn't exactly rocket _____.
3. The research team is trying to push the _____ by developing faster quantum processors.
4. This new AI system is light-years _____ of previous models.
5. The invention became a real game _____ in medical diagnostics.
6. During testing, the software hit a _____ that delayed the release.
7. Several innovative projects are currently in the _____.
8. There's no need to reinvent the _____ – similar technology already exists.
9. Companies working on the cutting _____ of biotechnology attract major investment.
10. The ambitious startup expanded too quickly and eventually crashed and _____.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Scientists carefully (**adapt** / **adopt**) new methods to improve experimental accuracy.
2. The device is highly (**sensible** / **sensitive**) to temperature changes.
3. Researchers must (**assure** / **ensure**) that all data are recorded correctly.
4. The engineer designed a new (**efficient** / **effective**) cooling system that reduces energy consumption.
5. The experiment had an unexpected (**affect** / **effect**) on the chemical reaction.
6. Modern AI systems can (**learn** / **study**) patterns from large datasets automatically.
7. The software update aims to (**improve** / **approve**) system stability.
8. The new processor has more computing (**power** / **force**) than previous models.
9. Scientists collected (**historic** / **historical**) data to analyse long-term climate trends.
10. The results were (**accurate** / **precise**), meaning they were very close to the true value.

TOPIC 20

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE LIFE OF A PERSON



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Language Learning as a Tool for Career Advancement

In today's competitive global job market, proficiency in a foreign language is often seen as a strategic advantage rather than a mere academic accomplishment. Many multinational corporations actively seek candidates who can communicate effectively with international partners and clients. Being able to negotiate, present ideas, and resolve conflicts in another language demonstrates adaptability and cultural awareness. Consequently, employees who invest time in language acquisition frequently gain access to promotions, overseas assignments, and leadership positions that would otherwise remain out of reach.

2. Cultural Awareness Through Language

Learning a foreign language often provides insights that go far beyond vocabulary and grammar structures. It introduces learners to cultural norms, traditions, and social expectations embedded in everyday communication. For instance, forms of politeness, gestures, and even humour vary significantly across linguistic communities. By understanding these subtle differences, individuals are less likely to unintentionally offend their international colleagues or misinterpret messages. As a result, language learners tend to develop empathy and intercultural competence that are essential in both professional and personal interactions.

3. Cognitive Benefits of Multilingualism

Numerous studies suggest that speaking more than one language positively influences cognitive development. Multilingual individuals often demonstrate improved memory, enhanced problem-solving skills, and greater mental flexibility. Switching between languages requires constant mental effort, which strengthens the brain's executive functions. In addition, bilingual people may find it easier to concentrate in distracting environments because they are

accustomed to filtering out irrelevant linguistic information. These cognitive advantages can contribute to academic success and more efficient decision-making in everyday life.

4. Technology-Assisted Language Learning

With the development of mobile applications and online platforms, language learning has become more accessible than ever before. Interactive software allows users to practise pronunciation through speech recognition and receive instant feedback on their performance. Furthermore, virtual classrooms enable learners to communicate with native speakers in real time, regardless of geographical distance. This technological support has made it possible for busy professionals to incorporate language study into their daily routines without attending traditional classes.

5. Language Learning for Social Integration

For migrants and international students, acquiring the local language is often essential for successful integration into society. It enables them to participate in community activities, build friendships, and access public services more effectively. Without adequate language skills, newcomers may struggle with everyday tasks such as opening a bank account or seeking medical assistance. Therefore, governments and educational institutions frequently offer language courses to help individuals adapt to their new environment and avoid social isolation.

6. Language as a Gateway to Personal Growth

Apart from practical advantages, learning a foreign language can also foster personal development. It challenges individuals to step outside their comfort zones and embrace unfamiliar ways of thinking. Communicating in another language often requires patience, perseverance, and creativity. Over time, learners become more confident in expressing themselves and more tolerant of ambiguity. These qualities can enhance self-esteem and encourage lifelong learning beyond linguistic competence.

Which text...?

- A. improves their mental abilities by using more than one language?
- B. uses digital tools to practise speaking skills?
- C. gains better job opportunities due to language proficiency?
- D. struggles to understand written instructions abroad?
- E. learns about traditions through communication?
- F. needs language skills to become part of a new community?
- G. participates in competitive language contests?
- H. develops confidence through overcoming linguistic challenges?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Knowledge of Foreign Languages is a Must Skill

In an increasingly interconnected world, knowing a foreign language is no longer optional – it has become a crucial skill for personal, academic, and professional growth. Multilingual individuals enjoy access to a broader range of cultural experiences and can navigate international environments with ease. For many, speaking a second or third language enhances career prospects, as companies value employees who can communicate with global partners and clients.

Beyond professional advantages, learning another language fosters cognitive development. Studies show that multilingual people have better problem-solving skills, enhanced memory, and greater mental flexibility. Switching between languages strengthens the brain's executive functions, which can lead to improved focus and adaptability in everyday life.

Technology has also transformed language learning. Mobile apps, online courses, and virtual classrooms allow learners to practise speaking, listening, reading, and writing at any time. Real-time interaction with native speakers is now possible even for those who cannot travel abroad, making language acquisition more practical and efficient than ever.

Finally, mastering a foreign language contributes to personal growth and social integration. For immigrants or international students, language skills are essential to participate fully in the community, access services, and form meaningful relationships. For everyone else, learning another language broadens perspectives, increases empathy, and cultivates intercultural understanding. In short, it empowers people to connect across cultures and live more enriched, informed lives.

7. Why is learning a foreign language considered important today?
 - A. It is required for university graduation.
 - B. It provides access to international communication and opportunities.
 - C. It is easier than learning other academic subjects.
 - D. It guarantees higher salaries without experience.

8. What cognitive benefit is associated with multilingualism?
 - A. Reduced need for social interaction.
 - B. Improved memory and problem-solving skills.
 - C. Automatic learning of other academic subjects.
 - D. Lower stress when travelling abroad.

9. How has technology changed language learning?
- A. By offering opportunities to interact with native speakers online.
 - B. By replacing teachers entirely with apps.
 - C. By making in-person classes mandatory.
 - D. By limiting access to advanced grammar.
10. Why is language important for immigrants or international students?
- A. To complete online courses faster.
 - B. To access community services and integrate socially.
 - C. To travel more frequently.
 - D. To reduce tuition fees.
11. Apart from practical benefits, how does learning a foreign language affect personal growth?
- A. It encourages cultural empathy and broader perspectives.
 - B. It ensures immediate career promotion.
 - C. It eliminates the need for local language learning.
 - D. It replaces traditional academic subjects.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Some Advantages of Learning Foreign Languages

Foreign languages play a crucial role in the life of a modern person, influencing education, career opportunities, and personal development. In an increasingly globalised world, the ability to communicate in more than one language (12) _____ individuals to connect with people from different cultural backgrounds and to better understand diverse perspectives.

Learning a foreign language is not only about memorising vocabulary and grammar rules; it also (13) _____ critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills. People who speak several languages often find it easier to (14) _____ to new environments, especially when studying or working abroad. As a result, multilingual individuals tend to be more confident in international settings.

In professional life, foreign languages can significantly (15) _____ career prospects.

Many employers actively (16) _____ candidates who can communicate with international partners and clients. In fields such as diplomacy, business, science, and tourism, language skills are not just an advantage but a necessity. Moreover, knowing foreign languages allows professionals to (17) _____ up with global developments and access information from a wider range of sources.

On a personal level, learning languages can be a deeply rewarding experience. It helps people (18) _____ cultural barriers and develop empathy towards others. Through literature, films, and communication with native speakers, learners gain insights that would otherwise remain hidden. This process often (19) _____ a lifelong interest in learning and self-improvement.

In conclusion, foreign languages have a powerful impact on both personal and professional life. They not only (20) _____ communication but also broaden horizons and shape a person's worldview. In today's world, the ability to speak foreign languages helps individuals (21) _____ active participants in the global community.

12	A	enable	B	prevent	C	restrict	D	confuse
13	A	reduces	B	ignores	C	develops	D	replaces
14	A	adapt	B	return	C	object	D	complain
15	A	limit	B	improve	C	remove	D	weaken
16	A	avoid	B	employ	C	seek	D	refuse
17	A	catch	B	hold	C	bring	D	keep
18	A	maintain	B	create	C	overcome	D	divide
19	A	discourages	B	inspires	C	interrupts	D	ignores
20	A	block	B	complicate	C	simplify	D	hide
21	A	remain	B	avoid	C	become	D	stop

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Growing Importance of Multilingual Communication

In the 21st century, knowledge of foreign languages (22) _____ increasingly essential for both personal and professional success. Over the past decade, the number of people learning a second language (23) _____ significantly due to globalization and technological progress. If students (24) _____ more opportunities to practise languages in real-life situations, they would feel more confident communicating abroad.

Many international companies require employees who can collaborate effectively across linguistic boundaries. Official documents and reports (25) _____ in several languages to ensure mutual understanding between partners. Experts recommend (26) _____ communication skills

through regular interaction with native speakers in order to improve fluency and cultural awareness.

22	A	becomes	B	became	C	has become	D	becoming
23	A	increases	B	increased	C	has increased	D	is increasing
24	A	have	B	had	C	would have	D	had had
25	A	translate	B	translated	C	are translated	D	are translating
26	A	develop	B	to develop	C	developing	D	developed

Studying Abroad: A Linguistic Challenge

Last year, while I (27) _____ participating in an international exchange programme, I realised how important foreign languages are in everyday communication. I (28) _____ amazed by how easily my classmates could switch between languages during academic discussions. I wish I (29) _____ more time improving my speaking skills before arriving at the university.

By the end of the semester, however, I noticed that my language competence had improved considerably. By the time I returned home, I (30) _____ enough confidence to present my research findings in a foreign language without hesitation.

27	A	participated	B	was participating	C	have participated	D	had participated
28	A	am	B	was	C	have been	D	had been
29	A	have	B	had	C	had had	D	would have
30	A	gained	B	was gaining	C	has gained	D	had gained

LEXICAL REVIEW 20

FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE LIFE OF A PERSON

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Intercultural competence	a) The ability to understand situations quickly and think effectively in changing conditions.
2. Language attrition	b) A shared language used for communication between people who speak different native languages.
3. Open-mindedness	c) The gradual loss of proficiency in a language due to lack of regular use.
4. Linguistic diversity	d) The presence of a wide variety of languages within a
5. Speech community	
6. Cross-cultural awareness	
7. Mental agility	

8. Analytical reasoning 9. Global lingua franca 10. Influence	particular region or society. e) A group of people who share the same language or dialect and communicate regularly. f) The ability to evaluate information logically and make reasoned decisions. g) A willingness to consider new ideas and accept cultural differences without bias. h) An understanding of differences between cultures that helps individuals communicate successfully. i) The ability to interact effectively with people from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds. j) The capacity of something to affect the way people think, behave, or develop.
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Many students feel _____ to learn a foreign language in order to improve their career prospects.	a) obliged b) convinced c) attracted d) amused
2. Speaking several languages gives you a competitive _____ in the global job market.	a) benefit b) point c) edge d) side
3. Regular practice is essential to _____ fluency in a foreign language.	a) obtain b) achieve c) reach d) gain
4. Language learners often struggle to _____ with unfamiliar accents at first.	a) deal b) manage c) cope d) tolerate
5. Cultural misunderstandings may _____ when people interpret expressions literally.	a) rise b) occur c) develop d) appear

6. Immersion programmes are designed to _____ students in a foreign-language environment.	a) involve b) surround c) expose d) engage
7. Learning new vocabulary helps to _____ your ability to communicate effectively.	a) enhance b) increase c) rise d) lift
8. Many professionals attend language courses to _____ their communication skills.	a) upgrade b) update c) improve d) develop
9. Mastering pronunciation requires constant practice and close _____ to detail.	a) focus b) attention c) interest d) care
10. Understanding cultural context allows speakers to avoid giving _____ impressions.	a) false b) wrong c) mistaken d) incorrect

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Learning foreign languages enhances a person's _____ awareness in multicultural environments. (CULTURE)
2. _____ plays a key role in successful communication across different societies. (ADAPT)
3. Many universities encourage the _____ of foreign languages in academic programmes. (INTEGRATE)
4. Language courses help develop effective _____ skills for international cooperation. (COMMUNICATE)
5. There has been a _____ growth in the number of people learning foreign languages online. (NOTICE)
6. The _____ of bilingual education has increased in recent years. (POPULAR)
7. Some learners experience _____ when speaking in front of native speakers. (ANXIOUS)
8. Modern technologies provide _____ access to authentic learning materials. (LIMIT)
9. Intercultural _____ is essential for avoiding misunderstandings in communication. (SENSITIVE)

10. The _____ of language skills depends on regular practice and exposure.
(MAINTAIN)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. pick up	a) to manage to communicate successfully despite limited language skills
2. brush up on	b) to continue doing something despite difficulties
3. get by	c) to start learning a new language or skill
4. switch over	d) to improve knowledge of something you learned in the past
5. keep up with	e) to change from one language to another during communication
6. break down	f) to understand something complex by analysing it
7. come across	g) to maintain the same level as others in language learning
8. take up	h) to learn something without formal instructions
9. work out	i) to find information by chance while reading or listening
10. carry on	j) to analyse language into smaller parts in order to understand it better

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *take part in, fall behind, figure out, point out, rely on, lead to, pick up, come across, result in, focus on.*

1. Living abroad helps learners _____ everyday expressions more naturally.
2. Successful language courses often _____ real-life communication skills.
3. Students are encouraged to _____ international exchange programmes.
4. Many translators _____ digital tools to improve accuracy.
5. Learners sometimes struggle to _____ the meaning of idiomatic expressions.
6. Without regular practice, students may _____ in language development.
7. Studying foreign languages can _____ significant personal growth.
8. While reading authentic texts, learners often _____ unfamiliar vocabulary.
9. Teachers usually _____ common mistakes during speaking activities.
10. A lack of motivation may _____ slow progress in language learning.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. get the hang of something
2. speak the same language
3. be lost for words
4. read between the lines
5. put something into words
6. on the tip of one's tongue
7. a slip of the tongue
8. break the language barrier
9. in plain English
10. talk at cross purposes

- a) to understand something that is implied rather than directly stated.
- b) to communicate successfully despite differences in language.
- c) to accidentally say something incorrectly.
- d) to have difficulty expressing an idea clearly.
- e) to almost remember something but not be able to say it.
- f) to explain something clearly and simply.
- g) to understand how to do something after practising.
- h) to misunderstand each other while communicating.
- i) to share the same way of thinking or understanding.
- j) to be unable to speak because of surprise or confusion.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. Learning a new alphabet from scratch can be a real _____ of cake for beginners.
2. If you want to improve your fluency, you should practise speaking at the _____ of a hat.
3. Understanding native speakers at full speed is not my strong _____ yet.
4. After a few months abroad, she started to speak the language off the _____.
5. Trying to memorise all irregular verbs at once is easier said than _____.
6. Many students learn grammar rules by _____ and error.
7. When communicating with foreigners, it's important to get your message _____.
8. Watching films in the original version helped me pick up the language in no _____.
9. Speaking in public was difficult at first, but now it's second _____.
10. Learning vocabulary without context can sometimes do more harm than_____.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. It is important to consider the cultural (**context / contest**) when translating idioms.
2. I try to (**revise / review**) new vocabulary every evening.
3. She decided to (**enrol / involve**) in an advanced language course.

4. Many learners use online dictionaries to check the correct (**pronunciation / announcement**) of words.
5. Watching films in the original version helps improve listening (**skills / abilities**).
6. Understanding grammar rules can (**improve / increase**) your writing accuracy.
7. Language exchange programmes allow students to (**practice / perform**) speaking in real-life situations.
8. Reading authentic texts can (**expand / extend**) your vocabulary significantly.
9. Misunderstandings may (**arise / rise**) when cultural differences are ignored.
10. Regular practice helps learners (**maintain / remain**) their language proficiency.

TOPIC 21

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF UKRAINE AND THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Lady with the Lamp

Florence Nightingale, born into an affluent British family, defied social expectations to pursue nursing. During the Crimean War, she revolutionized care for wounded soldiers by implementing strict hygiene protocols, which drastically reduced mortality rates. Beyond her work in wards, she was a gifted mathematician who used «polar area diagrams» to visualize seasonal sources of patient deaths, proving that poor sanitation was more lethal than battle wounds. She later established the first secular nursing school at St Thomas' Hospital in London.

2. The Wizard of Menlo Park

Thomas Edison's influence on the modern world is nearly unparalleled. While famous for the incandescent light bulb, his true genius lay in creating the first industrial research laboratory. He held over 1,000 patents, including the phonograph and the motion picture camera. Edison's approach was one of «trial and error» famously stating that he hadn't failed, but simply found 10,000 ways that wouldn't work. His development of a power utility system was the catalyst for the electrification of global cities.

3. The Voice of the Dispossessed

Frantz Fanon, a Martinican psychiatrist and revolutionary who practiced in France and Algeria, remains a towering figure in post-colonial studies. Serving in a hospital during the Algerian War of Independence, he observed the deep psychological effects of colonial subjugation. His seminal work, *The Wretched of the Earth*, analyzes the necessity of reclaiming cultural identity. His theories on the «black psyche» and the trauma caused by systemic oppression continue to influence sociology and civil rights movements worldwide.

4. The Architect of Digital Age

Alan Turing, a British mathematician, is often cited as the father of computer science. During World War II, he led the team at Bletchley Park that cracked the German Enigma code, an achievement estimated to have shortened the war by at least two years. He formalized the concepts of «algorithm» and «computation» with the Turing machine. Furthermore, his «Turing Test» remains a benchmark in the field of Artificial Intelligence, questioning whether a machine can exhibit behavior indistinguishable from a human.

5. The Silent Spring Advocate

Rachel Carson was an American marine biologist whose writings are credited with advancing the global environmental movement. Her most influential book, *Silent Spring*, challenged the agricultural practice of using synthetic pesticides, specifically DDT. She meticulously documented the detrimental effects of these chemicals on wildlife and human health. Despite fierce opposition from chemical corporations, her advocacy led to a nationwide ban on DDT and the eventual creation of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

6. The Master of Suspence

Alfred Hitchcock revolutionized the cinematic experience by mastering the psychological thriller. Born in London but achieving his greatest fame in Hollywood, he pioneered techniques like the «Dolly Zoom» to mimic a person's gaze, forcing the audience into a state of intense anxiety. His films, like *Psycho* and *Vertigo*, explored complex themes of identity and the macabre. He was a perfectionist who believed that the «director's job is to play the audience like a piano.»

Which text...

- A. mentions a person who utilized statistical graphics to advocate for medical reform?
- B. describes a figure whose work served as a catalyst for environmental policy and regulation?
- C. talks about an individual who explored the mental impact of political and colonial oppression?
- D. focuses on a pioneer who developed the theoretical framework for modern computing?
- E. presents a person who turned cinematic production into a study of human psychology?
- F. describes a scientist who contributed to the discovery of the double helix structure?
- G. mentions a person who viewed failure as an essential part of the inventive process?
- H. focuses on a leader who redefined the boundaries of traditional physical education?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Marie Skłodowska-Curie and the Dawn of Atomic Science

The trajectory of modern medicine and physics was irrevocably altered by the tireless work of Marie Skłodowska-Curie. Born in Warsaw in 1867, she moved to Paris to pursue her studies at the Sorbonne, where she lived in near-poverty while dedicating herself to the investigation of «uranium rays.» Alongside her husband Pierre, she discovered two new elements, polonium and radium, and coined the term «radioactivity.» Her refusal to patent her radium-isolation process—believing that science should belong to the world—highlighted her profound ethical commitment to humanity.

Her achievements were not merely theoretical; they had immediate practical applications. During World War I, she recognized that wounded soldiers were best served if operated on as soon as possible. She developed mobile radiography units, which came to be known as «Little Curies» to assist battlefield surgeons. These units utilized X-ray technology to locate shrapnel and bullets, saving countless lives. Despite being exposed to high levels of radiation throughout her career, she never wavered in her research.

Marie Curie remains the only person to have received Nobel Prizes in two different scientific categories: Physics and Chemistry. Her legacy extends beyond her awards; she broke through the rigid gender barriers of academia, becoming the first female professor at the University of Paris. The «Curie Institutes» she founded in Paris and Warsaw continue to be major centers for the medical treatment of cancer today.

7. What is Marie Curie primarily recognized for in the field of science?
 - A. Establishing the first university in Poland.
 - B. Inventing the first telephone system.
 - C. The discovery of new elements (polonium and radium) and the phenomenon of radioactivity.
 - D. Creating a patent for the commercial sale of radium covering new elements and the phenomenon of radioactivity.
8. Why did Marie Curie decide not to patent her process for isolating radium?
 - A. She thought the process was too simple to protect.
 - B. She believed scientific discoveries should be a global public good.
 - C. She was unaware of the financial benefits of patents.
 - D. Her husband Pierre forbade her from doing so.
9. How did «Little Curies» contribute to the war effort during World War I?
 - A. They were used to transport medicines to the front lines.
 - B. They provided mobile X-ray services to help surgeons treat soldiers.

- C. They used secret weapons for communication.
D. They did not use secret weapons.
10. What was a significant academic milestone in Marie Curie's life?
A. She was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize in Literature.
B. She became the first female professor at the Sorbonne.
C. She was elected as the President of France.
D. She discovered the treatment for radiation sickness.
11. What demonstrates the enduring impact of Marie Curie's work?
A. Radium is now used as a common household fuel.
B. The research institutes she founded are still leading medical centers.
C. Her notebooks are no longer considered dangerous to touch.
D. She is the only woman to have ever won a Nobel Prize.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

They Shone Like Stars

Diana, Princess of Wales, remains a globally (12) _____ figure decades after her passing. She was not only a member of the British Royal Family but also a dedicated humanitarian. Diana used her platform to (13) _____ awareness of issues that were often neglected by society. One of her most (14) _____ moments was when she walked through an active minefield in Angola to advocate for a global ban on landmines. Her ability to (15) _____ with people from all walks of life earned her the title «The Queen of Hearts.» She (16) _____ herself to charitable work until her tragic death in 1997.

Valeriy Lobanovskyi is widely regarded as one of the greatest football managers in history. As the legendary coach of Dynamo Kyiv, he (17) _____ a scientific approach to the game, treating football as a system of 22 elements. His (18) _____ on physical fitness and tactical discipline led Dynamo to numerous domestic and international titles, including two European Cup Winners' Cups. Lobanovskyi's methods were (19) _____ of their time, focusing on high-pressing and collective play rather than individual stardom. His legacy (20) _____ to inspire modern coaches worldwide, and his (21) _____ to Ukrainian sports remains unparalleled.

12	A	famous	B	recognized	C	distinguished	D	legendary
13	A	rise	B	lift	C	raise	D	grow
14	A	memorable	B	remembered	C	mindful	D	memorial
15	A	connect	B	join	C	relate	D	combine
16	A	gave	B	offered	C	dedicated	D	presented
17	A	introduced	B	invented	C	discovered	D	presented
18	A	pressure	B	emphasis	C	weight	D	force
19	A	before	B	ahead	C	advanced	D	front
20	A	continues	B	remains	C	keeps	D	stays
21	A	donation	B	contribution	C	input	D	gift

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

People Who Shaped Progress

Abraham Lincoln is widely regarded as one of the most (22) _____ presidents in American history. He led the United States through its greatest internal crisis, the Civil War, and worked tirelessly to (23) _____ the Union. Lincoln is perhaps best known for his role in ending slavery, a move that (24) _____ in the Emancipation Proclamation. His leadership style, characterized by humility and a deep (25) _____ for the common man, helped the nation navigate a period of immense suffering. Furthermore, his famous Gettysburg Address serves as a (26) _____ reminder of the principles of liberty and democracy that continue to define the nation today.

22	A	significant	B	heavy	C	massive	D	bulky
23	A	preserve	B	keep	C	hold	D	reserve
24	A	resulted	B	finished	C	occurred	D	ended
25	A	regard	B	view	C	look	D	sight
26	A	poignant	B	sharp	C	bitter	D	salty

Woman who Influenced the World

The Ukrainian mathematician Maryna Viazovska (27) _____ history in 2022 by becoming the second woman ever to receive the Fields Medal. Her groundbreaking solution to the sphere-packing problem in 8 and 24 dimensions was described as «stunningly (28) _____» by her peers. Beyond her academic brilliance, Viazovska's (29) _____ to her homeland during times of conflict has made her a symbol of intellectual and moral resilience.

She continues to (30) _____ a significant impact on the scientific community, proving that the pursuit of truth can transcend national boundaries and inspire global progress.

27	A	did	B	made	C	crated	D	wrote
28	A	simple	B	simplistic	C	simplified	D	simply
29	A	commitment	B	connection	C	tability	D	relation
30	A	exert	B	force	C	ush	D	do

LEXICAL REVIEW 21

PROMINENT FIGURES IN THE HISTORY AND CULTURE OF UKRAINE AND THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Leonardo da Vinci	a) a pioneering suffragette whose militant tactics and unwavering resolve were instrumental in securing the parliamentary vote for women in the UK
2. Rosa Parks	b) the theoretical cosmologist who sought to reconcile general relativity and quantum mechanics, authoring seminal works on the nature of black holes
3. Charles Darwin	c) a definitive Renaissance polymath whose notebooks reveal an unparalleled synthesis of anatomical precision, engineering foresight, and artistic mastery
4. Amelia Earhart	d) the «Mother of the Civil Rights Movement» whose singular act of defiance on public transit ignited a nationwide boycott against racial segregation
5. Isaac Newton	e) an enigmatic artist whose surrealist self-portraits explored themes of identity, chronic pain, and the socio-political landscape of post-revolutionary Mexico
6. Frida Kahlo	f) the naturalist who formulated the theory of natural selection, providing a revolutionary biological framework for the diversification of life
7. Stephen Hawking	g) a brilliant mathematician and cryptanalyst whose work at Bletchley Park shortened World War II and laid the conceptual foundations for artificial intelligence
8. Emmeline Pankhurst	h) the quintessential Enlightenment scientist who codified the laws of motion and universal gravitation, forever changing our mechanical view of the universe
9. Steve Jobs	i) a daring aviation pioneer and feminist icon who vanished while attempting to become the first woman to circumnavigate the globe
10. Alan Turing	

	<p>by air</p> <p>j) a visionary entrepreneur whose emphasis on minimalist design and ecosystem integration fundamentally altered how humanity interacts with personal technology</p>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Many historical figures, such as Malala Yousafzai, continue to _____ for the fundamental right to education despite facing grave personal danger.	<p>a) advocate</p> <p>b) provoke</p> <p>c) revoke</p> <p>d) invoke</p>
2. After years of civil unrest, the government finally moved to _____ landmark legislation that abolished systemic segregation.	<p>a) enact</p> <p>b) react</p> <p>c) distract</p> <p>d) counteract</p>
3. Leaders like Mahatma Gandhi proved that it is possible to _____ for independence through non-violent resistance rather than armed conflict.	<p>a) negotiate</p> <p>b) navigate</p> <p>c) nominate</p> <p>d) narrate</p>
4. The goal of the movement was to create a more _____ society where opportunities are not dictated by one's socioeconomic background.	<p>a) equitable</p> <p>b) equa</p> <p>c) equivalent</p> <p>d) equivocal</p>
5. The scientific breakthroughs of the 17th century helped _____ the trajectory of the Enlightenment and modern rational thought.	<p>a) shape</p> <p>b) shadow</p> <p>c) shatter</p> <p>d) shelter</p>
6. The primary role of the United Nations is to _____ the inherent dignity and rights of individuals across all sovereign borders.	<p>a) safeguard</p> <p>b) salvage</p> <p>c) satisfy</p> <p>d) sacrifice</p>
7. Independent commissions were established to _____ the implementation of the new laws and ensure no human rights abuses occurred.	<p>a) monitor</p> <p>b) manifest</p> <p>c) mandate</p> <p>d) manipulate</p>

8. Martin Luther King Jr.'s «I Have a Dream» speech remains one of the most _____ pieces of oratory in the history of the Western world.	a) influential b) influence c) influenza d) influx
9. Diplomats work tirelessly to _____ peace in volatile regions, preventing the escalation of localized disputes into global crises.	a) preserve b) persevere c) prosecute d) persuade
10. For a legal system to be truly just, judges must evaluate every piece of evidence _____, regardless of the defendant's status or wealth.	a) impartially b) partially c) marginally d) potentially

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The Enlightenment era witnessed a significant _____ of the absolute power previously held by European monarchs. (WEAK)
2. The _____ of scientific thought during the Renaissance led to a direct conflict with traditional religious dogmas. (MODERN)
3. Many civil rights movements are built upon the _____ struggle of marginalized groups against systemic prejudice. (CENTURY)
4. Marie Curie's _____ contributions to physics were often overlooked by her male contemporaries. (MEASURE)
5. The _____ of national borders after World War I resulted in decades of geopolitical tension. (DRAW)
6. Cultural historians argue that the _____ of local traditions is an unfortunate side effect of global homogenization. (ERODE)
7. Political _____ is a common theme in the biographies of leaders who fought against colonial occupation. (RADICAL)
8. The _____ of the steam engine was the primary driver of the Industrial Revolution's rapid expansion. (PERFECT)
9. Most historians agree that the _____ of the printing press was the single most influential event of the millennium. (EMERGE)
10. The _____ of human rights across the globe remains an ongoing and often inconsistent process. (UNIVERSAL)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. a man/woman of their word	a) to be exactly like a parent or ancestor in character or behavior
2. a chip off the old block	b) to describe someone who is honest and keeps their promises (e.g., Abraham Lincoln)
3. to have a heart of gold	c) to be very famous or a prominent figure in the public eye
4. to be in the limelight	d) to be very kind and generous, often like a great humanitarian
5. to hold the floor	e) to follow the example of someone who came before you (e.g., a mentor)
6. to follow in someone's footsteps	f) to speak in a dominant way and have the full attention of an audience
7. to move mountains	g) to be a very important or influential person within a specific field
8. a big fish in a small pond	h) to make an extraordinary effort to achieve something seemingly impossible
9. to fight a losing battle	i) to show great courage or conviction in the face of strong opposition
10. to stand one's ground	j) to struggle against something that is very likely to fail or be defeated

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *a man/woman of their word*, *a chip off the old block*, *to have a heart of gold*, *to be in the limelight*, *to hold the floor*, *to follow in someone's footsteps*, *to move mountains*, *a big fish in a small pond*, *to fight a losing battle*, *to stand one's ground*.

1. Even when facing a hostile court, Galileo Galilei refused to take back his scientific findings; he chose to _____ regarding the Earth's movement.
2. Princess Diana was widely beloved because she was known to _____, dedicating her life to helping the poor and those suffering from leprosy.
3. Steve Irwin's son, Robert, has clearly decided to _____ by becoming a wildlife conservationist and photographer just like his father.
4. When Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. stood before the Lincoln Memorial, he _____ for seventeen minutes, captivating the entire nation with his «I Have a Dream» speech.
5. Some child actors struggle with adulthood because they grew up _____, constantly watched by cameras and the public.
6. Before becoming a global superstar, Rihanna was just a talented singer in Barbados—essentially _____.

7. Despite the overwhelming odds against her, Joan of Arc believed her faith would allow her to _____ and liberate France.

8. When George Washington promised he would step down after two terms to ensure a democracy, he proved he was _____.

9. Watching his son display the same stubborn genius and artistic flair, many said Pablo Picasso's child was _____.

10. King Louis XVI tried to maintain the absolute power of the monarchy during the French Revolution, but he was ultimately _____ against the tide of history.

Task 6. Match the person-related idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to be a dark horse
2. to go the extra mile
3. a tower of strength
4. to have a head for business
5. to be a high flyer
6. to blaze a trail
7. a big gun
8. to be ahead of the curve
9. a man/woman of many parts
10. to be a whizz-kid

- a) a family member who is considered a disgrace to the group.
- b) to be very similar in appearance to a relative.
- c) to have a natural ability or trait that is common in the family.
- d) someone who is very similar in character to their father or mother.
- e) to be the person who makes the decisions in a household.
- f) to have a very good and friendly relationship.
- g) a family member (often used to emphasize biological ties).
- h) to be very similar to another person (often siblings or friends).
- i) to agree fully with someone.
- j) family loyalty is more important than all other relationships.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a person-related idiom.

1. Even though no one expected him to win the election, the young senator proved to be a _____ horse and took the lead at the last minute.

2. Great leaders are often those who are willing to _____ the extra mile to ensure their team's vision becomes a reality.

3. Throughout the crisis, the Prime Minister was a _____ of strength, providing calm and steady leadership for the nation.

4. Steve Jobs didn't just have a gift for design; he also had a sharp _____ for

business that transformed the tech industry.

5. She was always a _____ flyer in the corporate world, reaching the position of CEO before she turned thirty-five.

6. Marie Curie helped _____ a trail for women in science, becoming the first woman to win a Nobel Prize.

7. To settle the international dispute, the government decided to bring in a _____ gun—a world-renowned negotiator with decades of experience.

8. Leonardo da Vinci's inventions showed that he was centuries _____ of the curve compared to other thinkers of the Renaissance.

