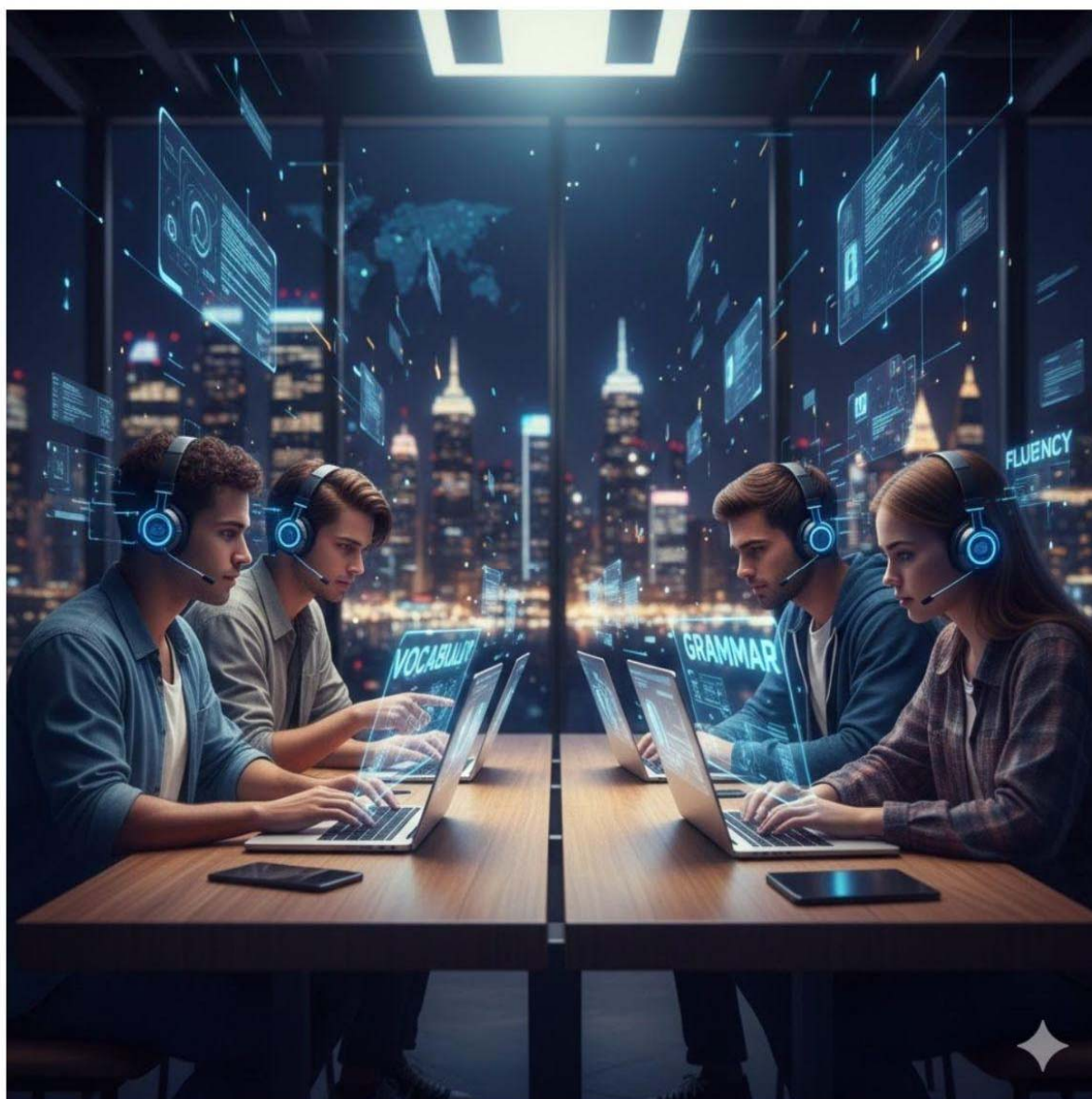




# ПОВНИЙ АПГРЕЙД ДЛЯ ЕВІ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ

навчальний посібник

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

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*Навчальний посібник*

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РЕЦЕНЗЕНТИ:

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Посібник розроблено для комплексної та інтенсивної підготовки до складання Єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з англійської мови. Він має чітку структуру, що відповідає актуальним вимогам програми вступних випробувань, та складається з теоретичного і практичного матеріалу, сфокусованого на двох ключових складових іспиту: «Читання» (Reading) та «Використання мови» (Use of English). Містить значну кількість автентичних текстів, лексико-граматичних вправ та тренувальних тестів у форматі ЄВІ. У заключній частині посібника є відповіді до всіх ключових завдань для ефективної самоперевірки та контролю прогресу.

Метою видання є систематизація мовних знань, покращення навичок розуміння прочитаного академічного тексту, розширення словникового запасу та формування стратегій успішного виконання тестових завдань.

Посібник є розробкою авторського колективу кафедри мовної підготовки Дніпровського державного університету внутрішніх справ. Він призначений для осіб, які готуються до вступу на другий (магістерський) рівень вищої освіти. Буде корисним і для роботи в аудиторії, і для самостійної підготовки до іспиту.

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## ВСТУП

Вступ до магістратури – це вирішальний крок у професійному та академічному зростанні. Сьогодні цей крок неможливо зробити без успішного складання Єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з іноземної мови. Для багатьох вступників саме англійська мова стає головним викликом, адже сучасний формат тестування вимагає не просто пасивного знання правил, а здатності швидко аналізувати складні тексти, розуміти контекст та демонструвати високий рівень володіння лексико-граматичним матеріалом в умовах обмеженого часу.

Навчальний посібник «Повний апгрейд для ЄВІ з англійської» створено саме для того, щоб допомогти вступникам до магістратури подолати цей виклик максимально ефективно.

Слово у назві «апгрейд» (upgrade) вибране нами не випадково. Якщо ваші поточні знання – це базова версія «програми», то мета цього посібника – оновити її до професійної версії, готової до складання іспиту на високий бал. Ми не просто пропонуємо повторити шкільний курс; ми пропонуємо систематизувати знання, заповнити прогалини та «інсталювати» нові навички, необхідні для специфічного формату ЄВІ.

Посібник розроблено авторським колективом кафедри мовної підготовки Дніпровського державного університету внутрішніх справ. Наш багаторічний досвід роботи зі студентами та глибоке розуміння структури вступних випробувань дозволили створити продукт, який фокусується на реальних потребах вступника.

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

### **ВСТУП**

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 цією 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 з 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 з 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

#### I. 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.

#### II. 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 Families We Choose

The concept of family is no longer confined to biological ties; rather, it is a construct defined by the quality of one's emotional bonds. While traditional definitions once centered exclusively on «flesh and blood,» modern kinships are frequently forged through shared experiences and mutual support. Whether it be a devoted couple opting for a child-free lifestyle, close-knit roommates, or individuals finding solace in the companionship of a pet, the criteria for what constitutes a household have expanded significantly. Consequently, the contemporary holiday gathering has undergone a profound transformation, often prioritizing «chosen family» over mere genetic connections. This shift reflects a broader societal trend where personal fulfillment and authentic connection take precedence over rigid, outdated domestic norms.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.psychologytoday.com>)*

2. When Friends Are Family

Who doesn't consider close friends to be family? Friends are a cornerstone of healthy relationships and the bedrock of our social support systems. When you have a friend, you are both offering to be a part of each other's support network. Close friends are the people who are there for you during times of need; they drop everything to come to your aid. We often prefer friends over family, they are less judgmental and less likely to bombard you with their morals and values. Some people will even argue that their friends know them better than their family.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.psychologytoday.com>)*

### 3. The Childfree Family

Increasingly, the modern definition of a family unit has expanded to include childless households. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the percentage of adults living without children rose by 19 percent between 1967 and 2017, even though the official definition remains a «group of two people or more, related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together.» Research from Indiana University further supports this evolving perception, revealing that 92 percent of survey participants consider a married couple without children to be a legitimate family. This shift indicates that the presence of children is no longer the sole benchmark for defining a meaningful domestic life. As societal expectations continue to pivot, the emphasis is increasingly placed on the stability and quality of the partnership itself. *(Adapted from: <https://www.psychologytoday.com>)*

### 4. When Pets Are Family

What is a pet's place within a family? In one study, dog owners were asked to complete what is called the family life space diagram, in which symbols representing family members and dogs are placed within a drawn circle representing one's life space. In 38 percent of the diagrams, the family dog was placed closer to the self than other family members. Other studies of a pet's place within a family constellation have similar results: pets are often found close to the center – again, closer even than human family members. *(Adapted from: <https://www.psychologytoday.com>)*

### 5. What is Marriage Fundamentalism?

Marriage fundamentalism refers to a set of traditional values that view a married couple – specifically a man and a woman in their first marriage – as the essential foundation of society. Supporters of this view believe that such families are the 'ideal' environment, not only for raising children but also for the well-being of adults and the stability of the community. From this perspective, poverty and other economic struggles are seen as problems that can mostly be avoided if people make 'responsible choices'. In particular, they argue that becoming a parent without being married is a primary cause of financial instability and social difficulties.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.familystoryproject.org>)*

### 6. Family Estrangement?

Family estrangement occurs when at least one member of the family decides to distance themselves because of long-term negativity in the relationship. Although many parents claim to love their children unconditionally, this is not always a reality, and it is sometimes necessary for an adult child to cease all contact with their parents for their own well-being. While the experiences that lead to this decision are incredibly painful, the process of estrangement itself is often traumatic and exhausting. This breakdown in communication

usually happens over a long period, though it can still blindside those who are not prepared for a total loss of contact. Ultimately, this distance reflects a deep-rooted struggle to resolve conflicts within the modern family structure.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.psychologytoday.com>)*

Which text...?

- A. suggests that biological relatives can sometimes be more critical than friends
- B. discusses a belief system that links financial success to specific marital choices
- C. explains that a complete break in communication can happen unexpectedly for family members
- D. argues that ‘chosen family’ is becoming more important than genetic ties during holidays
- E. analyzes the legal benefits and tax breaks provided to traditional nuclear families
- F. describes a psychological exercise used to measure emotional closeness
- G. mentions that the official definition of family hasn’t fully caught up with social changes
- H. explores how social media and digital technology help distant relatives stay connected

## Task 2

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

### The Glass Child Phenomenon

In the complex dynamics of modern family life, a new term has emerged to describe a specific struggle: the «glass child.» This refers to the healthy siblings of children with significant physical, mental, or emotional needs. These children are not called «glass» because they are fragile, but because their parents often look right through them, focusing all their energy and resources on the child with higher needs. While the situation is rarely intentional, the impact on family relationships can be profound and long-lasting.

Research suggests that glass children often become hyper-achievers or perfectionists in an attempt to alleviate their parents’ stress. They feel an overwhelming pressure to be the «good kid» who never causes trouble, effectively stifling their own emotional struggles to maintain household stability. However, this suppression often leads to deep-seated resentment or anxiety in later life. Experts note that these children grow up feeling that their problems are insignificant compared to those of their siblings, leading to a diminished sense of self-worth.

The problem is often exacerbated by the financial and emotional exhaustion of the parents. In many households, the «caregiver burden» is so heavy that there is little time left for the simple, everyday interactions that build a strong bond with a healthy child. Family outings, quiet conversations, or even assistance with schoolwork often take a backseat to

medical appointments and therapy sessions. This can create a sense of isolation for the sibling, who may feel like an outsider in their own home.

To repair these strained relationships, family therapists suggest radical transparency. This involves parents acknowledging the imbalance and carving out sacred time – short, dedicated periods exclusively for the healthy child. By validating the glass child’s feelings and giving them permission to express frustration, parents can break the cycle of invisibility. Ultimately, the goal is to ensure that every member of the family feels seen and valued, regardless of their health or abilities.

*(Adapted from: BBC Lifestyle and The New York Times)*

7. Why are certain children referred to as «glass children»?
  - A. Because they are physically weaker than their siblings.
  - B. Because their needs are often overlooked by their parents.
  - C. Because they have a tendency to break rules to get attention.
  - D. Because they require special medical protection in the home.
  
8. According to the text, how do glass children typically behave to help their parents?
  - A. They take over the medical care of their sick sibling.
  - B. They rebel against family rules to show their independence.
  - C. They try to be perfect and avoid creating any extra problems.
  - D. They seek professional help from school counselors secretly.
  
9. What is the long-term emotional risk for these siblings?
  - A. They may develop a sense of superiority over others.
  - B. They often forget the medical history of their family.
  - C. They might suffer from feelings of being unimportant or resentful.
  - D. They become overly dependent on their parents in adulthood.
  
10. What does the author say about the parents’ role in this situation?
  - A. They intentionally ignore one child to punish them for being healthy.
  - B. They are often too exhausted to maintain equal bonds with all children.
  - C. They prefer the child with higher needs because of their vulnerability.
  - D. They usually spend too much money on luxury family outings.

11. What is suggested as a solution to improve family relationships?
- A. Sending the healthy sibling to a boarding school for a break.
  - B. Hiding the family's problems from the healthy child to protect them.
  - C. Dedicating specific, uninterrupted time to the healthy child.
  - D. Asking the child with special needs to spend more time alone.

## 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.

In today's fast-paced world, maintaining a healthy balance between work and family life has become increasingly (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Many parents feel overwhelmed by the pressure to provide financial security while also being emotionally present for their children. This struggle often (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to parental burnout, a state of physical and emotional exhaustion that can affect the entire household. Experts suggest that the key to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ this issue is not perfection, but effective communication and the setting of realistic expectations.

One of the most common problems in modern families is the generation gap, which (15) \_\_\_\_\_ when parents and teenagers have different values or communication styles. Technology often (16) \_\_\_\_\_ this gap, as younger generations spend more time in digital environments that their parents may not fully understand. Instead of (17) \_\_\_\_\_ screen time entirely, psychologists recommend that families find common ground by engaging in shared digital activities, which can help (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the distance between them.

Building a strong family (19) \_\_\_\_\_ requires time and consistent effort. Small actions, such as having dinner together without distractions, can significantly (20) \_\_\_\_\_ a child's sense of security. Ultimately, a supportive family environment is built on mutual respect and the ability to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts through compromise rather than arguments.

12	A	hard	B	demanding	C	difficult	D	tough
13	A	leads	B	results	C	causes	D	brings
14	A	taking	B	hitting	C	handling	D	catching
15	A	raises	B	rises	C	arises	D	rouses
16	A	widens	B	grows	C	spreads	D	opens
17	A	refusing	B	avoiding	C	ignoring	D	banning
18	A	bridge	B	cross	C	jump	D	connect
19	A	links	B	bonds	C	joins	D	knots
20	A	increase	B	raise	C	enhance	D	expand
21	A	settle	B	fix	C	stay	D	stop

## Task 4

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

### Modern Household Dynamics

In recent decades, the structure of the typical family (22) \_\_\_\_\_ significantly. More couples are choosing to delay marriage, focusing instead on (23) \_\_\_\_\_ their careers and personal goals before starting a household. This shift has led to an increase in the number of people living alone or in non-traditional family units.

Psychologists suggest that (24) \_\_\_\_\_ important factor in maintaining a healthy family life today is flexibility. Parents are expected (25) \_\_\_\_\_ household chores more equally than in the past. When both partners contribute to domestic tasks, the overall level of stress in the home is usually (26) \_\_\_\_\_ than in traditional settings where one person carries the entire burden.

22	A	has changed	B	changed	C	is changing	D	changes
23	A	establish	B	to establish	C	establishing	D	established
24	A	a	B	an	C	the	D	-
25	A	share	B	sharing	C	to share	D	shared
26	A	low	B	lower	C	the lowest	D	as low

### The Digital Gap in the Home

The rise of social media has introduced new challenges for parents (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to stay connected with their children. Teenagers often spend more time interacting with peers online than talking to their relatives. To bridge this gap, some families have decided (28) \_\_\_\_\_ tech-free zones during dinner time to encourage face-to-face conversation.

Experts recommend that parents (29) \_\_\_\_\_ digital boundaries early on. By doing so, they can prevent children from becoming overly dependent on screens. Of all the strategies available, open dialogue remains (30) \_\_\_\_\_ way to ensure that technology enhances, rather than destroys, family bonds.

27	A	try	B	trying	C	to try	D	tried
28	A	create	B	creating	C	to create	D	created
29	A	make	B	making	C	to make	D	made
30	A	better	B	best	C	the best	D	well

**LEXICAL REVIEW 1**  
EVERYDAY LIFE AND ITS PROBLEMS. FAMILY. FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sibling rivalry</li><li>2. Blended family</li><li>3. Empty nest syndrome</li><li>4. Nuclear family</li><li>5. Generation gap</li><li>6. Breadwinner</li><li>7. Work-life balance</li><li>8. Domestic chores</li><li>9. Estrangement</li><li>10. Parental burnout</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) a traditional family structure consisting of two parents and their children living together;</li><li>b) the primary person in a household who earns the money to support the family;</li><li>c) a family that includes children from previous relationships of one or both parents;</li><li>d) the state of being physically and emotionally exhausted due to the constant demands of parenting;</li><li>e) the competition or friction between brothers and sisters for parental attention or resources;</li><li>f) everyday tasks like cooking, cleaning, and laundry that are necessary to maintain a home;</li><li>g) the situation where family members stop communicating or seeing each other due to conflict;</li><li>h) the difference in opinions, values, and styles between younger and older generations;</li><li>i) the feeling of sadness or loneliness parents experience when their children grow up and move out;</li><li>j) the effective management of time between professional responsibilities and personal or family time.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. In many modern households, parents try to \_\_\_\_\_ household chores equally to avoid conflict.

- a) divide
- b) subtract
- c) separate
- d) individualize

2. Psychologists advise parents not to \_\_\_\_\_ their children with their siblings, as it can cause resentment.

- a) combine
- b) compare

- c) confuse
- d) connect

3. Financial problems often \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of stress on a marriage if not discussed openly.

- a) place
- b) set
- c) lay
- d) push

4. Maintaining a healthy work-life balance can help parents \_\_\_\_\_ burnout.

- a) encourage
- b) prevent
- c) promote
- d) preserve

5. Growing up in a \_\_\_\_\_ family means adjusting to new step-parents and half-siblings.

- a) mixed
- b) blended
- c) combined
- d) joint

6. It is important to \_\_\_\_\_ clear boundaries with teenagers to ensure mutual respect.

- a) establish
- b) discover
- c) invent
- d) perform

7. Many young adults are \_\_\_\_\_ in with their parents again due to the rising cost of living.

- a) shifting
- b) moving
- c) changing
- d) placing

8. Sibling \_\_\_\_\_ is considered a normal part of development, though it can be exhausting for parents.

- a) competition
- b) contest
- c) rivalry
- d) struggle

9. Family rituals, such as Sunday dinners, help to \_\_\_\_\_ the emotional bonds between relatives.

- a) broaden

- b) lengthen
- c) strengthen
- d) thicken

10. When children leave home, parents often have to \_\_\_\_\_ to a new way of living as a couple.
- a) adopt
  - b) adapt
  - c) adept
  - d) admit

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

1. Healthy communication is essential for the \_\_\_\_\_ of strong family bonds. (MAINTAIN)
2. Sibling \_\_\_\_\_ is a common issue that many parents face while raising children. (RIVAL)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the «sandwich generation» involves caring for both children and elderly parents. (RESPONSIBLE)
4. Modern families often struggle with the \_\_\_\_\_ of work and private life. (SEPARATE)
5. Financial \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to serious arguments between partners if not addressed early. (STABLE)
6. Many parents experience a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ when their last child leaves home. (LONELY)
7. A supportive family environment contributes to a child's emotional \_\_\_\_\_. (DEVELOP)
8. In a \_\_\_\_\_ family, it is important to respect the feelings of step-siblings. (BLEND)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ gap can sometimes make it difficult for teenagers to talk to their grandparents. (GENERATE)
10. Sharing household tasks leads to a more \_\_\_\_\_ distribution of labor at home. (EQUAL)

**Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.**

1. Sibling rivalry often stems from a lack of parental attention.
2. The «sandwich generation» faces immense pressure from both ends.
3. Establishing clear boundaries is essential for healthy relationships.
4. Many parents experience a sense of loss when their children move out.
5. Blended families often require extra time to build strong connections.
6. Economic instability can lead to serious domestic conflicts.
7. Modern technology has significantly widened the generation gap.
8. Sharing household chores promotes a sense of equality in marriage.
9. Remote work has blurred the lines between private and professional life.
10. Family rituals help maintain a sense of belonging and identity.

- a. Setting firm rules is necessary to keep relationships stable and respectful.
- b. Combined households usually need more effort to develop close bonds.
- c. Dividing domestic tasks equally fosters a balanced partnership between spouses.
- d. Competition between brothers and sisters is frequently caused by a need for more recognition from parents.
- e. Financial struggles frequently cause major arguments within the home.
- f. Digital advancements have increased the misunderstanding between older and younger people.
- g. People caring for both elderly relatives and children experience high levels of stress.
- h. Traditional family customs strengthen the feeling of being part of a unit.
- i. Working from home makes it difficult to separate career responsibilities from family time.
- j. Mothers and fathers often feel lonely after their adult kids leave the family home.

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

1. It is natural for siblings to \_\_\_\_\_ occasionally, but they usually make up quickly.
2. Many young adults choose to \_\_\_\_\_ of their parents' house as soon as they find a job.
3. Grandparents often help to \_\_\_\_\_ their grandchildren while parents are at work.
4. Children who \_\_\_\_\_ in supportive environments tend to have higher self-esteem.
5. After years of traveling, the couple decided to \_\_\_\_\_ and start a family in a small town.
6. It can be difficult for parents to \_\_\_\_\_ children in a digital age with so many distractions.
7. Most teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ a famous person or a mentor whom they consider a role model.
8. Even after they \_\_\_\_\_, some couples manage to remain friends for the sake of their kids.
9. Sarah really \_\_\_\_\_ her mother; they have the same eyes and a similar sense of humor.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ very well with my cousins, so we try to meet every weekend.

## 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 Rise of Multi-Generational Living

Across the UK, a growing number of families are opting for multi-generational households. Driven by rising property prices and the increasing cost of childcare, many young adults are moving back in with parents, or elderly relatives are joining their children's homes. Architects are now designing 'flexible' houses with separate entrances and adaptable 'granny flats'. While sharing a roof can lead to friction, most families report that the financial relief and closer emotional bonds outweigh the lack of privacy. It is a return to a traditional living arrangement that had largely disappeared in the West.  
*(Adapted from: BBC News)*

#### 2. The Tiny House Movement

As urban spaces become more crowded and expensive, the «tiny house» movement has gained momentum. These compact dwellings, often no larger than 400 square feet, emphasize minimalism and environmental sustainability. Proponents argue that living in a smaller space forces individuals to downsize their possessions and focus on experiences rather than material wealth. Many of these homes are mobile, allowing owners to move their entire residence to different locations. Despite their size, clever design ensures they include all necessary amenities, from kitchens to loft bedrooms.  
*(Adapted from: CNN Travel)*

#### 3. Smart Homes: The Future is Here

Modern technology is transforming our houses into «smart» environments where almost everything can be controlled remotely. From thermostats that learn your temperature preferences to refrigerators that order milk when you're running low, automation is becoming

standard in new builds. Voice-activated assistants manage lighting, security cameras, and even window blinds. While critics express concerns over data privacy and the potential for hacking, supporters highlight the energy efficiency and convenience these systems provide for busy professionals and the elderly.

*(Adapted from: National Geographic)*

#### 4. The Challenges of Urban Renting

In major global hubs like New York and London, the rental market has reached a crisis point. Tenants often spend more than half of their monthly income on small apartments that are frequently in poor condition. Legal disputes over security deposits and the lack of long-term lease security are common complaints. Housing activists are calling for stricter rent controls and better protection against ‘no-fault’ evictions. For many young professionals, the dream of homeownership is being replaced by a precarious cycle of moving from one expensive rental to another.

*(Adapted from: The Guardian)*

#### 5. Repurposing Historic Buildings

Instead of demolishing old structures, many cities are now breathing new life into historic industrial buildings by converting them into luxury lofts and creative workspaces. This practice, known as adaptive reuse, preserves the architectural heritage of a neighborhood while meeting the demand for modern housing. Exposed brick walls and high ceilings attract buyers looking for character and history. However, these conversions are often costly due to the need for specialized materials and modernizing outdated plumbing and electrical systems to meet current safety codes.

*(Adapted from: Architectural Digest)*

#### 6. Eco-Friendly Architecture

Sustainable housing is no longer a niche market; it is becoming a priority for builders worldwide. Using materials like recycled timber, straw bales, and solar panels, eco-houses aim to minimize their carbon footprint. Many of these homes are designed to be ‘passive’, meaning they use natural light and high-quality insulation to maintain a comfortable temperature without the need for traditional heating or cooling systems. Rainwater harvesting and green roofs further contribute to a home’s self-sufficiency, making it a viable solution for the climate crisis.

*(Adapted from: National Geographic)*

Which text...?

- A. helps to save money and strengthens family ties despite some inconveniences
- B. is constructed entirely from 3D-printed biodegradable materials
- C. gives owners the freedom to change their geographical location
- D. utilizes advanced automation but raises security and privacy issues
- E. focuses on maintaining a stable temperature without active heating systems

- F. involves the expensive renovation of old industrial sites for residential use
- G. is specifically designed for high-altitude mountain environments
- H. highlights the financial and legal difficulties faced by people who don't own their homes

## Task 2

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

### The Transformation of the Modern Office

In the wake of the global shift toward remote work, many major cities are facing a unique problem: rows of empty glass-and-steel office towers. Once the heartbeats of financial districts, these structures now stand quiet. To address the dual crisis of vacant commercial space and a chronic shortage of affordable housing, urban planners are turning to adaptive reuse – the process of converting these office buildings into modern residential lofts.

However, turning an office into a home is far more complex than simply putting up a few walls. Architecturally, most office buildings are deep squares with massive floor plates. This means the center of the building is far from any windows, making it difficult to provide every apartment with the natural light required by law. Furthermore, the plumbing systems in offices are usually concentrated in a central core for communal bathrooms, whereas residential units require individual connections for kitchens and en-suite bathrooms. Reconfiguring these pipes can be prohibitively expensive.

Despite these technical hurdles, developers are finding innovative ways to make it work. Some are carving light wells or internal courtyards into the centers of deep buildings to bring sunshine to lower floors. Others are targeting older, narrower office buildings from the early 20th century, which are naturally better suited for conversion. These projects often result in industrial-chic apartments with high ceilings and large windows that attract young professionals.

For city residents, the benefit goes beyond just providing a place to live. When a business district becomes a 24/7 neighborhood with people living there, it supports local grocery stores, pharmacies, and parks. This transition helps revitalize downtown areas that used to be ghost towns after 6:00 PM, creating more vibrant and sustainable urban environments for the future.

*(Adapted from: BBC Future and The Economist)*

7. Why are city planners interested in converting office buildings?
  - A. Because offices are no longer safe for business operations.
  - B. To solve the problems of empty buildings and the lack of homes.
  - C. Because glass-and-steel structures are more eco-friendly than bricks.
  - D. To encourage all companies to move their offices to the suburbs.
  
8. What is a major architectural challenge in these conversions?
  - A. The buildings are often too old to support modern furniture.
  - B. There is a lack of natural light in the middle of large office floors.
  - C. Most office towers are located too far from public transportation.
  - D. The exterior glass of these buildings cannot be cleaned easily.
  
9. What does the text say about plumbing in office-to-home projects?
  - A. Office buildings already have perfect plumbing for individual flats.
  - B. It is illegal to install kitchens in buildings that used to be offices.
  - C. Changing the pipe layout to suit separate apartments is very costly.
  - D. Modern residents prefer communal bathrooms like those in offices.
  
10. Which buildings are typically easier to transform into apartments?
  - A. Ultra-modern skyscrapers with very deep floor plates.
  - B. Buildings that have no windows on the lower floors.
  - C. Older, slimmer buildings with more access to the outside.
  - D. Structures that were originally built as underground bunkers.
  
11. How does «adaptive reuse» affect the life of a city district?
  - A. It makes the area quieter and more isolated for the residents.
  - B. It forces local grocery stores and pharmacies to close down.
  - C. It ensures the neighborhood stays active even after work hours.
  - D. It increases the amount of traffic during the morning commute.

## 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 way we build our homes is (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a radical transformation as the world seeks more sustainable ways of living. One of the most successful concepts is the Passive House, a design standard that (13) \_\_\_\_\_ energy efficiency above all else. These houses are so well-insulated that they can maintain a comfortable indoor temperature throughout the year (14) \_\_\_\_\_ of the weather outside. By using high-quality windows and an airtight building shell, they significantly reduce the need for traditional heating and cooling systems.

The (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of a passive house lies in its ventilation system, which constantly supplies fresh air while recovering heat from the air being exhausted. This not only ensures a healthy living environment but also (16) \_\_\_\_\_ energy bills by up to 90 %. While the initial cost of (17) \_\_\_\_\_ such a home can be higher than a standard build, the long-term savings make it a wise (18) \_\_\_\_\_.

Furthermore, many passive houses are now being (19) \_\_\_\_\_ with solar panels to generate their own electricity. This move toward self-sufficiency (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to a broader trend of eco-districts in modern cities. As technology (21) \_\_\_\_\_, it is likely that these green building standards will soon become the norm rather than the exception.

12	A	going	B	undergoing	C	taking	D	making
13	A	prioritizes	B	prefers	C	likes	D	insists
14	A	despite	B	although	C	regardless	D	instead
15	A	heart	B	middle	C	center	D	point
16	A	cuts	B	drops	C	falls	D	breaks
17	A	constructing	B	inventing	C	discovering	D	producing
18	A	investment	B	expense	C	payment	D	fortune
19	A	filled	B	joined	C	equipped	D	added
20	A	relates	B	refers	C	belongs	D	connects
21	A	increases	B	expands	C	advances	D	grows

## Task 4

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

### The Future of Urban Housing

In many global cities, the cost of apartments (22) \_\_\_\_\_ so high that young professionals can no longer afford to live near their offices. To solve this, developers have started (23) \_\_\_\_\_ micro-apartments. These units are much (24) \_\_\_\_\_ than standard flats, often measuring less than 20 square meters.

Architects are focusing on (25) \_\_\_\_\_ every centimeter of space by installing foldable furniture and hidden storage. If a resident (26) \_\_\_\_\_ more space for a social gathering, they can use communal lounges provided in the building. This trend is likely to stay, as urban populations continue to grow rapidly.

22	A	become	B	has become	C	is becoming	D	becoming
23	A	build	B	built	C	to build	D	to building
24	A	small	B	smaller	C	the smallest	D	as small
25	A	use	B	to use	C	using	D	used
26	A	need	B	needs	C	needing	D	is needing

### Eco-Renovation at Home

Many homeowners are now interested in (27) \_\_\_\_\_ their houses (28) \_\_\_\_\_ energy-efficient. One of (29) \_\_\_\_\_ ways to do this is by improving attic insulation and replacing old windows. Experts suggest that a homeowner (30) \_\_\_\_\_ a professional energy audit before starting any major renovations. This helps identify the areas where heat is being lost most significantly.

27	A	to make	B	make	C	made	D	making
28	A	most	B	more	C	many	D	much
29	A	better	B	best	C	the best	D	good
30	A	order	B	orders	C	to order	D	ordering

## LEXICAL REVIEW 2

### DWELLING

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Affordable housing	a) the process of converting old buildings (like factories) for new purposes, such as apartments;
2. Co-living	b) a legal contract between a landlord and a tenant for renting a property;
3. Amenities	c) the rapid, often unplanned expansion of cities into surrounding rural areas;
4. Mortgage	d) useful features or facilities in a building or neighborhood, such as gyms, parks, or pools;
5. Urban sprawl	e) a residential model where people share living space and interests to save money and socialize;
6. Adaptive reuse	f) a long-term loan from a bank used to buy a house or apartment;
7. Smart home	g) the process where a poor urban area is changed by wealthier people moving in and improving it;
8. Gentrification	h) residential units that are priced low enough for people with average or low incomes;
9. Energy efficiency	i) using less power to provide the same level of comfort, usually through better insulation;
10. Tenancy agreement	j) a residence equipped with devices that can be controlled remotely via the internet.