9. Benjamin Franklin was truly a _____ of many parts; he was a writer, a scientist, an inventor, and a diplomat.

10. The young software developer was considered a _____-kid after he sold his first successful app at the age of twelve.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Historical biographers often study how a leader's upbringing can (**affect / effect**) their decision-making during a national crisis.

2. Mahatma Gandhi had to (**bear / bare**) the weight of an entire movement's expectations during the march for independence.

3. The (**incidence / incidents**) of young prodigies appearing in the field of mathematics has increased with better access to global education.

4. The sibling (**rivalry / revelry**) between Venus and Serena Williams pushed both athletes to reach the pinnacle of professional tennis.

5. While technology changes rapidly, the need for a mentor remains a (**stationary / stationery**) requirement for any aspiring professional.

6. Steve Jobs often sought the (**advice / advise**) of his peers, even though he was known for his own strong, singular vision.

7. High emotional intelligence is often (**complementary / complimentary**) to technical skill, creating a truly well-rounded leader.

8. To (**ensure / insure**) the preservation of his legacy, Alfred Nobel established a prestigious prize in his will.

9. Throughout history, the (**roles / rolls**) of women in science were often overlooked, despite their groundbreaking contributions.

10. The (**continuous / continual**) stream of inventions from Thomas Edison's lab earned him the nickname «The Wizard of Menlo Park.»

TOPIC 22

SIGNIFICANT OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF UKRAINE AND THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED



TEST 22 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Sofiyivka Park (Uman, Ukraine)

Founded in 1796 by Polish noble Stanislaw Potocki for his wife Sofia, this arboretum is a masterpiece of landscape design. It was created to illustrate scenes from Homer's *Odyssey* and *Iliad*. Engineers used local terrain to build artificial grottos, waterfalls, and underground rivers. Today, it remains a testament to Romantic-era engineering, where water is moved entirely by gravity through a complex system of pipes and reservoirs without a single pump.

(Adapted from URL: <https://visitukraine.today/uk/blog/1725/unesco-world-heritage-in-ukraine->)

2. The Statue of Liberty (New York, USA)

A colossal neoclassical sculpture on Liberty Island, this copper figure was a gift from the people of France to the United States. Designed by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi and built by Gustave Eiffel, it was dedicated in 1886. The robed female figure represents *Libertas*, the Roman goddess of freedom. She holds a torch above her head and a tablet inscribed with the date of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. Over time, the copper exterior has oxidized, changing from its original brown to the iconic green we see today.

(Adapted from <https://WHO.open-access/materials>)

3. Chersonesus Taurica (Sevastopol, Ukraine)

This ancient Greek city-state, founded approximately 2,500 years ago, is often called the «Ukrainian Pompeii.» The site preserves remains of defensive walls, Roman amphitheaters, and early Christian basilicas. It serves as a vital archaeological record of the meeting between Greek, Roman, and Byzantine civilizations on the Black Sea coast. In 2013, it was recognized by UNESCO for its «outstanding universal value» as a crossroads of ancient trade and culture.

4. The Sydney Opera House (Sydney, Australia)

Designed by Danish architect Jørn Utzon, this 20th-century architectural marvel is famous for its soaring «shells» that resemble the sails of a ship. However, the project was plagued by controversy; the construction took 14 years to complete and cost over ten times the original budget. Despite the initial political scandals and the architect's resignation before the finish, it is now considered one of the most distinctive buildings in the world and a symbol of modern Australia.

(Adapted from URL: <https://mklub.com.ua/?p=9121>)

5. Khotyn Fortress (Khotyn, Ukraine)

Standing on the high bank of the Dniester River, this massive fortification has witnessed some of the bloodiest battles in Eastern European history. Its walls, which reach up to 40 meters in height, were designed to withstand the heaviest siege engines of the Middle Ages. Throughout the centuries, it passed between the hands of Moldavian princes, Polish kings, and Ottoman sultans, each adding their own architectural layers to the defenses. Its dramatic appearance makes it a popular filming location for historical movies.

(Adapted from Japan Marine Research Institute publications)

6. Alcatraz Island (San Francisco, USA)

Often referred to as «The Rock» this island in San Francisco Bay was initially developed as a lighthouse and military fortification. Later, it became a notorious federal prison housing some of America's most dangerous criminals, like Al Capone. Due to the freezing water and strong currents of the bay, it was believed to be «escape-proof.» Today, it is a protected historic site and a sanctuary for nesting seabirds, offering a haunting look into the American penal system of the mid-20th century.

(Adapted from: URL: <https://mklub.com.ua/?p=9121>)

Which text...?

- A. highlights a site that changed its appearance due to natural chemical reactions
- B. mentions a location that was once considered impossible to break out of
- C. describes a landmark built to honor a specific individual
- D. refers to a site where different empires contributed to its construction
- E. explains how a site uses natural physics to operate its features
- F. discusses a project that faced significant financial and political hurdles
- G. describes a site that was completely destroyed by an earthquake
- H. is the only site located in the middle of a desert

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China is not a single, continuous structure but a vast network of fortifications, walls, and watchtowers stretching across the northern borders of ancient Chinese states. While construction began as early as the 7th century BC by individual states, it was the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang, who famously joined these disparate sections to protect the newly unified empire against nomadic incursions from the north. The most well-preserved sections we see today, characterized by their iconic stone and brickwork, were largely constructed during the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644).

Beyond its military function as a defensive shield, the Great Wall served as a sophisticated communication corridor. Signal fires and smoke signals relayed messages across vast distances with remarkable speed. It also functioned as a system of border control, allowing for the imposition of duties on goods transported along the Silk Road and the regulation of immigration. The logistical feat of its construction is unparalleled; millions of workers, including soldiers, peasants, and convicts, labored under grueling conditions, often in treacherous mountain terrain.

In 1987, the Great Wall was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site, recognizing its status as an «absolute masterpiece» of human creative genius. Today, it faces modern challenges, from natural erosion to the pressures of mass tourism. Preservationists work tirelessly to balance the need for public access with the necessity of protecting the structural integrity of the «Dragon of the East.» It remains a powerful symbol of Chinese resilience and a testament to the complex interplay between civilization and the natural landscape.

7. What was the primary motivation for Qin Shi Huang's contribution to the Great Wall?
 - A. To create a decorative monument celebrating his coronation.
 - B. To unify existing fortifications into a single defensive system against northern invaders.
 - C. To provide a paved road for the general public to travel across China.
 - D. To establish a permanent border between China and India.
8. According to the text, how did the Great Wall facilitate administrative control?
 - A. It served as a housing complex for all government officials.
 - B. It acted as a checkpoint for taxing trade goods and managing migration.
 - C. It was used exclusively as a prison for political dissidents.
 - D. It provided a secret tunnel system for the Emperor's private travel.
9. Which period is responsible for the majority of the stone and brick architecture seen by tourists today?

- A. The 7th Century BC.
 - B. The Qin Dynasty.
 - C. The Ming Dynasty.
 - D. The 20th Century reconstruction era.
10. What does the text suggest about the construction process of the Wall?
- A. It was built using advanced machinery that has since been lost to time.
 - B. It was a relatively easy task due to the abundance of local materials.
 - C. It was a massive logistical undertaking involving diverse groups of laborers.
 - D. It was designed and built entirely by a small group of elite architects.
11. What is a significant modern-day concern regarding the Great Wall's status as a heritage site?
- A. The wall is being expanded to cover more territory.
 - B. Finding a balance between welcoming tourists and maintaining the site's physical condition.
 - C. The discovery that the wall was not actually built for defense.
 - D. A lack of international recognition from organizations like UNESCO.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Silent Sentinels: Preserving Our Past

The preservation of significant cultural heritage objects is not merely about maintaining old buildings; it is about (12) _____ the soul of a civilization. From the Great Sphinx to the Parthenon, these landmarks (13) _____ as physical manifestations of human history. However, many of these sites are currently (14) _____ threat from urbanization, climate change, and mass tourism. For instance, the (15) _____ of tourists visiting Machu Picchu has forced authorities to (16) _____ strict entry limits to prevent the erosion of its stone structures.

Beyond physical decay, there is the issue of «living heritage.» Many indigenous artifacts are being (17) _____ to their countries of origin to restore cultural dignity. This process, known as repatriation, (18) _____ complex legal and ethical questions. While some museums argue that they provide a «universal» context for history, others believe that these objects (19) _____ in their original setting. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure that future generations can (20) _____ the craftsmanship of their ancestors. Protecting these objects is (21) _____ to maintain our global identity.

12	A	protecting	B	conserving	C	shielding	D	defending
13	A	serve	B	act	C	behave	D	function
14	A	under	B	in	C	at	D	with
15	A	flow	B	influx	C	income	D	access
16	A	perform	B	execute	C	implement	D	discharge
17	A	returned	B	replaced	C	retreated	D	reversed
18	A	raises	B	rises	C	lifts	D	arouses
19	A	belong	B	relate	C	occupy	D	reside
20	A	wonder	B	marvel	C	appreciate	D	regard
21	A	compulsory	B	inevitable	C	vital	D	urgent

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Rosetta Stone: A Key to the Past

The Rosetta Stone (22) _____ by French soldiers in 1799 during Napoleon’s Egyptian campaign. If it (23) _____ for this accidental discovery, the secrets of Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs might still be a mystery today. Scholars at the time (24) _____ for years to decipher the script, but with no success. It was only after the stone (25) _____ to London that Thomas Young and Jean-François Champollion began their breakthrough work.

Today, the Egyptian government demands that the British Museum (26) _____ the stone to its rightful home.

22	A	was discovered	B	was discovered	C	had discovered	D	has been discovered
23	A	wasn’t	B	hasn’t been	C	hadn’t been	D	wouldn’t be
24	A	have struggled	B	were struggling	C	were struggling	D	struggled
25	A	was taken	B	has been taken	C	took	D	was taking
26	A	returns	B	return	C	will return	D	would returned

The Parthenon Marbles: A Legacy in Exile

While the British Museum (27) _____ the Parthenon Marbles for over two centuries, the debate regarding their ownership remains one of the most contentious issues in the art world. Lord Elgin (28) _____ the sculptures from the Acropolis in Athens between 1801 and 1812, claiming he had received permission from the Ottoman authorities. However, by the time Greece gained its independence, much of its architectural heritage (29) _____ already _____ to foreign collections. Modern critics argue that if the UK (30) _____ a more proactive stance on

restitution in the 1980s, the current diplomatic deadlock might have been avoided.

27	A	housed	B	has housed	C	has been housing	D	had housed
28	A	removed	B	was removing	C	has removed	D	had removed
29	A	was ... dispersed	B	has ... dispersed	C	had ... been dispersed	D	is ... dispersed
30	A	took	B	has taken	C	had taken	D	would take

LEXICAL REVIEW 22

SIGNIFICANT OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF UKRAINE AND THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Artifact	a) a building or statue that honors a person or event
2. Excavation	b) to restore something to its original state or condition
3. Legacy	c) an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural interest
4. Monument	d) the act of digging in the ground to find ancient remains
5. Dilapidated	e) something handed down from the past, as from an ancestor
6. Refurbish	f) in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect
7. Indigenous	g) to give up or hand over an object (often used in repatriation)
8. Relinquish	h) originating or occurring naturally in a particular place; native
9. Provenance	i) the place of origin or earliest known history of something
10. Forefathers	j) past generations of a family or a people

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Preservationists have worked tirelessly to _____ the ancient temple to its former glory.	a) grow b) restore c) lift d) rise
2. After years of legal battles, the museum finally decided to _____ the artifacts to their country of origin.	a) hand over b) break out c) cut off d) fall away

3. UNESCO's list of World Heritage sites includes not only physical monuments but also _____ heritage like folk music and traditional crafts.	a) expanded b) extensive c) intangible d) external
4. Local conservation groups are often _____ for cash as they struggle to maintain crumbling historical landmarks.	a) look b) take c) follow d) copy
5. Local conservation groups are often _____ for cash as they struggle to maintain crumbling historical landmarks.	a) strapped b) tight c) crushed d) pushed
6. Curators often struggle to _____ a balance between allowing public access and protecting fragile artifacts.	a) growth b) nourishment c) preservation d) formation
7. Curators often struggle to _____ a balance between allowing public access and protecting fragile artifacts.	a) make b) strike c) do d) reach
8. Local _____ such as annual festivals help maintain a community's sense of cultural belonging.	a) customs b) habits c) methods d) manners
9. There is often a hidden _____ between cities to see which one can attract the most funding for cultural tourism.	a) contest b) match c) rivalry d) opposition
10. It is crucial to _____ strict guidelines when excavating a site to ensure no historical evidence is lost.	a) find b) establish c) discover d) locate

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The sudden _____ of the ancient ruins was caused by a combination of rising sea levels and acidic rain. (DETERIORATE)
2. Many scholars argue for the _____ of cultural artifacts that were taken during colonial expeditions. (REPATRIATE)
3. UNESCO's primary goal is the _____ of both tangible and intangible global heritage. (MAINTAIN)
4. The museum's new exhibition explores the _____ of traditional craftsmanship in the digital age. (RELEVANT)
5. Historians often face the challenge of _____ ancient texts that have been partially destroyed. (INTERPRET)
6. The _____ of the historical district has led to an increase in tourism, but also higher living costs for locals. (VITAL)
7. In many indigenous cultures, oral traditions are considered _____ to their collective identity. (DISPENSE)
8. The government has faced criticism for the _____ of funding allocated to the restoration of rural landmarks. (ADEQUATE)
9. Archeological _____ must be conducted with extreme precision to avoid damaging fragile layers of history. (EXCAVATE)
10. The _____ of the monument was celebrated by the community as a symbol of their resilience. (VEIL)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. trace back	a) to be inherited by; to be handed down to a younger generation
2. date back to	b) to provide a space for an object or a collection
3. pass down	c) to discover or find something, usually by chance
4. root out	d) to find the origins or the history of something
5. come across	e) to exist since a particular time in the past
6. piece together	f) to manage to live or survive with very little money or resources
7. house in	g) to find and remove something that is harmful or unwanted
8. carry on	h) to keep doing something; to continue a tradition or legacy
9. scrape by	i) to create a complete picture or story from many small parts
10. fall to	j) to be the responsibility of

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *trace back*, *date back to*, *pass down*, *root out*, *come across*, *piece together*, *house in*, *carry on*, *scrape by*, *fall to*.

1. Archeologists were thrilled to _____ a cache of gold coins while surveying the site of the ancient marketplace.
2. Many of the world's most precious manuscripts are currently _____ climate-controlled vaults to prevent further decay.
3. It is often the responsibility of the local community to _____ the traditions that their ancestors practiced for centuries.
4. Historians are still trying to _____ the events of the lost civilization using only a few broken pottery shards and cave paintings.
5. The origins of this specific weaving technique _____ the early Bronze Age, making it one of the oldest in the region.
6. In many indigenous tribes, medicinal knowledge is _____ through oral storytelling rather than written manuals.
7. Underfunded museums often have to _____ on minimal donations, struggling to pay for basic security and electricity.
8. It is possible to _____ the history of this cathedral to a small wooden chapel built in the 9th century.
9. After the lead historian retired, the difficult task of leading the excavation _____ his young assistant.
10. The government has launched a new initiative to _____ the illegal trade of stolen antiquities on the black market.

Task 6. Match the culture-related idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to stand the test of time
2. a far cry from
3. to be a textbook case of
4. the tip of the iceberg
5. to be set in stone
6. to go back to square one
7. to be steeped in history
8. to be a thing of the past
9. to be long in the tooth
10. to have deep-seated roots

- a) to be a perfect example of a particular style or era.
- b) to start something from the very beginning, often after a failure.
- c) to be very different from something else.
- d) to remain popular, strong, or useful for a long time.
- e) to have deep roots or a long history in a particular place.
- f) to have deep roots or a long history in a particular place.
- g) to be very old or outdated; belonging to a previous era.

h) to have a lot of a particular quality (usually history or tradition).

i) something that no longer happens or exists.

j) to be permanent and impossible to change (often used for rules/traditions).

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a family-related idiom.

1. The ancient castle is _____; every stone seems to whisper stories of medieval kings and forgotten battles.
2. While the discovery of the diary was exciting, historians believe it is only _____ regarding the secrets of the lost colony.
3. The lawyer explained that while the contract is drafted, the terms are not yet _____ and can still be negotiated.
4. After the laboratory fire destroyed three years of research, the scientists were forced to _____ and restart their experiments.
5. The bustling, high-tech city we see today is _____ the quiet fishing village that existed here fifty years ago.
6. The architect's minimalist designs are beautiful, but only time will tell if they will _____ like the classic Cathedrals.
7. Using a typewriter to finish a university thesis is largely _____ now that everyone uses cloud-based word processors.
8. The patient's sudden recovery was _____ medical resilience, exactly as described in the latest health journals.
9. Although the old professor is getting a bit _____, his mind remains as sharp and witty as it was in his youth.
10. The conflict between the two nations has _____, stretching back through centuries of territorial disputes.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The government's decision to (**adopt / adapt**) a more sustainable urban planning model has been praised by environmentalists.
2. The city council met to (**discreetly / discrete**) discuss the sensitive issue of historical monument relocation.
3. Rapid industrialization often has an (**adverse / averse**) effect on the air quality of neighboring residential districts.
4. New regulations aim to (**elicit / illicit**) a greater sense of responsibility from multinational corporations regarding waste.
5. The (**principle / principal**) reason for the decline in traditional crafts is the lack of interest among the younger generation.
6. Urban sprawl is often (**exacerbated / exaggerated**) by the lack of efficient public transportation systems in developing cities.
7. The architect's vision for the new library was (**altogether / all together**) more ambitious than the original sketches suggested.
8. It is crucial for heritage sites to (**maintain / retain**) their authenticity while becoming accessible to modern tourists.
9. Many activists remain (**disinterested / uninterested**) in the political debate, focusing instead on grassroots environmental action.
10. The proposed highway will run (**beside / besides**) the ancient forest, sparking fears of habitat fragmentation.

TOPIC 23

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Right to Education

The Constitution guarantees every person the right to education. Complete general secondary education is compulsory and free of charge in state and municipal educational institutions. The state ensures equal access to education and creates conditions for lifelong learning. Citizens have the right to receive higher education on a competitive basis according to their abilities.

2. Equality Before the Law

All people are equal in dignity and rights. There shall be no privileges or restrictions based on race, color of skin, political, religious or other beliefs, gender, ethnic or social origin, property status, place of residence or language. Equality before the law is one of the key foundations of a democratic society. This principle is enshrined in international human rights law (UDHR) and various national constitutions.

3. The Right to Respect for Human Dignity

The state is responsible for protecting human rights and freedoms. It ensures the functioning of courts, law enforcement agencies and other institutions that safeguard legality and justice. The state must create effective mechanisms that allow individuals to defend their rights in case of violation. At its most basic, the concept of human dignity is the belief that all people hold a special value that's tied solely to their humanity. It has nothing to do with their class, race, gender, religion, abilities, or any other factor other than them being human.

4. Protection of Personal Freedom

Everyone has the right to liberty and personal security. No one may be arrested or detained except on the basis of a reasoned court decision and in accordance with the law. A detained person must be informed of the reasons for detention and has the right to legal assistance. The right to liberty and security means the right to be physically free and the right

not to be unlawfully and arbitrarily detained. If a person is detained, there must be grounds (reasons for detention) and a procedure followed which has been established by law.

5. Rule of Law Principle

The rule of law means that the Constitution has the highest legal force and all laws and regulations must comply with it. State authorities, officials and citizens are obliged to act within the limits established by law. This principle ensures legal certainty and prevents abuse of power. A Constitution is the fundamental and supreme law of the land. It establishes the framework for the organization of the government, defines its powers and duties, and outlines the rights of the people. It is the source of authority from which all laws and executive actions must derive their legality and legitimacy.

6. Civic Participation

Citizens have the right to participate in the administration of state affairs directly or through freely elected representatives. This includes participation in elections, referendums and other forms of democratic decision-making. Active civic engagement is essential for the development of civil society. The adopted definition clarifies that rights holders take active part in how public affairs are conducted by the duty bearers. As will be elaborated in further detail below, our understanding of public participation implies that participation can be initiated by individuals, groups, organizations and other non-state actors as well as by invitation of public authorities and decisionmakers.

Which text...

- A. explains the principle that everyone must follow the law?
- B. focuses on the state's duty to protect human rights?
- C. describes the right to take part in governing the country?
- D. deals with freedom and personal security?
- E. explains the right to education?
- F. highlights equality and non-discrimination?
- G. discusses economic rights of citizens?
- H. explains the structure of the court system?

Adapted https://www.humanrights.dk/files/media/migrated/pp_compliance_230913_ok.pdf

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Human Rights and Civic Duties

Modern democratic societies are based on the balance between individual rights and civic duties. Human rights guarantee personal freedom, equality, and protection under the law, while civic duties ensure social stability and collective well-being. Without this balance, society cannot function effectively.

Human rights are universal and belong to every individual regardless of nationality, age, or social status. These rights include freedom of expression, which allows people to share ideas and opinions without fear, and freedom of religion, which gives individuals the right to choose and practice their beliefs. The right to privacy protects personal life from unlawful interference, while the right to fair trial ensures justice through independent courts. Together, these rights protect human dignity and personal autonomy.

At the same time, citizens are expected to fulfill certain responsibilities. Obeying the law is essential for maintaining order and security. Civic duties also include paying taxes, which help fund public services such as education, healthcare, and social protection. Another important obligation is participation in democratic processes, such as voting or public discussion, which allows citizens to influence decision-making. Respect for others and tolerance toward different views are also crucial duties in a diverse society. By respecting both rights and duties, individuals contribute to social harmony, democratic development, and the rule of law.

7. What is the main idea of the text?
 - A. Human rights are more important than civic duties.
 - B. Society depends on a balance between rights and responsibilities.
 - C. Democratic systems focus only on individual freedom.
 - D. Civic duties limit personal independence.

8. Why are human rights described as universal?
 - A. They are granted only to citizens of democratic countries.
 - B. They depend on a person's education and income.
 - C. They belong to all people without exceptions.
 - D. They are defined differently in each society.

9. What does the right to a fair trial guarantee?
 - A. Equal taxation for all citizens.
 - B. Protection by independent courts.
 - C. Freedom to participate in elections.
 - D. The right to privacy.

10. What role do taxes play according to the text?
 - A. They limit citizens' economic freedom.
 - B. They are paid only by employed people.
 - C. They support public services and social needs.
 - D. They are optional in democratic states.

11. Why is participation in democratic processes considered important?
 - A. It replaces the work of government institutions.
 - B. It allows citizens to avoid legal responsibility.

- C. It helps citizens influence public decisions.
- D. It guarantees complete personal freedom.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Legal Structure

The modern conception of human rights is predicated on the idea that certain freedoms are (12) _____ and inherent to all human beings, regardless of nationality or status. Following the atrocities of the mid-20th century, the international community sought to (13) _____ these principles within a formal legal framework. This led to the creation of various treaties designed to (14) _____ the power of the state and protect individuals from arbitrary interference. Central to this legal structure is the concept of (15) _____, which ensures that all people are treated with equal respect and dignity. However, the mere existence of these rights does not guarantee their (16) _____. In many regions, systemic inequalities continue to (17) _____ the progress of marginalized groups, often resulting in severe social friction. International courts are frequently called upon to (18) _____ in cases where domestic legal systems have failed to provide adequate remedies.

Furthermore, the rise of the digital age has (19) _____ new challenges that the original drafters of human rights documents could not have foreseen. Issues such as data privacy and algorithmic bias now (20) _____ a significant threat to individual autonomy. To remain relevant, contemporary legal scholars argue that we must (21) _____ our understanding of these fundamental freedoms to encompass the complexities of the 21st century.

12	A	protecting	B	inalienable	C	wrote	D	divided
13	A	recognized	B	understood	C	codify	D	hidden
14	A	limit	B	stress	C	stressed	D	denied
15	A	universality	B	universe	C	checked	D	taken
16	A	guarantee	B	canceling	C	establishing	D	implementation
17	A	hinder	B	circumstances	C	establishing	D	given
18	A	adequate	B	adjudicate	C	appreciate	D	accusation
19	A	made	B	done	C	posed	D	lose
20	A	highlight	B	represent	C	stress	D	seen
21	A	estimate	B	large	C	broaden	D	arose

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

International Justice and the Rule of Law

The establishment of international human rights standards is (22) _____ on the belief that certain liberties are inherent to all. While many nations have signed treaties, the challenge remains to (23) _____ these abstract ideals into concrete legal protections. In many instances, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work tirelessly to (24) _____ the actions of governments that fail to meet their obligations. These watchdogs play a crucial role in ensuring that authorities do not (25) _____ the rights of their citizens under the guise of national security. Furthermore, the (26) _____ of rights to include digital privacy and environmental health reflects the changing needs of modern society. Ultimately, the goal is to create a world where every individual can uphold their potential without fear of persecution or systemic bias.

22	A	founded	B	predicated	C	basis	D	based
23	A	establish	B	establishing	C	establishment	D	established
24	A	helped	B	impeded	C	accelerated	D	allowed
25	A	navigate	B	navigation	C	ignore	D	travel
26	A	emergence	B	emerge	C	emerging	D	emerged

The Struggle for Equality

While the young activists (27) _____ for their right to vote during the 1960s, they faced immense systemic opposition. One particular leader (28) _____ so determined to see change that she refused to leave the courthouse until her demands were heard. I wish more modern citizens (29) _____ the same level of civic engagement as those pioneers! By the time the federal government finally stepped in, the local community (30) _____ several peaceful demonstrations to demand justice

27	A	campaigned	B	were campaigning	C	have campaigned	D	had campaigned
28	A	is	B	was	C	has been	D	had been
29	A	have	B	had	C	has had	D	would have
30	A	organized	B	has organized	C	had organized	D	was organizing

LEXICAL REVIEW 23

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Suffrage	a) the unfair treatment of a person or group based on prejudice
2. Litigation	b) the right to vote in political elections
3. Discrimination	c) the process of taking a case to a court of law
4. Enfranchisement	d) to formally repeal or end a law or system (e.g., slavery)
5. Abolish	e) the act of giving someone the right to vote or citizenship
6. Segregation	f) the act of keeping people of different races or religions apart
7. Advocacy	g) public support for or recommendation of a particular cause
8. Injunction	h) an official order given by a law court which demands that something must or must not be done
9. Legislature	i) basic rights that every human being should have
10. Entitlements	j) a group of people who have the power to make and change laws

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The legal team was _____ for time as the deadline for filing the appeal approached.	a) broken b) stuck c) strapped d) tight
2. Securing the best human rights lawyers can cost a small _____, but it is worth the investment.	a) wealth b) fortune c) treasure d) luxury
3. Legislative acts usually include a specific _____ date by which certain reforms must be implemented.	a) closing b) final c) expiry d) ending
4. The non-profit organization provides a total _____ on legal fees for low-income citizens.	a) discount b) refund c) receipt d) budget

5. During the hearing, the court provided a translator _____ of charge to ensure a fair trial.	a) free b) loose c) empty d) clear
6. The _____ of affordable housing is a major civil rights issue in many modern cities.	a) lack b) scarcity c) vacuum d) absence
7. The compensation for the victims was paid out in monthly _____ over the next five years.	a) pieces b) segments c) installments d) fractions
8. The activists argued that the new law had a _____ impact on minority voting rights.	a) reduced b) declined c) dropped d) miniature
9. It is often difficult to _____ between laws that provide security and those that infringe on privacy.	a) differ b) distinguish c) decide d) discover
10. The _____ of the witness's testimony was questioned by the defense during the cross-examination.	a) reliance b) reliability c) relation d) reliance

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Civil rights organizations often have to operate in a highly _____ environment to secure funding. (COMPETE)
2. Data _____ is a major concern for activists who store sensitive information about human rights abuses. (SECURE)
3. The court's recent _____ of the discriminatory law was seen as a major victory for the community. (CANCEL)
4. Advocacy is often most _____ when it combines legal action with widespread public awareness. (PROFIT)
5. There has been a _____ increase in the number of citizens demanding environmental justice. (SIGNIFY)

6. The widespread _____ of social media has revolutionized how movements organize protests. (AVAIL)
7. Some political campaigns are _____ and do not reflect the true intentions of the proposed legislation. (LEAD)
8. Many social movements use digital _____ to promote their messages of equality on Instagram. (INFLUENCE)
9. Public trust is essential for maintaining _____ to the principles of the constitution. (LOYAL)
10. The _____ of the new reform depends entirely on the government's willingness to provide a budget. (FEASIBLE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. stand up for	a) to publicly demand that something should happen
2. back down	b) to defend or support a particular idea or group of people
3. carry out	c) to gradually stop using a law or system over a period of time
4. speak out	d) to investigate or examine the facts about a situation or crime
5. fight back	e) to take control of something (like a building or a meeting) – during a protest
6. look into	f) to publicly express an opinion, especially to protest against something
7. take over	g) to perform or complete a task (like a research project or a legal order)
8. bring about	h) to cause a change to happen in society
9. call for	i) to defend yourself or resist against an unfair system or attack
10. phase out	j) to admit defeat or stop a demand during a negotiation

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *stand up for, back down, carry out, speak out, fight back, look into, take over, bring about, call for, phase out.*

1. Even when the opposition is strong, it is essential to _____ the rights of those who are marginalized.
2. The government eventually had to _____ and withdraw the controversial bill after months of protests.
3. The university has promised to _____ a full investigation into the allegations of

systemic bias.

4. Many celebrities used their platform to _____ against the unfair treatment of refugees last year.

5. When faced with discriminatory policies, the community decided to _____ by organizing a legal challenge.

6. A specialized committee was formed to _____ the claims of voting irregularities in the district.

7. During the peak of the movement, activists were able to _____ the city square to create a peaceful assembly.

8. The primary goal of the new legislation is to _____ lasting social equality for all citizens.

9. Human rights groups continue to _____ an immediate ceasefire and the delivery of humanitarian aid.

10. The administration plans to _____ the old discriminatory regulations over the next two years.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to level the playing field
2. to take the law into one's own hands
3. to tip the scales
4. behind closed doors
5. to stand one's ground
6. a bone of contention
7. to fly in the face of
8. to toe the line
9. the powers that be
10. a slippery slope

- a) to act as a deciding factor; to give one side an advantage.
- b) to create a situation where everyone has the same opportunities.
- c) a situation that could lead to a series of undesirable events.
- d) to refuse to change your opinion or position when others attack you.
- e) to obey the rules or do what is expected of you.
- f) happening in private, away from the public or the press.
- g) the people who hold the highest authority or control.
- h) to punish someone or take legal action without legal authority.
- i) a subject or issue that causes a lot of disagreement.
- j) to completely oppose or go against a rule, fact, or tradition.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a shopping idiom.

1. The new education grant is designed to level the playing _____, giving underprivileged students the same opportunities as everyone else.
2. You shouldn't take the law into your own _____; instead, you should report the incident to the proper authorities.
3. The witness's unexpected testimony served to tip the _____ in favor of the defense.
4. Many of the most important political decisions are made behind closed _____, far from the eyes of the public.
5. Despite the intense pressure from the media, the activist continued to stand her _____ and refused to retract her statement.
6. The distribution of the new budget has become a bone of _____ between the two political parties.
7. The judge's controversial ruling seems to fly in the _____ of all previous legal precedents.
8. If you want to keep your job in this administration, you are expected to toe the _____ and never criticize the leadership.
9. It is difficult to implement radical change when the _____ that be are satisfied with the current system.
10. Some critics argue that allowing this minor restriction on privacy is a slippery _____ that will lead to total surveillance.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Always keep a copy of the court (**receipt / record**) in case you need to file an appeal.
2. The government cannot (**afford / affect**) to ignore the growing demands for judicial reform.
3. The victims were compensated (**by / in**) kind through the restoration of their property.
4. The legal documents regarding the case are currently (**on / in**) file at the National Archives.
5. The legislation was passed in (**bulk / mass**), covering several different areas of civil liberty at once.
6. The judge offered a 20% (**discount / reduction**) in the sentence due to the defendant's cooperation.
7. Most citizens prefer the (**convenience / confidence**) of an online voting system despite security concerns.

TOPIC 24

CINEMA, THEATRE, TELEVISION



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Method Acting Debate

In the world of professional theatre, some performers go to extreme lengths to inhabit their characters. «Method acting» involves staying in character even when the curtains are closed or the cameras stop rolling. While this can lead to breathtakingly authentic performances, it often places a heavy emotional toll on the actor and can create a tense atmosphere for the rest of the cast. Critics argue that a truly skilled actor should be able to switch personas without compromising their mental well-being or the professional environment of the set.

2. The Binge-Watching Phenomenon

The shift from scheduled television broadcasts to streaming platforms has fundamentally changed how we consume narrative content. No longer must viewers wait a week for the next installment; instead, entire seasons are «dropped» at once. This has led to the rise of binge-watching, where audiences spend hours immersed in a single storyline. Psychologists suggest this creates a deeper emotional connection to the characters but may also lead to a «post-series depression» once the show concludes and the immersive world vanishes.