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

1. Many people living in big cities struggle to find \_\_\_\_\_ housing that doesn't consume half their salary.

- a) expensive
- b) affordable
- c) valuable
- d) luxurious

2. Before buying a house, it is essential to \_\_\_\_\_ a thorough inspection of the building's structure.

- a) perform
- b) make

- c) produce
- d) act

3. The landlord and the tenant must both sign the \_\_\_\_\_ agreement before the keys are handed over.

- a) tenancy
- b) vacancy
- c) currency
- d) agency

4. Modern eco-homes are designed to \_\_\_\_\_ heat during the winter and stay cool in the summer.

- a) contain
- b) retain
- c) remain
- d) detain

5. The old factory was \_\_\_\_\_ into a series of creative studios and high-end lofts.

- a) converted
- b) diverted
- c) inverted
- d) reverted

6. Most young professionals prefer to live in \_\_\_\_\_ areas with easy access to public transport.

- a) rural
- b) residential
- c) remote
- d) distant

7. My neighbors are currently \_\_\_\_\_ their kitchen, so there is a lot of noise during the day.

- a) removing
- b) renewing
- c) renovating
- d) repeating

8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a long-term loan that people take from a bank to buy a property.

- a) budget
- b) mortgage
- c) deposit
- d) credit

9. Smart home technology allows you to \_\_\_\_\_ your heating and security systems from your phone.

- a) control
- b) contain
- c) collect
- d) connect

10. In crowded cities, \_\_\_\_\_ spaces are becoming popular as a way to share costs and meet new people.

- a) co-living
- b) co-working
- c) co-existing
- d) co-operating

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of old factories into lofts has become a popular trend in big cities. (CONVERT)
2. Many families are looking for more \_\_\_\_\_ housing options outside the city center. (AFFORD)
3. Proper wall insulation can significantly improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of your home. (WARM)
4. The landlord is responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_ of the building's exterior. (MAINTAIN)
5. Urban \_\_\_\_\_ often leads to longer commute times for people living in the suburbs. (GROW)
6. Modern smart homes offer high levels of \_\_\_\_\_ and security for residents. (CONVENIENT)
7. There is a high \_\_\_\_\_ for rental properties in this neighborhood. (DEMAND)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ energy sources, such as solar panels, are becoming a standard feature in new builds. (RENEW)
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ agreement specifies that pets are not allowed in the apartment. (TENANT)
10. High-rise buildings are often criticized for creating a sense of \_\_\_\_\_. (ISOLATE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. The lack of affordable housing is a major issue in metropolitan areas.
2. Converting old warehouses into lofts is a form of adaptive reuse.
3. Urban sprawl leads to the destruction of natural habitats.
4. Smart home devices allow residents to control their utilities remotely.
5. High-density living can sometimes lead to a sense of social isolation.
6. A mortgage is a common way for people to finance their home purchase.
7. Proper insulation is the most effective way to improve energy efficiency.

8. Gentrification often forces long-term residents to leave their neighborhoods.
9. Co-living spaces offer a solution for those seeking lower rent and community.
10. The tenancy agreement outlines the responsibilities of both parties.
  - a. Transforming industrial buildings for residential use is an example of repurposing space.
  - b. Shared housing models are ideal for people looking for social interaction and cheaper accommodation.
  - c. The legal rental contract defines what is expected from the landlord and the tenant.
  - d. The rising cost of living in improved urban areas often displaces original inhabitants.
  - e. Modern technology enables homeowners to manage electricity and heating via the internet.
  - f. The scarcity of reasonably priced apartments is a significant problem in big cities.
  - g. Most individuals rely on bank loans to afford buying a property.
  - h. Living in crowded apartment blocks may occasionally cause feelings of loneliness.
  - i. Unplanned city expansion results in the loss of local wildlife and green spaces.
  - j. Keeping a house well-sealed is key to reducing power consumption and maintaining warmth.

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

1. The new tenants are planning to \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday after the cleaning is finished.
2. It took the family several weeks to \_\_\_\_\_ and feel comfortable in their new apartment.
3. The city council decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the old warehouse to build a new park.
4. Many homeowners decide to \_\_\_\_\_ a spare room to earn extra income.
5. We bought an old cottage and spent months trying to \_\_\_\_\_ it \_\_\_\_\_ with modern materials.
6. It took twenty years of hard work for them to finally \_\_\_\_\_ their mortgage.
7. Smart home technology can \_\_\_\_\_ a regular house \_\_\_\_\_ a highly efficient living space.
8. High-tech security systems are essential to prevent burglars from trying to \_\_\_\_\_ your home.
9. This modular furniture is great because it can \_\_\_\_\_ even the smallest studio apartment.
10. If you are staying for just a few days, I can \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on the sofa in the living room.

**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. Special Moments of Everyday Life

Days off are very different from working days. I wake up later and take my time in the morning. Sometimes we prepare a big breakfast together and enjoy it without rushing. On weekends, my family likes to spend time outdoors, go for walks, or visit relatives. If the weather is bad, we stay at home, watch movies, or cook something special.

Holidays are our favorite time of the year. During school breaks or summer vacations, we usually travel or visit family members who live far away. When we go on holiday, we enjoy discovering new places, tasting local food, and relaxing away from our daily routine. These moments help us slow down and create lasting memories.

In the evening, everyone in my family relaxes in their own way. Although our lives can be busy, spending time with my family, enjoying good food, and looking forward to holidays makes everyday life more meaningful.

2. Food Habits in the XXIst Century

Food habits reflect the rhythm of modern life. While food has always been necessary, today it is also shaped by technology, social media, and a constant lack of time. One of the most noticeable trends of our time is convenience. Online delivery services, ready-made meals, and fast food allow people to eat whenever they want with minimal effort. Although this saves time, it often leads to unhealthy choices and a weaker connection to what we eat. Many people no longer know how their food is prepared or where it comes from. Meals are photographed, shared, and judged online, sometimes becoming more about appearance than nutrition or taste.

3. Balancing Work and Life in the Modern World

Modern life has changed the way people organize their daily routine. Technology and constant online access have made work more flexible, but they have also blurred the line

between work and personal time. Maintaining a healthy work–life balance has become increasingly important.

Today, many people can work or study from anywhere. While this saves time, it often leads to longer working hours and less rest. Checking emails late at night or using phones during free time has become normal, which causes stress and tiredness. Regular breaks and enough sleep improve concentration and productivity. In addition, work–life balance allows people to spend quality time with family and friends, which makes life more meaningful. Although modern life offers more freedom, it also requires self-discipline. Therefore, it is important to create a structured routine that separates work from personal life.

#### 4. Family Time at Home

My family lives in a small house. It is simple, yet comfortable and attractive, and it has a large garden. I enjoy spending time working in the garden, while my sister dislikes gardening and prefers reading instead. She reads in the morning, in the afternoon, and again at night.

I give all the vegetables I grow to my parents, who enjoy cooking together in our small kitchen. Our family always has breakfast and dinner together. We talk, share stories, and laugh. In the evening, my father likes to listen to music, my mother works on her computer, and I watch television. My sister, as always, is reading. Later, we all get ready for bed. My parents go to sleep late, while my sister and I go to bed early. I am ready to sleep, but my sister still wants to continue reading.

#### 5. Summer Adventures at Emerson Beach

Every year, my family and I travel to Florida for our summer vacation. We all love spending time by the sea. Being near the ocean helps us forget about our daily routines and truly enjoy our time together.

My favorite beach is called Emerson Beach. It is very long and wide, with soft golden sand and tall palm trees along the shore. The scenery is truly beautiful and peaceful. I enjoy building sandcastles near the water and watching the sailboats slowly pass by in the distance. Sometimes, if we are lucky, we can even see dolphins swimming close to the shore, and once in a while, whales appear far out in the ocean. Those moments are always exciting and unforgettable.

This year, I would like to learn how to surf. Surfing is difficult at first, but it looks like a lot of fun. I am a little nervous, but I really hope I can learn and enjoy it.

#### 6.A great Summer Vacation

I have just returned from the best summer vacation of my life. It was such an amazing experience that I truly did not want it to end. I spent eight wonderful days in Paris together with my best friends, Henry and Steve. We stayed in a lovely hotel in the Latin Quarter. The room was comfortable and surprisingly affordable, and we even had a balcony with a beautiful view of the city.

During our stay, we visited many famous tourist attractions. My favorite place was the Louvre, one of the most famous museums in the world. Since I have always been interested in art, visiting the museum was a real highlight for me. The Louvre is incredibly large, and you could easily spend weeks exploring its collections.

We often took breaks by sitting in small cafés along the River Seine. It was relaxing to watch people walk by while enjoying the atmosphere of the city. The French food we tried was absolutely delicious, and the wine was excellent as well. We had such a great time in Paris that we are already discussing plans for our next vacation together.

Which text...?

- A. focuses on religious holidays
- B. describes a typical day of a family
- C. presents point of view on modern food
- D. talks about remarkable European vacation
- E. deals with precious moments of everyday life
- F. explains the perspective of the travelling to resorts
- G. shows peculiarities of modern routine
- H. shares positive moments of summer

## Task 2

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

### Secrets Behind the Shelves

While eating at a restaurant is an enjoyable and convenient occasional treat, most individuals and families prepare their meals at home. To make breakfast, lunch, and dinner daily, these persons must have the required foods and ingredients on hand and ready to go; foods and ingredients are typically purchased from a grocery store, or an establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that are used by the typical consumer.

Produce, or the term used to describe fresh fruits and vegetables, is commonly purchased by grocery store shoppers. In terms of fruit, most grocery stores offer bananas, apples, oranges, blackberries, raspberries, grapes, pineapples, cantaloupes, watermelons, and more; other grocery stores with larger produce selections might offer the listed fruits in addition to less common fruits, including mangoes, honeydews, starfruits, coconuts, and more.

Depending on the grocery store, customers can purchase fruits in a few different ways. Some stores will charge a set amount per pound of fruit, and will weigh customers' fruit purchases and bill them accordingly; other stores will charge customers for each piece of fruit they buy, or for bundles of fruit (a bag of bananas, a bag of apples, etc.); other stores yet will simply charge by the container.

Vegetables, including lettuce, corn, tomatoes, onions, celery, cucumbers, mushrooms, and more are also sold at many grocery stores, and are purchased similarly to the way that fruits are. Grocery stores typically stock more vegetables than fruit at any given time, as vegetables remain fresh longer than fruits do, generally speaking.

It'd take quite a while to list everything else that today's massive grocery stores sell, but most customers take the opportunity to shop for staples, or foods that play a prominent role in the average diet, at the establishments. Staples include pasta, rice, flour, sugar, milk, meat, and eggs, and bread. All the listed staples are available in prepackaged containers, but can be purchased «fresh» in some grocery stores, wherein employees will measure and weigh fresh products and then provide them to customers.

7. What is a grocery store?
  - A. An establishment that cooks food for customers.
  - B. There are several definitions of a grocery store.
  - C. A place to sell and trade goods.
  - D. An establishment that distributes foods, drinks, household products, and other items that're used by the typical consumer.
  
8. Which of the following terms fresh fruits and vegetables are collectively referred to as?
  - A. Produce.
  - B. Feggies.
  - C. Veggies.
  - D. Famine.
  
9. What are staples?
  - A. Small pieces of metal used to hold papers together.
  - B. Rare foods.
  - C. Foods that play a prominent role in the average diet.
  - D. Green fruits and vegetables.
  
10. More vegetables are stocked in grocery stores than fruits because:
  - A. Fruits stay fresh for less time than vegetables.
  - B. Vegetables are more popular than fruits, generally speaking.
  - C. Grocery store managers prefer fruits.
  - D. A and B.

11. «Fresh» groceries are:  
 A. Prepared by employees.  
 B. Measured manually.  
 C. Charged by the pound.  
 D. All of the above.

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.

Today’s grandparents are (12) \_\_\_\_\_ their grandchildren on social media, but the (13) \_\_\_\_\_ generations’ online habits couldn’t differ more. In the UK the over-55s are joining Facebook in increasing (14) \_\_\_\_\_.

Sheila, aged 59, says, ‘I joined to see what my grandchildren are doing, as my daughter posts videos and photos of them. It’s a much (15) \_\_\_\_\_ way to see what they’re doing than waiting for letters and photos in the post.’ (16) \_\_\_\_\_, Sheila’s grandchildren are less likely to use Facebook themselves. Children under 17 are not going far from their smartphones. Chloe, aged 15, even sleeps with her phone. ‘It’s my alarm clock so I have to,’ she says.

Unlike her grandmother’s (17) \_\_\_\_\_, Chloe’s age group is spending so much time on their phones at home that they are (18) \_\_\_\_\_ on spending time with their friends in real life. Sheila, on the other (19) \_\_\_\_\_, has made contact with old friends from school she hasn’t heard from in forty years. ‘We use Facebook to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to meet all over the country,’ she says. ‘It’s (21) \_\_\_\_\_ my social life completely.’

Is it only a matter of time until the generations catch up with the new trend for a less digital life?

12	A	linking	B	joining	C	attaching	D	integrating
13	A	inlike	B	separating	C	different	D	contrasting
14	A	numbers	B	figures	C	dates	D	data
15	A	good	B	better	C	best	D	the best
16	A	strangely	B	surprisingly	C	similarly	D	ironically
17	A	version	B	cohort	C	generation	D	formation
18	A	missing out	B	including	C	joining in	D	gaining
19	A	like	B	likewise	C	arm	D	hand
20	A	coordinate	B	arrange	C	negotiate	D	organize
21	A	altered	B	started anew	C	changed	D	turned around

## Task 4

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

### My Morning Routine

My alarm goes off at 7. It's not very loud so I (22) \_\_\_\_\_ slowly listening to the news. I normally get up at about a quarter past seven. I (23) \_\_\_\_\_ my pyjamas off and jump in the shower. I love a really hot shower in the morning. It really helps me wake up. After my shower, I put (24) \_\_\_\_\_ my work clothes and go down for some breakfast. I turn on the radio to listen to the news while I'm having breakfast. I usually have to turn up the volume so I can hear it when I'm making tea. Usually, I'm a bit late so I have to (25) \_\_\_\_\_ an eye on the time. I have to eat up and drink up by 8 or I'll be late for my bus to work. When I have finished my breakfast, I stand up and put my coat on. I normally go out to work at a quarter (26) \_\_\_\_\_ 8.

22	A	come up	B	wake up	C	rise	D	raise
23	A	take	B	put	C	get	D	make
24	A	off	B	on	C	up	D	down
25	A	keep	B	hold	C	have	D	take
26	A	above	B	about	C	in	D	past

### Spanish Flu Pandemic of 1918

The (27) \_\_\_\_\_ virus in modern history was the 1918 Spanish Flu. It killed about 20 to 50 million people worldwide. The total death toll is unknown because medical records were not kept in many areas. The pandemic hit during World War I and devastated military troops. In the United States, for instance, more servicemen were killed from the flu (28) \_\_\_\_\_ from the war itself.

The pandemic started mildly, but was (29) \_\_\_\_\_ by a much more severe wave in the fall of 1918. Initial symptoms of the flu were typical: sore throat, headache, and fever. Death usually followed within hours or days.

Modern medicine such (30) \_\_\_\_\_ vaccines, antivirals, and antibiotics for secondary infections were not available at that time, so medical personnel couldn't do much more than try to relieve symptoms.

27	A	deadliest	B	deadly	C	deadlier	D	dreadful
28	A	then	B	than	C	rather than	D	as to
29	A	follows	B	follow	C	following	D	followed
30	A	as	B	like	C	then	D	than

**LEXICAL REVIEW 3**  
**DAILY ROUTINE. HEALTHY WAY OF LIFE**

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Balanced diet</li><li>2. Physical activity</li><li>3. Mental well-being</li><li>4. Stress management</li><li>5. Adequate sleep</li><li>6. Long-term well-being</li><li>7. Hydration</li><li>8. Regular exercise</li><li>9. Sedentary lifestyle</li><li>10. Mindfulness</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) the ability to control and reduce stress through techniques such as relaxation, time management, or physical exercise;</li><li>b) the process of supplying the body with enough water to support vital functions such as digestion, circulation, and temperature control;</li><li>c) getting enough high-quality sleep to allow the body and mind to recover and function properly;</li><li>d) a way of eating that includes the right amounts of nutrients such as proteins, carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, and minerals to maintain good health;</li><li>e) the practice of paying full attention to the present moment, which can help reduce stress and improve mental clarity;</li><li>f) any movement of the body that uses energy, including exercise, sports, or everyday actions like walking or cycling;</li><li>g) planned and repeated physical activity done to improve or maintain physical fitness and overall health;</li><li>h) a way of life that involves very little physical activity, often associated with sitting for long periods and negative health effects;</li><li>i) a state of emotional and psychological health in which a person can cope with stress, feel positive, and function effectively in daily life;</li><li>j) a stable state of good physical and mental health maintained over an extended period of time.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. A balanced lifestyle helps us \_\_\_\_\_ energetic, confident, and ready to face everyday challenges.