3. Immersive Theatre Experiences

Traditional theatre-going involves sitting in a darkened room and watching a story unfold behind a proscenium arch. However, a new wave of «site-specific» or immersive theatre is breaking the fourth wall. Audiences are invited to walk through the set, interact with the actors, and sometimes even influence the direction of the plot. By removing the physical barrier between the performer and the spectator, these productions turn a passive viewing experience into an active, multisensory journey.

4. The Visual Language of Cinematography

A film's success often relies as much on its visual composition as its script. Directors of Photography use specific color palettes and framing techniques to subconsciously influence the viewer's mood. For instance, «low-angle shots» can make a character appear powerful or threatening, while «cool» blue tones might suggest isolation or melancholy. These subtle visual cues guide the audience's emotional response, often without the viewer realizing they are being manipulated by the lens.

5. The Renaissance of the Mini-Series

For decades, there was a clear hierarchy: movies were prestigious, and TV shows were «filler.» This has been flipped by the high-budget mini-series. Top-tier Hollywood directors and actors are now gravitating toward limited-run series because they offer the «best of both worlds.» They provide the cinematic production quality of a feature film but allow for 8 to 10 hours of character development, which a standard two-hour movie simply cannot accommodate.

6. The Impact of CGI on Modern Blockbusters

Computer-Generated Imagery (CGI) has made it possible to visualize anything the human mind can conceive, from alien worlds to de-aged actors. However, some critics argue that the over-reliance on digital effects has led to «spectacle fatigue.» When every scene is a whirlwind of pixels, the stakes can feel lower because the physical reality is missing. Consequently, there is a growing movement among directors to return to «practical effects,» that is using real explosions and animatronics, to regain a sense of tangible grit.

Which text describes a situation where...

- A. the viewer is influenced by subtle artistic choices in lighting and angles?
- B. a performer struggles to separate their real self from their role?
- C. a shorter television format is preferred by elite industry professionals?
- D. an audience member becomes a participant rather than just an observer?
- E. technology is criticized for making movies feel less «real»?
- F. a live performance is broadcasted simultaneously to cinemas worldwide?
- G. the way we watch shows can lead to a sense of loss once they end?
- H. a theatre uses digital holograms to replace live actors?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7– 1) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Evolution of the Cinematic Experience

The film industry has undergone several «death sentences» throughout history. When television sets became affordable in the 1950s, critics claimed the silver screen was doomed. Decades later, the rise of VHS, DVDs, and eventually streaming giants like Netflix sparked

similar doomsday predictions. Yet, cinema remains a resilient cultural force, though its purpose is being radically redefined.

Modern multiplexes are no longer just places to watch a movie; they are evolving into «premium destinations.» To compete with the convenience of a home sofa, exhibitors are investing in 4DX technology, IMAX screens, and luxury seating with fine dining services. The logic is clear: if the audience is going to leave their house, the experience must be something a smartphone or a 50-inch TV cannot possibly replicate. This «eventuation» of cinema turns a simple viewing into a multisensory spectacle.

However, this shift creates a divide in the industry. While massive superhero blockbusters thrive in this high-tech environment, smaller independent films and intimate dramas are increasingly pushed toward streaming platforms. Some directors fear that the «theatrical window,» the period a film plays exclusively in cinemas, is shrinking so fast that it may soon vanish entirely.

The theatre (live performance) faces a different challenge. Unlike film, its «product» is ephemeral and unrepeatable. While some Broadway and West End productions have experimented with digital broadcasts to reach global audiences, practitioners argue that the «visceral energy» of a live actor-audience connection is the medium's true USP (Unique Selling Point). For the theatre to survive, it must lean into its «liveness» rather than trying to mimic the perfection of digital media. Ultimately, whether it is a digital projection or a live stage play, the human craving for shared storytelling remains the anchor of the industry.

7. What was the historical prediction regarding the film industry?
 - A. It would be taken over by independent directors.
 - B. It would collapse due to the emergence of home viewing technologies.
 - C. It would eventually stop using silver in screen production.
 - D. It would become more expensive than live theatre.

8. According to the text, how are modern cinemas «reinventing» themselves?
 - A. By lowering ticket prices to attract more families.
 - B. By focusing exclusively on black-and-white art films.
 - C. By offering high-tech and luxury features that home setups lack.
 - D. By banning the use of smartphones during the entire day.

9. What does the term «eventuation» imply in the context of the text?
 - A. Making movies shorter so they fit into busy schedules.
 - B. Turning a movie visit into a high-end, multisensory activity.
 - C. Hosting film festivals for local amateur directors only.
 - D. Moving all cinema screenings to outdoor parks.

10. What is the main concern for independent films in the current climate?
 - A. They are too expensive to produce for IMAX screens.
 - B. They are being marginalized in favour of big-budget spectacles.

- C. They are not allowed to be shown on streaming platforms.
 - D. Their directors refuse to work with 4DX technology.
11. What is considered the primary strength (USP) of live theatre?
- A. Its ability to be recorded and sold as a digital broadcast.
 - B. The use of elaborate CGI on a physical stage.
 - C. The immediate, physical connection between actors and the public.
 - D. The fact that tickets are cheaper than cinema entries.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Magic of Behind-the-Scenes

Have you ever wondered how a film manages to transport you to a different world? Filmmakers use various (12) _____ to immerse the audience and evoke specific emotional responses. One essential element is «foley» the reproduction of everyday sound effects that are added to films in post-production. When a character walks across a room, a foley artist (13) _____ the sound of footsteps using various props. This meticulous process (14) _____ that the auditory experience feels authentic, even if the original recording was poor.

In the world of theatre, the use of lighting is a powerful (15) _____ for storytelling. Stage designers know that a sudden change in hue (16) _____ the mood of a scene instantaneously. A cold, blue light can make a vast stage feel lonely, while warm amber tones create a sense of intimacy. This visual (17) _____ ensures that the audience remains connected to the characters' internal journeys. Additionally, many modern plays now (18) _____ digital projections to blend the boundaries between cinema and live performance. Although some traditionalists (19) _____ this as a distraction, many viewers find it enhances the narrative's depth.

Television has also seen a shift with the rise of «prestige drama.» To maintain high viewership, writers often end episodes with a «cliff-hanger» which (20) _____ the audience's curiosity for the next instalment. This tactic encourages «binge-watching» a habit that has become (21) _____ in the era of streaming services. Ultimately, whether it is through sound, light, or narrative structure, the industry continues to find new ways to capture our imagination.

12	A	customs	B	methods	C	causes	D	findings
13	A	generates	B	performs	C	achieves	D	provides
14	A	ensures	B	insists	C	secures	D	protects
15	A	device	B	instrument	C	appliance	D	machine
16	A	shifts	B	alters	C	replaces	D	moves
17	A	cue	B	impact	C	signal	D	hint
18	A	incorporate	B	involve	C	consist	D	contain
19	A	admit	B	realize	C	notice	D	perceive
20	A	triggers	B	starts	C	leads	D	causes
21	A	common	B	popular	C	prevalent	D	general

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Golden Age of Television and Stage

In the mid-20th century, the landscape of home entertainment (22) _____ a radical transformation as television sets became a staple in every household. Since the dawn of the digital era, the way audiences consume serialised dramas (23) _____ beyond recognition due to streaming platforms. If traditional cinema (24) _____ to the demands of modern viewers more effectively in the early 2000s, it might not be struggling so much against «on-demand» services today. Current industry reports indicate that high-budget limited series are now attracting the world’s finest actors. Most period dramas (25) _____ with meticulous attention to historical detail, often requiring months of rehearsal. Furthermore, the immersive nature of modern theatre continues to captivate younger demographics. Critics suggest (26) _____ live performances more frequently to truly appreciate the nuance of the craft.

22	A	become	B	became	C	has become	D	was becoming
23	A	increased	B	increases	C	has increased	D	is increasing
24	A	adapted	B	had adapted	C	would adapt	D	adapt
25	A	make	B	made	C	are made	D	are making
26	A	buy	B	to buy	C	buying	D	bought

Technical Brilliance in Film

Behind every cinematic masterpiece lies a complex production process. By the time a blockbuster reaches the big screen, it (27) _____ through years of development. (28) _____ the director’s unique vision, the film would likely have become just another generic action

flick. Nowadays, CGI (29) _____ so seamlessly into live-action footage that it is often impossible for the untrained eye to distinguish between the two. However, many purists still prefer (30) _____ on 35mm film for its organic texture.

27	A	goes	B	will go	C	will have gone	D	has gone
28	A	But for	B	Unless	C	Provided	D	If
29	A	integrates	B	is integrated	C	is integrating	D	integrated
30	A	shooting	B	to shoot	C	shot	D	having shot

LEXICAL REVIEW 24

CINEMA, THEATRE, TELEVISION

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Protagonist	a) a practice session in which a show or play is prepared for public performance
2. Understudy	b) the art of photography and camerawork in film-making
3. Cinematography	c) a dramatic and exciting ending to an episode of a serial, leaving the audience in suspense
4. Soliloquy	d) a speech in a play in which a character speaks their thoughts aloud when alone
5. Cameo	e) the main character in a play, film, or novel
6. Rehearsal	f) a small but noticeable part in a film or play, performed by a famous actor
7. Premiere	g) the written text of a film, including instructions for actors and camera movements
8. Screenplay	h) an actor who learns a part in a play so that they can replace the main actor if necessary
9. Cliffhanger	i) a place at a theatre or cinema where tickets are sold; also used to measure commercial success
10. Box office	j) the first public performance of a play or the first showing of a film

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The actor's performance was so moving that the audience was moved to _____ at the end of the play.	a) cheers b) tears c) applause d) mourning
2. The film was a total _____ at the box office, failing to earn back even half of its massive budget.	a) flop b) bust c) break d) fall
3. Before the play starts, the actors usually stay _____ to manage their nerves and go over their lines.	a) behind scenes b) off-set c) backstage d) below deck
4. The director decided to _____ the film in black and white to give it a more nostalgic, noir feel.	a) shoot b) capture c) record d) snap
5. I missed the last episode, so I need to _____ on the plot before the new season starts tonight.	a) catch up b) hold on c) take in d) get by
6. The final scene of the season was a real _____, leaving fans desperate to know what happens next.	a) peak b) climax c) cliffhanger d) breakthrough
7. The play received _____ reviews from critics, with many calling it the «theatrical event of the decade.»	a) roaring b) glowing c) burning d) shining
8. During the live broadcast, the presenter had to _____ because the guest was late for the interview.	a) juggle b) improvise c) perform d) entertain

9. It's hard to _____ between a high-budget CGI effect and a practical effect done with miniatures.	a) differ b) distinguish c) decide d) discover
10. The lead actor's _____ of the historical figure was praised for its depth and emotional accuracy.	a) imitation b) reflection c) mirroring d) portrayal

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The actor's performance was truly _____, earning him a standing ovation from the entire audience. (EXCEPT)
2. Most modern blockbusters rely heavily on CGI to create a sense of _____. (REAL)
3. The director is known for his _____ approach to storytelling, often breaking the fourth wall. (CONVENT)
4. Ticket _____ for the new Broadway musical have exceeded all expectations. (AVAIL)
5. The _____ of the film's plot made it difficult for some viewers to follow the timeline. (COMPLEX)
6. Live television broadcasts require perfect _____ between the technical crew and the presenters. (COORDINATE)
7. The critics praised the _____ of the lead actress, who played three different characters in one play. (VERSATILE)
8. Some reality TV shows are criticized for being _____ and lacking any authentic emotion. (SCRIPT)
9. The _____ of high-definition streaming has significantly changed our viewing habits. (EMERGE)
10. The play was a _____ success, although it didn't receive much critical acclaim. (COMMERCE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. stock up (on)	a) to spend a huge budget on luxury costumes or sets
2. splash out (on)	b) to return a defective script or equipment to the provider
3. shell out	c) to buy many copies of a script or supplies for a long filming period
4. snap up	d) to go to different studios to compare deals before signing a contract
5. sell off	e) to enter a small indie cinema for a quick screening
6. browse through	f) to pay a large amount for a famous actor's salary (often unwillingly)
7. shop around	g) to quickly buy tickets for a premiere before they are sold out
8. take back	h) to reduce the price of theatre tickets to fill empty seats
9. pop into	i) to sell old movie props and costumes after filming is finished
10. mark dow.	j) to look quickly through a pile of scripts to find a good role

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *stock up, splash out, shell out, snap up, sell off, browse through, shop around, take back, pop into, mark down.*

- The production designer spent the afternoon at the archives to _____ old playbills and scripts for historical research.
- After the Broadway show closed, the producers decided to _____ the elaborate hand-made costumes to private collectors.
- To attract a younger audience to the opera, the theatre management decided to _____ the ticket prices for the Monday matinee.
- The streaming giant didn't hesitate to _____ the distribution rights for the indie film as soon as it premiered at Sundance.
- The studio had to _____ millions of dollars in compensation after the lead actor suffered an injury on set due to negligence.
- Before hiring a CGI studio for the blockbuster, the director told the producers to _____ to find the best technical expertise for the lowest price.
- Avid cinephiles often _____ on physical media like 4K Blu-rays, fearing that their favorite films might disappear from digital platforms.
- For the premiere of her directorial debut, she decided to _____ on a custom-made gown from a top Parisian designer.
- I need to _____ the editing suite for a moment to see how the final cut of the trailer is progressing.
- If the sound equipment you rented for the documentary is malfunctioning, you should _____ it _____ immediately to avoid being charged for a full day.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to break a leg
2. to steal the show
3. to be in the limelight
4. a cliffhanger
5. to wait in the wings
6. to get the show on the road
7. a couch potato
8. to tread the boards
9. behind the scenes
10. a cameo role

- a) to receive the most attention or praise, often unexpectedly.
- b) a situation in a story that is very exciting because you do not know what will happen next.
- c) to be the centre of public attention or notoriety.
- d) to start an activity or a project, especially after a long period of preparation.
- e) a short appearance by a famous person in a movie or play.
- f) a superstitious way to say «good luck» to a performer before they go on stage.
- g) to be ready to do something or take over a role, but waiting for the right moment.
- h) a person who spends a lot of time sitting and watching television.
- i) to work as a stage actor (literally: to walk on the wooden boards of a stage).
- j) relating to what happens privately or out of the public eye during a production.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a cinema/theatre/television idiom.

1. The documentary director decided to make a _____ role in his own film, appearing for only five seconds as a passerby.
2. After months of writing and pre-production, the studio is finally ready to get the _____ on the road.
3. It was a tough audience, but the lead comedian managed to _____ the show with his final monologue.
4. If you're a professional actor, you know that _____ the boards in a live theatre is much more taxing than film acting.
5. The audience gasped when the play ended on a _____, leaving the hero's fate completely unknown.
6. Most of the hard work in a movie happens _____ the scenes, involving editors, sound engineers, and lighting technicians.
7. My brother is a real _____ potato; he can spend an entire Sunday watching back-to-back reality TV shows.
8. The young actress was nervous, but her co-star whispered, «Go out there and break a _____!» just before the curtain rose.

9. Ever since the scandal broke, the politician has been in the _____ for all the wrong reasons.
10. The veteran actress isn't retired yet; she is just waiting in the _____ for the perfect script to make her comeback.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The play was a huge success, and the (**audience / spectators**) gave a standing ovation for ten minutes.
2. The lead actor had to spend three hours in (**make-up / dressing**) to transform into the monster.
3. I love watching the (**scenes / sights**) behind the camera in the «making of» documentary.
4. The film's (**script / scenario**) was so well-written that it won an Academy Award for Best Original Screenplay.
5. In the final (**act / action**) of the play, the main character finally discovers the truth.
6. Most actors find it more challenging to (**play / perform**) on stage than in front of a camera.
7. The movie's (**cast / crew**) included some of the most famous names in Hollywood history.
8. During the (**rehearsal / repetition**), the director decided to change the ending of the second scene.
9. I usually skip the (**commercials / advertisements**) when I watch recorded TV shows.
10. The (**stage / scenery**) was decorated with beautiful hand-painted trees and flowers.

TOPIC 25

MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS. PAINTING. MUSIC



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Diwali – The Festival of Lights

Diwali is one of the most important festivals celebrated in India and by Indian communities worldwide. Families decorate their homes with lamps and colourful patterns called rangoli, symbolising the victory of light over darkness and good over evil. People exchange sweets and gifts, visit relatives, and set off fireworks in the evening. In recent years, many cities have encouraged environmentally friendly celebrations by limiting noise and air pollution. Despite modern changes, the festival continues to represent spiritual renewal and hope.

(Adapted from cultural festival studies)

2. Carnival in Brazil

Brazilian Carnival takes place before Lent and is famous for its parades, music, and elaborate costumes. Samba schools spend months preparing performances that combine dance, storytelling, and artistic design. Millions of visitors travel to cities such as Rio de Janeiro to participate in street celebrations. Carnival also plays an important economic role by supporting tourism and local businesses. Beyond entertainment, the festival reflects Brazil's multicultural heritage and creative expression.

(Adapted from cultural tourism reports)

3. Oktoberfest in Germany

Originally a royal wedding celebration in the 19th century, Oktoberfest has grown into one of the world's largest public festivals. Visitors gather in Munich to enjoy traditional music, regional food, and locally produced beverages. Participants often wear traditional Bavarian clothing, helping preserve regional customs. Strict safety regulations and organisation ensure

that large crowds can celebrate responsibly. Today, Oktoberfest combines historical tradition with modern event management.

(Adapted from European festival history sources)

4. Lunar New Year Celebrations

The Lunar New Year is celebrated across several Asian countries, including China, Vietnam, and Korea. Families clean their homes before the holiday to symbolise a fresh start and gather for reunion dinners. Public celebrations include dragon dances, lantern festivals, and fireworks displays. Each year is associated with an animal sign from the traditional zodiac. The festival emphasises family unity, prosperity, and respect for ancestors.

(Adapted from Asian cultural heritage publications)

5. Independence Day Festivals

Many countries celebrate national independence with parades, concerts, and fireworks. These events often include historical reenactments and speeches that remind citizens of important moments in national history. Schools and cultural institutions organise exhibitions and educational programmes to strengthen civic awareness. Such festivals help people reflect on shared values and national achievements. They also encourage younger generations to learn about their country's past.

(Adapted from civic culture research)

6. Midsummer Festivals in Northern Europe

Midsummer celebrations mark the longest day of the year and are especially popular in countries such as Sweden and Finland. Communities gather outdoors to dance around decorated poles, sing traditional songs, and enjoy seasonal food. The festival has roots in ancient agricultural traditions connected with nature and fertility. Today it promotes community bonding and appreciation of natural landscapes. Many celebrations emphasise sustainability and respect for the environment.

(Adapted from European folklore studies)

Which text...?

- A. describes a festival connected with seasonal nature traditions
- B. highlights a celebration that supports tourism and the economy
- C. focuses on spiritual symbolism and renewal
- D. explains how festivals strengthen national identity and civic awareness
- E. presents a celebration centred on family reunion and ancestral respect
- F. shows how historical traditions are preserved through clothing and customs
- G. discusses a festival mainly devoted to technological innovation
- H. emphasises environmental responsibility during celebrations

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

A Revolutionary Eye: Vincent van Gogh

Vincent van Gogh, born in the Netherlands in 1853, is today considered one of the most influential painters in the history of art. However, during his lifetime he received little recognition and struggled both financially and emotionally. Before becoming an artist, van Gogh tried several professions, including working as an art dealer and a teacher. Only in his late twenties did he decide to devote himself fully to painting. Without formal academic success, he developed his skills through constant practice and careful observation of everyday life.

Van Gogh's artistic style differed greatly from traditional painting of his time. Instead of focusing on realistic representation, he used bold colours, visible brushstrokes, and dramatic contrasts to express emotion. His paintings often depicted ordinary subjects such as fields, cafés, and rural workers, yet they conveyed intense psychological depth. Works like *Starry Night* and *Sunflowers* demonstrate how colour and movement could communicate feelings rather than simply record reality. Many critics initially considered his style too unconventional, but later generations recognised its originality.

Despite periods of creative productivity, van Gogh faced serious mental health difficulties. He frequently moved between cities in search of stability and artistic inspiration. During his stay in Arles, he produced a remarkable number of paintings within a short time, showing extraordinary dedication to his craft. Nevertheless, emotional crises affected his relationships and wellbeing. Although supported by his brother Theo, van Gogh often felt isolated and uncertain about the value of his work.

After his death in 1890, appreciation for van Gogh's art grew rapidly. Today his paintings are displayed in major museums and attract millions of visitors each year. Art historians view him as a pioneer who helped shape modern expressionist movements. His life story is often seen as an example of artistic perseverance and the power of personal vision.

7. Why was van Gogh's early career unusual for a famous painter?
- A. He achieved immediate success as an artist.
 - B. He studied only at prestigious art academies.
 - C. He changed several professions before choosing painting.
 - D. He worked mainly as a museum curator.

8. What made van Gogh's painting style different from traditional art?
 - A. He avoided using colour in his works.
 - B. He focused only on historical subjects.
 - C. He emphasised emotional expression through colour and brushwork.
 - D. He copied classical painters exactly.

9. How did critics initially react to van Gogh's paintings?
 - A. They immediately praised his originality.
 - B. They considered his work unusual and unconventional.
 - C. They ignored his paintings completely.
 - D. They believed his style was too traditional.

10. What is highlighted about van Gogh's time in Arles?
 - A. He stopped painting during this period.
 - B. He produced many artworks in a short time.
 - C. He became financially successful there.
 - D. He began teaching other artists.

11. What does the text suggest about van Gogh's legacy?
 - A. His influence appeared only after his death.
 - B. His paintings are valued mainly for historical accuracy.
 - C. His work remains unknown outside Europe.
 - D. His reputation declined over time.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Music has been an integral part of human life for thousands of years, serving as a form of expression, communication, and cultural identity. From early tribal rhythms to contemporary symphonies, musicians have sought to (12) _____ emotions and ideas that cannot be conveyed through words alone. Across time, music has not only entertained but also reflected social movements, historical events, and personal experiences.

During the Baroque and Classical periods, composers such as Bach, Handel, and Mozart

(13) _____ traditional musical conventions by experimenting with harmony, counterpoint, and form. Their innovations (14) _____ listeners' expectations and laid the foundation for future developments in Western music. These composers bridged technical mastery with emotional depth, influencing generations of musicians.

In the 20th century, many artists began to (15) _____ away from strict tonal systems. Jazz, atonal music, and electronic compositions encouraged listeners to engage with sound in novel ways. Early audiences sometimes (16) _____ these new approaches, yet over time, they gained recognition and inspired new genres.

Concert halls, music schools, and archives play a key role in (17) _____ musical heritage. They preserve rare manuscripts, recordings, and instruments while providing access to the public. Educators carefully design programmes that (18) _____ the cultural and historical context of music, helping audiences appreciate both traditional and contemporary works.

Today, technology continues to (19) _____ the music industry. Streaming platforms and digital production tools allow artists to reach global audiences and experiment with new styles. Fans can now (20) _____ actively, sharing playlists, attending virtual concerts, and collaborating online. Ultimately, music encourages people to (21) _____ creative approaches to listening, composing, and performing.

12	A	destroy	B	express	C	replace	D	reduce
13	A	ignored	B	repeated	C	followed	D	challenged
14	A	limited	B	confirmed	C	transformed	D	confused
15	A	move	B	put	C	hold	D	carry
16	A	praised	B	collected	C	rejected	D	studied
17	A	inventing	B	preserving	C	selling	D	copying
18	A	hides	B	weakens	C	explains	D	confuses
19	A	restrict	B	damage	C	influence	D	ignore
20	A	participate	B	escape	C	separate	D	disappear
21	A	accept	B	repeat	C	imagine	D	forget

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Evolution of Artistic Expression

By the late Renaissance, painters and sculptors (22) _____ increasingly sophisticated techniques, including perspective, chiaroscuro, and anatomical accuracy, which required extensive training. As art styles evolved, the Baroque and Rococo periods became more expressive and ornamental, appealing to both patrons and the emerging public.

During this era, (23) _____ artist was expected to master drawing, composition, and colour theory before gaining recognition among peers and clients. Art historians note that galleries and exhibitions (24) _____ more numerous, allowing a wider audience to view masterpieces. This expansion contributed to the growing influence of art in society and culture.

In the 19th and 20th centuries, artistic movements continued to shift in response to social, political, and technological changes. Artists became (25) _____ reliant on private commissions or institutional patronage, often experimenting independently. Modern cities (26) _____ distinctive artistic communities and traditions that nurtured creativity and public engagement.

22	A	had developed	B	developt	C	have developed	D	were developing
23	A	each	B	every	C	all	D	whole
24	A	became	B	have become	C	had become	D	become
25	A	less	B	least	C	the less	D	much
26	A	developt	B	developed	C	had developed	D	has developed

Revolutionary Movements in Art

Modern exhibition curation often explores the boundaries between art, audience, and environment. Many theorists argue that if exhibitions (27) _____ not only visually stimulating but also intellectually challenging, they could transform passive spectators into active participants. This perspective has prompted curators to design spaces that juxtapose historical artefacts with contemporary interpretations, compelling visitors to engage critically.

Furthermore, it is widely acknowledged that if curators (28) _____ constrained by conventional categorizations, they might develop innovative narratives that reveal connections across cultures, media, and time periods. Such approaches have often met resistance from traditionalists, yet they have redefined what constitutes meaningful engagement in a museum context.

Critics suggest that if these avant-garde exhibitions (29) _____ consistently undervalued by funding institutions, the public's exposure to experimental practices would be severely restricted, limiting opportunities for discourse and interdisciplinary learning. Conversely, institutions that embrace these approaches have produced some of the (30) _____ profound and transformative exhibition experiences of the past century, influencing not only audience perceptions but also curatorial theory worldwide.

27	A	are	B	were	C	had been	D	should be
28	A	would remain	B	remained	C	were to remain	D	remain
29	A	have been	B	were	C	had been	D	would be
30	A	most	B	more	C	the most	D	very

LEXICAL REVIEW 25

MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS. PAINTING. MUSIC

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curator 2. Retrospective 3. Installation 4. Conservator 5. Provenance 6. Patron 7. Multimedia 8. Exhibit 9. Curation 10. Acoustics 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the careful selection, organisation, and presentation of artworks in a museum or gallery b) a person who oversees and manages a museum or collection c) the origin or documented history of an artwork or object d) an art display or object shown publicly in a museum or gallery e) a large-scale, often site-specific artwork created to transform a space f) a temporary exhibition highlighting an artist's work over a period of their career; g) an individual or organisation that provides financial support to artists or institutions h) the quality of sound in a room or performance space i) the use of multiple forms of media (sound, video, digital, text) in an artwork or display j) a professional who restores and preserves artworks to prevent deterioration
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. The painting was so rare and valuable that it was considered a true _____ of the gallery's collection.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) treasure b) fortune c) luxury d) wealth
<p>2. Visitors were advised that the guided tour would be available for a _____ period only, after which it would end.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) closing b) final c) expiry d) ending
<p>3. Many art lovers are willing to pay _____ sums for tickets to exclusive exhibitions.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) fortune b) treasure c) luxury d) wealth

4. The museum offers a 15% _____ for students and seniors on all entrance fees.	a) discount b) refund c) receipt d) budget
5. If you book the VIP package, the catalogue and audio guide come _____ of charge.	a) free b) loose c) empty d) clear
6. Tickets for the most famous exhibitions are often in short supply due to their extreme _____.	a) scarcity b) lack c) vacuum d) absence
7. Patrons can pay for multi-day passes in several monthly _____ to make access more affordable.	a) pieces b) segments c) installments d) fractions
8. The limited-edition print was sold at a _____ price during the gallery's anniversary sale.	a) reduced b) declined c) dropped d) miniature
9. It can be difficult to _____ an original painting from a high-quality reproduction.	a) differ b) distinguish c) decide d) discover
10. Checking critics' reviews is essential for assessing the _____ of a new exhibition or performance.	a) reliance b) reliability c) relation d) reliance

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The gallery offers a highly _____ experience, allowing visitors to engage with both classical and contemporary art interactively. (INTERACT)

2. Visitor _____ is a top priority, particularly when handling rare or fragile artworks. (SECURE)

3. The museum's _____ policy ensures that any damaged exhibits are carefully restored or replaced. (CONSERVE)

4. The exhibition opening was the most _____ event of the season, attracting curators, critics, and collectors from around the world. (SIGNIFICANT)

5. There has been a _____ increase in museum attendance since the introduction of virtual tours. (NOTABLE)

6. The _____ of digital archives has transformed research in musicology and art history. (AVAIL)

7. Some promotional materials proved _____, exaggerating the interactivity and scope of the exhibition. (MISLEAD)

8. Many museums now use social media _____ to highlight new exhibitions and engage a global audience. (INFLUENCE)

9. High-quality visitor experiences are essential for maintaining long-term audience _____. (LOYALTY)

10. The ultimate _____ of an exhibition depends on the curatorial vision, budget, and available space. (FEASIBLE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. check out	a) to temporarily display or organise an exhibition or artwork
2. set up	b) to examine or inspect carefully
3. take down	c) to find or discover something unexpectedly
4. put on	d) to remove an exhibition or artwork from display
5. sell out	e) to attend or organise a performance or event
6. look over	f) to enter a museum or gallery and quickly view certain pieces
7. come across	g) to return a borrowed or purchased artwork or exhibit
8. bring back	h) to increase the price of a ticket, item, or artwork
9. go through	i) to experience, study, or analyse information or a collection
10. mark up	j) when all tickets or items are sold and none remain

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *check out, set up, take down, put on, sell out, look over, come across, bring back, go through, mark up.*

1. While researching the archive, I happened to _____ a rare manuscript by a Baroque composer.

2. Students were asked to _____ the museum's digital collection to prepare for their seminar discussion.

3. Tickets for the Van Gogh retrospective quickly _____ within hours of the online sale

opening.

4. I just wanted to _____ the new exhibit on Renaissance paintings before the lecture started.
5. After the exhibition ended, the curators had to carefully _____ all the artworks and return them to storage.
6. Before publishing the catalogue, the editorial team needed to _____ all images and captions for accuracy.
7. Due to high demand, the museum decided to temporarily _____ ticket prices for the special exhibition.
8. The gallery hoped to _____ the famous painting to inspire the next generation of artists.
9. Next month, the gallery will _____ a special concert series featuring contemporary composers.
10. The museum decided to _____ an interactive multimedia display to attract younger visitors.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. cost a pretty penny	a) to pay much more than something is worth.
2. browse the gallery till you drop	b) to be extremely costly or expensive.
3. tighten one's purse strings	c) to spend a long time visiting galleries or exhibitions until you are exhausted.
4. a bargain find	d) to look at artworks without intending to buy or acquire them.
5. to window shop for art	e) to purchase an artwork or item without knowing its true value or quality.
6. pay an arm and a leg	f) something very cheap or a great bargain.
7. be in the red financially	g) to spend less money due to financial constraints.
8. talk shop at the museum	h) to have a negative balance or owe money.
9. buy a mystery artwork	i) an exhibit or artwork that is expensive but impractical or difficult to maintain.
10. a white elephant exhibit	j) to discuss work-related matters even outside professional duties.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form idioms used in Art.

1. I finally acquired the rare print for only \$50! It was a total _____.
2. If we want to fund the new gallery wing, we'll have to _____ our purse strings for

the next few months.

3. The modern sculpture in the lobby is a _____ elephant; it looks impressive but costs too much to maintain.

4. I don't have any tickets left, so I'm just going _____ at the museum to enjoy the exhibits.

5. You should never purchase artwork online without verifying its authenticity—you don't want to buy a _____ artwork.

6. We had to pay _____ an arm and a leg for the VIP concert tickets because we booked them last minute.

7. After investing in multiple exhibitions, the gallery found itself in the _____.

8. We visited the museum from opening to closing and _____ through the galleries until we were exhausted.

9. That commissioned painting cost a pretty _____, but it was worth the investment.

10. Even during gallery tours, my colleagues always talk _____ about curatorial strategies and museum projects.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. The gallery decided to (**exhibit / expose**) several contemporary paintings by young artists.

2. Visitors were impressed by the (**classic / classical**) music performed during the exhibition opening.

3. The museum's new collection includes several (**original / initial**) works by modern painters.

4. The artist used light and shadow to create a strong visual (**effect / affect**).

5. Photography is not (**allowed / admitted**) in this exhibition hall.

6. The curator gave a detailed (**description / prescription**) of the painting's historical context.

7. The orchestra delivered an (**impressive / impressionable**) performance that received a standing ovation.

8. This portrait is often (**confused / mistaken**) for an earlier work by the same artist.

9. The exhibition focuses on (**economic / artistic**) movements of the early twentieth century.

10. The musician's latest album received positive (**critics / criticism**) from reviewers.

TOPIC 26

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The «New Ukrainian School» Reform

The ongoing transformation of the Ukrainian primary and secondary sectors aims to shift from mere fact-memorization to «competency-based» learning. This pedagogical shift focuses on critical thinking, emotional intelligence, and social skills. Students are encouraged to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios through project-based tasks. The goal is to produce graduates who are not just academically proficient but also creative, responsible citizens ready for the challenges of the 21st-century global economy.