- a) peel
- b) feel

- c) fill
- d) still

2. Eating fresh fruit and vegetables, whole grains, and \_\_\_\_\_ water helps us stay active and prevents many diseases.

- a) enough
- b) many
- c) occur
- d) still

3. Regular movement and sport \_\_\_\_\_ the heart, strengthens muscles, and reduce stress.

- a) cooperate
- b) unite
- c) demonstrate
- d) improve

4. Modern life is often \_\_\_\_\_ , so people need time to relax and rest.

- a) effective
- b) efficient
- c) stressful
- d) peaceful

5. Young people often feel strong and full of energy, so they \_\_\_\_\_ not think much about their health.

- a) should
- b) must
- c) may
- d) could

6. The habits people develop now will \_\_\_\_\_ their future.

- a) predict
- b) promote
- c) pretend
- d) influence

7. Young people often choose fast food because it is quick and \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) neat
- b) crack
- c) cheap
- d) chip

8. School pressure, exams, and social media can cause stress and \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) anxiety

- b) population
- c) happiness
- d) sorrow

9. Teenagers might have their parents to thank for their smartphone and social media \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) addiction
- b) perfection
- c) conservation
- d) determination

10. Make an \_\_\_\_\_ to start a new life with healthy habits.

- a) try
- b) effort
- c) attempt
- d) jump

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

1. Following \_\_\_\_\_ habits on a regular basis has a positive effect on both the body and the mind. (HEALTH)
2. Eating a wide range of \_\_\_\_\_ foods helps the body function properly. (NUTRITION)
3. Staying physically active reduces the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ long-term health problems. (DEVELOP)
4. Learning how to cope with stress can improve \_\_\_\_\_ stability. (EMOTION)
5. Daily physical \_\_\_\_\_ supports a healthy heart and strong muscles. (MOVE)
6. Getting enough rest improves \_\_\_\_\_ and overall performance. (CONCENTRATE)
7. Managing stress \_\_\_\_\_ helps people stay mentally balanced. (EFFECT)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ enough fluids during the day helps maintain energy levels. (DRINK)
9. Regular \_\_\_\_\_ check-ups allow health problems to be detected early. (MEDICINE)
10. Making a healthy lifestyle \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to a longer and more satisfying life. (CHOICE)

**Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.**

1. Adopting a healthy lifestyle depends largely on combining a nutrient-rich diet with consistent physical activity.
2. A well-balanced nutritional intake ensures that the body is supplied with vital vitamins and minerals.
3. Engaging in regular physical exercise enhances stamina and reinforces the body's

immune defenses.

4. Ongoing participation in structured physical training plays a key role in weight regulation.
5. Psychological well-being deserves the same level of attention as physical fitness.
6. Adequate rest is essential for bodily recovery, repair, and overall regeneration.
7. Ineffective stress regulation can significantly increase vulnerability to mental health disorders.
8. Maintaining optimal hydration requires the regular intake of sufficient fluids.
9. Preventive medical care is instrumental in minimizing the likelihood of developing serious illnesses.
10. Eliminating detrimental habits, including smoking, can lead to a longer life expectancy.
  - a. A healthy lifestyle includes a balanced diet and regular physical activity.
  - b. Proper nutrition provides the body with essential vitamins and minerals.
  - c. Physical exercise improves endurance and strengthens the immune system.
  - d. Regular workouts help maintain a healthy body weight.
  - e. Mental well-being is just as important as physical health.
  - f. Getting enough sleep allows the body to recover and regenerate properly.
  - g. Effective stress management is necessary to prevent mental health problems.
  - h. Drinking enough water helps maintain proper hydration.
  - i. Preventive healthcare helps reduce the risk of serious diseases.
  - j. Avoiding harmful habits, such as smoking, improves life expectancy.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *open up, build up, keep up with, keep track of, fight off, slow down, build up, ward off, pick up, stick to*.

1. Doctors often advise patients to \_\_\_\_\_ their strength gradually after an illness.
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. Regular check-ups can \_\_\_\_\_ potential health problems before they become severe.
10. Monitoring daily calorie intake can \_\_\_\_\_ dietary habits and prevent overeating.

**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. Trust as the Basis of Friendship

Strong friendships are impossible without trust between people. Trust develops when teenagers feel comfortable sharing their thoughts and emotions. Being able to speak openly helps friends understand each other better. When trust is present, misunderstandings are less likely to cause serious problems. Teenagers who trust their friends are more willing to ask for advice and support. This often leads to stronger emotional connections. Such relationships reduce stress and create a sense of belonging. Psychologists believe that trust in friendship supports emotional maturity and self-confidence.

2. Lessons from First Love

First love is an important stage in emotional development. It introduces young people to strong feelings such as affection, excitement, and attachment. Teenagers learn how to express emotions in a respectful way. Romantic relationships also teach them to respect personal boundaries. Difficult experiences like jealousy or break-ups help build emotional strength. Even painful moments can provide valuable life lessons. These experiences shape expectations about future relationships. As a result, first love plays a significant role in personal growth.

### 3. Managing Conflicts with Peers

Conflicts among peers often occur in school environments. They usually appear because of different opinions or misunderstandings. If conflicts are ignored, they can damage relationships. Learning to discuss problems calmly is essential. Active listening helps each side feel respected. Compromise allows both people to find a fair solution. Apologising can restore trust after an argument. Schools that teach these skills usually have a more positive social atmosphere.

### 4. Working Effectively in a Team

Teamwork is an essential part of modern education. Group projects teach students how to cooperate with others. Each team member is responsible for a specific task. This helps students understand the importance of shared responsibility. Teamwork also develops communication and leadership skills. Students learn to respect different opinions and working styles. Solving problems together improves critical thinking. These skills are extremely valuable in future professional life.

### 5. Friendship in the Digital World

Modern technology allows teenagers to communicate online every day. Social networks make it possible to form friendships across different countries and cultures. Online communication can be especially helpful for shy students. Digital friendships may offer emotional support and understanding. However, not all online interactions are safe or honest. Some people may pretend to be someone else. Experts advise teenagers to protect their personal information. Being cautious online helps prevent dangerous situations.

### 6. Peer Support in Difficult Times

Support from friends is especially important during difficult periods of life. Teenagers often prefer talking to peers rather than adults. Sharing problems helps reduce emotional pressure. Feeling understood makes young people feel less lonely. Friends can give advice or simply listen without judging. Emotional support strengthens trust and closeness between people. Strong peer relationships improve self-esteem. Research shows that peer support has a positive effect on mental health.

Which text...?

- A. focuses on cooperation and shared responsibility
- B. explains how romantic relationships influence personal growth
- C. emphasises the value of emotional support from friends
- D. discusses relationships formed through online communication
- E. highlights the role of trust in friendships

- F. describes peaceful ways of resolving disagreements
- G. warns about dangerous behaviour
- H. focuses on family relationships

## Task 2

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

### A Brilliant Codebreaker: Alan Turing

Alan Turing, born in London in 1912, was one of the most important mathematicians and thinkers of the twentieth century. From a young age, he showed an exceptional talent for logic and problem-solving, although he often struggled to fit in socially. He studied mathematics at Cambridge University, where his unusual ideas sometimes challenged traditional academic thinking. Despite this, his professors quickly recognised his extraordinary abilities.

During the Second World War, Turing played a crucial role in breaking the German Enigma code. Working at Bletchley Park, he helped design machines that could decode encrypted military messages. This work allowed the Allies to gain vital information and is believed to have shortened the war by several years. However, much of his contribution remained secret for decades due to wartime confidentiality.

After the war, Turing continued his research in computer science and artificial intelligence. He developed ideas that later became the foundation of modern computing. One of his most famous contributions is the «Turing Test,» designed to measure a machine's ability to demonstrate human-like intelligence. At the time, such ideas seemed unrealistic to many scientists.

Despite his achievements, Turing's personal life was marked by injustice. He was prosecuted for his homosexuality, which was illegal in Britain at the time, and suffered severe consequences as a result. He died in 1954, and only many years later was his work fully recognised and officially honoured. Today, Alan Turing is remembered as a pioneer whose ideas continue to shape the digital world.

7. What was one difficulty Turing faced as a young person?
- A. He was not allowed to study mathematics.
  - B. He had problems socialising with others.

- C. His teachers refused to support his ideas.
  - D. He lacked access to higher education.
8. Why was Turing's work at Bletchley Park important?
- A. It helped develop early medical technology.
  - B. It improved communication between universities.
  - C. It provided the Allies with crucial wartime information.
  - D. It led directly to the invention of the internet.
9. What is suggested about Turing's ideas on artificial intelligence?
- A. They were immediately accepted by scientists.
  - B. They were considered too dangerous to explore.
  - C. They were ignored because of wartime secrecy.
  - D. They were ahead of their time.
10. What does the text imply about the recognition of Turing's work?
- A. He became famous during the war.
  - B. His achievements were exaggerated later.
  - C. His contributions were appreciated only years later.
  - D. His ideas lost importance after his death.
11. What is the main message of the text?
- A. Turing's personal life was more important than his work.
  - B. His inventions failed to influence modern technology.
  - C. His achievements overcame both scientific and social barriers.
  - D. His success was mainly due to support from colleagues.

## 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.

In today's world, teamwork plays an important role in both education and professional life. When people work together, they can (12) \_\_\_\_\_ skills, ideas, and experiences to achieve better results. Successful teams are built on trust, mutual respect, and clear communication. Without these elements, cooperation can quickly (13) \_\_\_\_\_ into conflict and misunderstanding.

In schools, group projects encourage students to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for their own tasks while supporting others. This helps learners understand that success depends not only on individual effort but also on the ability to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ with peers. As a result, students develop social skills that are essential beyond the classroom.

However, teamwork is not always easy. Differences in opinions or working styles may (16) \_\_\_\_\_ tension within a group. To avoid serious problems, team members must be willing to listen, compromise, and (17) \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts peacefully. Teachers often guide students through this process to help them build positive relationships.

Strong teamwork also prepares young people for future careers. Employers value individuals who can cooperate effectively and (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to a shared goal. In many professions, success depends on how well employees communicate and support one another. Therefore, learning to work in a team can (19) \_\_\_\_\_ confidence and improve overall performance.

In conclusion, teamwork teaches people to respect differences and appreciate the strengths of others. It shows that challenges can be (20) \_\_\_\_\_ more easily when people work together. Ultimately, teamwork proves that cooperation can lead to achievements that would be impossible to reach (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

12	A	exchange	B	separate	C	replace	D	ignore
13	A	develop	B	turn	C	remain	D	recover
14	A	avoid	B	refuse	C	take	D	lose
15	A	compete	B	argue	C	cooperate	D	compare
16	A	create	B	solve	C	reduce	D	hide
17	A	increase	B	ignore	C	repeat	D	resolve
18	A	object	B	contribute	C	escape	D	complain
19	A	damage	B	limit	C	build	D	remove
20	A	prevented	B	forgotten	C	overcome	D	avoided
21	A	together	B	alone	C	earlier	D	outside

## Task 4

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

### Building Strong Friendships

In recent years, psychologists have become increasingly interested in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ how friendships influence emotional well-being. Strong peer relationships help young people feel supported and understood, especially during stressful periods of life. I normally get up at about a quarter past seven. Healthy friendships are built (23) \_\_\_\_\_ trust, honesty, and mutual respect. Friends who communicate openly are more likely to avoid misunderstandings and solve problems together. As a result, they can (24) \_\_\_\_\_ conflicts before they turn into serious arguments. Another important aspect of friendship is the (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to offer emotional support. Being able to listen without judging helps friends feel safe sharing personal thoughts. Experts also emphasise the importance of learning how to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ personal boundaries in relationships.

22	A	exploring	B	explored	C	exploration	D	explores
23	A	in	B	on	C	at	D	by
24	A	avoid	B	create	C	increase	D	ignore
25	A	ability	B	capable	C	possible	D	chance
26	A	respect	B	control	C	refuse	D	prevent

Friendship does not mean constant agreement. Differences in opinions can (27) \_\_\_\_\_ stronger relationships if handled with respect. Learning to compromise and apologise when necessary helps friendships (28) \_\_\_\_\_ over time.

In schools and teams, friendships often improve cooperation and motivation. Students who feel accepted are more willing to (29) \_\_\_\_\_ actively in group work. In the long run, positive peer relationships help individuals (30) \_\_\_\_\_ confidence and social skills that are useful throughout life.

27	A	destroy	B	weaken	C	strengthen	D	limit
28	A	disappear	B	grow	C	break	D	fail
29	A	participate	B	complain	C	hesitate	D	escape
30	A	lose	B	damage	C	build	D	reduce

**LEXICAL REVIEW 4**  
FRIENDSHIP, LOVE. RELATIONSHIPS WITH PEERS. IN A TEAM

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Friendship</li><li>2. Trust</li><li>3. Respect</li><li>4. Support</li><li>5. Teamwork</li><li>6. Empathy</li><li>7. Conflict</li><li>8. Cooperation</li><li>9. Loyalty</li><li>10. Compromise</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) working together to achieve a common goal;</li><li>b) a disagreement or argument between people;</li><li>c) understanding and sharing another person's feelings;</li><li>d) a strong relationship between people who care about each other;</li><li>e) being faithful and devoted to someone;</li><li>f) believing that someone is honest and reliable;</li><li>g) help or encouragement given to someone;</li><li>h) willingness to accept different opinions and treat others politely;</li><li>i) working with others by helping and sharing responsibilities;</li><li>j) an agreement where each side gives up something to solve a problem.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Good friends always \_\_\_\_\_ each other in difficult situations.
  - a) support
  - b) control
  - c) refuse
  - d) ignore
  
2. Trust is very important in any healthy \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) argument
  - b) relationship
  - c) competition
  - d) discussion
  
3. Team members should \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas openly.
  - a) share
  - b) hide
  - c) avoid
  - d) cancel

4. Mutual respect helps people avoid unnecessary \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) teamwork
  - b) friendship
  - c) conflicts
  - d) cooperation
5. Love is based on care, trust, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) pressure
  - b) jealousy
  - c) respect
  - d) control
6. In a team, everyone should \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for the result.
- a) take
  - b) break
  - c) lose
  - d) remove
7. True friends can forgive mistakes and \_\_\_\_\_ compromises.
- a) refuse
  - b) avoid
  - c) make
  - d) prevent
8. Good communication helps build strong \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) problems
  - b) relationships
  - c) conflicts
  - d) mistakes
9. Teenagers often face peer \_\_\_\_\_ at school.
- a) support
  - b) pressure
  - c) respect
  - d) kindness
10. Being honest helps people \_\_\_\_\_ trust.
- a) destroy
  - b) hide
  - c) build
  - d) forget

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

1. Friendship is based on mutual \_\_\_\_\_ and understanding. (RESPECT)
2. Trust is very \_\_\_\_\_ in close relationships. (IMPORTANCE)
3. Good communication improves \_\_\_\_\_ in a team. (COOPERATE)
4. Showing \_\_\_\_\_ helps friends feel valued. (KIND)
5. Conflicts can be solved through open \_\_\_\_\_. (DISCUSS)
6. Team success depends on everyone's \_\_\_\_\_. (CONTRIBUTE)
7. True friendship brings emotional \_\_\_\_\_. (SUPPORT)
8. Listening carefully shows your \_\_\_\_\_. (RESPECTFUL)
9. Strong relationships need constant \_\_\_\_\_. (DEVELOP)
10. Empathy allows better \_\_\_\_\_ of others' feelings. (UNDERSTAND)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Friends support each other in difficult times.
  2. Trust helps build strong relationships.
  3. Teamwork leads to better results.
  4. Respect prevents conflicts.
  5. Good communication improves cooperation.
  6. Love requires care and understanding.
  7. Compromise helps solve disagreements.
  8. Empathy allows people to understand feelings.
  9. Peer support increases confidence.
  10. Loyalty strengthens friendship.
- a. Being faithful makes friendships stronger.
  - b. Sharing emotions helps understand others.
  - c. Helping each other makes hard moments easier.
  - d. Clear communication improves working together.
  - e. Caring and understanding are essential in love.
  - f. Agreements help people end arguments peacefully.
  - g. Working together brings success.
  - h. Support from peers helps people believe in themselves.
  - i. Respect reduces the chance of arguments.
  - j. Trust creates close and stable relationships.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *get along with, build up, fall out with, look after, make up, open up, rely on, sort out, stand by, work together*.

1. Good friends usually \_\_\_\_\_ each other very well.
2. Trust takes time to \_\_\_\_\_ in any relationship.
3. Sometimes teenagers \_\_\_\_\_ their friends over small problems.
4. True friends always \_\_\_\_\_ you in difficult situations.
5. Team members must \_\_\_\_\_ to reach a common goal.
6. It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ problems calmly.
7. Close friends can \_\_\_\_\_ after an argument.
8. You can always \_\_\_\_\_ your best friend for support.
9. Caring people \_\_\_\_\_ others when they need help.
10. Feeling safe helps people \_\_\_\_\_ and share feelings.

## 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. Whispers Between the Pages

Sometimes, the most thrilling journeys don't require leaving the comfort of one's room. For me, this activity has always acted as a portal to distant worlds, allowing me to experience adventures impossible in reality. I once spent an entire weekend immersed in a novel set in Victorian London, imagining the foggy streets, gaslit corners, and mysterious characters moving silently through shadowed alleys. Reading is more than a mere hobby; it is an intimate form of escapism that cultivates imagination and reflection. Nowadays, we explore digital literature and participate in online forums, exchanging interpretations and discovering perspectives one would never have considered alone. Books, therefore, are not just entertainment; they are catalysts for personal growth and introspection.

#### 2. The Silent Symphony

What is a peculiar way of expressing what words often fail to capture? As a child, I devoted countless hours to perfecting scales and exploring melodies, fascinated by how a simple tune could transform my mood or transport me to another world. Today, I experiment with composition, blending classical harmonies with electronic sounds, exploring textures and rhythms that challenge traditional boundaries. Music is both a personal sanctuary and a medium for subtle communication. The silent symphony of notes allows introspection, self-expression, and emotional release. Each performance or composition is a fleeting dialogue between the inner self and the outside world, proving that music is as much a way of thinking as it is a form of art.

### 3. Shadows and Light

The way we perceive the world can be transformed. Fleeting moments of present time fascinate people: a shadow stretching across a wall, a smile that appears for just a second, or the sun glinting off a rain-soaked street. In the past, people carried a small camera everywhere, experimenting with composition, angles, and lighting, eager to capture fleeting beauty before it vanished. Today, we refine these images digitally, exploring post-processing techniques and sharing them with online communities of like-minded enthusiasts. Therefore, it is far more than a pastime; it is a lens through which we interpret the world.

### 4. Chasing Momentum

Physical activity has always been more than a pastime; it is a conduit for energy, discipline, and mental clarity. Participation in sports develops endurance, strength, and coordination, while also improving focus, discipline, and resilience. From childhood, engaging in activities such as running, swimming, or team sports teaches essential life skills, including cooperation and strategic thinking.

In contemporary life, regular exercise is more important than ever. A structured fitness routine helps prevent lifestyle-related health problems, reduces stress, and enhances mood. It also encourages a sense of routine and self-discipline, which can positively affect other areas of life, such as work or studies. In the future, exploring new sports or challenges, such as rock climbing or martial arts, can provide both physical and psychological benefits maintaining both physical health and mental well-being.

### 5. Code and Creativity

This compelling hobby blends creativity with problem-solving. This hobby not only nurtures creativity but also enhances analytical thinking and resilience, as trial and error are essential to success and allows one to merge imagination with practical skills, transforming abstract ideas into tangible outputs. It is a field where experimentation and persistence converge, making every project a personal achievement and a learning experience.

### 6. A Timeless Pastime

Before the rise of computers and smartphones, children spent their free time playing traditional outdoor games. One of the most popular games was hide-and-seek, which required no special equipment and could be played almost anywhere. It encouraged creativity, teamwork, and quick thinking, as players had to find clever hiding spots or track others down. Another favorite was hopscotch, which developed balance and coordination while offering simple fun. These games were not only entertaining but also social, helping children make friends and learn important skills.

Which text...?

- A. focuses on importance of keeping fit
- B. describes a catching world of music
- C. presents technology and creative projects
- D. talks about thrilling experience of reading
- E. deals with importance of past moments
- F. explains the necessity of keeping in touch
- G. shows secrets of photography
- 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.

### The Northern Lights: What Are They?

For centuries, people in the northern parts of the world have watched the sky dance with spectacular curtains of green, pink, and purple light. This breathtaking natural event is known as the Aurora Borealis, or the Northern Lights. For a long time, its cause was a complete mystery, leading to many myths and legends. Today, however, science can give us a clear explanation for this beautiful phenomenon.

It all begins with the sun. The sun is constantly sending out a stream of electrically charged particles into space. This stream is known as the solar wind. After travelling millions of kilometres, some of these particles reach our planet. Fortunately, the Earth has a powerful magnetic field which protects us from most of this solar radiation. This magnetic field is weakest at the North and South Poles, and it acts like a funnel, pulling the solar particles down into our atmosphere in these polar regions.

The «magic» happens when these high-energy solar particles collide with atoms and molecules of gas high up in our atmosphere, typically between 100 and 400 kilometres above the Earth's surface. This collision transfers energy to the gas atoms, making them 'excited'. But they cannot stay in this excited state for long. To return to their normal state, they must release this extra energy in the form of tiny flashes of light. When billions of these collisions happen at once, they produce the incredible light show we see from the ground.

The different colours of the aurora are determined by which type of gas is being hit, and at what altitude. The most common colour, a bright green, is produced when solar particles collide with oxygen atoms at about 100 to 300 kilometres high. Red lights, which

are rarer, are also caused by oxygen, but at much higher altitudes above 300 kilometres. Pink and dark red colours can be created by nitrogen molecules.

The best places to see the Northern Lights are in the «auroral zone,» which includes countries like Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, and parts of Canada and Alaska. They are most visible on clear, dark nights between September and March, when the nights are longest.

While scientists can forecast the probability of seeing the aurora, they are a natural phenomenon and can never be completely predictable. This unpredictability is part of what makes seeing them such a special and unforgettable experience. It's a powerful reminder of the dynamic connection between our planet and the sun.

7. What is the primary cause of the Northern Lights?
  - A. Electrical activity in the Earth's upper atmosphere.
  - B. Energy from the sun hitting gas molecules above Earth.
  - C. Moonlight passing through ice crystals in the air.
  - D. Storms happening high up in the Earth's atmosphere.
  
8. What is the function of the Earth's magnetic field in this process?
  - A. It makes the lights visible during the daytime.
  - B. It creates the solar particles that make the lights.
  - C. It pushes the solar wind away from the Earth completely.
  - D. It guides the sun's energy towards the extreme north and south.
  
9. According to the text, how are the different colours of the aurora created?
  - A. They depend on what kind of atmosphere the energy hits and how high up.
  - B. They depend on the time of year the lights are seen.
  - C. They are created by the different colours present in sunlight.
  - D. They depend on the strength of the solar wind on a particular night.
  
10. What produces the most common green colour of the aurora?
  - A. Collisions with oxygen atoms at very high altitudes.
  - B. Collisions with rare gases in the atmosphere.
  - C. Collisions with oxygen atoms at lower altitudes.
  - D. Collisions with nitrogen molecules at high altitudes.

11. Which of these statements about seeing the Northern Lights is true?
- A. They are most visible during a full moon because of the extra light.
  - B. The best time to see them is on a clear night during the summer months.
  - C. Scientists can make predictions, but they're not always accurate.
  - D. They can be seen equally well from anywhere in the world.

## 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.

Traveling has provided both adventure and (12) \_\_\_\_\_ learning experiences throughout different stages of life. During childhood, vacations were usually simple and familiar, such as spending time at the seaside, visiting nearby towns, or staying with relatives. Although these trips were not very far or expensive, they played an important role in awakening (13) \_\_\_\_\_ about new places, traditions, and ways of life. They also created early memories connected to relaxation, family time, and discovery.

As adulthood brought more freedom and responsibility, traveling (14) \_\_\_\_\_ became a more intentional and meaningful activity. Instead of spontaneous family trips, journeys were carefully planned with specific goals in mind, such as exploring famous museums, learning about historical landmarks, or enjoying impressive natural scenery. Traveling alone or with friends also required developing practical skills, including organizing (15) \_\_\_\_\_, managing budgets, and navigating unfamiliar cities.

Experiencing daily life in other countries has been especially enriching. Trying (16) \_\_\_\_\_ food, using public transportation, and communicating with people from different cultural (17) \_\_\_\_\_ have helped (18) \_\_\_\_\_ perspectives and increase understanding of the world. These moments, both small and significant, often become the most memorable parts of a trip.

Even today, short weekend trips offer a valuable opportunity to take a break from routine, (19) \_\_\_\_\_ stress, and return with renewed energy. (20) \_\_\_\_\_ back, it is clear that (21) \_\_\_\_\_ the style and purpose of travel may change over time, its essential value remains constant: discovering new environments, connecting with different people, and gaining fresh insights that enrich both personal growth and worldview.

12	A	valuable	B	rich	C	expensive	D	updated
13	A	wonder	B	curiosity	C	concern	D	apathy
14	A	gradually	B	instantly	C	rapidly	D	abruptly
15	A	random	B	improvisation	C	itineraries	D	abandoned
16	A	native	B	authentic	C	local	D	foreign
17	A	backgrounds	B	heritage	C	origin	D	discovery
18	A	confine	B	limit	C	prevent	D	broaden
19	A	less	B	reduce	C	little	D	hesitated
20	A	looking	B	seeing	C	watching	D	glancing
21	A	since	B	science	C	although	D	therefore

#### Task 4

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

Reading has always played an important role in my life, both as a source of entertainment and as a way to expand knowledge. As a child, afternoons were often spent in the local library, discovering adventure stories and fairy tales that (22) \_\_\_\_\_ my imagination. (23) \_\_\_\_\_ time, the focus shifted to more challenging literature, including historical novels and biographies, which offered (24) \_\_\_\_\_ insights into different periods and lives. Today, reading remains a favorite pastime, often providing a welcome escape from the stress of work or daily routines. (25) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoyment, this hobby has improved concentration, critical (26) \_\_\_\_\_, and writing skills. Reflecting on past and present reading habits highlights how a simple pastime can evolve into a lifelong pursuit, enriching both mind and spirit.

22	A	spark	B	sparked	C	sparkling	D	sparks
23	A	over	B	above	C	behind	D	in
24	A	deep	B	deeper	C	more deeper	D	more deepest
25	A	more	B	beyond	C	except	D	behind
26	A	think	B	thought	C	thinking	D	thinks

Outdoor activities have always been central to maintaining physical and (27) \_\_\_\_\_ well-being. During childhood, weekends were filled (28) \_\_\_\_\_ cycling around the neighborhood,

climbing trees, and playing football with friends. These experiences not only provided exercise but also helped develop teamwork and resilience. (29) \_\_\_\_\_ contrast, adult life often limits the time available for such activities, yet hiking, jogging, and weekend excursions continue to offer similar benefits. Even brief moments spent outdoors, such as a morning run or a walk along a river can (30 ) \_\_\_\_\_ reduce stress.

27	A	mental	B	mentally	C	mentol	D	thinking
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	on	B	about	C	in	D	by
30	A	more significantly	B	significantly	C	significant	D	signify

### LEXICAL REVIEW 5 THE WORLD OF INTERESTS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Leisure activity</li> <li>2. Pastime</li> <li>3. Creative outlet</li> <li>4. Recreational pursuit</li> <li>5. Skill-based hobby</li> <li>6. Intellectual interest</li> <li>7. Physical activity</li> <li>8. Collecting</li> <li>9. Passion project</li> <li>10. Mindful hobby</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) an interest that requires learning, practice, and improvement over time, such as playing an instrument or photography;</li> <li>b) the hobby of systematically gathering and organizing specific items, like stamps, coins, or vintage objects;</li> <li>c) a regular activity that someone does for pleasure, especially to relax or pass time;</li> <li>d) a hobby that involves bodily movement and exercise, contributing to physical health, such as sports or dancing;</li> <li>e) an activity that encourages concentration and awareness of the present moment, such as gardening, yoga, or knitting;</li> <li>f) a personal activity or long-term hobby that someone pursues with strong enthusiasm and personal commitment;</li> <li>g) an activity done in free time for enjoyment and relaxation rather than for work or obligation;</li> <li>h) a hobby or activity undertaken for enjoyment that also helps reduce stress or improve well-being;</li> <li>i) an activity that allows a person to express ideas, emotions, or imagination, such as painting, writing, or music;</li> <li>j) a hobby focused on learning, thinking, or problem-solving, for example reading, chess, or studying languages.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Exploring historical \_\_\_\_\_ during vacations presents not only a glimpse into the past but also inspiration for creative projects.
  - a) places
  - b) cities
  - c) spots
  - d) position
  
2. Many people find painting landscapes \_\_\_\_\_, as it requires patience and attention to subtle details in light and color.
  - a) medical
  - b) at ease
  - c) therapeutic
  - d) rewarding
  
3. Reading contemporary literature can offer \_\_\_\_\_ insights into modern society and human behavior.
  - a) profound
  - b) deep
  - c) sound
  - d) clear
  
4. Volunteering at animal shelters teaches empathy and often brings \_\_\_\_\_ joy from small acts of kindness.
  - a) unexpected
  - b) sudden
  - c) suddenly
  - d) quick
  
5. Learning a new language \_\_\_\_\_ the mind and opens doors to understanding different cultures more deeply.
  - a) shape
  - b) difficult
  - c) difficulties
  - d) challenges
  
6. Practicing meditation and mindfulness has been shown to improve focus and \_\_\_\_\_ stress in everyday life.
  - a) reduce
  - b) less

- c) little
- d) decreases

7. Attending workshops on creative writing allows participants to \_\_\_\_\_ with different styles and narrative techniques.

- a) expertise
- b) experiment
- c) expert
- d) expire

8. Photography courses often \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of perspective, composition, and timing in capturing a perfect image.

- a) underline
- b) point
- c) shadows
- d) emphasize

9. Hiking in remote forests or mountainous regions \_\_\_\_\_ both physical endurance and mental relaxation.

- a) encourages
- b) discourages
- c) incourages
- d) courages

10. Collecting antique objects can be \_\_\_\_\_ because each item carries a story that connects the present with the past.

- a) good
- b) better
- c) best
- d) rewarding

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

1. We often cook dishes from around the world and that provides an opportunity to explore \_\_\_\_\_ flavors and culinary traditions. (FAMILIARIZE)
2. When children playing \_\_\_\_\_ board games they develop problem-solving skills and the ability to anticipate others' actions. (STRATEGY)
3. Listening to classical music while reading can enhance \_\_\_\_\_ and create a deeply immersive experience. (CONCENTRATE)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ in community theatre fosters creativity, teamwork, and the confidence to perform in front of an audience. (PARTICIPATE)

5. Writing travel blogs allows for the \_\_\_\_\_ on experiences while sharing insights and tips with a wider audience. (REFLECT)
6. Practicing photography in urban environments encourages noticing \_\_\_\_\_ details and contrasts in everyday life. (HIDE)
7. Engaging in digital art combines traditional artistic techniques with modern technology, \_\_\_\_\_ unique visual expressions. (PRODUCE)
8. Exploring nature trails and documenting wildlife \_\_\_\_\_ both curiosity and a sense of responsibility for the environment. (COURAGE)
9. Attending literary festivals \_\_\_\_\_ a chance to engage with authors and gain new perspectives on contemporary writing. (OFFER)
10. Playing a musical instrument in an ensemble teaches the importance of harmony, timing, and \_\_\_\_\_ with others. (COLLABORATE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Having a hobby adds meaning and balance to everyday life.
  2. Regular engagement in hobbies can reduce stress and anxiety.
  3. Hobbies often help individuals discover hidden talents.
  4. Group hobbies encourage communication and teamwork.
  5. Intellectual hobbies stimulate the mind and improve thinking skills.
  6. Some hobbies require patience and long-term commitment.
  7. Physical hobbies contribute to maintaining good health and fitness.
  8. Creative hobbies help people express their emotions and ideas.
  9. Many individuals use their free time to develop personal interests.
  10. Hobbies allow people to relax after a long and demanding day.
- a. Engaging consistently in hobbies can lead to the identification and development of previously untapped abilities.
  - b. Mentally challenging hobbies, including reading or strategy games, help sharpen cognitive abilities and analytical thinking.
  - c. Activities that involve physical exertion play a key role in preserving overall health and enhancing physical fitness.
  - d. Engaging in personal interests provides a way to unwind and recover after a tiring day.
  - e. Pursuing personal interests provides structure, satisfaction, and a sense of balance to daily routines.
  - f. Participating in collective leisure pursuits fosters collaboration, interpersonal interaction, and social skills.
  - g. Maintaining a routine of enjoyable activities has been shown to alleviate psychological tension and lower stress levels.
  - h. Pursuits such as painting, writing, or music offer individuals an effective outlet for

expressing thoughts and feelings.