2. The Rigour of British A-levels

In the UK, the final two years of secondary education are dedicated to A-levels, a period often referred to as Key Stage 5. Unlike many European systems where students continue a broad range of subjects, British students typically narrow their focus to just three or four disciplines. This deep specialization allows for an intensive exploration of subjects, preparing students for the academic demands of prestigious universities. However, critics argue that this early narrowing can limit a student's future career flexibility.

3. Higher Education Entry in Ukraine

The National Multi-Subject Test (NMT), which replaced the traditional ZNO, is the primary gateway to Ukrainian universities. It is a computer-based examination that tests students on core subjects like Mathematics, Ukrainian Language, and History. The transparent, centralized nature of this system ensures that admission is based strictly on merit, significantly reducing the potential for corruption that once plagued the higher education sector. It provides a standardized benchmark for all applicants across the nation.

4. The Tradition of UK Independent Schools

While the majority of British children attend state-funded schools, the UK is famous for its independent or private schools, such as Eton or Harrow. These institutions are renowned

for their historical prestige, extracurricular breadth, and networking opportunities. Often boarding-based, they emphasize character building and leadership. While they produce a disproportionate number of the country's political and cultural leaders, they are frequently at the center of debates regarding social mobility and educational inequality.

5. Vocational Training Paths

Both Ukraine and the UK are placing a renewed emphasis on vocational education to bridge the skills gap. In the UK, «Apprenticeships» allow young people to earn a wage while learning a trade on the job, combined with part-time study. Similarly, Ukraine is modernizing its vocational colleges to better align with the needs of the labor market, particularly in sectors like IT, agriculture, and engineering. These paths offer a practical alternative for those who prefer hands-on experience over theoretical university lectures.

6. The Role of Ofsted in British Quality Control

Maintaining high standards in UK schools is the responsibility of Ofsted (the Office for Standards in Education). Inspectors regularly visit schools to evaluate teaching quality, student behavior, and leadership. Their reports are made public, providing parents with a tool to choose the best environment for their children. While the «Outstanding» rating is highly coveted, the high-pressure nature of these inspections has been criticized for creating undue stress among teachers and school management.

Which text describes a situation where...

- A. a testing system aims to ensure fairness and eliminate dishonesty?
- B. a specific body evaluates schools to help parents make informed choices?
- C. students focus on a very limited number of subjects to prepare for university?
- D. an educational model prioritizes practical skills and working while studying?
- E. a reform moves away from traditional rote learning toward life skills?
- F. students must pay high tuition fees for a world-class degree?
- G. prestigious institutions are scrutinized for their impact on social fairness?
- H. technology is used to replace teachers in rural areas?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Navigating Two Worlds: Educational Paradigms

The educational landscapes of Ukraine and the United Kingdom, while distinct, are both grappling with the necessity of modernization. In the UK, the system is famously tiered, with a sharp divide between state-funded schools and the influential «independent» sector. British secondary education is defined by the high-stakes A-level examinations, where students specialize early. This intensity is often criticized for creating a «pressure cooker» environment, yet it remains the gold standard for entry into elite Russell Group universities.

Meanwhile, Ukraine is in the midst of its «New Ukrainian School» (NUS) reform. This ambitious project seeks to dismantle the Soviet-era legacy of rote memorization in favour of key competencies. The focus has shifted toward student-centered learning, where the teacher acts as a facilitator rather than an absolute authority. Despite the challenges of war, the digitalization of Ukrainian education has accelerated, with platforms like «All-Ukrainian School Online» becoming essential. This technological leap has, in some ways, placed Ukraine ahead of its Western neighbors in terms of remote learning infrastructure.

Entry into higher education also shows contrasting philosophies. The UK relies heavily on UCAS applications, which include personal statements and predicted grades, making the process somewhat subjective. In contrast, Ukraine's National Multi-Subject Test (NMT) provides a purely data-driven, centralized mechanism. While the UK system values the «rounded individual» the Ukrainian system prioritizes transparent, merit-based metrics to ensure egalitarian access to state-funded university places. Both nations, however, face the same ultimate question: how to balance academic rigor with the mental well-being of the next generation.

7. What is a common criticism of the British A-level system?
 - A. It lacks the academic depth required for top universities.
 - B. It creates an overly stressful environment due to its intensity.
 - C. It forbids students from specializing in science subjects.
 - D. It is only available to students in the independent sector.

8. What is the primary goal of the New Ukrainian School reform?
 - A. To return to traditional Soviet methods of fact-memorization.
 - B. To replace all human teachers with digital facilitators.
 - C. To decrease the number of students entering higher education.
 - D. To prioritize life skills and critical thinking over simple recall.

9. How has Ukraine's education system reacted to recent disruptions?
 - A. By rapidly advancing its digital and remote learning capabilities.
 - B. By cancelling all examinations indefinitely.
 - C. By adopting the British UCAS model for university entry.
 - D. By focusing exclusively on physical textbooks and paper records.

10. What distinguishes the Ukrainian NMT from the British university application process?
 - A. The NMT is based on subjective personal essays.
 - B. The British process is more centralized and computer-based.
 - C. The Ukrainian system relies on objective, standardized data.
 - D. The NMT excludes Mathematics and History from its core.

11. What is the «ultimate question» both systems are currently facing?
- A. How to ensure every student attends a private boarding school.
 - B. How to reconcile academic high standards with student mental health.
 - C. How to eliminate the use of technology in the classroom.
 - D. How to reduce the number of state-funded university spots.

USE OF ENGLISH
Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Educational Paradigms: Contrasting Paths to Academic Excellence

The pursuit of academic excellence is a common goal, yet the paths taken by Ukraine and the UK (12) _____ significantly. In Britain, the journey often begins with a focus on holistic development, but as students approach their teenage years, the system becomes increasingly (13) _____. The A-level curriculum, for instance, requires students to (14) _____ their choices to just a few subjects, fostering deep expertise but potentially limiting broader knowledge.

In contrast, Ukraine has been (15) _____ an ambitious reform known as the New Ukrainian School. This initiative (16) _____ to move away from the traditional, rigid classroom structure toward a more interactive and student-led environment. One of the most (17) _____ achievements of this reform is the successful integration of digital tools, which (18) _____ for the continuity of education during times of crisis.

When it comes to university admissions, both nations have (19) _____ rigorous standards. While the UK uses a multifaceted application process, Ukraine’s NMT provides a (20) _____ standardized score that determines a student’s eligibility for state-funded spots. Ultimately, both systems strive to (21) _____ graduates with the skills necessary to navigate a volatile global job market.

12	A	diverge	B	contrast	C	separate	D	alter
13	A	demanding	B	competitive	C	selective	D	harsh
14	A	shrink	B	narrow	C	reduce	D	shorten
15	A	making	B	doing	C	implementing	D	performing
16	A	aims	B	wishes	C	targets	D	hopes
17	A	heavy	B	loud	C	extreme	D	remarkable
18	A	allowed	B	let	C	enabled	D	permitted
19	A	based	B	put	C	established	D	found
20	A	purely	B	rarely	C	nearly	D	merely
21	A	give	B	equip	C	offer	D	present

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Bridging Two Educational Worlds

In the late 20th century, the Ukrainian educational system (22) _____ significant reforms to align more closely with European standards. Since the signing of the Bologna Process, the number of international exchange programmes (23) _____ dramatically, allowing students to experience academic life abroad. If more funding (24) _____ to the modernisation of rural schools a decade ago, the digital divide between urban and village students wouldn't be so prominent today. Current data suggests that higher education in the UK remains a top choice for global talent. Most British undergraduate degrees (25) _____ of intensive modules that require a high degree of independent research. Furthermore, top-tier universities suggest (26) _____ elective courses early to ensure a well-rounded academic profile.

22	A	undergo	B	underwent	C	has undergone	D	was undergoing
23	A	increased	B	increases	C	has increased	D	is increasing
24	A	were allocated	B	allocated	C	would allocate	D	had been allocated
25	A	make up	B	made up	C	are made up	D	are making up
26	A	select	B	to select	C	selecting	D	selected

A Day at a British Boarding School

Last autumn, while I (27) _____ a prestigious boarding school in England as part of a cultural exchange, I witnessed a traditional formal debate. I (28) _____ so impressed by the students' eloquence and command of the English language that I felt inspired to improve my own rhetoric. The atmosphere in the wood-panelled hall was growing more intense as the final arguments were delivered. I wish I (29) _____ more attention to public speaking techniques during my earlier school years in Ukraine! It is fascinating to see how different systems prioritise various soft skills. By the time the headmaster announced the winners of the debate, the sun (30) _____ behind the gothic spires of the campus.

27	A	visited	B	was visiting	C	have visited	D	had visited
28	A	am	B	was	C	have been	D	had been
29	A	pay	B	paid	C	had paid	D	would pay
30	A	set	B	was setting	C	has set	D	had set

LEXICAL REVIEW 26

THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN UKRAINE AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Curriculum 2. Vocational training 3. Scholarship 4. Syllabus 5. Alumni 6. Tuition fees 7. Sabbatical 8. Comprehensive school 9. Academic transcript 10. A-levels 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a period of time when college or university teachers are allowed to stop their usual work in order to study or travel b) the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college c) advanced level qualifications that students in the UK take, usually at age 18, to get into university d) money that a student pays to a university for their teaching e) an official record of a student's marks and grades throughout their period of study f) education that focuses on providing students with the skills and knowledge needed for a particular job or trade g) a state school in the UK that accepts children of all abilities from the local area h) a formal outline or summary of the topics to be covered in a specific course or unit i) an amount of money given by a school, college, or university to pay for the studies of a person with great ability j) the former students of a particular school, college, or university
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. After graduating from a Ukrainian university, students receive an academic _____ which lists all their subjects and grades.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) record b) certificate c) transcript d) report
<p>2. In the UK, students who want to enter university usually take _____ exams in their final year of school.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) High-level b) A-level c) Top-tier d) Grade-A
<p>3. Many students in Ukraine strive to get a _____ so that their tuition fees are covered by the government.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) scholarship b) pension c) donation d) premium

4. In the British system, a _____ school is a state school that does not select pupils based on academic ability.	a) diverse b) collective c)comprehensive d) combined
5. If a student is caught _____ in an exam, they face immediate expulsion from the university.	a) tricking b) cheating c) misleading d) betraying
6. The university professor took a _____ year to focus on his research and finish writing his new textbook.	a) vacant b) holiday c) break d) sabbatical
7. Vocational schools provide students with the practical skills needed for a specific _____ or trade.	a) vocation b) mission c) calling d) position
8. To get into a prestigious UK university like Oxford or Cambridge, you need to have an _____ academic record.	a) extreme b) outstanding c) outgoing d) outspoken
9. The national _____ in Ukraine has been updated recently to include more focus on digital literacy.	a) curriculum b) schedule c) agenda d) program
10. It is common for British universities to charge high _____ fees, which many students pay back after they start working.	a) entry b) teaching c) tuition d) lecture

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. The government has introduced measures to ensure the_____ of education. (ACCESSIBLE)
2. Many UK universities are famous for their _____ entrance requirements. (SELECT)
3. The _____ of a degree often depends on the institution’s reputation. (VALID)
4. Online platforms have increased the _____ for working students. (FLEXIBLE)
5. Plagiarism is considered a serious act of academic _____. (HONEST)

6. The ____ of the curriculum is essential for future growth. (MODERN)
7. Many students apply for ____ aid to cover their living costs. (FINANCE)
8. The ____ of standardized testing is often debated by experts. (EFFECT)
9. A university degree remains a significant ____ for many high-level jobs. (REQUIRE)
10. ____ your horizons through exchange programs is highly recommended. (BROAD)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. fall behind	a) to complete a task or project with great ease and success
2. brush up on	b) to finally understand something difficult or complex
3. drop out	c) to stop attending a course or university before finishing it
4. sail through	d) to do less work or be less determined than others in a group
5. catch on	e) to manage to live or work with just enough money or knowledge
6. get by	f) to improve your knowledge of something you haven't studied for a while
7. hand in	g) to make less progress than others; to be late with assignments
8. slack off	h) to think of an idea or a solution for an essay or project
9. come up with	i) to give a completed piece of work to a teacher or examiner
10. pore over	j) to look at or read something very carefully for a long time

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *fall behind, brush up on, drop out, sail through, catch on, get by, hand in, slack off, come up with, pore over.*

1. Most students in the UK are expected to ____ their final works by the end of the spring term to avoid late penalties.
2. Even if you have studied English in Ukraine for years, you might need to ____ your academic writing skills before attending a British university.
3. If a student begins to ____ during their first semester at Oxford, it can be incredibly difficult to catch up with the intensive curriculum.
4. It took the exchange students a while to ____ to the complex grading system used in the Ukrainian higher education reform.
5. In order to write a high-quality thesis, researchers often have to ____ dusty archives and old manuscripts for months.
6. Some undergraduates find the transition from school to university so overwhelming that they unfortunately choose to ____ in their first year.

7. To pass the highly competitive NMT (National Multi-Subject Test) in Ukraine, you can't afford to _____; you must stay focused until the very last day.

8. A brilliant PhD candidate is expected to _____ an original theory that contributes something new to their field of study.

9. With such a high cost of living in London, many international students find it hard to _____ on just a basic maintenance grant.

10. Given her natural talent for mathematics, she managed to _____ the advanced statistics exam without much effort.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to pass with flying colours	a) to begin studying hard, especially for an exam.
2. to learn the ropes	b) to fail to recall a memory or an answer when asked.
3. an old head on young shoulders	c) to deal with a large amount of information or a wide range of topics.
4. to hit the books	d) someone who consistently gets the highest marks in all subjects.
5. a straight-A student	e) to pass an exam or a test very easily and with a very high score.
6. to cover a lot of ground	f) a person who loves reading and spends a lot of time doing it.
7. to draw a blank	g) to learn the basic rules or how to do a particular job or activity.
8. to bookworm	h) education gained through difficult life experiences rather than formal schooling.
9. the school of hard knocks	i) to start thinking seriously about a problem or a solution.
10. to put one's thinking cap on	j) a young person who thinks and speaks like someone much older and more experienced.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form an education idiom.

1. The history curriculum in Ukrainian schools is very intensive; teachers have to cover a lot of _____ before the final exams in May.

2. After a gap year in Europe, he realized he needed to hit the _____ if he wanted to get into a top UK university.

3. Even though it was a very difficult entrance exam, she managed to pass with flying _____.

4. I studied all night for the test, but when the teacher asked me the first question, I just _____.

drew a _____.

5. My younger brother is a total _____; he'd rather spend his weekend in the library than at the football stadium.

6. It's her first week as an exchange student in London, so she's still learning the _____ of the British university system.

7. He didn't have a formal degree, but his success in business came from graduating from the school of hard _____.

8. We need to find a way to reduce student stress, so everyone, please put your thinking _____ on!

9. At only 16, he shows incredible maturity in his essays; his teacher says he has an old _____ on young shoulders.

10. To be a _____ student at a competitive university, you have to be consistent and highly disciplined.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. In the UK, students usually (**take / pass**) their A-level exams at the age of 18 to enter university.

2. Most Ukrainian schools require pupils to wear a (**uniform / suit**), although some private schools have a more relaxed dress code.

3. If you want to study at Oxford or Cambridge, you must apply through the (**UCAS / NMT**) system.

4. After three years of undergraduate study, British students receive their Bachelor's (**degree / diploma**).

5. In Ukraine, the (**academic / school**) year typically begins on the 1st of September, known as the Day of Knowledge.

6. A (**tutor / professor**) at a British university provides personalized guidance to small groups of students.

7. To get a high score on the National Multi-Subject Test (NMT), you need to (**learn / study**) consistently throughout the year.

8. Many students choose to live in a (**dormitory / hostel**) on campus to experience the full university life.

9. In the British system, a (**term / semester**) is one of the three periods into which the school year is divided.

10. If a student is caught (**cheating / deceiving**) during an exam, they will be immediately disqualified.

TOPIC 27

WORK AND PROFESSION



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. The Rise of the Gig Economy

The traditional «job for life» model has largely been superseded by the gig economy. Many professionals now operate as independent contractors, taking on short-term projects for various clients rather than being tied to a single employer. While this offers unprecedented flexibility and the ability to curate one’s own portfolio, it comes with a lack of job security and the absence of employee benefits like paid sick leave or pension contributions. For many, the trade-off between autonomy and stability is a constant balancing act.

2. The Impact of Automation and AI

Artificial Intelligence is no longer a futuristic concept; it is actively reshaping the labor market. While manual labor was the first to be automated, sophisticated algorithms are now performing tasks previously reserved for white-collar professionals, such as legal research and basic accounting. However, experts suggest that instead of total displacement, AI will lead to «augmented» roles. The most successful workers will be those who can collaborate with technology, focusing on uniquely human traits like empathy, complex problem-solving, and ethical judgment.

3. The «Quiet Quitting» Trend

A new psychological shift is occurring in the workplace known as «quiet quitting.» Contrary to the name, it doesn’t mean leaving a job; rather, it involves doing exactly what is required by one’s contract—and nothing more. This movement is a reaction against «hustle culture» where employees were expected to go above and beyond without extra compensation. By setting firm boundaries between their professional and personal lives, workers aim to protect their mental health and prevent the chronic exhaustion often associated with high-pressure roles.

4. The Evolution of Workspace Design

The concept of the office has undergone a radical transformation. Beyond the shift to remote work, physical offices are being redesigned as «collaboration hubs.» Instead of rows of isolated cubicles, modern workspaces feature open-plan lounges, «hot-desking» zones, and acoustic pods for private calls. These environments are intended to foster spontaneous interaction and creativity. Many companies also incorporate biophilic design—adding plants and natural light—to enhance employee well-being and productivity.

5. The Importance of Soft Skills

In an increasingly technical world, «soft skills» have become a hard currency. Employers are prioritizing candidates who demonstrate high emotional intelligence (EQ), adaptability, and cross-cultural communication skills. Technical proficiency can be taught, but the ability to lead a diverse team or navigate office politics requires a level of nuance that is difficult to quantify. As industries change rapidly, the ability to learn and unlearn, often called lifelong learning, is seen as the ultimate competitive advantage.

6. The Four-Day Work Week Trials

Several countries and major corporations have begun experimenting with a compressed four-day work week without a reduction in pay. The underlying theory is that a better-rested workforce is more focused and efficient during their working hours. Initial results suggest that productivity often remains stable or even increases, while employee retention and morale skyrocket. This model challenges the long-held belief that more hours spent at a desk automatically equate to more output.

Which text describes a situation where...

- A. an employee intentionally limits their effort to avoid burnout?
- B. a person works for multiple employers on a freelance basis?
- C. a candidate is hired solely based on their academic qualifications?
- D. technology is expected to enhance rather than replace human workers?
- E. a physical environment is modified to encourage teamwork and health?
- F. a shorter working period results in higher efficiency and happiness?
- G. interpersonal abilities are valued more than technical knowledge?
- H. workers are forced to take a pay cut due to economic recession?

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Weight of the Gavel: Modern Legal Careers

The legal profession has long been regarded as a pillar of stability, but the 21st century has introduced a shift in what it means to practice law. For a corporate lawyer, the days of merely drafting contracts are over; they are now expected to act as strategic advisors who understand global geopolitical risks. Similarly, those in law enforcement are transitioning from

traditional beat policing to tackling complex cybercrime and cross-border financial fraud.

One of the most significant changes in the legal sector is the integration of «LegalTech.» Artificial intelligence is now capable of scanning thousands of case files in seconds, a task that once took junior associates weeks of exhausting labor. While some fear that AI will replace lawyers, most experts argue that it simply liberates them to focus on high-level advocacy and judicial reasoning. However, the prestige of the profession often masks a harsh reality: the high rates of burnout. The relentless billable hours model in many firms creates an environment where personal time is sacrificed for career progression.

In the realm of law enforcement, the focus has shifted toward community-oriented policing. The goal is to build trust through transparency and local engagement rather than relying solely on reactive force. For a detective or a prosecutor, the burden of proof remains the central challenge, but technology like DNA phenotyping and digital forensics has made the path to justice more precise. Ultimately, whether one is defending a client in court or enforcing the law on the streets, the core requirement remains the same: an unwavering commitment to the rule of law and ethical integrity, even in the face of public scrutiny.

7. How has the role of corporate lawyers changed according to the text?
 - A. They no longer need to understand international law.
 - B. Their focus has shifted from strategy to simple paperwork.
 - C. They must now provide broader strategic guidance beyond just legal drafting.
 - D. They are being replaced entirely by geopolitical analysts.

8. What is the impact of «LegalTech» on junior legal associates?
 - A. It increases their workload by creating more files to scan manually.
 - B. It provides them with more time to attend social events.
 - C. It allows them to avoid studying judicial reasoning altogether.
 - D. It automates repetitive tasks, allowing them to focus on more complex work.

9. What is mentioned as a negative aspect of working in high-end law firms?
 - A. The constant pressure to meet billable hours targets, leading to burnout.
 - B. The lack of prestigious titles for hardworking employees.
 - C. The requirement to work only on local cases without global impact.
 - D. The total absence of technology in the office environment.

10. What defines «community-oriented policing»?
 - A. Using force as the primary tool for solving every crime.
 - B. Prioritizing the building of public trust and engagement over reactive measures.
 - C. Moving all police operations to digital platforms to avoid human contact.
 - D. Relying exclusively on DNA genotyping to identify suspects.

11. According to the text, what is the fundamental requirement for all legal and law

enforcement professionals?

- A. A high salary and a position in a prestigious urban center.
- B. The ability to use digital forensics without any training.
- C. A steadfast dedication to ethical standards and the rule of law.
- D. The skill to avoid public scrutiny at all costs.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Reality of Modern Career Burnout

Have you ever wondered why even the most dedicated professionals eventually feel exhausted? Employers often use various (12) _____ to boost productivity, but sometimes these methods lead to unintended consequences. One major factor is «hyper-connectivity» which suggests that a worker should always be reachable. When a manager sends emails late at night, it (13) _____ a culture of constant availability that bypasses our need for rest. We feel we must respond (14) _____ to prove our commitment to the firm.

Another issue is the (15) _____ of the «corporate ladder» in traditional industries. Research shows that high-pressure environments (16) _____ cortisol levels, making employees act more irrationally. This biological response ensures that workers make hurried decisions without considering the long-term (17) _____ of their health. Additionally, many companies use «performance metrics» where an employee's value (18) _____ on numbers rather than quality. Even though the (19) _____ between top and average performers might be small, our brains (20) _____ these rankings as a matter of survival. To avoid these traps, experts recommend staying (21) _____ on personal boundaries. Ultimately, maintaining a healthy work-life balance is the best defense for any modern professional.

12	A habits	B strategies	C reasons	D results
13	A fosters	B does	C makes	D gives
14	A lately	B recently	C nstantly	D finally
15	A bill	B climb	C receipt	D account
16	A grows	B elevate	C develops	D rises
17	A consequences	B pays	C spends	D values
18	A costs	B pays	C spends	D depends
19	A change	B distinction	C contrast	D gap
20	A believe	B understand	C interpret	D think
21	A aimed	B pointed	C focused	D directed

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Changing Nature of the Workplace

In the early 2000s, the traditional «nine-to-five» office model (22) _____ the standard for professional life across most industries. Since the global shift toward remote work, the number of digital nomads (23) _____ by a staggering margin. If corporations (24) _____ more emphasis on employee well-being and flexible schedules years ago, the «Great Resignation» might have been avoided altogether. Current data indicates that the tech sector is now leading the way in hybrid work models. Most modern software applications (25) _____ by collaborative teams distributed across multiple continents and time zones. Furthermore, career coaches suggest (26) _____ a diverse set of «soft skills» to remain competitive in an increasingly automated job market.

22	A	become	B	became	C	has become	D	was becoming
23	A	increased	B	increases	C	has increased	D	is increasing
24	A	place	B	placed	C	would place	D	had placed
25	A	develop	B	developed	C	are developed	D	are developing
26	A	buy	B	to buy	C	buying	D	bought

An Unexpected Career Pivot

Last month, while I (27) _____ for a senior managerial position at a leading architectural firm, I received a call that changed my entire career trajectory. I (28) _____ so overwhelmed by the unexpected offer from a rival company that I had to take a few days to clear my head. The demand for creative directors was reaching an all-time high in the city. I wish I (29) _____ more networking events during the early stages of my career! It is fascinating how one conversation can open doors you never knew existed. By the time I finally submitted my formal resignation to my old boss, the new company (30) _____ all the necessary paperwork for my relocation to London.

27	A	interviewed	B	was interviewing	C	have interviewed	D	had interviewed
28	A	am	B	was	C	have been	D	had been
29	A	attend	B	attended	C	had attended	D	would attend
30	A	prepared	B	was preparing	C	has prepared	D	had prepared

LEXICAL REVIEW 27
WORK AND PROFESSION

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Redundancy 2. Headhunter 3. Apprenticeship 4. Perks 5. Glass ceiling 6. Blue-collar 7. Burnout 8. Severance pay 9. Freelancer 10. Incentive 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) an unfair system that stops some people (especially women) from getting the most senior jobs in a company b) a person or company that tracks down suitable candidates for high-level jobs and tries to persuade them to leave their current ones c) benefits that you get from your work in addition to your wages, such as a company car or health insurance d) a situation in which someone loses their job because their employer no longer needs them e) a state of physical or emotional exhaustion that also involves a sense of reduced accomplishment and loss of personal identity f) a person who is self-employed and is not committed to a particular employer long-term g) something that encourages a person to work harder or produce more (e.g., a bonus) h) relating to manual work or workers, particularly in industry i) money paid by an employer to an employee whose job the employer has had to bring to an end j) a period of time during which a person works for a low or no salary in order to learn the skills needed for a particular job
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

<p>1. After ten years of dedicated service, she was finally _____ to the position of Senior Director.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) increased b) promoted c) advanced d) raised
<p>2. Due to the company's financial difficulties, several departments were made _____, and fifty employees lost their jobs.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) useless b) optional c) extra d) redundant

3. Many employees in the tech industry suffer from _____ due to long hours and constant pressure to meet deadlines.	a) burnout b) breakdown c) fatigue d) collapse
4. The new job offers several _____, including a company car, private health insurance, and a gym membership.	a) prizes b) perks c) tips d) rewards
5. He decided to leave his corporate job and become a _____ so he could have more control over his schedule.	a) self-worker b) lone trader c) freelancer d) free agent
6. In some professions, women still face a _____ that prevents them from reaching the highest levels of management.	a) metal roof b) glass ceiling c) wooden fence d) stone wall
7. The HR department is looking for a candidate with _____ leadership skills and a proven track record in sales.	a) outstanding b) outgrowing c) outspoken d) outstaying
8. If you resign before the end of the month, you might forfeit your entitlement to _____ pay.	a) exit b) leaving c) severance d) final
9. A specialized _____ contacted him on LinkedIn to offer him a high-level executive role at a rival firm.	a) job-hunter b) headhunter c) talent-catcher d) scout-master
10. In the modern labor market, _____ skills like communication and emotional intelligence are just as important as technical expertise.	a) soft b) light c) weak d) smooth

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Effective ____ is a key quality for any senior manager. (LEAD)
2. The company focuses on improving employees _____. (PRODUCE)
3. After years of stress, he decided to prioritize his _____. (WELL)

4. The candidate's CV showed a wide range of ____ skills. (TRANSFER)
5. The ____ of the new strategy will be discussed soon. (EFFICIENT)
6. Professional ____ is a lifelong process in the tech industry. (DEVELOP)
7. Many employees value job ____ over a high starting salary. (SECURE)
8. The ____ of AI has automated many repetitive tasks. (IMPLEMENT)
9. He received a generous ____ package after the merger. (SEVER)
10. Modern workplaces encourage ____ between different departments. (COLLABORATE)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. step down	a) to accept a difficult job or a new responsibility
2. take on	b) to dismiss an employee from their job (usually because of lack of work)
3. lay off	c) to compensate for a mistake or a lack of progress in a project
4. burn out	d) to resign from an important position or office
5. pencil in	e) to delay a task or a meeting until a later date
6. put off	f) to make a provisional appointment or record a deadline (subject to change)
7. call off	g) to succeed in doing something difficult, like closing a complex deal
8. make up for	h) to cancel an event, such as a meeting or a conference
9. pull off	i) to reject an offer, an invitation, or a job applicant
10. turn down	j) to become exhausted and unable to work due to excessive stress

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *step down, take on, lay off, burn out, pencil in, put off, call off, make up for, pull off, turn down.*

1. The project was so complex that everyone thought we would fail, but our team managed to ____ a brilliant presentation at the last minute.
2. After the financial scandal was revealed, the CEO was forced to ____ from his position to save the company's reputation.
3. If you continue to work twelve hours a day without any breaks, you will eventually ____ and be unable to work at all.
4. Due to the sudden economic recession, the tech giant had to ____ over 500 employees to reduce operating costs.
5. I'm not sure about my availability yet, but let's ____ a meeting for Tuesday morning

and confirm it later.

6. She decided to _____ the job offer from the rival firm because the salary didn't meet her expectations.

7. Because of the urgent crisis in the London office, the manager had to _____ the annual staff party until further notice.

8. The company is looking for someone who is willing to _____ more responsibility and lead the new international department.

9. To _____ the lost time during the strike, the factory workers agreed to work extra shifts over the weekend.

10. It's never a good idea to _____ filing your tax returns until the deadline, as it leads to unnecessary stress and errors.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. to get the boot2. a golden handshake3. to work your fingers to the bone4. the glass ceiling5. to show someone the ropes6. to climb the corporate ladder7. to burn the candle at both ends8. to talk shop9. a dead-end job10. to be a dark horse	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) an unofficial barrier that prevents women or minorities from reaching upper-level positions.b) to be dismissed or fired from a job.c) to work extremely hard for a long period of time.d) to explain to a new employee how a business or a job works.e) to work very hard without enough rest, usually by staying up late and waking up early.f) a large sum of money given to an executive when they leave a company.g) a job with no prospects for promotion or career growth.h) someone whose talents or abilities are unknown but may be surprisingly good.i) to talk about work matters even when you are not at work.j) to advance in your career within a company, moving to higher positions.
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Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a work/profession idiom.

1. After the company merger, several senior managers unexpectedly got the _____ as the new owners wanted to bring in their own team.

2. Many women in the tech industry still struggle to break through the _____ ceiling to reach executive positions.

3. My mentor promised to show me the _____ during my first month so that I could understand how the department operates.
4. If you want to climb the corporate _____, you need to focus on networking as much as on your actual performance.
5. He received a massive golden _____ when he retired, which allowed him to buy a house in the countryside.
6. She has been working her _____ to the bone to finish the project on time, often staying in the office until midnight.
7. Even at his own wedding, the architect couldn't help but talk _____ with his colleagues about their new skyscraper project.
8. Be careful not to burn the _____ at both ends by taking on too many freelance projects while working full-time.
9. I realized I was in a _____-end job when I found out there were no opportunities for promotion in the next five years.
10. Nobody expected the quiet accountant to be such a _____ horse, but he turned out to be the most talented strategist in the firm.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. After five years with the company, she finally decided to pursue a different (**career / course**) in marketing.
2. The company announced that all employees would receive a 5 % (**wage / salary**) increase at the end of the year.
3. It is important to maintain a professional (**altitude / attitude**) even when dealing with difficult clients.
4. He was (**fired / redundant**) because he consistently failed to meet his monthly sales targets.
5. The (**employer / employee**) is responsible for providing a safe working environment for all staff.
6. I have a very busy (**timer / schedule**) this week, with back-to-back meetings every afternoon.
7. To apply for the position, please send your (**CV / vacancy**) and a covering letter to the HR department.
8. Many people prefer (**work / job**) satisfaction over a high paycheck.
9. She manages a (**staff / team**) of ten designers who work on international branding projects.
10. The company offers excellent (**perks / pensions**), such as free gym memberships and private healthcare.

TOPIC 28

CULTURE, ART, SPORTS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED



TEST 1 READING

Task 1

Read the texts below. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use. Confirm your choices.

1. Cultural Resistance Through Art in Wartime Ukraine

In recent years, Ukrainian contemporary art has evolved from a primarily aesthetic practice into a form of civic resistance. Visual artists, filmmakers, and musicians increasingly view cultural production as a means of documenting collective trauma and preserving national memory. Exhibitions are often curated with explicit political intent, transforming galleries into spaces of testimony rather than passive consumption. This shift challenges the traditional separation between art and activism, positioning culture as a frontline of symbolic defense. *(Adapted from: Ukrainian Institute / The Guardian)*

2. Football as a Mirror of National Identity

Sport has long functioned as a soft-power instrument, but in Ukraine football has acquired an intensified symbolic role. International matches are framed not merely as athletic contests but as moments of national representation. The visibility of Ukrainian teams abroad has contributed to reshaping external perceptions of the country, reinforcing narratives of resilience and unity. Stadiums, both physical and virtual, have become arenas where collective identity is performed and reaffirmed. *(Adapted from: Deutsche Welle)*

3. Britain's Obsession with Heritage Preservation

The UK's cultural landscape is marked by an almost ritualistic commitment to preserving historical institutions. From national museums to local theatres, cultural funding is often justified through the language of continuity and tradition. Critics argue that this fixation can inhibit innovation, privileging canonical art forms at the expense of emerging voices. Nevertheless, defenders claim that this model safeguards cultural literacy and anchors society in a shared historical narrative.