- i. A considerable number of people dedicate their leisure hours to exploring and nurturing their passions.
- j. Certain leisure activities demand sustained effort and a high level of perseverance to achieve meaningful progress.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *feed into, focused on, set aside, build up, grew up with, developed into, carried on, travel around, read up on, work out.*

1. In my childhood, I \_\_\_\_\_ intellectually demanding games that shaped my analytical skills.
2. As a teenager, I \_\_\_\_\_ scientific discoveries, which gradually sparked a lasting interest in research.
3. During my university studies, I \_\_\_\_\_ volunteering despite increasing academic pressure.
4. At present, I \_\_\_\_\_ consistently, as physical discipline contributes to mental resilience.
5. I deliberately \_\_\_\_\_ time for reflective reading to broaden my historical perspective.
6. Over the years, music production has \_\_\_\_\_ a structured and technically complex pursuit.
7. Recently, I have \_\_\_\_\_ refining skills that support sustained creative output.
8. In the future, I intend to \_\_\_\_\_ regions with distinct cultural traditions to gain deeper insight.
9. I aim to \_\_\_\_\_ professional competence through long-term projects rather than short-term results.
10. Ultimately, I believe my evolving interests will \_\_\_\_\_ decisions that define both my career and lifestyle.

**TOPIC 6**  
**HOLIDAYS. 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. Community Hiking Club**

All-year volunteer-led group organising weekly hikes in nature reserves. Routes vary from easy forest walks to challenging hill climbs. Members often share equipment and give safety tips. Many say the club helps them maintain fitness, reduce stress, and feel part of a supportive community. To ensure everyone's safety, participants are encouraged to check the weather forecast and wear appropriate footwear before setting off on a trek.

**2. Weekend Makers' Fair**

A large outdoor event where artisans exhibit handmade crafts. Visitors can join pottery, weaving or jewellery workshops. Families often attend together, enjoying live demonstrations. Many visitors appreciate that the fair promotes sustainable local craftsmanship and creativity. This event serves as a platform for local creators to showcase their talent while teaching traditional skills to the next generation.

**3. Urban Cycling Tour**

A guided bike tour through historical districts designed for tourists and residents. Participants learn city stories, discover hidden neighbourhoods, and practise safe cycling techniques. The route ends at a scenic viewpoint. The tour is particularly popular among

younger travellers seeking alternative city experiences. By combining physical activity with cultural exploration, the tour offers a unique perspective on the city's architectural heritage.

#### 4. Language Exchange Café

A weekly meet-up where locals and travellers practise languages over coffee. Each table focuses on a different language, supported by volunteer facilitators. The relaxed atmosphere boosts confidence even for beginners. Regular participants say they return for the friendly international community. It is an ideal environment for those who wish to overcome their fear of speaking and improve their conversational fluency in an informal setting.

#### 5. Digital Detox Retreat

A countryside retreat encouraging visitors to disconnect from digital devices. Activities include meditation, nature walks and quiet reading hours. Past attendees report improved sleep and reduced anxiety. Staff also provide guidance on maintaining healthier digital habits after the retreat. The program aims to help individuals reclaim their focus and find a better balance between technology and real-life experiences.

#### 6. Sunset Kayaking Group

A seasonal group offering evening kayaking sessions. Suitable for beginners, it includes safety instructions and equipment. Participants paddle along calm waters while observing wildlife at dusk. The programme occasionally hosts social gatherings after sessions to strengthen community ties. The tranquil environment provides a perfect escape from the hustle and bustle of daily life, allowing for deep relaxation on the water.

Which text...?

- A. helps visitors discover cultural history by bike
- B. focuses on stress relief and screen-free time
- C. supports families with free childcare
- D. encourages simple conversation practice
- E. offers creative hands-on workshops
- F. organises regular nature walks
- G. provides professional sports training
- H. teaches beginners evening water skills
- I. includes live demonstrations and promotes craftsmanship
- J. helps participants gain confidence in foreign languages

*(Adapted from: British Council)*

## Task 2

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

### Why leisure matters: balancing rest, creativity and connection

Modern lifestyles often leave people exhausted, so leisure time plays a vital role in maintaining well-being. Studies show that engaging in meaningful free-time activities – not merely scrolling online – reduces stress and improves cognitive flexibility. People who regularly participate in creative hobbies, such as painting, DIY projects or music, report higher satisfaction levels and stronger emotional resilience.

However, not all leisure activities affect us equally. Passive relaxation, like watching several episodes of a series, often brings short-term comfort but little long-term benefit. In contrast, active leisure – hiking, learning new skills, or taking part in group sports – creates a sense of achievement. Even activities that require effort at first can later become powerful mood boosters.

Social connection is another crucial element. Group-based leisure, from language clubs to community sports, fosters a sense of belonging and support. Psychologists emphasise that shared experiences strengthen motivation and make leisure habits easier to maintain. Importantly, well-planned leisure also prevents burnout by giving the mind space to reset.

Finally, experts warn that digital overload often prevents people from resting effectively. Constant notifications interrupt focus, making it difficult to enjoy even simple pleasures. Practising digital boundaries – scheduled offline hours or device-free weekends – can significantly enhance the restorative effect of leisure activities.

7. According to the text, which activities bring the most lasting benefits?
- A. Passive ones that require little effort.
  - B. Activities involving creativity or skill.
  - C. Activities done entirely online.
  - D. Ones that require no social interaction.
8. What does the text suggest about passive relaxation?
- A. It can be harmful.
  - B. It brings lasting motivation.
  - C. Its benefits are temporary.
  - D. It improves cognitive flexibility.

9. What role does social connection play?
- A. It reduces the need for planned leisure.
  - B. It improves commitment to leisure routines.
  - C. It replaces individual hobbies.
  - D. It increases digital engagement.
10. What prevents people from resting effectively?
- A. Lack of physical activity.
  - B. Digital distractions.
  - C. Group pressures.
  - D. Excessive outdoor hobbies.
11. What is recommended to enhance rest?
- A. Watching more online content.
  - B. Increasing work hours.
  - C. Setting limits on device use.
  - D. Avoiding all group activities.

*(Adapted from: BBC Learning English)*

## 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.

#### Planning meaningful free time

Rather than (12) \_\_\_\_\_ every weekend indoors, many people now seek hobbies that improve their well-being. When you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ a new leisure activity, consider whether it offers opportunities to learn or meet others. Even a small routine change (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a considerable impact on mood.

Marketing often tries to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ people that relaxation equals buying entertainment subscriptions. But simple activities—a walk, a class, a short trip—can be more rewarding. If everyone (16) \_\_\_\_\_ more intentional choices, communities would become more active and connected.

Checking schedules and local events before planning (17) \_\_\_\_\_ you to manage your free time better. Some apps now (18) \_\_\_\_\_ nearby events, giving quick overviews of cost, location and difficulty level. Trying new things not only broadens experience but also (19) \_\_\_\_\_ confidence.

Whenever possible, choose hobbies that are accessible, enjoyable and (20) \_\_\_\_\_ your long-term goals. Remember that leisure doesn't have to be expensive; even small, regular breaks (21) \_\_\_\_\_ to better mental health.

12	A	spending	B	spent	C	spend	D	to spend
13	A	choose	B	choosing	C	chose	D	to choose
14	A	have	B	having	C	has	D	had
15	A	force	B	convince	C	remind	D	expect
16	A	made	B	making	C	make	D	will make
17	A	allowing	B	allowed	C	allows	D	enable
18	A	summarise	B	summarises	C	summarising	D	to summarise
19	A	strengthens	B	strengthen	C	strengthening	D	strengthened
20	A	matched	B	matching	C	match	D	matches
21	A	contributes	B	contribute	C	contributing	D	contributed

(Adapted from: Cambridge University Press (2020). *Open World B2. Leisure Choices*)

#### Task 4

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

#### Holiday Planning Apps

Many travellers rely on mobile tools that (22) \_\_\_\_\_ personalised itineraries. When large numbers of users show interest in similar destinations, apps may (23) \_\_\_\_\_ special alerts or suggestions. If demand (24) \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly, platforms adjust prices to manage availability. With accurate data, tourists can make (25) \_\_\_\_\_ smarter decisions. Using these tools effectively (26) \_\_\_\_\_ travelers to optimize their time and budget during busy seasons.

22	A	generate	B	generated	C	generating	D	generate
23	A	send	B	sending	C	sent	D	to send
24	A	rises	B	rising	C	rose	D	has rise
25	A	make	B	made	C	making	D	makes
26	A	allows	B	allowed	C	allowing	D	enable

### Summer Memory and Changing Trends

Last year, I (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to a coastal town with friends. Although we planned to relax on the beach, we unexpectedly (28) \_\_\_\_\_ paddleboarding lessons. In recent years, more people (29) \_\_\_\_\_ towards flexible travel options. This shift (30) \_\_\_\_\_ both holiday expectations and tourism markets. Travellers appear to prefer short, spontaneous trips rather than long planned vacations, as they seek more variety in their leisure time.

27	A	go	B	went	C	going	D	had gone
28	A	try	B	trying	C	tried	D	had tried
29	A	moved	B	have moved	C	move	D	are moving
30	A	has influenced	B	influenced	C	influencing	D	influences

*(Adapted from: British Council)*

## LEXICAL REVIEW 6

### HOLIDAYS. LEISURE

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Digital Detox 2. Itinerary 3. Well-being 4. Resilience 5. Craftsmanship	a) the ability to recover quickly from stress or difficulties; b) an activity that encourages people to disconnect from devices; c) a sense of community and support within a group; d) a planned route or journey for a trip;
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6. Burnout 7. Social connection 8. Restorative 9. Cognitive flexibility 10. Facilitator	e) the state of being comfortable, healthy, or happy; f) the ability of the mind to adapt and change; g) skill in a particular craft or making things by hand; h) state of emotional and physical exhaustion; i) a person who helps or manages; j) a group activity having the ability to restore health, strength, or spirits.
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Modern lifestyles often leave people \_\_\_\_\_ , making leisure vital.

- a) excited
- b) exhausted
- c) expected
- d) exhilarated

2. Engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ free-time activities reduces stress.

- a) mean
- b) meaningful
- c) meaningless
- d) meanly

3. Active leisure creates a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) achievement
- b) archive
- c) attachment
- d) adjustment

4. Constant \_\_\_\_\_ from devices interrupt our focus.

- a) notions
- b) notes
- c) notifications
- d) nominations

5. Group-based leisure \_\_\_\_\_ a sense of belonging.

- a) forces
- b) fosters
- c) follows
- d) fastens

6. Travel apps help tourists make \_\_\_\_\_ decisions.  
a) smaller  
b) smarter  
c) smoother  
d) sharper
7. The café has a \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere that boosts confidence.  
a) released  
b) relaxed  
c) relieved  
d) replaced
8. Experts warn that digital \_\_\_\_\_ prevents effective rest.  
a) overlook  
b) overlap  
c) overload  
d) overwork
9. Many people seek \_\_\_\_\_ city experiences like bike tours.  
a) alternative  
b) altitude  
c) alteration  
d) alternating
10. The kayaking group is \_\_\_\_\_ for beginners.  
a) sustainable  
b) suitable  
c) sensible  
d) sociable

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

1. Group sports help maintain \_\_\_\_\_ motivation over time. (MOTIVATE)
2. Buying handmade crafts promotes local \_\_\_\_\_. (CREATE)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ leisure is better than just scrolling online. (MEANING)
4. Practising digital \_\_\_\_\_ can enhance rest. (BOUND)
5. Sunset kayaking includes safety \_\_\_\_\_. (INSTRUCT)
6. The city tour goes through \_\_\_\_\_ districts. (HISTORY)
7. Some travellers prefer \_\_\_\_\_ trips. (SPONTANEITY)
8. Apps provide \_\_\_\_\_ itineraries for users. (PERSON)

9. Activities like painting improve emotional \_\_\_\_\_. (RESILIENT)  
 10. Check local \_\_\_\_\_ before planning your weekend. (SCHEDULE)

Task 4. Match the words from the text with their synonyms.

1. Meaningful	a) Essential / Crucial
2. Durable	b) Promote / Encourage
3. Spontaneous	c) Purposeful / Significant
4. Vital	d) Distractions / Alerts
5. Exhibited	e) Long-lasting / Strong
6. Foster	f) Displayed / Shown
7. Notifications	g) Unplanned / Impulsive
8. Challenging	h) Scenic / Visual
9. Atmosphere	i) Difficult / Demanding
10. Picturesque (viewpoint)	j) Ambiance / Mood

Task 5. Match the phrasal verbs to their definitions.

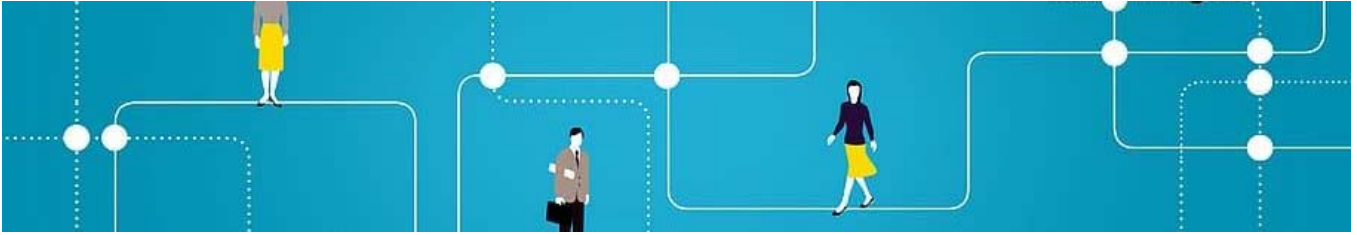
1. Take part in	a) to arrive at a place or situation (often unplanned);
2. Disconnect from	b) to participate or be involved in an activity;
3. Sign up (for)	c) to visit a place or socialise with others;
4. Meet up	d) to break the connection with technology or the internet;
5. Keep up	e) to stop a device from working or stop thinking about work;
6. Find out	f) to register or join a course/activity;
7. Set off	g) to continue doing something at the same speed / level;
8. End up	h) to discover or get information about something;
9. Switch off	i) to start a journey;
10. Check in	j) to report one's arrival or confirm status.

Task 6. Complete the sentences with the missing particle (preposition) or verb. Form common phrasal verbs related to leisure and travel.

1. Many visitors \_\_\_\_\_ part in pottery workshops.
2. It is healthy to disconnect \_\_\_\_\_ digital devices.
3. You can sign \_\_\_\_\_ for a guided urban cycling tour.
4. Locals and travellers meet \_\_\_\_\_ at the exchange café.
5. It is hard to keep \_\_\_\_\_ healthy habits without support.
6. Use apps to find \_\_\_\_\_ about hidden neighbourhoods.
7. We set \_\_\_\_\_ on a hike to the nature reserve early.
8. Most urban tours end \_\_\_\_\_ at a scenic viewpoint.
9. It's important to switch \_\_\_\_\_ your phone during a retreat.
10. Always check \_\_\_\_\_ with your group before a hill climb.

## 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. Choosing a Career with Purpose

More young people today say they want a job that matches their values, not just a high salary. According to a recent BBC Worklife report, graduates increasingly prioritise work-life balance, mental wellbeing, and social impact when choosing a profession. Many are willing to change career paths if they feel their work is meaningless or harmful to society. Career advisers note that this shift has led to growing interest in education, healthcare, environmental science, and non-profit organisations.

*(Adapted from: BBC Worklife and UK graduate surveys)*

#### 2. Gap Years and Long-Term Planning

Taking a gap year after school or university has become a popular way for young adults to clarify their future plans. Some choose to volunteer abroad, others work temporary jobs or learn new skills. Experts say this break often helps people make more confident career decisions later. However, financial planning remains important, as not all gap-year experiences are affordable. Universities and employers increasingly recognise the value of practical life experience gained during this time.

*(Adapted from: BBC Education and Higher Education Policy reports)*

#### 3. The Rise of Hybrid Careers

Modern professionals are no longer limited to a single career path. A growing number of people combine several roles, such as teaching while running an online business or working in IT alongside creative projects. Digital platforms and remote work have made this flexibility possible. According to labour market analysts, hybrid careers allow individuals to

adapt to economic changes while developing diverse skills that remain relevant in the future job market.