(Adapted from: BBC Culture)

4. The Commercialization of Elite Sport in the UK

Professional sport in Britain, particularly football, has undergone extensive commercialization. Clubs increasingly operate as global brands rather than community institutions. While this transformation has generated unprecedented revenue, it has also widened the gap between players and local supporters. Sociologists warn that when sport becomes detached from its social roots, it risks losing its integrative function within society.

(Adapted from: The Economist)

5. Language Policy and Cultural Visibility

Language remains one of the most powerful tools of cultural affirmation. In Ukraine, state-supported initiatives promoting the Ukrainian language in media and public life have significantly altered the cultural ecosystem. This linguistic shift has enabled the emergence of new artistic voices while marginalizing previously dominant cultural imports. The process illustrates how language policy can directly influence artistic production and public taste.

(Adapted from: LB.ua / Cultural Trends Reports)

6. Redefining the Role of the British Theatre

Contemporary British theatre is increasingly abandoning escapist narratives in favor of socially engaged storytelling. Playwrights are tackling themes such as class inequality, migration, and mental health, often experimenting with non-linear structures. The stage is no longer perceived merely as entertainment but as a forum for public debate, reflecting broader transformations in cultural consumption patterns.

(Adapted from: The Guardian)

Which text...?

- A. discusses how sport has become disconnected from local communities
- B. explores the use of art as a form of political and social resistance
- C. focuses on the influence of language policy on cultural production
- D. criticizes excessive attachment to cultural traditions
- E. explains how theatre functions as a space for social dialogue
- F. shows how football contributes to shaping national identity
- G. compares cultural funding systems in different countries
- H. analyzes the role of museums in post-industrial societies

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (7–11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power: Ukraine on the Global Stage

Over the past decade, Ukraine has increasingly turned to cultural diplomacy as a strategic tool for asserting its presence on the international stage. In a global environment where political narratives are often polarized and simplified, culture offers an alternative mode of communication—one that appeals to emotion, shared values, and human experience rather than formal policy statements. Through participation in international film festivals, touring music ensembles, literary translations, and contemporary art biennales, Ukrainian cultural producers have gained access to platforms that were once dominated almost exclusively by Western perspectives.

This approach reflects a broader understanding of soft power, in which influence is achieved not through coercion or economic pressure but through attraction and identification. Cultural visibility, in this context, frequently precedes political legitimacy. When foreign audiences encounter Ukrainian stories, aesthetics, and historical references through art, they are more likely to perceive the country as a distinct cultural actor rather than merely a geopolitical territory defined by conflict. As a result, culture becomes a means of reframing Ukraine's global image, shifting attention from abstract headlines to lived human realities.

Scholars of international relations argue that cultural exports play a crucial role in humanizing geopolitical conflicts. Artistic narratives allow distant audiences to emotionally engage with experiences of war, displacement, and resilience, which might otherwise remain remote or incomprehensible. Unlike official diplomatic discourse, cultural products do not demand agreement; instead, they invite empathy. This emotional engagement can subtly influence public opinion abroad, creating a more receptive environment for political dialogue and international cooperation.

However, the effectiveness of cultural diplomacy is not guaranteed. One of the key challenges lies in sustainability. Many Ukrainian cultural initiatives abroad have emerged in response to moments of crisis, relying heavily on temporary grants, volunteer labor, or emergency funding. While such efforts can generate immediate visibility, experts warn that without consistent, long-term investment, cultural diplomacy risks becoming episodic and fragmented. To function as a durable instrument of soft power, it must be supported by stable institutional frameworks, strategic planning, and ongoing financial commitment rather than short-term reactions to international attention.

7. What is the main purpose of Ukraine's cultural diplomacy efforts?
 - A. To replace traditional political negotiations.
 - B. To increase military support from Western countries.
 - C. To strengthen international recognition through culture.
 - D. To promote tourism exclusively.

8. Why do scholars consider cultural exports politically significant?
 - A. They generate direct economic profit.
 - B. They simplify complex historical narratives.
 - C. They make political issues emotionally accessible.
 - D. They replace official media coverage.

9. What challenge is highlighted in sustaining cultural diplomacy?
 - A. Lack of international interest.
 - B. Overreliance on volunteers.
 - C. Insufficient long-term funding strategies.
 - D. Competition with commercial entertainment.

10. The word «humanize» in the text most nearly means...
 - A. simplify.
 - B. personalize.
 - C. legalize.
 - D. dramatize.

11. What assumption does the author make about global audiences?
 - A. They are primarily interested in politics.
 - B. They prefer visual art to literature.
 - C. They respond more strongly to cultural narratives.
 - D. They distrust official diplomatic channels.

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (12–21) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Role of Culture in Shaping National Identity

In the contemporary global landscape, culture has undergone a profound (12) _____ from a purely aesthetic domain into a strategic instrument of national representation. In both Ukraine and the United Kingdom, cultural production increasingly (13) _____ as a means of

communicating values, historical memory, and collective identity to both domestic and international audiences. (14) _____ by globalization and digital distribution, cultural narratives now circulate beyond national borders with unprecedented speed.

As a result, governments and institutions invest (15) _____ resources in cultural initiatives, ranging from international exhibitions to large-scale sporting events. However, this growing emphasis on visibility often (16) _____ the line between authentic cultural expression and strategic image management. Critics warn that excessive instrumentalization of culture may have (17) _____ consequences for artistic autonomy, as creators are subtly pressured to align their work with official narratives.

To (18) _____ this risk, cultural policymakers increasingly advocate for arm's-length funding models, which protect artistic independence while maintaining public support. Without such safeguards, culture risks becoming a mere extension of political messaging rather than a space for critical reflection. Ultimately, preserving a balance between cultural diplomacy and creative freedom is (19) _____ for sustaining a vibrant cultural ecosystem, one that can (20) _____ both social cohesion and critical debate. Achieving this balance remains a (21) _____ challenge in the era of global cultural competition.

12	A	movement	B	transformation	C	replacement	D	variety
13	A	functions	B	performs	C	operates	D	behaves
14	A	Driven	B	Forced	C	Pushed	D	Carried
15	A	extensive	B	massive	C	substantial	D	excessive
16	A	blurs	B	weakens	C	erases	D	reduces
17	A	adverse	B	negative	C	harmful	D	destructive
18	A	avoid	B	prevent	C	counteract	D	resist
19	A	crucial	B	essential	C	central	D	vital
20	A	promote	B	encourage	C	support	D	sustain
21	A	significant	B	serious	C	demanding	D	pressing

Task 4

Read the texts below. For questions (22–30) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).
Confirm your choice.

The Paradox of Cultural Visibility

Over the last decade, Ukrainian culture (22) _____ increasingly visible on international platforms through film, music, and contemporary art. However, critics argue that if cultural diplomacy (23) _____ solely as a reaction to political crises, its long-term impact would remain limited. Recent surveys suggest that many artists wish cultural institutions (24) _____ more consistent support rather than short-term project funding. This lack of continuity often prevents

sustainable cultural ecosystems from (25) _____. Furthermore, it is essential that cultural policy (26) _____ artistic autonomy to ensure genuine creative expression.

22	A	was	B	is being	C	has been	D	had been
23	A	functioned	B	had functioned	C	functions	D	would function
24	A	provide	B	provided	C	had provided	D	would provide
25	A	develop	B	to develop	C	developing	D	developed
26	A	protects	B	protect	C	will protect	D	would protect

A Turning Point in Cultural Awareness

Last year, while I (27) _____ an exhibition of contemporary Ukrainian art in London, I realized how little international audiences previously knew about Ukraine beyond political headlines. I (28) _____ so accustomed to simplified media narratives that I was surprised by the depth and diversity of artistic expression. By the end of the exhibition, I (29) _____ to reconsider my assumptions about the role of culture in shaping national identity. I admitted that if I (30) _____ more attention to cultural contexts earlier, my understanding of Ukraine would have been far more nuanced.

27	A	attended	B	have attended	C	was attending	D	had attended
28	A	am	B	have been	C	was	D	had been
29	A	began	B	have begun	C	had begun	D	was beginning
30	A	paid	B	have paid	C	had paid	D	would pay

LEXICAL REVIEW 28

CULTURE, ART, SPORTS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Heritage	a) the act of watching cultural or sporting events
2. Venue	b) long-term impact left by historical, cultural, or artistic activity
3. Patronage	c) the protection and transmission of traditions and historical assets
4. Resilience	d) the degree to which something is noticed or recognized publicly
5. Outreach	e) support given to artists or institutions, often financial
6. Legacy	f) the ability to recover quickly from difficulty or adversity
7. Grassroots	g) cultural or sporting activity organized at a local, community level
8. Visibility	h) a recognized body of works considered authoritative or classical
9. Canon	i) a place where cultural or sporting events take place
10. Spectatorship	j) activities designed to engage and involve the wider public

Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Ukrainian cinema has recently gained international _____ through major European film festivals.	a) exposure b) disclosure c) appearance d) revelation
2. Many British museums aim to _____ contemporary perspectives alongside historical collections.	a) include b) integrate c) insert d) involve
3. Grassroots sports initiatives often help young people _____ a sense of discipline and teamwork.	a) grow b) foster c) raise d) develop
4. Cultural institutions increasingly struggle to _____ stable funding in times of economic uncertainty.	a) secure b) attach c) obtain to d) provide
5. The Premier League is often criticized for having _____ football from its local communities.	a) removed b) separated c) detached d) isolated
6. National art exhibitions frequently aim to _____ dominant historical narratives.	a) dispute b) challenge c) argue d) oppose
7. In Ukraine, language policy has played a crucial role in _____ cultural identity.	a) shaping b) constructing c) forming d) designing
8. Many cultural projects fail not because of poor quality but due to a lack of public _____.	a) attraction b) involvement c) participation d) engagement

9. Large sporting events can serve as powerful tools of cultural _____.	a) diplomacy b) negotiation c) agreement d) settlement
10. Critics argue that excessive commercialization may _____ the artistic value of cultural production.	a) weaken b) decline c) reduce down d) fall

Task 3. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Cultural diplomacy relies heavily on the international _____ of national art and heritage. (VISIBLE)
2. The British theatre tradition is known for its strong emphasis on social _____ and political critique. (ENGAGE)
3. Ukrainian contemporary artists often explore themes of memory, trauma, and national _____. (IDENTIFY)
4. Grassroots sports programs contribute to the _____ of social cohesion at the community level. (DEVELOP)
5. The ongoing _____ of culture has raised concerns about artistic independence. (COMMERCIAL)
6. Museums increasingly aim to make their collections more _____ to younger audiences. (ACCESS)
7. Cultural heritage plays a vital role in the long-term _____ of national identity. (SUSTAIN)
8. International exhibitions allow artists to gain professional _____ beyond their domestic markets. (RECOGNIZE)
9. State funding models must ensure the fair _____ of resources among cultural institutions. (DISTRIBUTE)
10. The global success of Ukrainian musicians has significantly _____ perceptions of the country abroad. (TRANSFORM)

Task 4. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

Phrasal Verb	Definition
1. bring up	a) to resemble an older family member in character or appearance
2. take after	b) to begin a stable stage of life, often involving long-term commitments
3. settle down	c) to maintain a friendly and cooperative relationship
4. get along	d) to raise and educate a child
5. fall out	e) to stop being on good terms because of a disagreement
6. look up to	f) to take responsibility for someone's care or well-being
7. look after	g) to admire and respect someone as a role model
8. split up	h) to gradually mature and become an adult
9. grow up	i) to end a romantic relationship or marriage
10. drift apart	j) to slowly lose emotional closeness over time

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring up, take after, settle down, get along, fall out, look up to, look after, split up, grow up, drift apart.*

- Cultural analysts observe that artists from the same country may _____ once they establish careers abroad.
- It can be difficult to _____ young athletes while balancing education and professional training.
- Many Ukrainian musicians still _____ their first teachers as defining influences.
- After years of collaboration, the creative collective decided to _____ due to conflicting artistic visions.
- In both Ukraine and the UK, grandparents often help _____ children while parents work in cultural industries.
- The young footballer clearly _____ his father in both discipline and competitive mindset.
- Despite differing cultural perspectives, the international teams managed to _____ during the project.
- Many performers delay the decision to _____ until they achieve long-term professional stability.
- Having _____ in a multilingual environment, she developed an interest in comparative cultural studies.
- Even close creative partnerships may _____ if communication breaks down.

Task 6. Match the idioms (1–10) with their meanings (a–j).

1. to be the spitting image of
2. to be a chip off the old block
3. the black sheep of the family
4. to run in the family
5. to wear the pants in the house
6. flesh and blood
7. to be like two peas in a pod
8. to see eye to eye
9. to get on like a house on fire
10. blood is thicker than water

- a) a family member regarded as unconventional or non-conforming.
- b) to look extremely similar to someone.
- c) to be a talent or trait passed down through generations.
- d) to resemble a parent in personality or work ethic.
- e) to be the main decision-maker in a household or partnership.
- f) to have an extremely positive relationship.
- g) a close biological relative.
- h) to be almost identical in character or behaviour.
- i) to completely agree with someone.
- j) family loyalty is more important than outside relationships.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the correct word to form a family-related idiom.

1. The young painter is the _____ image of his grandmother, a renowned Ukrainian artist.
2. Musical ability clearly seems to _____ in the family, as several relatives are professional performers.
3. Though she chose sports management instead of playing professionally, she is a _____ off the old block.
4. The brothers rarely see _____ to eye on issues of cultural funding.
5. In many modern households, it is no longer obvious who _____ the pants, as responsibilities are shared.
6. He was long considered the _____ sheep of the family for rejecting a traditional academic career.
7. Even after years in the UK, _____ is thicker than water for many Ukrainian families.
8. The two directors get on like a _____ on fire during international productions.
9. No matter how successful he becomes, he remains loyal to his own _____ and blood.
10. The twins are like two _____ in a pod, especially in their artistic expression.

Task 8. Choose the correct option.

1. Cultural background can strongly (**affect / effect**) artistic identity.
2. Many families struggle to (**bear / bare**) the cost of elite sports training.
3. The (**incidence / incidents**) of multicultural households has increased in both countries.
4. Creative siblings often experience professional (**rivalry / revelry**).
5. The family is no longer seen as a (**stationary / stationery**) institution.
6. Mentors often (**advice / advise**) young artists on career choices.
7. Strong family support can have a (**complementary / complimentary**) effect on success.
8. Governments must (**ensure / insure**) access to culture and sports education.
9. Traditional domestic (**roles / rolls**) have evolved significantly.
10. Researchers identified a (**continuous / continual**) pattern of cultural support across generations.

STUDY GUIDE

How to use this guide.

If you are uncertain which grammar topics require your attention, please use this diagnostic guide to streamline your learning process.

1. **Self-Assessment.** Read the questions provided and decide which alternative (A, B, C, etc.) is correct.
2. **Identify Gaps.** If you are unsure of the answer or choose the incorrect option, refer to the «Topic to Study» column on the right.
3. **Targeted Review.** Navigate to the specific topic in this section to strengthen your understanding.

Learning Resources.

In Section E (Grammar), you have access to a comprehensive suite of digital tools designed for advanced learners.

Grammar Guide. Download the detailed PDF manual for in-depth theoretical explanations.

Video Tutorials. Watch and listen to expert video explanations tailored to each grammatical concept.

Interactive Practice. Complete digital exercises with instant feedback to test your proficiency.

	Task	Options
1.	We ___ by a loud noise during the night.	A. woke up B. are woken up C. were woken up D. were waking up
2.	The ___ of the experiment was questioned.	A. criteria B. criterion C. criterions D. criteries
3.	This is the ___ discovery of the decade.	A. more significant B. most significant C. significantly D. significance
4.	Neither the dean nor the professors ___ present.	A. was B. were C. is

		D. has been
5.	We have ___ information to proceed.	A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
6.	If I ___ you, I would publish the data.	A. am B. was C. were D. would be
7.	The article was written ___ a famous scholar.	A. with B. from C. by D. of
8.	I look forward to ___ your response.	A. receive B. receiving C. received D. be receiving
9.	Hardly ___ the lab when the power went out.	A. I entered B. had I entered C. did I entered D. I had entered
10.	The ___ car is parked outside.	A. professor's B. professors' C. professors D. professor
11.	There is ___ bread on the table.	A. a B. an C. the D. –
12.	The results are ___ better than expected.	A. much B. many C. more D. most
13.	He spoke ___ about the new project.	A. enthusiastic B. enthusiastically C. enthusiasm D. more enthusiastic
14.	I have been working here ___ 2010.	A. for B. since C. from D. during

15.	She ___ the book before the class started.	A. read B. has read C. had read D. was reading
16.	The committee ___ to a decision yesterday.	A. come B. comes C. came D. has come
17.	I don't mind ___ late tonight.	A. work B. to work C. working D. worked
18.	This is the man ___ I told you about.	A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
19.	They ___ to finish the report by Friday.	A. must B. have C. should D. ought
20.	It is ___ cold today to go out.	A. too B. enough C. so D. such
21.	We need to ___ the problem immediately.	A. look into B. look for C. look up D. look after
22.	___ knowledge is a dangerous thing.	A. Little B. A little C. Few D. A few
23.	The students ___ their exams now.	A. take B. are taking C. have taken D. took
24.	If it rains, the match ___ cancelled.	A. is B. will be C. would be D. was
25.	He is ___ than his brother.	A. tall

		B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
26.	I ___ my homework yet.	A. didn't finish B. haven't finished C. don't finish D. won't finish
27.	The book ___ was on the table is mine.	A. who B. which C. whose D. whom
28.	You ___ smoke in the library.	A. mustn't B. needn't C. don't have to D. won't
29.	He asked me where ___ .	A. do I live B. I live C. I lived D. did I live
30.	She is ___ intelligent girl.	A. a B. an C. the D. –
31.	We ___ dinner when the phone rang.	A. had B. were having C. have had D. are having
32.	The car ___ by the mechanic.	A. repaired B. was repaired C. is repairing D. has repaired
33.	I am interested ___ learning English.	A. in B. on C. at D. with
34.	He is the ___ student in the class.	A. good B. better C. best D. well
35.	They ___ to London last year.	A. go B. went

		C. have gone D. were going
36.	I ___ a lot of coffee lately.	A. drink B. am drinking C. have been drinking D. drank
37.	If I had known, I ___ you.	A. told B. would tell C. would have told D. will tell
38.	The children ___ playing in the garden.	A. is B. are C. am D. be
39.	I ___ like to have a cup of tea.	A. will B. would C. shall D. can
40.	He ___ his keys yesterday.	A. lose B. lost C. has lost D. was losing
41.	The sun ___ in the east.	A. rise B. rises C. rising D. rose
42.	I ___ swim when I was five.	A. can B. could C. may D. might
43.	This is ___ interesting film.	A. a B. an C. the D. –
44.	We ___ to the cinema tonight.	A. go B. are going C. went D. have gone
45.	She ___ French for three years.	A. learns B. is learning C. has been learning

		D. learned
46.	The cat is ___ the table.	A. under B. in C. at D. to
47.	I ___ my car tomorrow.	A. wash B. am washing C. will wash D. have washed
48.	He is ___ teacher.	A. a B. an C. the D. –
49.	The flowers ___ beautiful.	A. smell B. smells C. smelling D. are smelling
50.	I ___ never been to Paris.	A. am B. was C. have D. had
51.	I heard him ___ the results with the supervisor.	A. discuss B. to discuss C. discussed D. has discussed
52.	The data is believed ___ by several independent labs.	A. verify B. to be verified C. to have been verified D. verifying
53.	Never ___ such a groundbreaking discovery.	A. I have seen B. have I seen C. did I saw D. I had seen
54.	It is essential that the candidate ___ all requirements.	A. meets B. meet C. meeting D. met
55.	The hypothesis was rejected ___ lack of evidence.	A. because B. due to C. despite

		D. in spite
56.	We had ___ time to finish the project.	A. hardly no B. hardly any C. almost no D. B & C are correct
57.	By next June, she ___ her dissertation.	A. will finish B. finishes C. will have finished D. has finished
58.	Neither of the samples ___ contaminated.	A. was B. were C. are D. have been
59.	I would rather you ___ the raw data yet.	A. don't publish B. didn't publish C. not to publish D. won't publish
60.	The ___ purpose of this study is to analyze trends.	A. sole B. soul C. soil D. sail
61.	Should you have any questions, please contact the lab.	A. Should B. Would C. Might D. Could
62.	The professor made us ___ the entire experiment.	A. to repeat B. repeat C. repeating D. repeated
63.	The results were ___ consistent with our theory.	A. broad B. broadly C. broaden D. breadth
64.	I am used to ___ late in the library.	A. work B. working C. be working D. have worked
65.	No sooner ___ the speech than the applause began.	A. he finished B. did he finish C. had he finished

		D. he had finished
66.	The book, ___ cover is blue, is very rare.	A. which B. whose C. that D. whom
67.	We must ___ the consequences of our actions.	A. face up to B. face up C. face down D. face on
68.	I wish I ___ more time for research last year.	A. have B. had C. had had D. would have
69.	The committee is ___ of ten members.	A. composed, B. comprised C. consisted D. contained
70.	Despite ___ ill, he attended the conference.	A. he was B. being C. his D. be
71.	Although the weather was bad, the flight was on time.	A. Although B. Despite C. In spite of D. However
72.	You had better ___ the deadline.	A. not miss B. to not miss C. don't miss D. not to miss
73.	The experiment ___ by the time he arrived.	A. finished B. has finished C. had been finished D. was finishing
74.	It's time we ___ the discussion.	A. start B. starting C. started D. will start
75.	There is no point in ___ about the mistake.	A. argue B. to argue C. arguing

		D. argued
76.	Scarcely ___ when the bell rang.	A. had I arrived B. I had arrived C. did I arrive D. I arrived
77.	I look forward to ___ from you soon.	A. hear B. hearing C. heard D. be hearing
78.	The more you practice, ___ you become.	A. the better B. the best C. better D. the more better
79.	Provided that the funding ___, we will continue.	A. is secured B. will be secured C. was secured D. secure
80.	He suggested that we ___ a break.	A. take B. takes C. to take D. taking
81.	I was ___ to hear the news.	A. shocking B. shocked C. shock D. shocks
82.	The meeting has been ___ until next week.	A. put off B. put on C. put out D. put up
83.	I can't help ___ that something is wrong.	A. feel B. feeling C. to feel D. felt
84.	Such ___ the power of the storm that trees fell.	A. was B. were C. been D. is
85.	By the time you get home, I ___ dinner.	A. will cook B. cook C. will have cooked

		D. am cooking
86.	If only I ___ more money!	A. have B. had C. would have D. was having
87.	The information ___ confidential.	A. is B. are C. am D. be
88.	He is ___ a doctor nor a nurse.	A. either B. neither C. both D. not
89.	I ___ rather stay at home tonight.	A. would B. should C. could D. will
90.	The bridge ___ built ten years ago.	A. is B. was C. has been D. had been
91.	She is considered ___ the best in her field.	A. be B. to be C. being D. been
92.	Hardly ___ I started when I was interrupted.	A. had B. did C. was, D. have
93.	It's no use ___ over spilled milk.	A. cry B. to cry C. crying D. cried
94.	I'd prefer to walk ___ go by bus.	A. than B. rather than C. to D. from
95.	No one knows ___ happened.	A. that B. which C. what D. whose

96.	She ___ to be a great scientist.	A. turned out B. turned up C. turned in D. turned off
97.	I'm sorry ___ your feelings.	A. for hurt B. to hurt C. hurting D. hurt
98.	The house needs ___.	A. paint B. painting C. to paint D. painted
99.	Suppose you ___ the lottery, what would you do?	A. win B. won C. had won, D. will win
100.	You ___ to have seen his face!	A. ought B. should C. must D. might

GRAMMAR TOOLS

Interactive Learning Zone



Grammar Guide



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PHRASAL VERBS

№	Phrasal Verb	Meaning	New Example
1.	act like	behave in a way that's like...	Stop acting like a child and take responsibility for your actions.
2.	act up	misbehave; for a machine: not work properly	My old laptop is acting up again; the screen keeps flickering.
3.	add up	make sense	Something about his story doesn't add up ; the dates are all wrong.
4.	add up	logically fit together (often negative)	Her explanation of the missing money just doesn't add up .
5.	add up	find the total	If you add up all the expenses, we are actually over budget.
6.	add up to	to total	The small changes in the code add up to a significant performance boost.
7.	ask after	inquire about	I saw your former boss yesterday; he was asking after you.
8.	ask out	ask for a date	He finally mustered the courage to ask her out to dinner.
9.	back down	yield in an argument	Neither side was willing to back down , so the strike continued.
10.	back off	not follow a threat / retreat	The dog started barking, so I slowly backed off .
11.	back up	move a vehicle in reverse	You missed the turn; you'll have to back up a bit.
12.	back up	drive a vehicle backwards	Could you back your car up so I can get out of the garage?
13.	back up	confirm facts / information	If you don't believe my alibi, my brother will back me up .
14.	back up	make a protection copy	It's crucial to back up your files to the cloud regularly.
15.	bargain for	take into account / expect	We didn't bargain for the storm, which delayed our flight.
16.	be off	to be cancelled	The outdoor concert is off because of the heavy rain.
17.	be off	(of food) gone bad	Don't drink that milk; it smells like it is off .
18.	be over	to be finished	The meeting is over , so we can finally go to lunch.

19.	be taken aback	to be surprised / confused	I was taken aback by how much the city had changed.
20.	bear out	confirm the truth	The latest data bears out the theory that the climate is warming.
21.	beat up	hurt someone physically	The protagonist managed to beat up three attackers in the movie.
22.	beg off	decline an invitation	I had to beg off the dinner party because I felt a migraine coming on.
23.	blow up	destroy by explosion	The bridge was blown up to prevent the enemy from crossing.
24.	blow up	inflate	We need to blow up fifty balloons for the surprise party.
25.	blow up	fill with air (tires, etc.)	I need to stop at the gas station to blow up my bike tires.
26.	blow up	destroy by exploding	They used dynamite to blow the old factory up .
27.	blow up	suddenly become angry	My boss blew up when he saw the errors in the sales report.
28.	bone up on	study / review thoroughly	I need to bone up on my Python skills before the interview.
29.	break down	stop working (machinery)	My car broke down on the highway, and I had to call a tow truck.
30.	break down	separate into parts	Let's break the project down into smaller, manageable tasks.
31.	break down	lose emotional control	She broke down in tears when she heard the moving speech.
32.	break down	stop functioning	The negotiations broke down after hours of fruitless debate.
33.	break in	enter by force	Someone tried to break in while we were away on vacation.
34.	break in	wear something until comfortable	These leather boots are stiff, so I need to break them in .
35.	break in	train / accustom to a routine	It takes time to break in a new assistant to our workflow.
36.	break into	enter illegally (building/bank)	Hackers tried to break into the company's main server last night.
37.	break off	end or discontinue (talks/etc.)	The two countries decided to break off diplomatic relations.
38.	break out	start suddenly (war/fire)	A fire broke out in the warehouse, but everyone escaped safely.

39.	break out in	become covered by (spots/rash)	I usually break out in a cold sweat before public speaking.
40.	break up	disperse / end (party)	The meeting didn't break up until well after midnight.
41.	break up	to end (marriage/family)	It's sad to see such a long-standing partnership break up .
42.	break up	to stop (an activity/fight)	The teacher had to break up the argument between the students.
43.	break up with	end a personal relationship	After five years of dating, they decided to break up .
44.	bring / take back	return something	If the shirt doesn't fit, you can bring it back to the store.
45.	bring about	cause to happen	The new CEO hopes to bring about a change in company culture.
46.	bring off	succeed in doing something	It was a difficult deal, but the team managed to bring it off .
47.	bring off	accomplish something unlikely	No one thought she'd win, but she brought it off brilliantly.
48.	bring on	cause onset of an illness	Working in the cold all day brought on a nasty cough.
49.	bring on	cause trouble to oneself	You really brought this on yourself by ignoring the warnings.
50.	bring round	influence someone's opinion	It took hours, but I finally brought him round to our side.
51.	bring up	mention as a topic	Don't bring up the budget during the dinner, please.
52.	bring up	raise / rear a child	My grandparents brought me up in a small town in the north.
53.	brush up	improve your knowledge / skill	I need to brush up my French before our trip to Paris.
54.	brush up on	study thoroughly / review	You should brush up on the new regulations before the exam.
55.	burn down	be destroyed by fire (buildings)	The old cinema burned down in a tragic accident last year.
56.	burn down	destroy by burning	The arsonist tried to burn down the abandoned warehouse.
57.	burn up	be consumed by fire (items)	All the old documents burned up in the office fire.
58.	burn up	make someone very angry	It really burns me up when people are late for meetings.

59.	butt in	impolitely interrupt	Sorry to butt in , but I have a quick question about the data.
60.	butter up	praise excessively for benefit	He's trying to butter up the boss to get a promotion.
61.	call off	cancel something scheduled	They had to call off the match because the field was flooded.
62.	call on	ask for an answer in class	I hope the professor doesn't call on me today; I'm not ready.
63.	call up	mobilise for military service	My grandfather was called up just two days after the war began.
64.	calm down	become less agitated	You need to calm down before you make any big decisions.
65.	care for	like / want (usually negative)	Would you care for another cup of coffee or some tea?
66.	care for	take care of / attend	He stayed home to care for his elderly mother.
67.	carry off	complete successfully	It was a risky plan, but she carried it off with confidence.
68.	carry out	complete a plan	The scientists carried out the experiment in a controlled lab.
69.	carry out	fulfill or perform (orders)	The soldiers were expected to carry out orders without delay.
70.	cash in	obtain cash for	I decided to cash in my stocks while the prices were high.
71.	catch on	become popular	This new AI productivity tool is really starting to catch on .
72.	catch on	develop understanding	He was a bit confused at first, but he caught on very quickly.
73.	catch up (with)	stop being behind	Go ahead, I'll catch up with you in five minutes.
74.	check in(to)	report one's arrival	You can check into the hotel via the mobile app now.
75.	check off	mark as completed	I love the feeling of checking off items on my to-do list.
76.	check out	borrow (from library)	You can check out up to five books at a time from this library.
77.	check out (of)	follow procedures for leaving	We need to check out of the room by 11:00 AM.
78.	cheer up	become/make happier	I bought her some flowers to cheer her up after the bad news.

79.	chew out	scold severely (slang)	The coach chewed out the team for their lack of discipline.
80.	chicken out	lose courage at the last minute	He was going to go skydiving, but he chickened out .
81.	chip in	contribute / donate	If everyone chips in ten dollars, we can buy a great gift.
82.	clam up	suddenly become quiet	When the police started asking questions, the witness clammed up .
83.	come about	happen	How did this massive misunderstanding come about ?
84.	come across	find / meet by chance	I came across some old photos while cleaning the attic.
85.	come down to	be in the end a matter of	It all comes down to how much you are willing to sacrifice.
86.	come down with	become ill with	I think I'm coming down with a cold; my throat is sore.
87.	come in for	receive (criticism/blame)	The company has come in for a lot of heat over the new policy.
88.	come into	receive (money/property)	She came into a large inheritance after her aunt passed away.
89.	come off	take place successfully	The surprise party come off without any problems.
90.	come out	appear / be released	The new season of my favorite show comes out next week.
91.	come round / to	regain consciousness	It took him a few minutes to come round after the surgery.
92.	come to	total	The repair bill comes to \$300, including labor costs.
93.	come to	regain consciousness	When she finally come to , she couldn't remember the accident.
94.	come up	occur (problem/issue)	I'm sorry, I can't make it; something urgent has come up .
95.	come up against	meet a difficulty	We've come up against some unexpected legal hurdles.
96.	come up to	equal expectations	Unfortunately, the sequel didn't come up to the original film.
97.	come up with	think of / produce (idea)	Our team needs to come up with a creative marketing strategy.
98.	count on	depend / rely on	You can always count on me if you need help with the project.

99.	crop up	happen unexpectedly	New bugs in the software often crop up after an update.
100.	cross out	draw a line through	Just cross out the old address and write the new one below.
101.	cut back (on)	use less of	We need to cut back on our spending this month.
102.	cut down on	reduce in size / amount	The doctor told him to cut down on sugar for his health.
103.	cut off	disconnect / interrupt	We were in the middle of a call when we were suddenly cut off .
104.	die out	become extinct / disappear	Many traditional crafts are starting to die out in the modern era.
105.	do away with	abolish	The government plans to do away with paper tax forms.
106.	do away with	murder (slang)	The villain in the book tried to do away with his rival.
107.	do in	cause to become very tired	That ten-mile hike really did me in .
108.	do in	kill / murder	The mobsters threatened to do him in if he talked.
109.	do over	do something again	This report is full of errors; you'll have to do it over .
110.	do up	repair / decorate	They bought an old farmhouse and spent years doing it up .
111.	do up	fasten / button / zip	It's freezing outside, so do up your coat before you leave.
112.	drag on	last longer than expected	The meeting dragged on for hours without any clear decision.
113.	draw out	prolong beyond normal limits	The director drew the scene out too long, making it lose its impact.
114.	draw up	come to a stop (vehicle)	A black limousine drew up in front of the hotel entrance.
115.	draw up	create a formal document	Our legal team will draw up the contract by the end of the week.
116.	drop by	visit informally	If you are in the neighborhood, feel free to drop by for coffee.
117.	drop in	pay a short visit (unannounced)	My neighbors often drop in just to say hello and chat.
118.	drop in (on)	visit informally	We should drop in on Grandma this weekend; she'd love the company.

119.	drop off	take someone / something to a place	Can you drop me off at the subway station on your way to work?
120.	drop off	fall asleep unintentionally	He was so tired that he dropped off right in front of the TV.
121.	drop off	deliver / give a ride	I'll drop the documents off at your office tomorrow morning.
122.	drop out	stop taking part in	He had to drop out of the marathon due to a knee injury.
123.	drop out (of)	stop attending (school/org)	Bill Gates famously dropped out of Harvard to start Microsoft.
124.	eat out	have a meal in a restaurant	I don't feel like cooking tonight; let's eat out instead.
125.	egg on	urge / encourage (often negative)	He didn't want to jump, but his friends egged him on .
126.	end up	finish in a certain way / place	We took a wrong turn and ended up in a different city.
127.	end up	arrive somewhere as a result	If you keep skipping classes, you'll end up failing the exam.
128.	face up to	have courage to deal with	You need to face up to the fact that the project is behind schedule.
129.	fall about	show amusement / laugh	Everyone fell about laughing when he told that hilarious story.
130.	fall back on	use as a last resort	If the business fails, I have my savings to fall back on .
131.	fall for	be deceived by	I can't believe you fell for that obvious phone scam!
132.	fall for	fall in love with	I think I fell for her the very first time we spoke.
133.	fall out	to have an argument with someone	They used to be best friends, but they fell out over a silly misunderstanding.
134.	fall out with	to quarrel with someone	I don't want to fall out with my neighbors over the noise.
135.	fall through	to fail to happen (about plans/deals)	Our weekend trip fell through because the car broke down.
136.	fall through (no obj)	to come to nothing; fail	The merger fell through after months of negotiations.
137.	feel up to	to feel that you are strong or healthy enough to do something	I'm so exhausted that I don't feel up to going to the gym today.

138.	figure out (1)	to solve a problem or understand something by thinking	It took me ages to figure out how to assemble this bookshelf.
139.	figure out (2)	to understand someone's behavior	I can't figure him out; he changes his mind every five minutes.
140.	fill in (1)	to complete a form or document	Please fill in your personal details on this application form.
141.	fill in (on) (2)	to give someone extra information they need	Since I missed the meeting, can you fill me in on what was decided?
142.	fill in for	to do someone's job for a short time while they are away	Sarah is on maternity leave, so Mark is filling in for her.
143.	fill out (1)	to complete a form completely	Make sure you fill out all the required fields in the document.
144.	fill out (2)	to become larger or fatter	He was very thin as a teen, but he started to fill out in his twenties.
145.	find out (about)	to get information about something	I was shocked when I found out about the secret party.
146.	find out (truth/etc)	to discover a fact or piece of information	We need to find out what time the last train leaves.
147.	follow up (1)	to do something to finish a previous action	That was a great lead; I'll follow it up tomorrow morning.
148.	follow up (2)	to find out more about something or take more action	The doctor wants to follow up this treatment with a blood test.
149.	get across	to make someone understand something	The teacher used diagrams to get the complex concept across.
150.	get along (with)	to have a friendly relationship with someone	Do you get along with your new colleagues?
151.	get around (1)	to find a way of avoiding a rule or law	Some people try to get around the tax laws by using loopholes.
152.	get around (2)	to move from place to place	In this city, it's much easier to get around by subway than by car.
153.	get around to	to finally find time to do something	I finally got around to fixing that leaky faucet.
154.	get at	to suggest or imply something	I don't quite understand what you are getting at.
155.	get away	to escape from a person or place	The thief managed to get away before the police arrived.

156.	get away with	to do something wrong and not be punished for it	You won't get away with cheating; the teacher is watching.
157.	get by	to manage to live or survive with very little money	It's hard to get by on such a low salary in this expensive city.
158.	get down	to make someone feel sad or depressed	This constant rainy weather is really getting me down.
159.	get down to	to start to direct your efforts or attention towards something	Enough small talk, let's get down to business.
160.	get in (1)	to enter a car or a small vehicle	Get in the taxi quickly, we are already late!
161.	get in (2)	to arrive (about a train, bus, or plane)	What time does your flight get in?
162.	get off (1)	to leave a bus, train, or plane	Remember to get off the bus at the next stop.
163.	get off (2)	to leave work with permission	I managed to get Friday off, so we can have a long weekend.
164.	get off (3)	to escape punishment	His lawyer was brilliant and got him off with no jail time.
165.	get off with	to receive a very small punishment	The teenagers got off with a small fine for the prank.
166.	get on	to make progress in your life or career	How is your son getting on at his new school?
167.	get on (insep)	to enter a bus, train, or plane	We got on the train just as it was pulling out.
168.	get on for	to be nearly a particular age or time	My grandmother is getting on for ninety, but she's active.
169.	get out of (1)	to leave a car or a small vehicle	She got out of the car and ran into the house.
170.	get out of (2)	to avoid doing something that you should do	He tried to get out of doing the dishes by pretending to be tired.
171.	get over (surprised)	to stop being surprised by something	I couldn't get over how much the city had changed.
172.	get over (1)	to come to an end	I'll call you as soon as the lecture gets over.
173.	get over (2)	to recover from an illness, loss, or difficulty	It took her a long time to get over the loss of her cat.
174.	get over	to do something	Let's just go to the dentist and get it over

	with	unpleasant so that you don't have to worry anymore	with.
175.	get rid of (1)	to throw away or destroy something you don't want	I need to get rid of these old magazines to save space.
176.	get rid of (2)	to make someone leave	The company decided to get rid of the underperforming manager.
177.	get round (1)	to find a way of dealing with a problem	We need to find a way to get round this technical glitch.
178.	get round (2)	to persuade someone to do what you want	She knows how to get round her father when she wants something.
179.	get round to	to finally find time to do something (same as around)	I haven't got round to reading that book you lent me yet.
180.	get through (1)	to succeed in speaking to someone on the telephone	I tried to call the office, but I couldn't get through.
181.	get through (2)	to finish a large amount of work	There is a lot of paperwork to get through today.
182.	get up	to stand up or get out of bed	I usually get up at 7 AM, even on weekends.
183.	get up to	to do something, often something that other people would disapprove of	What have the kids been getting up to in the garden?
184.	give away	to reveal a secret or someone's true feelings	He tried to lie, but his nervous laugh gave him away.
185.	give in	to finally agree to what someone wants after refusing	Her parents finally gave in and bought her a phone.
186.	give off	to produce something such as a smell, heat, or light	The flowers gave off a beautiful scent in the evening.
187.	give out	to stop working or to be used up	His patience finally gave out and he started shouting.
188.	give out (books)	to give something to each person in a group	The volunteer was giving out flyers in the city center.

189.	give over (1)	to use something for a particular purpose	The afternoon was given over to team-building activities.
190.	give over (2)	to stop doing something (informal)	Give over! I'm trying to concentrate and you're noisy.
191.	give up (1)	to stop doing a regular activity or habit	I'm trying to give up sugar, but it's really difficult.
192.	give (oneself) up	to allow oneself to be caught by the police	The fugitive decided to give himself up to the police.
193.	give up (2)	to stop trying to do something difficult	Don't give up on this puzzle; you're very close.
194.	give up (3)	to stop trying to find an answer to a question	I give up! What is the answer to the riddle?
195.	give up (4)	to stop doing a job or business	He gave up his job to travel the world for a year.
196.	go back on	to fail to keep a promise	You can't go back on your word now; we have a deal.
197.	go down	to become less swollen	The swelling on my ankle went down after I applied ice.
198.	go for	to attack someone	The guard dog went for the intruder immediately.
199.	go in for (1)	to do something regularly because you enjoy it	I don't really go in for extreme sports; I prefer yoga.
200.	go in for (2)	to take part in a competition	Are you going in for the national chess championship?
201.	go off (1)	to become bad at eating or drink	This milk has gone off; don't put it in your coffee.
202.	go off (2)	to explode or to start ringing (alarm)	My alarm went off at 5 AM, but I stayed in bed.
203.	go on	to happen	I went outside to see what was going on.
204.	go out with	to have a romantic relationship with someone	How long have Mark and Jane been going out with each other?
205.	go round	to be enough for everyone in a group	Are there enough chairs to go round for all the guests?
206.	go through	to examine something carefully	The lawyer went through the contract very carefully.
207.	go through with	to do something unpleasant that you have planned or	He decided to go through with the surgery despite fears.

		agreed to	
208.	go with (1)	to match or look good with something	Does this blue tie go with my grey suit?
209.	go with (2)	to date someone regularly	Is she still going with that guy from the gym?
210.	goof off	to spend time doing nothing useful	Stop goofing off and finish your homework!
211.	grow on	to start to like someone or something more	I didn't like this song at first, but it's starting to grow on me.
212.	grow up (1)	to gradually become an adult	I grew up in a small village by the sea.
213.	grow up (2)	to behave like an adult	Oh, grow up! Stop crying over such a small thing.
214.	hand in	to give work to a teacher or boss	Please hand in your essays by the end of the week.
215.	hand out	to give things to people in a group	They were handing out free samples at the mall.
216.	hand over	to give something to someone else	The thief was ordered to hand over his weapon.
217.	hang onto	to keep something	You should hang onto those records; they are valuable.
218.	hang up	to end a telephone conversation	Don't hang up yet! I have one more thing to tell you.
219.	have it in for	to be determined to harm or criticize someone	I think the coach has it in for me this season.
220.	have it out with	to talk to someone about something they have done that makes you angry	I'm going to have it out with my roommate today.
221.	have someone on	to persuade someone that something is true when it is a joke	You didn't really win the lottery! You're having me on!
222.	have to do with	to be about or connected with something	This problem has nothing to do with me.
223.	hit it off	to like someone and become friendly	I introduced them and they really hit it off.

		immediately	
224.	hit upon/on	to think of an idea unexpectedly	We finally hit upon a solution to the problem.
225.	hold on	to wait for a short time	Could you hold on a moment while I check this?
226.	hold out	to make something seem possible	The doctors don't hold out much hope for recovery.
227.	hold up (1)	to lift something to a high position	The champion held up the trophy for the fans.
228.	hold up (2)	to use someone or something as an example	He was always held up as a model student.
229.	hold up (3)	to rob a place using a weapon	Two masked men tried to hold up the bank.
230.	hold up (4)	to delay someone or something	Sorry I'm late; I was held up in heavy traffic.
231.	hold up (5)	to rob someone using a weapon	She was held up in the park last night.
232.	hold with	to approve of an idea or activity	I don't hold the idea of using force.
233.	iron out	to remove problems or find solutions	We need to iron out the final details of the deal.
234.	jack in	to give up doing something (british slang)	He decided to jack in his job and travel.
235.	jack up (1)	to lift something (usually a car) with a jack	We need to jack up the car to change the tire.
236.	jack up (2)	to increase prices suddenly	The stores jacked up the prices before the holiday.
237.	jump all over	to criticize someone severely	My boss jumped all over me for a small mistake.
238.	keep on	to continue to do something	If you keep on working hard, you'll succeed.
239.	keep on (someone)	to repeatedly tell someone to do something	You have to keep on him, or he'll forget the task.
240.	keep up	to continue to do something as well as you have done it	You're doing a great job—keep up the good work!

		before	
241.	kick out	to force someone to leave a place or organization	He was kicked out of the team for bad behavior.
242.	knock oneself out	to make a great effort	Don't knock yourself out trying to please everyone.
243.	knock out	to make someone unconscious	The boxer knocked out his opponent in the first round.
244.	lay down	to state officially what someone must do	The company laid down strict safety procedures.
245.	lay off	to stop employing someone because there is no work	The factory had to lay off 50 workers last month.
246.	leave out	to not include someone or something	Make sure you don't leave out any facts.
247.	let down	to disappoint someone by failing to do what you agreed	I'm counting on you; please don't let me down.
248.	let in on	to tell someone about something that is secret	We finally let her in on our surprise plans.
249.	let off	to give someone a light punishment	The judge let him off with a warning.
250.	let on	to tell other people about something that you know	Don't let on that you know about the party!
251.	let out	to allow someone or something to leave	The kids were let out of school early today.
252.	let up	to become less strong (about weather/pressure)	The rain shows no sign of letting up.
253.	live down	to make people forget a mistake or embarrassment	If I fail this test, I'll never live it down.
254.	live up to	to be as good as someone hoped or expected	The new movie didn't live up to the hype.
255.	look after	to take care of someone or something	Could you look after my cat for the weekend?

256.	look back on	to think about something that happened in the past	I love looking back on my college years.
257.	look down on (1)	to think that you are better than someone	You shouldn't look down on others.
258.	look down on (2)	to think that someone is less important	He looks down on anyone without a degree.
259.	look for	to try to find something or someone	I'm looking for my keys – have you seen them?
260.	look forward to	to feel happy and excited about something that is going to happen	I'm looking forward to our summer vacation.
261.	look in on	to visit someone for a short time to check they are okay	Can you look in on the patient after work?
262.	look into	to examine the facts about a problem or situation	The manager is looking into your complaint.
263.	look like	to be similar in appearance to someone	Does the girl look like her mother?
264.	look on	to consider or think of someone in a particular way	I look on my colleagues as my friends.
265.	look over	to examine something quickly	Could you look over this report for typos?
266.	look round	to visit a place and look at the things in it	We spent the day looking round the museum.
267.	look up (1)	to look for information in a book or on a computer	Look it up in the dictionary if you're unsure.
268.	look up (2)	to visit someone you have not seen for a long time	If you're in town, be sure to look me up!
269.	make for	to move towards a place	As soon as the bell rang, the students made for the exit.
270.	make off with	to steal something and take it away	The burglars made off with all the jewelry in the house.
271.	make out (1)	to see, hear, or understand someone	I could just make out a figure walking through the thick fog.

		or something with difficulty	
272.	make out (2)	to write all the necessary information on a document	please make out the check to «central library.»
273.	make out (3)	to claim that something is true when it is not	He makes himself out to be a hero, but he didn't actually do anything.
274.	make up (1)	to invent a story or an explanation	I didn't want to go to the party, so I made up an excuse about being sick.
275.	make up (2)	to form a particular thing or amount	paper and plastic make up most of the waste in this bin.
276.	make up (3)	to become friends again after an argument	They had a huge fight yesterday, but they've already made up.
277.	make up for	to replace something that has been lost or provide something good to balance something bad	I'll buy you dinner to make up for being late this morning.
278.	miss out (on)	to fail to use an opportunity to enjoy or get something	don't arrive late or you'll miss out on the free snacks!
279.	mix up	to confuse two people or things	I always mix up the twins; they look exactly the same to me.
280.	move in	to begin living in a new house or office	We've bought a new apartment and we're moving in next Tuesday.
281.	move out	to stop living in a particular house	My roommate is moving out, so I need to find someone to share the rent.
282.	nod off	to fall asleep for a short time, especially while sitting in a chair	The lecture was so boring that I saw several people nod off.
283.	own up (to)	to admit that you have done something wrong	No one would own up to breaking the window, even though everyone saw it.
284.	pass away/on	to die (a polite way of saying it)	Her grandfather passed away peacefully in his sleep at the age of 95.
285.	pass out	to become unconscious for a short time	It was so hot in the crowded room that one of the guests passed out.

286.	pay back	to give someone the same amount of money that you borrowed from them	I'll pay you back as soon as I get my salary on Friday.
287.	pick on	to criticize or treat someone unfairly	The older boys used to pick on him because he was smaller than them.
288.	pick out	to choose someone or something from a group	Can you pick out your suitcase from all the luggage on the carousel?
289.	pick up (1)	to lift something or someone from a surface	Please pick up your clothes from the floor and put them away.
290.	pick up (2)	to go and fetch someone in a car	I'll pick you up from the airport at 6:00 pm.
291.	pick up (3)	to learn a new skill or language by practicing it rather than being taught	She picked up a bit of Spanish while she was traveling in Mexico.
292.	point out	to tell someone about some information, often because they do not know it or have forgotten it	He pointed out that we only had ten minutes left before the deadline.
293.	pull through	to become well again after a serious illness	The doctors said it was a miracle that the patient pulled through.
294.	put across	to express your ideas and opinions clearly so that people understand them	He's very good at putting his ideas across during meetings.
295.	put away	to put something in the place where it is usually kept	Put your toys away before you start your homework.
296.	put down (1)	to write something on a piece of paper	Can you put down your phone number so I can call you later?
297.	put down (2)	to criticize someone and make them feel silly	He's always putting his wife down in front of their friends.
298.	put down to	to think that a problem or situation is caused by a particular thing	I put his bad mood down to the fact that he hasn't slept well.

299.	put forward	to suggest an idea or a person for consideration	Several interesting suggestions were put forward at the conference.
300.	put off (1)	to delay doing something until a later date	We've had to put off the wedding until next year.
301.	put off (2)	to make someone not want to do something or not like someone	The smell of the hospital always puts me off my food.
302.	put on (1)	to dress yourself in something	Put on a warm coat; it's freezing outside!
303.	put on (2)	to become heavier (weight)	I've put on five kilograms since I stopped smoking.
304.	put on (3)	to organize an event or performance	The local theater group is putting on a production of «Hamlet.»
305.	put out (1)	to make a fire or cigarette stop burning	It took the firefighters two hours to put out the blaze.
306.	put out (2)	to cause someone trouble or extra work	I hope it won't put you out if I stay for another night.
307.	put through	to connect someone on the telephone	Could you put me through to the manager, please?
308.	put up (1)	to increase the price or value of something	The hotel has put up its rates for the summer season.
309.	put up (2)	to build something such as a wall, fence, or house	They're putting up a new office block in the city center.
310.	put up (3)	to let someone stay in your house for a short time	Don't worry about a hotel; we can put you up for a few days.
311.	put up with	to accept an unpleasant situation or person without complaining	I don't know how she puts up with his constant complaining.
312.	put someone out	to inconvenience someone	I hope it doesn't put you out if I stay for one more night.
313.	put across	to communicate ideas successfully	He is very good at putting his ideas across during presentations.
314.	put away	to return something to its proper place	Please put your clothes away instead of leaving them on the chair.
315.	put back	to return something to	When you're finished with the book, please

		where it was	put it back on the shelf.
316.	put down to	to explain the cause of something	The team's failure was put down to a lack of preparation.
317.	put forward	to offer a proposal or idea for consideration	She put forward a new suggestion for the marketing campaign.
318.	put in for	to apply for a job or a position	I've decided to put in for a promotion this year.
319.	put off (1)	to delay or postpone an event	They had to put off the wedding because of the storm.
320.	put off (2)	to delay or avoid doing something	don't put off your homework until the last minute.
321.	put someone off	to discourage or distract someone	The bad smell of the restaurant put me off my food.
322.	put on	to dress oneself; to begin to wear clothes	It's getting cold, so you should put on a coat.
323.	put on (2)	to try to make someone believe something untrue (tease)	Are you serious, or are you just putting me on?
324.	put oneself out	to take extra trouble to help someone	She always puts herself out to make sure her guests are comfortable.
325.	put out	to extinguish a fire or light	Make sure to put out the campfire before you leave.
326.	put through	to connect a telephone caller to another person	Could you put me through to the manager, please?
327.	put up (1)	to return something to its proper place (like 314)	Put up your tools when you're done with the repairs.
328.	put up (2)	to provide someone with a place to sleep	My friends can put me up for the weekend while I'm in London.
329.	put up with	to suffer a difficult situation without complaining	I don't know how she puts up with his constant complaining.
330.	put up with (2)	to tolerate or bear something	The school will not put up with any form of bullying.
331.	rip off	to cheat someone by charging too much	\$50 for a burger? They are really ripping people off!
332.	round off	to change a number to the nearest whole	You can round off the total to \$40 to make it easier.

		number	
333.	run down (1)	to criticize someone	You shouldn't run down your colleagues behind their backs.
334.	run down (2)	to lose power (batteries or machines)	If you leave the lights on, the car battery will run down.
335.	run in	to use a new engine carefully at first	You need to run in the new motorcycle before driving it at high speeds.
336.	run into	to meet someone by chance	I ran into an old friend at the grocery store yesterday.
337.	run out of	to use all of something and have none left	We've run out of coffee, so I need to go to the shop.
338.	run over	to check or review something quickly	Let's run over the schedule one more time before the event.
339.	run to	to have enough money for something	Our budget won't run to a luxury hotel this time.
340.	run up	to let a bill or debt get larger	He ran up a huge credit card bill during his vacation.
341.	run up against	to encounter a problem or difficulty	The project ran up against some unexpected legal issues.
342.	see someone off	to go to a station/airport to say goodbye	My parents came to the airport to see me off.
343.	see through	to realize the truth about someone or something	I could see through his lies immediately.
344.	send up	to make fun of someone by imitating them	The comedian is famous for sending up politicians.
345.	set about	to start working on something	We need to set about fixing the roof before it rains.
346.	set back (1)	to cause a delay in a schedule	The technical glitch set our production back by a week.
347.	set back (2)	to cost a certain amount of money	How much did that new car set you back?
348.	set in	to establish itself (usually weather or a feeling)	The rain set in early in the morning and didn't stop all day.
349.	set off	to start a journey	We plan to set off for the mountains at sunrise.

350.	set on / up on	to attack someone	The travelers were set upon by a pack of wild dogs.
351.	set out (1)	to give information in detail in writing	The contract sets out all the terms and conditions.
352.	set out (2)	to arrange things	I've set out the chairs for the garden party.
353.	set out (3)	to start an action with a specific goal	He set out to break the world record in swimming.
354.	set up	to make arrangements or establish something	They are looking to set up a new branch in Tokyo.
355.	show up (1)	to arrive or appear	Only three people showed up for the meeting.
356.	show up (2)	to perform much better than someone else	Her brilliant performance really showed up the rest of the cast.
357.	sink in	to be gradually understood or realized	It took a while for the news of his promotion to sink in.
358.	slip up	to make a mistake (colloquial)	The accountant slipped up and forgot to include the tax.
359.	soak up	to absorb liquid or information	I love sitting in the park and soaking up the sun.
360.	sort out	to find a solution to a problem	Don't worry, we will sort out the misunderstanding.
361.	speak up	to speak louder	Could you speak up? I can't hear you over the noise.
362.	stand by	to keep to an agreement or support someone	You should always stand by your friends when they are in trouble.
363.	stand for (1)	to represent or mean (initials)	NASA stands for national aeronautics and space administration.
364.	stand for (2)	to represent an idea or principle	Our company stands for quality and integrity.
365.	stand for (3)	to tolerate (usually negative)	I won't stand for such rude behavior in my classroom!
366.	stand for (4)	to tolerate/permit (shoddy work)	The manager won't stand for any more delays.
367.	stand in for	to take the place of someone	Can you stand in for me at the meeting tomorrow?
368.	stand out	to be noticeably better or different	Her bright red hair makes her stand out in a crowd.
369.	stand up (1)	to rise to a standing	Please stand up when the judge enters the

		position	room.
370.	stand up (2)	to make a date but not keep it	I waited for an hour, but he stood me up.
371.	stand up to	to resist or bear stress/pressure	This material can stand up to very high temperatures.
372.	step down	to resign from a position	The CEO decided to step down after ten years of service.
373.	step up	to increase (production, effort, etc.)	We need to step up our efforts to meet the deadline.
374.	stick up for	to defend someone or something	Thank you for sticking up for me when they were criticizing my work.
375.	take it out on	to make someone else suffer for your own problems	I know you're stressed, but don't take it out on the kids.
376.	take / bring back	to return an item	I need to take these books back to the library.
377.	take after (1)	to resemble a relative in appearance	You really take after your mother; you have the same eyes.
378.	take after (2)	to be like an older relative in character	He takes after his father in his love for music.
379.	take care of (1)	to provide care or watch health	My sister is taking care of our elderly aunt.
380.	take care of (2)	to make arrangements or take responsibility	I'll take care of the flight bookings for our trip.
381.	take down	to record in writing	The secretary took down the minutes of the meeting.
382.	take in	to deceive or cheat someone	Don't be taken in by his smooth talk; he's not trustworthy.
383.	take off (1)	to rise from the ground (aeroplane)	The plane is scheduled to take off at 10:00 am.
384.	take off (2)	to remove clothing	Please take off your shoes before entering the house.
385.	take off (3)	to remove anything worn on the body	He took off his glasses and rubbed his eyes.
386.	take off (4)	to leave or depart quickly	As soon as he saw the police, he took off.
387.	take off (5)	to be absent from work	I'm going to take two days off next week.
388.	take off (6)	to imitate someone	He can take off the teacher's voice perfectly.

		(colloquial)	
389.	take on (1)	to acquire a new characteristic	The city takes on a magical feel during the winter.
390.	take on (2)	to accept extra work or responsibility	I can't take on any more projects right now.
391.	take out	to sign an agreement (e.g., insurance)	It's a good idea to take out travel insurance before your trip.
392.	take over	to gain control of or assume responsibility for	The new manager will take over the department next month.
393.	take to someone	to develop a liking for someone	I talked to my new colleague immediately; she's very friendly.
394.	take up (1)	to occupy time	Cleaning the house took up the whole afternoon.
395.	take up (2)	to begin a hobby or leisure activity	I've decided to take up yoga to improve my flexibility.
396.	take up (3)	to begin to study or practice	He took up photography and now has his own studio.
397.	talk out of / into	to dissuade from / persuade into	My friends talked me into going to the party even though i was tired.
398.	fall through	to fail to happen (of plans)	Our holiday plans fell through because we couldn't get visas.
399.	tear up	to destroy completely by tearing	She tore up the letter and threw it in the bin.
400.	tell someone off	to speak angrily to someone about a mistake	The boss told him off for being late three days in a row.
401.	think over	to consider something carefully	I'll need a few days to think over your offer.
402.	throw away	to discard or put in the garbage	Don't throw away those boxes; we might need them for moving.
403.	throw out (1)	to discard something useless	I need to throw out these old magazines.
404.	throw out (2)	to forcibly make someone leave	The security guard threw the troublemaker out of the club.
405.	throw up	to vomit	The spicy food made him feel sick and he threw up.
406.	tick off (1)	to irritate or make someone angry	It really ticks me off when people are rude to waiters.
407.	tick off (2)	to mark something as	Please tick off the tasks as you finish them.

		completed on a list	
408.	tie in with	to be in agreement with	Your suggestions tie in perfectly with our long-term goals.
409.	track down	to trace the whereabouts of	The detective finally managed to track down the witness.
410.	try on (separable)	to put on clothing to see if it fits or looks good	You should try that blue shirt on ; I think it matches your eyes perfectly.
411.	try on (hat/shoes/e)	to test an article of clothing for fit/appearance	I tried on about ten pairs of sneakers before finding the ones that felt right.
412.	try out (for) (inseparable)	to audition or compete for a place on a team	Mark is nervous because he's going to try out for the varsity basketball team.
413.	try out (separable)	to test a machine or equipment briefly	We're going to try out the new espresso machine in the breakroom tomorrow.
414.	try out (something/someone)	to test something (or someone) by using it	I'm trying out a new productivity app to manage my daily tasks.
415.	turn around (no object)	to move so that you are facing the opposite direction	I felt someone tap my shoulder, so I turned around to see who it was.
416.	turn around (separable)	to make someone/something face the opposite way	The sofa looks better this way; let's turn it around to face the TV.
417.	turn around (separable)	to make an unprofitable business successful again	The new CEO managed to turn the company around in less than a year.
418.	turn down (separable)	to decrease the volume or intensity	Can you turn the music down a bit? I'm on a conference call.
419.	turn down (separable)	to refuse or reject an offer/request/applicant	It was a great job offer, but I had to turn it down because of the commute.
420.	turn in (separable)	to give, deliver, or submit something to someone	Make sure to turn your assignments in before the Friday deadline.
421.	turn in (no object)	to go to bed for the night	It's been a very long day; I think I'll turn in early tonight.
422.	turn in (separable)	to report or deliver a wrongdoer to authorities	After weeks on the run, the suspect finally turned himself in .

423.	turn into	to change from one thing into another; to become	With a bit of renovation, this old barn could turn into a luxury villa.
424.	turn off (separable)	to stop a device by using a switch or handle	Don't forget to turn off the lights when you leave the office.
425.	turn off (separable)	to cause someone to lose interest; to repel	His arrogant attitude during the interview really turns people off .
426.	turn on (separable)	to start a device by using a switch or handle	Could you turn on the heater? It's getting quite chilly in here.
427.	turn on (separable)	to excite or interest someone very much	I've always been turned on by complex scientific theories and space.
428.	turn out	to happen to be in the end; to result	The morning was grey, but it turned out to be a beautiful sunny day.
429.	turn out	to come to a meeting or form a crowd	Thousands of fans turned out for the outdoor music festival last night.
430.	turn up (separable)	to increase the volume or intensity	I love this song! Could you turn it up a little?
431.	turn up (no object)	to appear or arrive unexpectedly	We were just talking about him, and then he suddenly turned up at the door.
432.	turn up	to be discovered or found by chance	My keys usually turn up in my coat pocket right when I stop looking.
433.	wait for (inseparable)	to stay until someone or something arrives	Please wait for me at the entrance; I'll be there in five minutes.
434.	wait on (inseparable)	to serve customers in a restaurant or shop	The person who waited on us at the restaurant was very professional.
435.	wake up (no object)	to stop sleeping	I usually wake up at 7 AM, even without an alarm clock.
436.	wake up (separable)	to rouse someone from sleep	Be quiet while you walk past the bedroom; we don't want to wake the baby up .
437.	watch out for (inseparable)	to be careful of; to be alert for danger	You should watch out for pickpockets when you are in crowded tourist areas.
438.	wear off (1)	to disappear gradually (feelings or states)	The initial excitement of the new job started to wear off after a month.
439.	wear off (2)	to lose effect (especially regarding drugs/medicine)	The effects of the painkiller will usually wear off in about four hours.

440.	wear out (1)	to become unusable after excessive use	My favorite pair of jeans is starting to wear out at the knees.
441.	wear out (separable)	to use something until it can no longer be worn	I totally wore out my running shoes while training for the marathon.
442.	wear out (passive/adj)	to tire someone greatly; to exhaust	I am completely worn out after that twelve-hour shift at the hospital.
443.	wear out (separable)	to cause someone to become very tired	Running after a toddler all day really wears me out .
444.	work out (no object)	to exercise to build muscle or fitness	He works out at the local gym at least four times a week.
445.	work out (separable)	to solve a problem or resolve a situation	We need to work out a new marketing strategy for the next quarter.
446.	work out (3)	to calculate; to amount to a specific total	The total cost of the hotel and flights worked out at \$800 per person.
447.	wrap up (no object)	to wear enough clothes to keep warm	It's freezing outside today, so make sure to wrap up before you go.
448.	wrap up (separable)	to finish something or bring it to a conclusion	Let's wrap up this meeting so we can all get to our next appointments.
449.	write down (separable)	to record something in writing	Let me write down your email address before I forget it.
450.	write up (separable)	to record or report something in a formal way	I spent the whole afternoon writing up the final report for the client.
451.	zunk out (no object)	to fall asleep quickly because of exhaustion	As soon as my head hit the pillow, I zunked out immediately.