*(Adapted from: BBC Business and labour market analysis)*

#### 4. Skills for Jobs That Don't Exist Yet

Many of today's students will work in professions that have not yet been invented. Experts stress the importance of transferable skills such as problem-solving, communication, and digital literacy. Instead of training for a single job, schools and universities are encouraged to prepare learners for lifelong learning. Employers also increasingly value adaptability over traditional qualifications alone.

*(Adapted from: BBC Future and World Economic Forum commentary)*

#### 5. Financial Security vs Personal Fulfilment

Balancing financial stability with personal satisfaction remains one of the biggest challenges in career planning. While some people focus on secure professions with steady income, others accept lower pay in exchange for creative freedom or flexible working hours. Psychologists suggest that long-term happiness depends more on feeling valued and motivated than on income level alone, once basic needs are met.

*(Adapted from: BBC Psychology and employment studies)*

#### 6. Technology Changing Career Choice

Advances in artificial intelligence and automation are influencing how young people plan their futures. Some traditional jobs are disappearing, while new roles in data analysis, cybersecurity, and AI ethics are emerging. Career counsellors advise students to stay informed about technological trends and be ready to retrain throughout their working lives. This awareness helps individuals make realistic and forward-looking career decisions.

*(Adapted from: BBC Technology and employment forecasts)*

Which text...?

- A. explains how people prepare for jobs of the future
- B. focuses on combining different professional roles
- C. discusses how technology affects career planning
- D. highlights the importance of values when choosing a profession
- E. describes a break that helps people plan their future
- F. compares income with job satisfaction
- G. encourages volunteering in developing countries
- H. focuses on university entrance requirements

## Task 2

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

### A Career That Makes a Difference

When 19-year-old Emma Lewis finished school, she faced a difficult decision: follow a traditional career path or take time to explore her interests. While many of her classmates immediately applied to university, Emma chose to work as a volunteer with an environmental organisation. She believed that real-world experience would help her understand what kind of future she truly wanted.

During her year of volunteering, Emma worked on projects focused on climate education and community recycling programmes. The work was demanding and unpaid, but it helped her develop valuable skills such as teamwork, public speaking, and problem-solving. More importantly, she realised that protecting the environment was not just an interest but a long-term personal priority.

After completing her volunteering programme, Emma decided to study environmental science at university. Although the course was challenging, her practical experience gave her confidence and motivation. She also found it easier to plan her career, as she already understood how her studies could lead to meaningful work.

Career experts say Emma's story reflects a wider trend among young people. Increasingly, students are choosing professions that align with their values rather than simply focusing on income or social status. While financial stability remains important, many young adults now define success as doing work that has a positive impact on society.

7. Why did Emma decide not to apply to university immediately after school?
- A. She was unsure whether she could afford higher education.
  - B. She wanted to gain practical experience first.
  - C. She failed to meet university entry requirements.
  - D. She preferred working alone rather than studying.

8. What did Emma gain from her volunteering work?  
A. A permanent job in an environmental organisation.  
B. Financial independence and job security.  
C. Skills and a clearer sense of her priorities.  
D. Public recognition for her achievements.
9. How did Emma's volunteering experience affect her studies?  
A. It made university work easier and more meaningful.  
B. It reduced her interest in academic learning.  
C. It delayed her graduation significantly.  
D. It caused her to change her field of study several times.
10. What trend among young people do career experts mention?  
A. Choosing careers mainly based on salary levels.  
B. Avoiding university education altogether.  
C. Focusing on jobs that match personal values.  
D. Preferring short-term jobs over long-term careers.
11. What is the main message of the text?  
A. Volunteering should replace formal education.  
B. Career success depends entirely on financial income.  
C. Early career choices should always be permanent.  
D. Personal priorities play an important role in career planning.

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.

Choosing a profession is one of the most important decisions in a person's life. For many young people, this choice is closely connected with their personal priorities and future goals. Some students focus on careers that (12) \_\_\_\_\_ financial stability, while others prefer professions that allow them to help people or express their creativity. When planning for the future, it is essential to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ one's interests, abilities, and values. A career that matches a person's personality is more likely to bring satisfaction and long-term success.

Many teenagers also (14) \_\_\_\_\_ advice from parents, teachers, or career counselors before making a final decision.

Education plays a key role in professional development. Students must (15) \_\_\_\_\_ the right subjects at school and decide whether they want to continue their studies at a university or gain practical skills through vocational training. Hard work and determination often (16) \_\_\_\_\_ success, even if the chosen path is challenging.

In today's world, priorities may change over time. Some people plan to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a family first, while others aim to build a successful career before focusing on personal life. It is also common for adults to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ professions later in life in search of new opportunities or greater satisfaction.

Ultimately, the right career choice depends on clear goals and strong motivation. When people (19) \_\_\_\_\_ responsibility for their decisions and work toward their dreams, they are more likely to achieve success. A well-planned future not only (20) \_\_\_\_\_ professional growth but also helps individuals feel confident and fulfilled. Making thoughtful choices allows people to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ a balanced and meaningful life.

12	A	offer	B	avoid	C	reduce	D	require
13	A	ignore	B	consider	C	confuse	D	replace
14	A	seek	B	refuse	C	hide	D	lose
15	A	cancel	B	choose	C	fail	D	forget
16	A	prevent	B	follow	C	lead to	D	depend
17	A	delay	B	start	C	avoid	D	forget
18	A	change	B	protect	C	control	D	limit
19	A	take	B	lose	C	escape	D	divide
20	A	damages	B	discourages	C	supports	D	interrupts
21	A	destroy	B	achieve	C	risk	D	destroy

## Task 4

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

### Personal Priorities and Career Choices

For many young people, deciding on future plans involves carefully (22) \_\_\_\_\_ their personal priorities and long-term goals. Education, career satisfaction, and work-life balance often play a crucial role in shaping these decisions.

When choosing a profession, students are encouraged (23) \_\_\_\_\_ their strengths, interests, and values. Some prefer stable careers that offer financial security, while others are willing to take risks (24) \_\_\_\_\_ pursue their passions.

Planning for the future also requires the (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to adapt to changes in the job market. New technologies and global trends influence the types of professions that will be in demand. As a result, lifelong learning has become essential for those who want (26) \_\_\_\_\_ competitive and successful in their chosen fields.

22	A	considering	B	considered	C	consideration	D	consider
23	A	to analyze	B	analyze	C	analyzing	D	analyzed
24	A	in order to	B	so	C	because	D	despite
25	A	ability	B	possible	C	capable	D	chance
26	A	stay	B	staying	C	stayed	D	to staying

### Personal Priorities and Future Plans

When thinking about their future, many people carefully (27) \_\_\_\_\_ their personal priorities and professional ambitions. Making the right career choice often depends on individual values, interests, and long-term goals.

Students today are encouraged (28) \_\_\_\_\_ gain practical experience while studying, as it can significantly increase their chances of success in the job market. Some young people focus on financial stability, while others choose professions that allow them (29) \_\_\_\_\_ make a positive impact on society.

In a rapidly changing world, it is essential to remain flexible and ready (30) \_\_\_\_\_ adapt to new challenges and opportunities throughout one's career.

27	A	consider	B	considering	C	considered	D	consideration
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	in
29	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
30	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	in

## LEXICAL REVIEW 7

### PERSONAL PRIORITIES. PLANS FOR THE FUTURE, CHOICE OF PROFESSION

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Career advancement</li><li>2. Job satisfaction</li><li>3. Work-life balance</li><li>4. Professional skills</li><li>5. Long-term goals</li><li>6. Financial stability</li><li>7. Career guidance</li><li>8. Lifelong learning</li><li>9. Decision-making</li><li>10. Personal values</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) the process of improving your position or level of responsibility at work;</li><li>b) a feeling of happiness and fulfillment from one's job;</li><li>c) the ability to make choices after thinking carefully;</li><li>d) things that are important to a person and influence their choices;</li><li>e) a stable financial situation with regular income;</li><li>f) abilities and knowledge needed to perform a job well;</li><li>g) learning new skills or knowledge throughout one's life;</li><li>h) aims that a person wants to achieve in the future;</li><li>i) advice and support that help people choose a profession;</li><li>j) a healthy balance between work responsibilities and personal life.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Choosing a career that matches your personal \_\_\_\_\_ can lead to greater job satisfaction.
  - a) values
  - b) prices
  - c) habits
  - d) conform
  
2. Many students decide to \_\_\_\_\_ higher education in order to improve their future career prospects.
  - a) pursue
  - b) refuse
  - c) postpone
  - d) avoid
  
3. Gaining practical experience can significantly \_\_\_\_\_ your chances of finding a well-paid job.
  - a) increase

- b) reduce
- c) ignore
- d) remove

4. A successful career often requires strong communication and problem-solving \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) tasks
- b) abilities
- c) tools
- d) results

5. People who plan ahead are usually better prepared to \_\_\_\_\_ important career decisions.

- a) do
- b) take
- c) make
- d) create

6. Many professionals focus on achieving a healthy work-life \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid stress and burnout.

- a) system
- b) schedule
- c) balance
- d) routine

7. Career guidance can help young people \_\_\_\_\_ their strengths and interests.

- a) identify
- b) invent
- c) ignore
- d) replace

8. Lifelong learning allows workers to remain \_\_\_\_\_ in a rapidly changing job market.

- a) competitive
- b) comfortable
- c) careless
- d) passive

9. Financial stability is often an important \_\_\_\_\_ when choosing a future profession.

- a) factor
- b) event
- c) accident
- d) result

10. Many people aim to choose a profession that gives them a sense of personal \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) pressure

- b) responsibility
- c) achievement
- d) routine

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

1. Making a clear career plan requires careful \_\_\_\_\_ and realistic goal setting. (PLAN)
2. Job \_\_\_\_\_ is often influenced by working conditions, salary, and personal interests. (SATISFY)
3. Higher education can improve a person's \_\_\_\_\_ in the job market. (EMPLOY)
4. Many employers value \_\_\_\_\_ skills such as communication and teamwork. (PROFESSION)
5. Lifelong learning supports continuous \_\_\_\_\_ growth and career development. (PERSON)
6. Choosing a profession that matches your strengths increases your chances of long-term \_\_\_\_\_. (SUCCEED)
7. Career guidance helps students make \_\_\_\_\_ decisions about their future. (INFORM)
8. Financial \_\_\_\_\_ allows people to focus on personal development rather than constant stress. (STABLE)
9. Modern workplaces often require a high level of \_\_\_\_\_ and adaptability. (FLEXIBLE)
10. Achieving a healthy work-life balance contributes to overall personal \_\_\_\_\_. (WELL)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Choosing a profession that you enjoy increases job satisfaction.
  2. Many young people plan their future careers while still at school.
  3. Financial stability is an important priority for many professionals.
  4. Lifelong learning helps people stay competitive in the job market.
  5. Work-life balance is essential for maintaining good mental health.
  6. Setting clear goals helps individuals achieve professional success.
  7. Career counseling can help students make informed decisions.
  8. Gaining practical experience is crucial for career development.
  9. People often change their career paths as their priorities change.
  10. Choosing a profession requires careful consideration of personal interests.
- 
- a. Career goals can be influenced by changing personal values.
  - b. Professional guidance supports students in selecting the right career.
  - c. Continuous education improves a person's chances of employment.
  - d. A stable income is a key concern for many workers.

- e. Practical skills and experience play a major role in professional growth.
- f. Planning specific objectives leads to better career results.
- g. Thinking about your interests is important when selecting a job.
- h. Maintaining balance between work and personal life supports mental well-being.
- i. Career planning often begins during school years.
- j. Enjoying your job leads to greater satisfaction at work.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *adjust to, build on, carry out, deal with, find out, keep up with, put / into, set up, send back, switch to.*

1. Students need to \_\_\_\_\_ what skills are most important for their future profession.
2. The company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a training program for young specialists.
3. Young professionals must learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ stress at the workplace.
4. Many graduates plan to \_\_\_\_\_ their university knowledge in real working conditions.
5. Some people choose to \_\_\_\_\_ freelance work to have more flexibility.
6. Interns are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ their tasks responsibly and on time.
7. After completing the internship, students often \_\_\_\_\_ feedback to their mentors.
8. School leavers should quickly \_\_\_\_\_ new learning and working environments.
9. He carefully \_\_\_\_\_ his goals \_\_\_\_\_ a written career plan.
10. To be successful, professionals must \_\_\_\_\_ changes in their field.

## 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. Changing Weather Patterns

In recent decades, weather patterns around the world have become increasingly unpredictable. Regions that once experienced stable seasonal cycles now face unexpected heatwaves, intense rainfall, or prolonged droughts. Scientists connect these changes to global warming, which disrupts atmospheric systems and ocean currents. As a result, agriculture, transport, and emergency services must constantly adapt. Understanding shifting weather patterns is essential for reducing damage, protecting communities, and improving long-term planning strategies.

*(Adapted from: World Meteorological Organization reports)*

#### 2. Nature as a Stress Regulator

Contact with nature plays an important role in maintaining mental and emotional health. Studies show that time spent in green environments can reduce stress levels, lower blood pressure, and improve concentration. Even brief exposure to parks or natural landscapes helps the brain recover from constant stimulation. As modern urban life becomes more demanding and fast-paced, regular interaction with nature is increasingly seen as a simple but effective way to support psychological well-being.

*(Adapted from: Environmental Psychology Review)*

#### 3. Protecting Coastal Ecosystems

Coastal ecosystems, including wetlands, mangroves, and coral reefs, provide vital protection for both nature and human communities. They reduce the impact of storms,

prevent erosion, and support a wide variety of marine species. However, pollution, climate change, and unsustainable tourism have caused serious damage to these environments. Conservation projects now focus on restoration and protection measures, recognising that healthy coastal ecosystems are essential for environmental balance and economic stability. *(Adapted from Global Marine Conservation Reports)*

#### 4. Technology in Weather Forecasting

Accurate weather forecasting today depends on advanced technology and complex data analysis. Meteorologists use satellites, radar systems, and computer models to observe atmospheric changes and predict future conditions. These tools allow earlier warnings about storms, floods, and heatwaves. Reliable forecasts help governments, businesses, and individuals make informed decisions and reduce potential risks. As technology continues to develop, weather predictions are becoming more detailed, timely, and reliable. *(Adapted from: European Climate Monitoring Services)*

#### 5. Climate Education and Public Awareness

Raising public awareness about environmental issues is crucial for addressing climate change. Educational programmes explain how everyday actions, such as energy consumption or waste management, affect the planet. Schools, media, and online platforms increasingly present climate information in clear and accessible ways. When people understand environmental challenges, they are more likely to change their behaviour and support sustainable policies. Informed societies play a key role in protecting the environment for future generations. *(Adapted from: Environmental Education Network)*

#### 6. Wildlife Adaptation to Climate Change

Climate change forces many animal species to adapt to rapidly changing conditions. Some animals migrate to new habitats, while others change feeding habits or breeding patterns. Species that cannot adapt fast enough face population decline or extinction. Scientists monitor these changes to better understand ecosystem responses and predict future risks. Protecting wildlife requires scientific research, habitat conservation, and international cooperation aimed at reducing human impact on natural environments. *(Adapted from: International Wildlife Federation studies)*

Which text...?

- A. explains how nature positively affects mental health
- B. focuses on protecting marine and coastal environments
- C. describes how animals respond to environmental change
- D. discusses modern methods of predicting weather
- E. examines the effects of unpredictable weather
- F. highlights the importance of environmental education

- G. criticises the use of technology in science
- H. concentrates on tourism and travel experiences

## Task 2

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

### Weather in Britain

The weather in Britain is well known for being unpredictable and highly changeable. A common joke says that it is possible to experience all four seasons in one day, and for many Britons this feels quite true. The country's climate is strongly influenced by the Atlantic Ocean, which brings mild temperatures and frequent rainfall throughout the year. As a result, Britain rarely experiences extreme heat or severe cold compared to many other countries.

Rain is one of the most typical features of British weather. Although it does not usually rain very heavily, light showers and drizzle are common, especially in autumn and winter. Western areas, such as Wales and Scotland, generally receive more rainfall than the east of England. Despite this reputation, Britain does not actually have the highest rainfall in Europe, but the regularity of wet weather makes it a frequent topic of conversation.