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS & PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

A2 LEVEL

Item	Type	Meaning	Example	Frequency
arrive at	prepositional verb	reach a place	We arrived at the station.	High
arrive in	prepositional verb	reach a city/country	They arrived in Paris.	High
belong to	prepositional verb	be owned by	This book belongs to him.	High
look for	prepositional verb	try to find	She is looking for her phone.	High
listen to	prepositional verb	pay attention	Listen to the instructions.	High
wait for	prepositional verb	stay until	Wait for the signal.	High
at night	prepositional phrase	during the night	It gets cold at night.	High
at once	prepositional phrase	immediately	Come here at once.	High
by accident	prepositional phrase	unintentionally	I deleted it by accident.	High
in advance	prepositional phrase	before	Pay in advance.	High
on time	prepositional phrase	punctually	The train arrived on time.	High
on foot	prepositional phrase	walking	We travelled on foot.	High

B1 LEVEL

Item	Type	Meaning	Example	Frequency
agree on	prepositional verb	reach a decision	They agreed on the plan.	High
agree to	prepositional verb	give consent	She agreed to help.	High
apply for	prepositional verb	formally request	He applied for the position.	High
deal with	prepositional verb	handle a problem	Police dealt with the issue.	High
depend on	prepositional verb	be determined by	It depends on the weather.	High
rely on	prepositional verb	trust	We rely on evidence.	High
succeed in	prepositional verb	achieve	He succeeded in escaping.	Medium
at least	semi-fixed phrase	minimum	Take at least two forms.	High
at the moment	semi-fixed phrase	now	She is busy at the moment.	High
in charge of	semi-fixed phrase	responsible for	He is in charge of security.	High
in fact	academic phrase	actually	In fact, the result was different.	High
in general	academic phrase	usually	In general, students agree.	High
in spite of	academic phrase	despite	In spite of difficulties, we continued.	High
on average	academic phrase	typically	On average, it takes an hour.	Medium
on purpose	semi-fixed phrase	intentionally	He broke it on purpose.	High

B2 LEVEL

Item	Type	Meaning	Example	Frequency
abide by	prepositional verb	obey rules/law	Officers must abide by regulations.	Medium
account for	prepositional verb	explain	This accounts for the delay.	High
accuse of	prepositional verb	charge with crime	He was accused of fraud.	High
approve of	prepositional verb	consider acceptable	I do not approve of violence.	Medium
cope with	prepositional verb	manage difficulty	Officers cope with stress daily.	High
at fault	semi-fixed phrase	responsible	The driver was at fault.	High
at all costs	academic phrase	no matter what	The mission must succeed at all costs.	Medium
beyond doubt	academic phrase	certainly	Guilt was proven beyond doubt.	High
by all means	semi-fixed phrase	certainly / permission	By all means, continue.	Medium
in accordance with	academic phrase	following rules	Act in accordance with the law.	High
in detail	academic phrase	thoroughly	The issue was explained in detail.	High
in favour of	academic phrase	supporting	The court ruled in favour of defence.	High
on behalf of	academic phrase	representing	He spoke on behalf of the department.	High
under pressure	semi-fixed phrase	stressed	Officers work under pressure.	High
without fail	semi-fixed phrase	always	Procedures must be followed without fail.	Medium

COMMONLY CONFUSED WORDS

Words	Brief Explanation	Usage Examples
Accept / Except	To receive or agree to / Not including; excluding	I accept your apology. Everyone except John was there.
Access / Excess	Permission to enter or use / More than is necessary	You need a password to access the file. Avoid an excess of sugar.
Adverse / Averse	Unfavorable or harmful / Strongly disliking or opposed	The match was cancelled due to adverse weather. He is averse to taking risks.
Advice / Advise	A recommendation (noun) / To give a recommendation (verb)	She gave me some good advice. I advise you to wait.
Affect / Effect	To influence or change (verb) / A result or consequence (noun)	The news will affect him. The medicine had a side effect.
Aisle / Isle	A passage between rows of seats / An island (usually small)	The bride walked down the aisle. He lives on a small isle.
All together / Altogether	Everyone in one place / Completely or entirely	They were all together in the garden. I am altogether confused.
Allowed / Aloud	Permitted or given leave / Out loud; audibly	Pets are not allowed in the mall. Please read the poem aloud.
Allude / Elude	To hint at indirectly / To escape or avoid	She alluded to her past. The thief eluded the police.
Along / A long	Moving forward or beside / Referring to great length	Walk along the path. It has been a long day.
Altar / Alter	A sacred table in a church / To change or modify	They knelt before the altar . We need to alter our plans.
Amoral / Immoral	Lacking a moral sense / Violating moral principles	An amoral robot. His behavior was strictly immoral .
Among / Between	In the middle of 3+ people / In the middle of 2 people	Discuss it among yourselves. The secret is between you and me.
Appraise / Apprise	To assess the value / To inform or tell someone	He appraised the jewelry. Please apprise me of the situation.
Assent / Ascent	Agreement or approval / The act of climbing or rising	The committee gave its assent. The ascent up the mountain was steep.
Ate / Eight	Past tense of «eat» / The number 8	I ate a sandwich. My sister is eight years old.
Aural / Oral	Relating to the ear/hearing / Relating to the mouth/speaking	We had an aural test today. He gave an oral presentation.
Balmy / Barmy	Pleasantly warm (weather) / Foolish or crazy	A balmy summer evening. That's a barmy idea!

Bare / Bear	Uncovered or empty / The animal; also, to endure	He walked with bare feet. I can't bear this noise.
Bated / Baited	In suspense (breath) / With bait attached (hook)	With bated breath. A baited fishing hook.
Bazaar / Bizarre	A market / Very strange or unusual	I visited the bazaar. It was a bizarre coincidence.
Berth / Birth	A bunk or sleeping place / The emergence of a baby	I booked a berth on the ship. The birth of his first child.
Born / Borne	Brought into life / Carried or supported	She was born in 1995. A water-borne disease.
Bough / Bow	A main branch of a tree / To bend the head or body	The bough broke under the weight. You must bow to the Queen.
Brake / Break	A device for slowing down / To smash or a rest period	Check your brakes. Don't break the glass.
Breach / Breech	A gap or broken rule / Back part of a gun	A breach of security. Loading the breech.
Broach / Brooch	Raise a subject / Piece of jewellery	Broach the topic. She wore a gold brooch.
Buy / By	To purchase / Near or through the agency of	I need to buy milk. The book was written by her.
Canvas / Canvass	Strong cloth / Seek people's votes	A canvas painting. Canvass for the election.
Capital / Capitol	City or wealth / Government building	Paris is the capital. Meet at the Capitol.
Censure / Censor	Criticize strongly / To ban parts of a book/film	A vote of censure. The movie was censored.
Cereal / Serial	Breakfast food / Happening in a series	I like corn cereal. A serial killer.
Chord / Cord	Musical notes / Length of string or body part	Play a guitar chord. A spinal cord.
Cite / Sight / Site	To quote / Vision or a view / A location	You must cite your sources. Her sight is failing. A construction site.
Climactic / Climatic	Forming a climax / Relating to climate	A climactic ending. Climatic shifts.
Coarse / Course	Rough texture / Path, direction, or school subject	Coarse sand. An English course.
Complacent / Complaisant	Smug and self-satisfied / Willing to please	Don't be complacent. A complaisant worker.
Complement / Compliment	To add to or improve / Praise or admiring remark	The tie complements the shirt. Give her a compliment.

Conscience / Conscious	Moral sense of right/wrong / Awake and aware	My conscience is clear. He was conscious after the fall.
Council / Counsel	A group of people / Advice or a lawyer	The city council met today. He sought legal counsel.
Cue / Queue	Signal for action / A line of people	That is your cue. Wait in the queue.
Curb / Kerb	Control or limit / Edge of a pavement	Curb your anger. Step off the kerb.
Currant / Current	Dried grape / Happening now or flow of water	A currant bun. The current news.
Defuse / Diffuse	Make less tense / Spread over a wide area	Defuse the tension. Diffuse light.
Desert / Dessert	A dry, sandy area / A sweet dish after a meal	The Sahara is a vast desert. We had cake for dessert.
Difficult / Heavy	Hard to do / Having great weight	A difficult question. A heavy suitcase.
Discrete / Discreet	Separate or distinct / Careful or secretive	Use three discrete categories. He was very discreet about the secret.
Disinterested / Uninterested	Impartial / Not interested	A disinterested jury. An uninterested student.
Draught / Draft	Current of air / First version of writing	Feel a cold draught. Write a draft.
Draw / Drawer	Even score / Sliding storage compartment	The match was a draw. In the top drawer.
Dual / Duel	Having two parts / A formal fight between two people	The car has dual controls. He was killed in a duel.
Easy/ Light	Simple to solve / Not heavy in weight	An easy task. A light breakfast.
Economic / Economical	Related to the economy / Cheap or saving money	The economic crisis. An economical small car.
Elicit / Illicit	Draw out a reply / Not allowed by law	Elicit the truth. Illicit trade.
Ensure / Insure	To make certain / To provide insurance coverage	Please ensure the door is locked. I need to insure my house.
Envelop / Envelope	To cover or surround / Paper container for letters	Mist envelops the hill. Put it in an envelope.
Exercise / Exorcise	Physical activity / Drive out an evil spirit	Daily exercise. Exorcise a demon.
Farther / Further	Greater physical distance / More or additional (abstract)	He ran farther than me. We need further information.
Fawn / Faun	Young deer /	A little fawn. The faun in the forest.

	Mythical half-man, half-goat	
Flaunt / Flout	Display ostentatiously / Disregard a rule	Flaunt your success. Flout the rules.
Flounder / Founder	Move clumsily / To fail	Floundering in mud. The ship foundered.
Foot / Leg	Part below the ankle / The whole lower limb	My foot hurts. She has long legs.
For / Four	Preposition / The number 4	Gift for you. Four seasons.
Forbear / Forebear	To refrain / An ancestor	Forbear from comment. My forebears.
Foreword / Forward	Introduction to a book / Onwards, ahead	Read the foreword. Moving forward.
Forget / Leave	Fail to remember / To put and stay in a place	I forgot my password. I left my keys at home.
Forth / Fourth	Forward or onward / Number 4 in a sequence	He went forth to battle. This is the fourth time I've asked.
Hand / Arm	Part below the wrist / The whole upper limb	Hold my hand. He broke his arm.
Hear / Here	To perceive sound / In this place	I can't hear you. Please come here.
High / Tall	Elevated (objects) / Great height (people/trees)	A high shelf. A tall basketball player.
Hire / Rent	To employ or short-term use / To pay for use of property	We hired a new cook. Let's rent a car for the trip.
Historic / Historical	Famous in history / Related to the study of history	A historic victory. I like historical novels.
Imply / Infer	To suggest indirectly / To deduce from evidence	He implied that I was wrong. I inferred that from his tone.
It's / Its	Contraction of «it is» / Possessive form of «it»	It's a sunny day. The dog wagged its tail.
Learn / Teach	To gain knowledge / To give knowledge	I want to learn English. She teaches math.
Lend / Borrow	To give temporarily / To take temporarily	Will you lend me \$5? Can I borrow your pen?
Lie / Lay	To recline (itself) / To put something down	I need to lie down. Lay the baby in the crib.
Loose / Lose	Not tight / To misplace or be defeated	This tooth is loose. Don't lose your keys.
Make fun of / Have fun	To tease or mock / To enjoy oneself	Don't make fun of him. We had fun.
Peace / Piece	Tranquility /	We hope for world peace. Give me a

	A part of something	piece of cake.
Plain / Plane	Simple or a flat field / An aircraft	He wore plain clothes. The plane took off.
Pore / Pour	To study closely / To flow or tip out	He pored over the map. Pour me some tea.
Principal / Principle	Head of a school / A fundamental rule	Meet the school principal. It's a matter of principle.
Push / Pull	To move away from you / To move toward you	Push the door open. Pull the handle.
Quiet / Quite	Making little noise / To a certain degree; completely	Please be quiet. The movie was quite good.
Recipe / Receipt	Cooking instructions / Proof of payment	A pasta recipe. Keep your receipt for the return.
Rise / Raise	To go up (itself) / To lift something	The sun rises. Raise your hand.
Say / Tell	To utter words / To inform or instruct someone	Say «hello.» Tell me a story.
Sensible / Sensitive	Practical or wise / Easily hurt or delicate	A sensible decision. Sensitive skin.
Stationary / Stationery	Not moving / Writing materials	A stationary bike. I bought new stationery.
Than / Then	Used for comparison / At that time; next	He is taller than me. First eat, then go.
Their / There / They're	Belonging to them / In that place / They are	It is their house. Go over there. They're very happy.
To / Too / Two	Direction/Preposition / Also or excessively / Number 2	Go to school. I am tired too. I have two dogs.
Wait / Weight	To stay in place / How heavy something is	Wait for me! He lost some weight.
Wave / Waive	Moving the hand / To give up a right	He waved goodbye. They waived the late fee.
Weak / Week	Not strong / A period of seven days	I feel weak. See you next week.
Weather / Whether	Climate conditions / Used for a choice/if	The weather is cold. I don't know whether to go.
Which / Witch	What one / A person with magic powers	Which book? The witch cast a spell.
Who / Whom	Subject (does action) / Object (receives action)	Who called? To whom should I give this?
Who's / Whose	Who is /	Who's there? Whose phone is this?

	Belonging to whom	
Work / Job	General activity / Specific profession or task	Hard work. He got a new job.
Your / You're	Belonging to you / You are	Is this your bag? You're welcome.

ACADEMIC TERMS AND COLLOCATIONS

№	Base word	Academic synonym / Collocation	Translation	Context of use
1.	Result	Findings / Outcomes	Результати / Наслідки	Recent findings suggest a trend; the final outcomes were positive.
2.	Research (v)	Conduct / Carry out research	Проводити дослідження	To conduct an in-depth study; to carry out research on climate.
3.	Change (v)	Alter / Modify	Змінювати / Коригувати	To alter the variables; to modify the existing plan.
4.	Check (v)	Verify / Validate	Перевіряти / Підтверджувати	To verify the hypothesis; to validate the collected data.
5.	Important	Significant / Crucial	Значущий / Вирішальний	A significant contribution; a crucial factor in the success.
6.	Show (v)	Demonstrate / Illustrate	Демонструвати / Ілюструвати	To demonstrate proof; Figure 1 illustrates the data.
7.	Many	Numerous / A vast majority	Численні / Переважна більшість	Numerous studies indicate this; a vast majority of respondents agreed.
8.	Fast	Rapid / Accelerated	Швидкий / Прискорений	Rapid economic growth; accelerated particles in the lab.
9.	Small	Negligible / Marginal	Незначний / Мінімальний	A negligible difference; a marginal increase in costs.
10.	Problem	Issue / Challenge	Питання / Виклик	To address a complex issue ; to face a new challenge .
11.	Idea	Concept / Notion	Концепція / Поняття	A core concept ; the notion of sustainability.
12.	Start (v)	Initiate / Commence	Починати	To initiate a new project; the trial will commence tomorrow.
13.	Finish (v)	Conclude / Terminate	Завершувати	To conclude the analysis; to terminate the agreement.
14.	Part	Component / Element	Компонент / Елемент	A key component ; a necessary element of the system.
15.	Use (v)	Utilize / Employ	Застосовувати	To utilize resources; to employ a new methodology.

16.	Enough	Sufficient / Adequate	Достатній	Sufficient evidence was found; providing adequate support.
17.	Help (v)	Facilitate / Assist	Сприяти / Допомагати	To facilitate communication; to assist in the experiment.
18.	Difference	Discrepancy / Distinction	Розбіжність / Відмінність	A discrepancy in data; a sharp distinction between groups.
19.	Facts	Empirical evidence	Емпіричні докази	Based on empirical evidence ; providing factual support.
20.	About	Regarding / Concerning	Щодо / Стосовно	Data regarding the climate; issues concerning safety.
21.	Good	Beneficial / Advantageous	Вигідний / Сприятливий	A beneficial effect; an advantageous position.
22.	Bad	Detrimental / Adverse	Шкідливий / Несприятливий	A detrimental impact; adverse circumstances.
23.	Think (v)	Assume / Hypothesize	Припускати / Гіпотезувати	We assume that it's true; to hypothesize about the cause.
24.	Way	Approach / Procedure	Підхід / Процедура	A systematic approach ; to follow the correct procedure .
25.	Agreement	Consensus	Консенсус / Згода	To reach a consensus ; to sign a formal agreement.
26.	Gap	Lacuna / Deficiency	Прогалина / Дефіцит	To fill a lacuna in research; a deficiency in the system.
27.	Proof	Validation / Substantiation	Обґрунтування	Required validation ; further substantiation is needed.
28.	Famous	Renowned / Eminent	Відомий / Видатний	A renowned author; an eminent scholar.
29.	Again and again	Successive / Repeatedly	Неодноразово	Successive trials were run; he asked repeatedly .
30.	Explain (v)	Elucidate / Clarify	Роз'яснювати / З'ясовувати	To elucidate the mechanism; to clarify the statement.
31.	Buy (v)	Purchase / Acquire	Купувати / Набувати	To purchase tools; to acquire new equipment.
32.	Fix (v)	Rectify / Resolve	Виправляти / Вирішувати	To rectify an error; to resolve the dispute.
33.	Ask (v)	Inquire / Query	Запитувати	To inquire about results; to query the database.
34.	Hard	Arduous / Challenging	Важкий / Складний	An arduous task; a challenging environment.
35.	Look at (v)	Examine / Inspect	Досліджувати / Оглядати	To examine samples; to inspect the machinery.

36.	Get (v)	Obtain / Derive	Отримувати / Походити	To obtain results; to derive meaning from text.
37.	Give (v)	Provide / Contribute	Надавати / Робити внесок	To provide insights; to contribute to the study.
38.	Short	Concise / Brief	Стислий / Короткий	A concise summary; a brief introduction.
39.	Main	Principal / Primary	Головний / Основний	The principal aim; the primary source of energy.
40.	Total	Aggregate / Comprehensive	Сукупний / Всебічний	Aggregate data sets; a comprehensive review.
41.	Whole	Entire / Integral	Цілий / Цілісний	The entire population; an integral part of the unit.
42.	Keep (v)	Preserve / Retain	Зберігати / Утримувати	To preserve records; to retain information.
43.	Stop (v)	Cease / Halt	Припиняти / Зупиняти	To cease operations; to halt the process.
44.	Possible	Feasible / Viable	Здійснений / Життєздатний	A feasible solution; a viable alternative.
45.	Practical	Pragmatic / Applied	Прагматичний / Прикладний	A pragmatic decision; the applied sciences.
46.	Theory	Framework / Paradigm	Теоретична база / Парадигма	Within the framework ; the existing paradigm .
47.	Group	Category / Classification	Категорія / Класифікація	Under the same category ; a new classification .
48.	Every year	Annual / Per annum	Щорічний / На рік	An annual report; growth rate per annum .
49.	Place	Location / Venue	Місцезнаходження / Місце	The location of the site; the venue of the event.
50.	Clear	Evident / Apparent	Очевидний	It is evident that...; the apparent reason was....
51.	Need (v)	Require / Necessitate	Потребувати	Experiments require time; this will necessitate study.
52.	Talk about	Discuss / Elaborate on	Обговорювати / Докладно	To discuss ideas; to elaborate on a specific point.
53.	Join (v)	Integrate / Merge	Інтегрувати / Об'єднувати	To integrate data; the companies will merge .
54.	Simple	Straightforward	Простий	A straightforward process; easy to understand.
55.	Hard to find	Scarce / Rare	Дефіцитний / Рідкісний	Scarce resources; a rare phenomenon.
56.	Choose (v)	Select / Opt for	Вибирати	To select a sample; to opt for

				a different path.
57.	Follow (v)	Adhere to / Comply with	Дотримуватися	To adhere to rules; to comply with standards.
58.	Lead to (v)	Result in / Give rise to	Призводити до	Result in failure; give rise to new theories.
59.	Agree	Concur / Consent	Погоджуватися	Scholars concur on this; to give formal consent .
60.	Disagree	Dissent / Dispute	Незгода / Оскаржувати	Expressed dissent ; to dispute the findings.
61.	Wrong	Erroneous / Inaccurate	Помилковий / Неточний	Erroneous conclusions; inaccurate measurements.
62.	Same	Identical / Equivalent	Ідентичний / Еквівалентний	Identical results; equivalent to the previous value.
63.	Different	Diverse / Distinct	Різноманітний / Окремий	Diverse backgrounds; distinct groups.
64.	Focus (n)	Emphasis / Core	Акцент / Ядро	Put emphasis on quality; the core of the problem.
65.	If	Provided that / Assuming	За умови, що	Provided that funding is secured; assuming it works.
66.	Also	Furthermore / Moreover	Крім того	Furthermore , it is cheap; moreover , it is fast.
67.	But	However / Nevertheless	Однак / Незважаючи на	However , it failed; nevertheless , we continued.
68.	Because	Due to / Owing to	Через те, що	Due to errors; owing to lack of time.
69.	So	Therefore / Consequently	Отже / Як наслідок	Therefore , we stopped; consequently , results varied.
70.	To sum up	In summary / In essence	У підсумку / По суті	In summary , it works; in essence , it is simple.
71.	Real	Authentic / Genuine	Справжній / Автентичний	Authentic documents; genuine concern.
72.	Reliable	Trustworthy / Credible	Надійний / Достовірний	A trustworthy witness; a credible source.
73.	Chance	Probability / Likelihood	Ймовірність	A high probability ; a strong likelihood .
74.	Work (n)	Labor / Endeavor	Праця / Зусилля	Hard labor ; a scientific endeavor .
75.	Job	Occupation / Profession	Професія / Заняття	Academic occupation ; the legal profession .
76.	People	Individuals / Respondents	Окремі особи / Респонденти	Unique individuals ; survey respondents .

77.	Teachers	Educators / Faculty	Освітняни / Професори	Dedicated educators ; university faculty .
78.	Schools	Institutions / Academia	Установи / Академія	Research institutions ; life in academia .
79.	Money	Funding / Capital	Фінансування / Капітал	To secure funding ; to raise capital .
80.	Travel (n)	Mobility / Transit	Мобільність / Транзит	Academic mobility ; lost in transit .
81.	Like (v)	Appreciate / Favor	Цінувати / Віддавати перевагу	To appreciate art; to favor one method.
82.	Hate (v)	Deplore / Oppose	Засуджувати / Протистояти	To deplore violence; to oppose the policy.
83.	Answer (n)	Response / Solution	Відповідь / Рішення	A quick response ; a viable solution .
84.	Problematic	Controversial / Disputed	Суперечливий	A controversial topic; disputed borders.
85.	Easy	Facilitated / Effortless	Полегшений	Facilitated learning; an effortless task.
86.	New	Innovative / Novel	Інноваційний / Новий	Innovative tech; a novel approach.
87.	Old	Archaic / Obsolete	Архаїчний / Застарілий	Archaic laws; obsolete equipment.
88.	Right	Appropriate / Valid	Відповідний / Дійсний	Appropriate behavior; a valid point.
89.	Wrong (adj)	Inappropriate / Invalid	Невідповідний	Inappropriate remarks; invalid arguments.
90.	Enough	Abundant / Plentiful	Рясний / Багатий	Abundant evidence; plentiful resources.
91.	Build (v)	Construct / Establish	Будувати / Встановлювати	To construct a model; to establish a base.
92.	Destroy (v)	Demolish / Undermine	Руйнувати / Підривати	To demolish a building; to undermine trust.
93.	Grow (v)	Expand / Flourish	Розширюватися / Процвітати	To expand the market; the arts flourish .
94.	Shrink (v)	Contract / Diminish	Скорочуватися / Зменшуватися	Metals contract when cold; to diminish value.
95.	Strong	Robust / Vigorous	Міцний / Сильний	A robust system; a vigorous debate.
96.	Weak	Flawed / Feeble	Дефектний / Слабкий	A flawed argument; a feeble attempt.

97.	Hidden	Latent / Implicit	Прихований / Неявний	Latent heat; an implicit agreement.
98.	Open	Explicit / Overt	Явний / Відкритий	Explicit details; overt hostility.
99.	Final	Ultimate / Definitive	Остаточний	The ultimate goal; the definitive edition.
100.	Next	Subsequent / Ensuing	Наступний	Subsequent events; the ensuing chaos.

KEYS

TOPIC 1

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **C** 3. **A** 4. **F** 5. **B** 6. **D** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **A** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **C** 16. **A** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **A** 20. **B** 21. **A**
22. **C** 23. **A** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **B** 27. **C** 28. **C** 29. **C** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 1

Task 1

1. **i** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **h** 6. **g** 7. **b** 8. **e** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **a** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **c** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **blurring** 2. **decentralization** 3. **generational** 4. **extensive** 5. **diminishment**
6. **fluidity** 7. **instability** 8. **burnout** 9. **distribution** 10. **rivalry**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **c** 5. **e** 6. **g** 7. **f** 8. **i** 9. **h** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **drift apart** 2. **bring up** 3. **look up to** 4. **split up** 5. **look after** 6. **takes after**
7. **get along** 8. **settle down** 9. **grow up** 10. **fall out**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **e** 6. **g** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **spitting** 2. **run** 3. **chip** 4. **eye** 5. **wears** 6. **black** 7. **blood** 8. **house** 9. **flesh** 10. **peas**

Task 8

1. **record** 2. **afford** 3. **in** 4. **on** 5. **mass** 6. **reduction** 7. **convenience** 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

TOPIC 2

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **A** 3. **B** 4. **E** 5. **F** 6. **G** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **D** 15. **A** 16. **A** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **B** 20. **B** 21. **A**
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **B** 27. **B** 28. **C** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 2

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **j** 3. **a** 4. **g** 5. **b** 6. **h** 7. **f** 8. **i** 9. **e** 10. **d**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **b** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **b** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **decoupling** 2. **generative** 3. **detachment** 4. **demolition** 5. **cohesion**
6. **Gentrification** 7. **embodied** 8. **intensity** 9. **restorative** 10. **scarcity**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **i** 6. **e** 7. **f** 8. **e** 9. **h** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **pull down** 2. **pay off** 3. **rent out** 4. **settle in** 5. **fit in** 6. **break into** 7. **turn into** 8. **do up** 9. **rent out** 10. **move in**

Task 6

1. **d** 2. **c** 3. **f** 4. **a** 5. **h** 6. **b** 7. **e** 8. **i** 9. **g** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **white** 2. **put** 3. **wall** 4. **safe** 5. **house** 6. **arm** 7. **home** 8. **roof** 9. **pig** 10. **doorstep**

Task 8

1. **site** 2. **affect** 3. **economical** 4. **insure** 5. **distinct** 6. **principal** 7. **stationary** 8. **restore**
9. **convenience** 10. **council**

TOPIC 3

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **C** 3. **F** 4. **G** 5. **E** 6. **A** 7. **C** 8. **B** 9. **A** 10. **B** 11. **A**

Use of English

12. **C** 13. **B** 14. **C** 15. **A** 16. **D** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **C** 20. **A** 21. **A**

22. **C** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **B** 26. **B** 27. **A** 28. **D** 29. **C** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 3

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **j** 3. **a** 4. **h** 5. **b** 6. **i** 7. **c** 8. **f** 9. **e** 10. **g**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **a** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **balanced** 2. **medical** 3. **preventable** 4. **significantly** 5. **threatening** 6. **scientific**
7. **personalized** 8. **widely** 9. **vaccination** 10. **regularly**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **g** 3. **a** 4. **i** 5. **b** 6. **e** 7. **c** 8. **j** 9. **f** 10. **h**

Task 5

1. **cut down on** 2. **fight off** 3. **keep up with** 4. **build up** 5. **stick to** 6. **ward off** 7. **open up** 8. **slow down** 9. **cut out** 10. **help out**

Task 6

1. **c** 2. **h** 3. **g** 4. **e** 5. **a** 6. **i** 7. **f** 8. **b** 9. **j** 10. **d**

Task 7

1. **fit as a fiddle** 2. **keep your nose to the grindstone** 3. **take it easy**
4. **under the weather** 5. **hit the gym** 6. **burn calories** 7. **in the pink** 8. **kick the habit**
9. **on the mend** 10. **shape up**

Task 8

1. **stationary** 2. **weight** 3. **weather** 4. **exercise** 5. **exercise** 6. **difuse** 7. **course** 8. **cereal**
9. **born** 10. **ate**

TOPIC 4

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **G** 3. **C** 4. **A** 5. **E** 6. **F** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **D**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **D** 14. **D** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **C** 21. **A**
22. **C** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **D** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **D** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 4

Task 1

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **i** 4. **g** 5. **h** 6. **j** 7. **a** 8. **e** 9. **f** 10. **c**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **a** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **d** 6. **d** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **c** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **integration** 2. **awareness** 3. **breakdown** 4. **predictable** 5. **disconnection**
6. **coordination** 7. **dependence** 8. **competence** 9. **resentment** 10. **stability**

Task 4

1. **j** 2. **i** 3. **e** 4. **b** 5. **a** 6. **f** 7. **c** 8. **h** 9. **j** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **grow apart** 2. **open up** 3. **step in** 4. **stick together** 5. **let down** 6. **work through**
7. **fall behind** 8. **rely on** 9. **break off** 10. **back down**

Task 6

1. **i** 2. **a** 3. **e** 4. **f** 5. **b** 6. **j** 7. **d** 8. **g** 9. **c** 10. **h**

Task 7

1. **wavelength** 2. **back** 3. **line** 4. **length** 5. **off** 6. **for** 7. **bridges** 8. **line** 9. **out** 10. **air**

Task 8

1. **affect** 2. **cope** 3. **principal** 4. **communication** 5. **earned** 6. **motivate** 7. **exhaustion**
8. **component** 9. **impact** 10. **interaction**

TOPIC 5

TEST 1

Reading

1. **A** 2. **D** 3. **B** 4. **F** 5. **E** 6. **G** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **D**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **B** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **B** 20. **D** 21. **B**
22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **D** 26. **B** 27. **C** 28. **D** 29. **C** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 5

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **h** 3. **a** 4. **f** 5. **b** 6. **d** 7. **i** 8. **b** 9. **f** 10. **g**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **c** 8. **d** 9. **c** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **reduction** 2. **organization** 3. **feelings** 4. **childhood** 5. **sharpness** 6. **imaginative**
7. **necessitate** 8. **globally** 9. **fulfillment** 10. **personality**

Task 4

1. **f** 2. **i** 3. **a** 4. **j** 5. **b** 6. **h** 7. **c** 8. **d** 9. **g** 10. **e**

Task 5

1. **dive into** 2. **carry on** 3. **carry over** 4. **run into** 5. **pick up** 6. **break away from** 7. **set aside** 8. **come across** 9. **come up with** 10. **work out**

Task 6

1. **e** 2. **i** 3. **c** 4. **h** 5. **a** 6. **d** 7. **f** 8. **b** 9. **g** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **pet project** 2. **got into** 3. **labor of love** 4. **has a knack** 5. **her element** 6. **moonlights**
7. **pass the time** 8. **hidden talent** 9. **killed time** 10. **took up sth for kicks**

Task 8

1. **draw** 2. **dual** 3. **envelope** 4. **farther** 5. **fawn** 6. **forth** 7. **hear** 8. **plain** 9. **quiet**
10. **sensible**

TOPIC 6

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **A** 3. **B** 4. **D** 5. **C** 6. **F** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **C** 16. **D** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **A** 21. **A**
22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **B** 25. **B** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **A** 29. **B** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 6

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **e** 3. **d** 4. **b** 5. **a** 6. **g** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **a** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **arrival** 2. **exciting** 3. **availability** 4. **exhibition** 5. **inhabitants** 6. **informative**
7. **impressed** 8. **inspiration** 9. **ideally** 10. **arrangement**

Task 4

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **check in** 2. **take off** 3. **get away** 4. **see off** 5. **set off** 6. **drop off** 7. **stop over** 8. **soak up**
9. **look around** 10. **check out**

Task 6

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **i** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **track** 2. **local** 3. **light** 4. **batteries** 5. **road** 6. **bank** 7. **sanctuary** 8. **world**
9. **adventure** 10. **sun**

Task 8

1. **fare** 2. **weather** 3. **route** 4. **lend** 5. **view** 6. **quite** 7. **lost** 8. **price** 9. **advice** 10. **trip**

TOPIC 7

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **E** 3. **A** 4. **C** 5. **D** 6. **F** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **A** 16. **D** 17. **C** 18. **D** 19. **B** 20. **A** 21. **C**
22. **B** 23. **B** 24. **D** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **A** 29. **C** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 7

Task 1

1. **h** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **i** 5. **d** 6. **g** 7. **f** 8. **e** 9. **j** 10. **a**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **a** 7. **d** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **unfulfilment** 2. **adaptation** 3. **uncertainty** 4. **clarity** 5. **exhaustion** 6. **flexibility**
7. **definition** 8. **assessment** 9. **autonomy** 10. **contentment**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **h** 3. **b** 4. **e** 5. **c** 6. **f** 7. **a** 8. **g** 9. **j** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **figure out** 2. **take on** 3. **burn out** 4. **catch up** 5. **stick to** 6. **cope with** 7. **gave up**
8. **fall behind** 9. **work out** 10. **set out**

Task 6

1. **e** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **e** 5. **f** 6. **i** 7. **j** 8. **h** 9. **j** 10. **b**

Task 7

1. **climb** 2. **in** 3. **dead** 4. **leap** 5. **way** 6. **ends** 7. **ceiling** 8. **landed** 9. **track** 10. **top**

Task 8

1. **values**
2. **pressure**
3. **regret**
4. **status**
5. **balance**
6. **experience**
7. **priorities**
8. **goals**
9. **environment**
10. **communication**

TOPIC 8

TEST 1

Reading

1. **G**
2. **C**
3. **E**
4. **F**
5. **A**
6. **B**
7. **B**
8. **C**
9. **C**
10. **C**
11. **B**

Use of English

12. **C**
13. **B**
14. **A**
15. **A**
16. **C**
17. **A**
18. **D**
19. **B**
20. **B**
21. **C**
22. **A**
23. **A**
24. **C**
25. **B**
26. **B**
27. **D**
28. **A**
29. **C**
30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 8

Task 1

1. **g**
2. **c**
3. **i**
4. **b**
5. **d**
6. **f**
7. **j**
8. **h**
9. **a**
10. **e**

Task 2

1. **b**
2. **a**
3. **c**
4. **d**
5. **b**
6. **c**
7. **a**
8. **a**
9. **a**
10. **a**

Task 3

1. **melting**
2. **vulnerability**
3. **renewable**
4. **purity**
5. **scarcity**
6. **diversity**
7. **awareness**
8. **eruption**
9. **protection**
10. **frequency**

Task 4

1. **c**
2. **g**
3. **d**
4. **e**
5. **f**
6. **h**
7. **j**
8. **b**
9. **i**
10. **a**

Task 5

1. **clamp down on**
2. **carry out**
3. **give off**
4. **bring about**
5. **hold back**
6. **filter out**
7. **set aside**
8. **move away**
9. **run off**
10. **step up**

Task 6

1. **b**
2. **g**
3. **e**
4. **c**
5. **h**
6. **i**
7. **d**
8. **f**
9. **a**
10. **j**

Task 7

1. **nine**
2. **blue**
3. **blue**
4. **woods**
5. **momentum**
6. **teacup**
7. **lining**
8. **waters**
9. **media**
10. **open**

Task 8

1. **effect**
2. **about**
3. **by**
4. **in**
5. **in**
6. **to**
7. **for**
8. **on**
9. **in**
10. **significantly**

TOPIC 9

TEST 1

Reading

1. **C**
2. **D**
3. **F**
4. **E**
5. **B**
6. **A**
7. **C**
8. **B**
9. **B**
10. **B**
11. **B**

Use of English

12. **A**
13. **B**
14. **B**
15. **A**
16. **C**
17. **C**
18. **C**
19. **A**
20. **B**
21. **D**
22. **C**
23. **B**
24. **B**
25. **A**
26. **C**
27. **C**
28. **A**
29. **C**
30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 9

Task 1

1. **h** 2. **f** 3. **j** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **i** 7. **c** 8. **d** 9. **g** 10. **e**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **a** 9. **d** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **identity** 2. **cultural** 3. **achievements** 4. **preservation** 5. **unity** 6. **belonging**
7. **continuity** 8. **maintenance** 9. **understanding** 10. **stability**

Task 4

1. **e** 2. **j** 3. **b** 4. **c** 5. **a** 6. **i** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **f** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **hold on to** 2. **grow up with** 3. **bring about** 4. **passed down** 5. **hand down** 6. **set aside**
7. **fit in with** 8. **carried on** 9. **take part in** 10. **look back on**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **j** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **a**

Task 7

1. **time** 2. **honour** 3. **part** 4. **cry** 5. **ice** 6. **of** 7. **mouth** 8. **Spirit** 9. **gap** 10. **role**

Task 8

1. **preserve** 2. **observe** 3. **of** 4. **down** 5. **in** 6. **together** 7. **out** 8. **in** 9. **in** 10. **on**

TOPIC 10

TEST 1

Reading

1. **C** 2. **B** 3. **A** 4. **D** 5. **F** 6. **H** 7. **B** 8. **A** 9. **C** 10. **D** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **A** 20. **A** 21. **B**
22. **C** 23. **B** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 10

Task 1

1. **f** 2. **e** 3. **j** 4. **d** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **b**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **d** 8. **b** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **expansion** 2. **vulnerabilities** 3. **elimination** 4. **popularity** 5. **integration**
6. **efficiency** 7. **disorientation** 8. **confidentially** 9. **fluctuation** 10. **sustainability**

Task 4

1. **i** 2. **e** 3. **h** 4. **f** 5. **a** 6. **d** 7. **g** 8. **b** 9. **c** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **set off** 2. **phase out** 3. **log in** 4. **roll out** 5. **check in** 6. **run into** 7. **step up** 8. **cut off**

9. **opt for** 10. **carry out**

Task 6

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **hit the road** 2. **lives out of a suitcase** 3. **call it a day** 4. **off the beaten track** 5. **in the same boat** 6. **a stone's throw** 7. **travel light** 8. **took the plunge** 9. **get itchy feet** 10. **pack your bags**

Task 8

1. **online** 2. **overlooking** 3. **adjust** 4. **cybercrime** 5. **dynamic** 6. **user-generated** 7. **minimizing** 8. **navigate** 9. **immersive** 10. **weigh up**

TOPIC 11

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **A** 3. **D** 4. **C** 5. **F** 6. **E** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **C** 13. **A** 14. **B** 15. **C** 16. **C** 17. **B** 18. **B** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **B**

22. **C** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 11

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **g** 3. **f** 4. **d** 5. **b** 6. **i** 7. **a** 8. **e** 9. **h** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **d** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **a** 6. **d** 7. **a** 8. **b** 9. **a** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **stability** 2. **distance** 3. **involvement** 4. **cohesion** 5. **abandonment** 6. **communication** 7. **autonomy** 8. **solidarity** 9. **adaptation** 10. **resentment**

Task 4

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **f** 5. **g** 6. **i** 7. **j** 8. **h** 9. **a** 10. **e**

Task 5

1. **grow up** 2. **split up** 3. **drift apart** 4. **look after** 5. **looks up to** 6. **settle down** 7. **get along** 8. **brought up** 9. **takes after** 10. **fall out**

Task 6

1. **d** 2. **g** 3. **h** 4. **b** 5. **e** 6. **i** 7. **f** 8. **j** 9. **a** 10. **c**

Task 7

1. **block** 2. **blood** 3. **sheep** 4. **pod** 5. **image** 6. **family** 7. **blood** 8. **eye** 9. **pants** 10. **fire**

Task 8

1. **affect** 2. **bear** 3. **incidence** 4. **rivalry** 5. **stationary** 6. **advise** 7. **complementary** 8. **ensure** 9. **roles** 10. **continual**

TOPIC 12

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **H** 3. **C** 4. **F** 5. **A** 6. **G** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **A** 14. **B** 15. **A** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **A** 20. **A** 21. **C**
22. **C** 23. **C** 24. **C** 25. **B** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **B** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 12

Task 1

1. **b** 2. **e** 3. **f** 4. **i** 5. **h** 6. **a** 7. **c** 8. **d** 9. **g** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **b** 5. **b** 6. **b** 7. **b** 8. **b** 9. **b** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **reconstruction** 2. **foreignization** 3. **democratization** 4. **ambiguity** 5. **Renaissance**
6. **agency** 7. **personality** 8. **canonicity** 9. **authorship** 10. **discovery**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **e** 5. **d** 6. **f** 7. **h** 8. **g** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **come across** 2. **bring out** 3. **pass on** 4. **dip into** 5. **get through** 6. **sum up** 7. **go over**
8. **write down** 9. **check out** 10. **look through**

Task 6

1. **c** 2. **f** 3. **b** 4. **d** 5. **a** 6. **e** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **g** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **lines** 2. **closed** 3. **cover** 4. **book** 5. **oldest** 6. **volume** 7. **turn** 8. **good** 9. **household** 10.
talk

Task 8

1. **purpose** 2. **lose** 3. **insight** 4. **insight** 5. **allusions** 6. **literal** 7. **cite** 8. **preceding**
9. **morale** 10. **alter**

TOPIC 13

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **F** 3. **D** 4. **C** 5. **A** 6. **G** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **C**
22. **B** 23. **B** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **C** 27. **A** 28. **C** 29. **B** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 13

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **j** 3. **g** 4. **a** 5. **i** 6. **h** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **f** 10. **d**

Task 2

1. **d** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **c** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **expansion** 2. **surveillance** 3. **bias** 4. **security** 5. **engagement** 6. **dissemination**
7. **credibility** 8. **polarization** 9. **manipulation** 10. **deception**

Task 4

1. **b** 2. **f** 3. **g** 4. **h** 5. **e** 6. **c** 7. **d** 8. **i** 9. **a** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **clamp down on** 2. **weigh up** 3. **speak out** 4. **stir up** 5. **play down** 6. **filter out**
7. **bring about** 8. **phased out** 9. **singled out** 10. **buy into**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **h** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **i** 8. **g** 9. **a** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **blow things of proportion** 2. **read between the lines** 3. **follow suit** 4. **bite the bullet**
5. **got their wires crossed** 6. **stir the pot** 7. **hit the headlines** 8. **went viral** 9. **keep in loop**
10. **the powers that be**

Task 8

1. **manipulated** 2. **social networks** 3. **prioritize** 4. **trust** 5. **educate** 6. **polarization**
7. **sensationalism** 8. **disclose** 9. **misinformation** 10. **weigh up**

TOPIC 14

TEST 1

Reading

1. **F** 2. **B** 3. **H** 4. **A** 5. **D** 6. **C** 7. **C** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **C** 15. **C** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **C**
22. **C** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **B** 26. **B** 27. **A** 28. **B** 29. **A** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 14

Task 1

1. **i** 2. **c** 3. **e** 4. **b** 5. **j** 6. **a** 7. **f** 8. **d** 9. **j** 10. **h**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **d** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **b** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **engagement** 2. **awareness** 3. **initiatives** 4. **resilience** 5. **responsibility** 6. **empower**
7. **guidance** 8. **influential** 9. **include** 10. **development**

Task 4

1. **a** 2. **d** 3. **b** 4. **c** 5. **f** 6. **j** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **e**

Task 5

1. **stand up for** 2. **step up** 3. **take on** 4. **speak out** 5. **back up** 6. **roll out** 7. **take over**

8. **opt for** 9. **carry out** 10. **reach out**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **raise the bar** 2. **breaking new ground** 3. **take the lead** 4. **think outside the box**
5. **push the envelope** 6. **set the pace** 7. **move the goalpost** 8. **take matters into your own hands**
9. **the sky's the limit** 10. **light a fire under**

Task 8

1. **innovation** 2. **mobilize** 3. **amplify** 4. **sustainability** 5. **develop** 6. **gain** 7. **reshape** 8.
educate 9. **strengthen** 10. **overcome**

TOPIC 15

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **G** 3. **E** 4. **D** 5. **C** 6. **F** 7. **B** 8. **D** 9. **B** 10. **A** 11. **A**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **C** 16. **C** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **B** 20. **A** 21. **A**

22. **D** 23. **C** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **D** 27. **C** 28. **B** 29. **B** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 15

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **h** 3. **a** 4. **e** 5. **j** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **i** 9. **f** 10. **g**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **d** 4. **d** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **d** 8. **b** 9. **d** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **local** 2. **economic** 3. **exceeded** 4. **climatic** 5. **chemical** 6. **endangered** 7. **populated**
8. **pressing** 9. **unpredictable** 10. **threaten**

Task 4

1. **h** 2. **c** 3. **i** 4. **a** 5. **j** 6. **b** 7. **g** 8. **d** 9. **e** 10. **f**

Task 5

1. **run out of** 2. **give off** 3. **phasing out** 4. **clean up** 5. **rely on** 6. **cut down on**
7. **using up** 8. **switching to** 9. **build up** 10. **breaks down**

Task 6

1. **g** 2. **d** 3. **i** 4. **a** 5. **j** 6. **b** 7. **f** 8. **c** 9. **e** 10. **h**

Task 7

1. **weather the storm** 2. **the tip of the iceberg** 3. **go green** 4. **make a world of difference**
5. **the same boat** 6. **think globally and act locally** 7. **carbon footprint** 8. **on the brink**
9. **a drop in the ocean** 10. **out of the woods**

Task 8

1. **advice** 2. **affect** 3. **allowed** 4. **barmy** 5. **bought** 6. **censure** 7. **conscious** 8. **current**
9. **desert** 10. **draught**

TOPIC 16

TEST 1

Reading

1. **F** 2. **E** 3. **G** 4. **C** 5. **B** 6. **A** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **B** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **C** 20. **A** 21. **C**
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 16

Task 1

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **competitive** 2. **security** 3. **cancellation** 4. **profitable** 5. **significant** 6. **availability** 7. **misleading** 8. **influencers** 9. **loyalty** 10. **feasibility**

Task 4

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **e** 5. **f** 6. **c** 7. **i** 8. **j** 9. **g** 10. **h**

Task 5

1. **browse through** 2. **marked down** 3. **shop around** 4. **stock up** 5. **take back**
6. **snapped up** 7. **shell out** 8. **splash out** 9. **sell off** 10. **pop into**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **g** 4. **f** 5. **d** 6. **a** 7. **h** 8. **j** 9. **e** 10. **i**

Task 7

1. **steal** 2. **tighten** 3. **white** 4. **window** 5. **pig** 6. **through** 7. **red** 8. **shopped** 9. **cost**
10. **shop**

Task 8

1. **receipt** 2. **afford** 3. **in** 4. **on** 5. **bulk** 6. **discount** 7. **convenience** 8. **shopaholic**
9. **refund** 10. **by**

TOPIC 17

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **C** 3. **F** 4. **D** 5. **E** 6. **A** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **B** 10. **A** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **B** 17. **B** 18. **A** 19. **B** 20. **B** 21. **A**
22. **C** 23. **A** 24. **C** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **D** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 17

Task 1

1. **b** 2. **j** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **f** 6. **d** 7. **e** 8. **h** 9. **g** 10. **i**

Task 2

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **d** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **b** 9. **d** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **innovative** 2. **recognition** 3. **authenticity** 4. **progression** 5. **transformation**
6. **contamination** 7. **transparency** 8. **professionalism** 9. **harmonious** 10. **sustainability**

Task 4

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **tuck in** 2. **pick at** 3. **polish off** 4. **carve up** 5. **dish out** 6. **wash down** 7. **eat out** 8. **cut back** 9. **try out** 10. **turn down**

Task 6

1. **c** 2. **e** 3. **g** 4. **j** 5. **h** 6. **a** 7. **i** 8. **d** 9. **f** 10. **b**

Task 7

1. **thought** 2. **bacon** 3. **stew** 4. **teacup** 5. **tea** 6. **plate** 7. **eating** 8. **words** 9. **cake** 10. **salt**

Task 8

1. **recipe** 2. **bar** 3. **dessert** 4. **special** 5. **tender** 6. **quality** 7. **allergies** 8. **book** 9. **list**
10. **raw**

TOPIC 18

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **F** 3. **G** 4. **C** 5. **A** 6. **B** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **D** 15. **C** 16. **B** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **C**
22. **A** 23. **A** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **C** 27. **D** 28. **C** 29. **C** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 18

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **e** 5. **f** 6. **g** 7. **d** 8. **j** 9. **h** 10. **i**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **a** 6. **d** 7. **d** 8. **c** 9. **c** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **success** 2. **style** 3. **luxurious** 4. **variety** 5. **transparency** 6. **practical** 7. **fashionable**
8. **innovative** 9. **convenience** 10. **sustainable**

Task 4

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **j** 8. **g** 9. **h** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **dress up** 2. **try on** 3. **wrap up** 4. **take off** 5. **growing out of** 6. **worn out** 7. **do up** 8. **put on** 9. **slip into** 10. **kick off**

Task 6

1. **c** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **f** 6. **g** 7. **e** 8. **i** 9. **h** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **shoes** 2. **hat** 3. **feather** 4. **socks** 5. **sleeves** 6. **glove** 7. **arm** 8. **kill** 9. **shoestring**
10. **shirt**

Task 8

1. **to** 2. **fit** 3. **suits** 4. **matches** 5. **in** 6. **on** 7. **on** 8. **on** 9. **afford** 10. **off**

TOPIC 19

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **E** 3. **B** 4. **A** 5. **C** 6. **F** 7. **C** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **B** 14. **B** 15. **A** 16. **C** 17. **C** 18. **D** 19. **B** 20. **A** 21. **A**

22. **B** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **Ascience** 27. **A** 28. **A** 29. **B** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 19

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **j** 3. **e** 4. **h** 5. **f** 6. **a** 7. **g** 8. **b** 9. **i** 10. **c**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **a** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **automation** 2. **protection** 3. **efficiency** 4. **development** 5. **privacy** 6. **accessibility** 7. **functionality** 8. **reliability** 9. **updates** 10. **immersive**

Task 4

1. **f** 2. **c** 3. **a** 4. **e** 5. **j** 6. **g** 7. **i** 8. **h** 9. **b** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **carry out** 2. **set up** 3. **figure out** 4. **phase out** 5. **build on** 6. **break down** 7. **sort out**
8. **scale up** 9. **look into** 10. **come up with**

Task 6

1. **d** 2. **e** 3. **h** 4. **b** 5. **f** 6. **c** 7. **g** 8. **i** 9. **j** 10. **a**

Task 7

1. **drawing** 2. **science** 3. **envelope** 4. **ahead** 5. **changer** 6. **glitch** 7. **pipeline** 8. **wheel** 9. **edge** 10. **burned**

Task 8

1. **adopt** 2. **sensitive** 3. **ensure** 4. **efficient** 5. **effect** 6. **learn** 7. **improve** 8. **power**
9. **historical** 10. **accurate**

TOPIC 20

TEST 1

Reading

1. **C** 2. **E** 3. **A** 4. **B** 5. **F** 6. **H** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **A** 10. **B** 11. **A**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **D** 18. **C** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **C**
22. **C** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 20

Task 1

1. **i** 2. **c** 3. **g** 4. **d** 5. **e** 6. **h** 7. **a** 8. **f** 9. **b** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **c** 3. **b** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **c** 7. **a** 8. **d** 9. **b** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **cultural** 2. **adaptability** 3. **integration** 4. **communication** 5. **noticeable**
6. **popularity** 7. **anxiety** 8. **unlimited** 9. **sensitivity** 10. **maintenance**

Task 4

1. **h** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **e** 5. **g** 6. **j** 7. **i** 8. **c** 9. **f** 10. **b**

Task 5

1. **pick up** 2. **focus on** 3. **take part in** 4. **rely on** 5. **figure out** 6. **fall behind** 7. **lead to**
8. **come across** 9. **point out** 10. **result in**

Task 6

1. **g** 2. **i** 3. **j** 4. **a** 5. **d** 6. **e** 7. **c** 8. **b** 9. **f** 10. **h**

Task 7

1. **piece** 2. **drop** 3. **suit** 4. **cuff** 5. **done** 6. **trial** 7. **across** 8. **time** 9. **nature** 10. **good**

Task 8

1. **context** 2. **review** 3. **enrol** 4. **pronunciation** 5. **skills** 6. **improve** 7. **practice**
8. **expand** 9. **arise** 10. **maintain**

TOPIC 21

TEST 1

Reading

1. **A** 2. **G** 3. **C** 4. **D** 5. **B** 6. **E** 7. **C** 8. **B** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **A** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **B** 20. **A** 21. **B**
22. **A** 23. **A** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 21

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **d** 3. **f** 4. **i** 5. **h** 6. **e** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **j** 10. **g**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **a** 7. **a** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **weakening** 2. **modernization** 3. **centuries-long** 4. **immeasurable** 5. **redrawing**
6. **erosion** 7. **radicalization** 8. **perfection** 9. **emergence** 10. **universalization**

Task 4

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **f** 6. **e** 7. **h** 8. **g** 9. **j** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **stand his ground** 2. **have a heart of gold** 3. **follow in his footsteps** 4. **held the floor**
5. **in the limelight** 6. **a big fish in a small pond** 7. **move mountains** 8. **a man of his word** 9.
a chip off the old block 10. **fighting a losing battle**

Task 6

1. **e** 2. **f** 3. **h** 4. **b** 5. **i** 6. **a** 7. **j** 8. **d** 9. **c** 10. **g**

Task 7

1. **dark** 2. **go** 3. **tower** 4. **head** 5. **high** 6. **blaze** 7. **big** 8. **ahead** 9. **man/woman** 10. **whizz**

Task 8

1. **affect** 2. **bear** 3. **incidence** 4. **rivalry** 5. **stationary** 6. **advice** 7. **complementary**
8. **ensure** 9. **roles** 10. **continuous**

TOPIC 22

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **A** 3. **C** 4. **F** 5. **D** 6. **B** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **C** 21. **C**

22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **B** 27. **C** 28. **A** 29. **C** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 22

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **d** 3. **e** 4. **a** 5. **f** 6. **b** 7. **h** 8. **g** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **a** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **c** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **deterioration** 2. **repatriation** 3. **maintenance** 4. **relevance** 5. **interpreting**
6. **revitalization** 7. **indispensable** 8. **inadequacy** 9. **excavations** 10. **unveiling**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **e** 3. **a** 4. **g** 5. **c** 6. **i** 7. **b** 8. **h** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **come across** 2. **housed in** 3. **carry on** 4. **piece together** 5. **date back to** 6. **pass down**
7. **scrape by** 8. **trace back** 9. **fall to** 10. **root out**

Task 6

1. **d** 2. **c** 3. **a** 4. **f** 5. **j** 6. **b** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **g** 10. **e**

Task 7

1. **steeped in history** 2. **the tip of the iceberg** 3. **set in stone** 4. **go back to square one**
5. **a far cry from** 6. **stand the test of time** 7. **a thing of the past** 8. **a textbook case of** 9. **long in the tooth** 10. **deep-seated roots**

Task 8

1. **adopt** 2. **discreet** 3. **adverse** 4. **elicit** 5. **principal** 6. **exacerbated** 7. **altogether**
8. **retain** 9. **disinterested** 10. **beside**

TOPIC 23

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **F** 3. **B** 4. **D** 5. **A** 6. **C** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **A** 16. **D** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **C**

22. **B** 23. **A** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **B** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 23

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **f** 6. **g** 7. **h** 8. **j** 9. **e** 10. **i**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **competitive** 2. **competitive** 3. **cancellation** 4. **profitable** 5. **significant**
6. **availability** 7. **misleading** 8. **influencers** 9. **loyalty** 10. **feasibility**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **b**

Task 5

1. **stand up for** 2. **back down** 3. **carry out** 4. **speak out** 5. **fight back** 6. **look into**
7. **take over** 8. **bring about** 9. **call for** 10. **phase out**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **h** 3. **a** 4. **f** 5. **d** 6. **i** 7. **j** 8. **e** 9. **g** 10. **c**

Task 7

1. **field** 2. **hands** 3. **scales** 4. **doors** 5. **ground** 6. **contention** 7. **face** 8. **line** 9. **powers**
10. **slope**

Task 8

1. **adopt** 2. **discreet** 3. **adverse** 4. **elicit** 5. **principal** 6. **exacerbated** 7. **altogether**
8. **retain** 9. **disinterested** 10. **beside**

TOPIC 24

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **G** 3. **D** 4. **A** 5. **C** 6. **E** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **B** 17. **B** 18. **A** 19. **D** 20. **A** 21. **C**
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **C** 28. **A** 29. **B** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 24

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **h** 3. **b** 4. **d** 5. **f** 6. **a** 7. **j** 8. **g** 9. **c** 10. **i**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **b** 9. **b** 10. **d**

Task 3

1. **exceptional** 2. **realism** 3. **unconventional** 4. **availability** 5. **complexity**
6. **coordination** 7. **versatility** 8. **scripted** 9. **emergence** 10. **commercial**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **a** 3. **f** 4. **g** 5. **i** 6. **j** 7. **d** 8. **b** 9. **e** 10. **h**

Task 5

1. **browse through** 2. **sell off** 3. **mark down to** 4. **snap up** 5. **shell out** 6. **shop around**
7. **stock up** 8. **splash out** 9. **pop into** 10. **take back**

Task 6

1. **f** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **g** 6. **d** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **j** 10. **e**

Task 7

1. **cameo** 2. **show** 3. **steal** 4. **tread** 5. **cliffhanger** 6. **behind** 7. **couch** 8. **leg** 9. **limelight**
10. **wings**

Task 8

1. **audience** 2. **make-up** 3. **scenes** 4. **script** 5. **act** 6. **perform** 7. **cast** 8. **rehearsal**
9. **commercials** 10. **scenery**

TOPIC 25

TEST 1

Reading

1. **C** 2. **B** 3. **F** 4. **E** 5. **D** 6. **A** 7. **C** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **A**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **D** 14. **C** 15. **A** 16. **C** 17. **B** 18. **C** 19. **C** 20. **A** 21. **C**
22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **B** 27. **D** 28. **C** 29. **C** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 25

Task 1

1. **b** 2. **f** 3. **e** 4. **j** 5. **c** 6. **g** 7. **i** 8. **d** 9. **a** 10. **h**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **a** 7. **c** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **interactive** 2. **security** 3. **conservation** 4. **significant** 5. **notable** 6. **availability**
7. **misleading** 8. **influence** 9. **loyalty** 10. **feasibility**

Task 4

1. **f** 2. **a** 3. **d** 4. **e** 5. **j** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **g** 9. **i** 10. **h**

Task 5

1. **come across** 2. **go through** 3. **sell out** 4. **check out** 5. **take down** 6. **look over**
7. **mark up** 8. **bring back** 9. **put on** 10. **set up**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **g** 4. **f** 5. **d** 6. **a** 7. **h** 8. **j** 9. **e** 10. **i**

Task 7

1. **bargain find** 2. **tighten** 3. **white** 4. **window** 5. **mystery** 6. **pay** 7. **red financially**
8. **browse** 9. **penny** 10. **shop**

Task 8

1. **exhibit** 2. **classical** 3. **original** 4. **effect** 5. **allowed** 6. **description** 7. **impressive**
8. **mistaken** 9. **artistic** 10. **criticism**

TOPIC 26

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **C** 3. **A** 4. **G** 5. **D** 6. **B** 7. **B** 8. **D** 9. **A** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **C** 14. **B** 15. **C** 16. **A** 17. **D** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **A** 21. **B**
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **D** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 26

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **f** 3. **i** 4. **h** 5. **j** 6. **d** 7. **a** 8. **g** 9. **e** 10. **c**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **d** 7. **a** 8. **b** 9. **a** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **accessibility** 2. **selective** 3. **validity** 4. **flexibility** 5. **dishonesty** 6. **modernization**
7. **financial** 8. **effectiveness** 9. **requirement** 10. **broadening**

Task 4

1. **g** 2. **f** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **e** 7. **i** 8. **d** 9. **h** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **hand in** 2. **brush up on** 3. **fall behind** 4. **catch on** 5. **pore over** 6. **drop out** 7. **slack off**
8. **come up with** 9. **get by** 10. **sail through**

Task 6

1. **e** 2. **g** 3. **j** 4. **a** 5. **d** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **f** 9. **h** 10. **i**

Task 7

1. **ground** 2. **books** 3. **colours** 4. **blank** 5. **bookworm** 6. **ropes** 7. **knocks** 8. **cap** 9. **head**
10. **straight-A**

Task 8

1. **take** 2. **uniform** 3. **UCAS** 4. **degree** 5. **academic** 6. **tutor** 7. **study** 8. **dormitory**
9. **term** 10. **cheating**

TOPIC 27

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **D** 3. **A** 4. **E** 5. **G** 6. **F** 7. **C** 8. **D** 9. **A** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **B** 17. **A** 18. **D** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **C**
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **D** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 27

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **b** 3. **j** 4. **c** 5. **a** 6. **h** 7. **e** 8. **i** 9. **f** 10. **g**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **c** 9. **b** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **leadership** 2. **productivity** 3. **well-being** 4. **transferable** 5. **efficiency**
6. **development** 7. **security** 8. **implementation** 9. **severance** 10. **collaboration**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **j** 5. **f** 6. **e** 7. **h** 8. **c** 9. **g** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **pull off** 2. **step down** 3. **burn out** 4. **lay off** 5. **pencil in** 6. **turn down** 7. **call off**
8. **take on** 9. **make up for** 10. **put off**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **f** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **d** 6. **j** 7. **e** 8. **i** 9. **g** 10. **h**

Task 7

1. **boot** 2. **glass** 3. **ropes** 4. **ladder** 5. **handshake** 6. **fingers** 7. **shop** 8. **candle** 9. **dead**
10. **dark**

Task 8

1. **career** 2. **salary** 3. **attitude** 4. **fired** 5. **employer** 6. **schedule** 7. **CV** 8. **job** 9. **team**
10. **perks**

TOPIC 28

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **F** 3. **D** 4. **A** 5. **C** 6. **E** 7. **C** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **C** 16. **A** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **A** 20. **A** 21. **C**
22. **C** 23. **D** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **D** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 28

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **i** 3. **e** 4. **f** 5. **j** 6. **b** 7. **g** 8. **d** 9. **h** 10. **a**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **b** 4. **a** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **d** 9. **a** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **visibility** 2. **engagement** 3. **identity** 4. **development** 5. **commercialization**
6. **accessible** 7. **sustainability** 8. **recognition** 9. **distribution** 10. **transformed**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **c** 5. **e** 6. **g** 7. **f** 8. **i** 9. **h** 10. **j**

Task 5

1. **drift apart** 2. **bring up** 3. **look up to** 4. **split up** 5. **look after** 6. **takes after**
7. **get along** 8. **settle down** 9. **grown up** 10. **fall out**

Task 6

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **e** 6. **g** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 7

1. **spitting** 2. **run** 3. **chip** 4. **eye** 5. **wears** 6. **black** 7. **blood** 8. **house** 9. **flesh** 10. **peas**

Task 8

1. **affect** 2. **bear** 3. **incidence** 4. **rivalry** 5. **stationary** 6. **advise** 7. **complementary**
8. **ensure** 9. **roles** 10. **continual**

STUDY GUIDE KEYS

№	Answer	Topic for Review
1.	C	Passive Voice (Past Simple)
2.	B	Irregular Plural
3.	B	Superlative Adjectives
4.	B	Subject-Verb Agreement (Neither... nor)
5.	B	Quantifiers with Uncountable Nouns
6.	C	Second Conditional (Hypothetical)
7.	C	Prepositions in Passive Voice (Agent)
8.	B	Gerund after Prepositions
9.	B	Inversion (Negative Adverbs)
10.	A	Possessive Case of Nouns
11.	D	Zero Article with Uncountable Nouns
12.	A	Adverbs modifying Comparatives
13.	B	Adverbs of Manner
14.	B	Prepositions of Time (Point in time)
15.	C	Past Perfect (Sequence of events)
16.	C	Past Simple (Irregular verbs)
17.	C	Verb + Gerund patterns
18.	B	Relative Pronouns (Object form)
19.	B	Modal Verbs (Obligation: have to)
20.	A	Adverbs of Degree (Too vs Enough)
21.	A	Phrasal Verbs (Investigation)
22.	B	Quantifiers with Abstract Nouns
23.	B	Present Continuous (Actions now)
24.	B	First Conditional (Real future)
25.	B	Comparative Adjectives
26.	B	Present Perfect with «yet»
27.	B	Relative Pronouns (Subject/Things)

28.	A	Modal Verbs (Prohibition)
29.	C	Indirect Speech
30.	B	Indefinite Articles
31.	B	Past Continuous (Interrupted action)
32.	B	Passive Voice
33.	A	Adjective + Preposition Collocations
34.	C	Irregular Superlatives
35.	B	Past Simple
36.	C	Present Perfect Continuous
37.	C	Third Conditional (Past regret)
38.	B	Subject-Verb Agreement (Plural)
39.	B	Modal Verbs (Polite requests)
40.	B	Past Simple (Irregular verbs)
41.	B	Present Simple (General facts)
42.	B	Modal Verbs (Past ability)
43.	B	Indefinite Articles
44.	B	Future Intentions (Arrangements)
45.	C	Present Perfect Continuous (Duration)
46.	A	Prepositions of Place
47.	C	Future Simple
48.	A	Articles with Professions
49.	A	Stative Verbs
50.	C	Present Perfect
51.	A	Complex Object (Bare infinitive)
52.	C	Complex Subject (Perfect Passive)
53.	B	Inversion (Never + Perfect)
54.	B	Subjunctive Mood (Essential that...)
55.	B	Prepositions of Cause/Reason
56.	D	Quantifiers (Hardly any / Almost no)
57.	C	Future Perfect

58.	A	Subject-Verb Agreement (Neither of...)
59.	B	Subjunctive (Would rather + Past)
60.	A	Academic Vocabulary (Confusable words)
61.	A	Inversion in Conditionals
62.	B	Complex Object (Make + Bare infinitive)
63.	B	Adverbs of Degree
64.	B	«Be used to» + Gerund
65.	C	Inversion (No sooner... than)
66.	B	Relative Pronouns (Possessive)
67.	A	Academic Phrasal Verbs
68.	C	Wish + Past Perfect (Past regret)
69.	A	Collocations (Passive + Prep)
70.	B	Conjunctions (Despite + Gerund)
71.	A	Conjunctions of Contrast
72.	A	«Had better» + Bare Infinitive
73.	C	Past Perfect Passive
74.	C	Subjunctive Mood (It's time...)
75.	C	Gerund
76.	A	Inversion (Scarcely... when)
77.	B	Gerund
78.	A	Double Comparatives
79.	A	Conditionals (Provided that)
80.	A	Subjunctive (Suggest that...)
81.	B	Participles (-ed vs -ing)
82.	A	Phrasal Verbs (Postponement)
83.	B	Gerund
84.	A	Inversion (Such + be)
85.	C	Future Perfect
86.	B	Wish (Present hypothesis)

87.	A	Uncountable Nouns
88.	B	Paired Conjunctions (Neither... nor)
89.	A	Preferences (Would rather)
90.	B	Passive Voice (Past Simple)
91.	B	Complex Subject
92.	A	Inversion (Hardly + Past Perfect)
93.	C	Gerund in Fixed Phrases
94.	B	Preferences (Prefer... rather than)
95.	C	Relative/Content Pronouns
96.	A	Phrasal Verbs
97.	B	Infinitive of Reason/Purpose
98.	B	Need + Gerund (Passive meaning)
99.	B	Conditionals (Supposition/Hypothesis)
100.	A	Perfect Modals (Ought to have V3)

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