Temperatures in Britain tend to be moderate. Summers are usually cool rather than hot, with average temperatures ranging from 18 to 22 degrees Celsius. Heatwaves do occur, but they are often short and attract a lot of media attention. Winters are relatively mild, particularly in southern regions, and snowfall is irregular and often limited. When snow does fall, it can cause serious disruption to transport and daily life.

Because of the changing weather, British people often check the forecast carefully and are well prepared for sudden changes. Carrying an umbrella or wearing layers of clothing is common practice. Over time, the weather has become an important part of British identity, influencing daily routines, travel plans, and even social interactions.

7. What mainly influences the weather in Britain?
- A. High mountain ranges.
  - B. The Atlantic Ocean.
  - C. Desert winds from Europe.
  - D. Arctic air currents.

8. What is typical of rainfall in Britain?  
A. Long periods of heavy rain.  
B. Rare but violent storms.  
C. Frequent light rain and drizzle.  
D. Complete absence of rain in summer.
9. How are British summers described in the text?  
A. Extremely hot and dry.  
B. Short and unpredictable.  
C. Generally cool and mild.  
D. Cold with frequent snow.
10. Why does snow cause problems in Britain?  
A. It lasts for several months.  
B. People are not used to winter weather.  
C. It usually falls at night.  
D. Transport systems are not well adapted.
11. What does the text suggest about British people and the weather?  
A. They ignore weather forecasts.  
B. They often discuss and prepare for it.  
C. They prefer extreme weather conditions.  
D. They avoid going outside because of it.

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.

Weather and the natural environment play a crucial role in shaping human life and activity. In recent decades, scientists have (12) \_\_\_\_\_ increasing attention to changes in climate patterns, as extreme weather events become more frequent across the globe. Heatwaves, floods, and powerful storms no longer appear as rare incidents but as regular challenges affecting millions of people.

These changes are closely (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to human activity. Industrial development, deforestation, and excessive energy consumption have significantly (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the balance of natural systems. As greenhouse gases accumulate in the atmosphere, they trap heat and cause global temperatures to rise. This process not only affects weather conditions but also threatens biodiversity and fragile ecosystems.

Nature has a remarkable ability to adapt, yet its capacity is not (15) \_\_\_\_\_. Many species struggle to survive when their habitats are destroyed or when temperatures change too rapidly. As a result, scientists (16) \_\_\_\_\_ that protecting the environment is not a choice but a necessity. Conservation efforts focus on reducing pollution, preserving forests, and promoting sustainable use of natural resources.

Public awareness also plays an important role. Governments and environmental organisations increasingly (17) \_\_\_\_\_ campaigns aimed at educating people about responsible behaviour. Simple actions, such as saving energy or reducing waste, can (18) \_\_\_\_\_ to long-term environmental improvement. When individuals understand the consequences of their actions, they are more likely to support green initiatives.

Ultimately, the relationship between humans and nature must be based on respect and responsibility. Protecting the environment (19) \_\_\_\_\_ future generations to enjoy clean air, safe water, and stable weather conditions. Only through cooperation and informed decision-making can society (20) \_\_\_\_\_ the negative effects of climate change. In this way, environmental protection becomes a shared goal that can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ communities worldwide.

12	A	avoided	B	attracted	C	refused	D	ignored
13	A	separated	B	linked	C	compared	D	replaced
14	A	limited	B	ignored	C	disturbed	D	protected
15	A	endless	B	optional	C	guaranteed	D	unlimited
16	A	argue	B	doubt	C	deny	D	forget
17	A	abandon	B	promote	C	cancel	D	hide
18	A	contribute	B	object	C	belong	D	refer
19	A	prevents	B	allows	C	foeces	D	warns
20	A	increase	B	measure	C	reduce	D	accept
21	A	divide	B	weaken	C	inspire	D	destroy

## Task 4

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

### Climate Change and Extreme Weather

In recent decades, climate change has become one of the most serious environmental issues facing the planet. Scientists warn that rising global temperatures are directly (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to an increase in extreme weather events, such as heatwaves, floods, and powerful storms. These changes affect not only natural ecosystems but also human health and safety.

Many regions now experience longer periods of drought, which can (23) \_\_\_\_\_ severe damage to agriculture and water supplies. At the same time, heavy rainfall and melting of glaciers contribute to rising sea levels, putting coastal areas (24) \_\_\_\_\_ risk. As a result, governments are under growing pressure to take effective action.

Experts emphasize the importance of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (25) \_\_\_\_\_ renewable energy sources. In addition, protecting forests and oceans plays a crucial role (26) \_\_\_\_\_ regulating the Earth's climate. Without immediate measures, future generations may face even more dramatic environmental changes.

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	for
25	A	adapting	B	adopting	C	adjusting	D	accepting
26	A	on	B	at	C	in	D	for

### Weather Extremes

In recent years, weather extremes have become a serious global concern. Scientists report that people hardly (27) \_\_\_\_\_ experienced such intense heatwaves, hurricanes, floods, and long periods of drought. These extreme events are often linked to climate change and rising global temperatures.

As a result, governments and scientists are working (28) \_\_\_\_\_ develop early warning systems that can help protect communities from natural disasters. Modern technology allows experts to monitor weather patterns in real time and quickly (29) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions to reduce damage and save lives.

Many experts believe that preparing for weather extremes is essential for the future of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ societies, as extreme conditions can affect health, food supply, and economic stability worldwide.

27	A	ever	B	just	C	never	D	yet
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	make	B	making	C	make up	D	made
30	A	developing	B	more developed	C	the most developed	D	developed

**LEXICAL REVIEW 8**  
WEATHER. NATURE. ENVIRONMENT

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Climate changes</li> <li>2. Weather patterns</li> <li>3. Droughts</li> <li>4. Hurricanes</li> <li>5. Floods</li> <li>6. Glaciers</li> <li>7. Greenhouse gas emissions</li> <li>8. Unpredictable weather</li> <li>9. Fragile ecosystems</li> <li>10. Natural disasters</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) atmospheric conditions that are difficult to forecast, characterized by sudden shifts like rapid temperature changes, unexpected storms, or quick transitions from sun to rain;</li> <li>b) the release of gases into the atmosphere that trap heat and contribute to global warming;</li> <li>c) serious natural events, such as earthquakes, floods, or storms, that cause damage and loss of life;</li> <li>d) long periods with little or no rain, causing water shortages and damage to agriculture;</li> <li>e) powerful tropical storms with very strong winds and heavy rain;</li> <li>f) natural environments that are easily damaged by human activity or climate change;</li> <li>g) situations in which large areas of land are covered with water due to heavy rain or melting snow;</li> <li>h) typical and repeated changes in weather, such as temperature, rainfall, or wind, over a long period of time;</li> <li>i) massive, slow-moving bodies of ice, snow, and rock that form on land over centuries, primarily in polar regions or high mountains;</li> <li>j) long-term changes in average temperature and weather conditions on Earth.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Climate change has a serious \_\_\_\_\_ on ecosystems around the world.
  - a) impact
  - b) contact
  - c) contrast
  - d) conflict
  
2. Many countries are taking action to \_\_\_\_\_ air pollution in large cities.
  - a) expand
  - b) reduce
  - c) release
  - d) disturb
  
3. Scientists carefully \_\_\_\_\_ weather data to predict future climate trends.
  - a) destroy
  - b) ignore
  - c) analyze
  - d) disturb
  
4. Long periods of drought can \_\_\_\_\_ food shortages in some regions.
  - a) cause
  - b) control
  - c) prevent
  - d) replace
  
5. Renewable energy sources are \_\_\_\_\_ because they do not run out.
  - a) limited
  - b) temporary
  - c) sustainable
  - d) dangerous
  
6. Heavy rainfall can \_\_\_\_\_ rivers overflow and provoke the flooding of nearby areas.
  - a) lead
  - b) force
  - c) make
  - d) result

7. Many animal species are under threat due to the \_\_\_\_\_ of their natural habitats.
- protection
  - adaptation
  - creation
  - destruction
8. Extreme weather events are becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ as global temperatures rise.
- frequent
  - ordinary
  - rare
  - moderate
9. Environmental education helps people become more \_\_\_\_\_ of nature.
- responsible
  - careless
  - independent
  - impatient
10. Governments must work together to \_\_\_\_\_ environmental problems effectively.
- avoid
  - face
  - control
  - solve

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

- Awareness campaigns promote the \_\_\_\_\_ of endangered species. (PROTECT)
- Environmental \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for preserving natural ecosystems. (AWARE)
- The melting of polar ice causes a gradual \_\_\_\_\_ in sea levels. (RISE)
- Excessive use of plastic leads to serious environmental \_\_\_\_\_. (POLLUTE)
- Many governments support the \_\_\_\_\_ of renewable energy technologies. (DEVELOP)
- Scientists warn that global warming could cause severe \_\_\_\_\_ of glaciers. (MELT)
- Extreme weather conditions can result in the \_\_\_\_\_ of crops. (DESTROY)
- Sustainable farming reduces soil \_\_\_\_\_ and protects biodiversity. (ERODE)
- Many animal species face the threat of \_\_\_\_\_ due to deforestation. (EXTINCT)
- The \_\_\_\_\_ of natural habitats threatens many animal species. (DISAPPEAR)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Prolonged droughts can severely affect agricultural production.
  2. The excessive consumption of natural resources threatens environmental sustainability.
  3. Climate change is responsible for the increasing intensity of storms.
  4. Conservation programs aim to protect endangered species from extinction.
  5. Industrial emissions significantly contribute to air quality deterioration.
  6. Melting ice caps are causing rising sea levels worldwide.
  7. Sustainable urban planning helps reduce environmental damage.
  8. Environmental legislation plays a key role in limiting pollution.
  9. Public awareness campaigns encourage environmentally responsible behavior.
  10. The loss of biodiversity can disrupt natural ecosystems.
- a. Legal measures are essential for controlling harmful substances released into the environment.
  - b. The disappearance of plant and animal diversity can upset ecological balance.
  - c. Long periods without rainfall can seriously damage farming output.
  - d. The use of resources beyond natural limits endangers long-term environmental stability.
  - e. Efforts to preserve nature focus on preventing species from dying out.
  - f. The shrinking of polar ice is leading to higher ocean levels.
  - g. Pollutants released by factories greatly reduce air quality.
  - h. Climate change leads to stronger and more destructive storms.
  - i. Informational initiatives motivate people to adopt eco-friendly habits.
  - j. Careful city development reduces harm to the natural environment.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *adjust to, build on, carry out, deal with, find out, keep up with, put... into, set up, send back, switch to.*

1. Scientists are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ new ways to store renewable energy.
2. Environmental agencies plan to \_\_\_\_\_ a new monitoring system for air quality.
3. Modern weather stations must be able to \_\_\_\_\_ extreme climatic conditions.
4. Climate researchers aim to \_\_\_\_\_ previous studies on global warming.
5. Many countries are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ renewable energy sources.
6. Specially designed robots can \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous tasks during environmental disasters.
7. Weather satellites continuously \_\_\_\_\_ data about storms and temperature changes.
8. Farmers are forced to \_\_\_\_\_ changing weather conditions caused by climate change.
9. The laboratory assistant carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the soil samples \_\_\_\_\_ sealed containers.
10. Green technologies help industries \_\_\_\_\_ stricter environmental regulations.

## 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. Ukrainian Easter Traditions

Easter in Ukraine is celebrated with a variety of customs that have been passed down through generations. One of the most recognisable elements is the creation of pysanky – eggs decorated with detailed geometric and floral patterns. Each symbol and colour carries a specific meaning, and the technique requires patience and precision. Families also prepare special dishes for the Easter basket, which is taken to church for blessing. Although some modern variations exist, the artistic tradition of pysanka-making remains central to the holiday.

*(Adapted from: Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Centre materials)*

#### 2. British Christmas Celebrations

In Great Britain, Christmas is celebrated with a mixture of religious traditions and modern family customs. People decorate their homes with evergreen wreaths, exchange Christmas cards, and hang stockings near the fireplace. One of the most beloved traditions is the Christmas dinner, usually featuring roast turkey, vegetables, and Christmas pudding. Families gather to open presents on Christmas morning and watch the King's Christmas speech on television. The season also includes charity events and festive markets, which create a warm and joyful atmosphere.

*(Adapted from: VisitBritain cultural guides)*

### 3. Ukrainian Wedding Customs

Ukrainian weddings are famous for their colourful ceremonies and lively atmosphere. The celebration usually begins with a traditional engagement, followed by ritual songs and blessings. During the wedding day, the bride and groom participate in symbolic acts, such as receiving bread and salt from their parents, which represent prosperity and harmony. Folk music, group dances, and humorous games create a festive mood. In many regions, weddings may last several days, allowing families to honour their heritage and strengthen social bonds. *(Adapted from: Ukrainian Ethnology Institute publications)*

### 4. British Afternoon Tea Tradition

Afternoon tea is a well-known British custom that has remained popular for more than 150 years. It traditionally includes finger sandwiches, scones with clotted cream, and small desserts served with black tea. Many hotels and cafés still follow this ritual, offering a calm moment in the middle of the day. The tradition reflects the British preference for politeness, conversation, and moderation. Although modern lifestyles have changed the daily routine, afternoon tea continues to symbolise elegance and social harmony in British culture. *(Adapted from: British Food History Society resources)*

### 5. Ukrainian Kupala Night

Kupala Night is an ancient midsummer festival celebrated in Ukraine with elements of pagan and Christian traditions. Young people jump over bonfires to symbolise purification and good health, while girls make wreaths and float them on rivers to predict their future. Folk dances, songs, and games continue until sunrise. Although some rituals have adapted to modern times, the festival still reflects Ukrainians' deep connection with nature and seasonal cycles. Many communities organise cultural events to keep the tradition alive. *(Adapted from Ukrainian Folklore Studies Archive)*

### 6. British Bonfire Night

Bonfire Night, celebrated on 5 November, marks the failure of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605. Communities gather for outdoor events that include fireworks, bonfires, and the burning of Guy Fawkes effigies. Families enjoy seasonal treats such as toffee apples and hot drinks while watching fireworks displays across parks and town squares. Schools often use the occasion to teach children about the historical background of the celebration. The event combines entertainment with a reminder of the importance of political stability and public safety. *(Adapted from: UK National History Learning Service)*

Which text...?

A. describes a tradition centred around food and polite social interaction

- B. focuses on seasonal rituals related to nature
- C. explains a holiday that involves night-time religious services
- D. presents a festival connected to a failed historical event
- E. highlights colourful ceremonies connected with family celebrations
- F. describes a major winter holiday with strong family values
- G. mentions traditional symbols used in decorative crafts
- H. shows how customs help preserve national identity

## Task 2

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

### Traditions and Customs in Ukraine

Ukraine is a country with a long and complex history, which is clearly reflected in its traditions and customs. These cultural practices have been shaped by centuries of historical events, religious beliefs, and close connections with nature. Even today, Ukrainian traditions remain an important part of everyday life and help people preserve their national identity in a rapidly changing world.

Traditional holidays play a central role in Ukrainian culture. Christmas and Easter are among the most widely celebrated events and are marked by special rituals and symbolic foods. At Christmas, families prepare twelve meatless dishes, each representing one of Christ's apostles. Kutia, a dish made from wheat, honey, and poppy seeds, symbolizes prosperity, family unity, and respect for ancestors. Easter celebrations include baking paska and decorating pysanky—ornamented eggs that symbolize life, rebirth, and hope. These customs are usually passed down through generations and strengthen family bonds.

Another important cultural symbol is the vyshyvanka, a traditional embroidered shirt. The patterns and colors vary from region to region and were historically believed to protect the wearer from harm. In modern Ukraine, vyshyvanka is worn not only on national holidays but also during public events and international celebrations as a sign of pride and unity.

Hospitality is another deeply rooted Ukrainian value. Guests are traditionally welcomed with bread and salt, a gesture that represents respect, generosity, and goodwill. Family gatherings are often large, warm, and centered around shared meals and conversation.

Despite globalization and modernization, Ukrainians continue to value and preserve their traditions. These customs connect the past with the present and help maintain a strong sense of cultural continuity and belonging.

7. What role do traditions play in Ukrainian society?
  - A. They mainly serve as entertainment for tourists.
  - B. They help preserve national identity.
  - C. They replace modern lifestyles.
  - D. They are practiced only in rural areas.
  
8. What does *kutia* traditionally symbolize?
  - A. Wealth and good health.
  - B. Family unity and celebration.
  - C. Prosperity and remembrance of ancestors.
  - D. Religious obedience.
  
9. What is suggested about the vyshyvanka?
  - A. It is worn only by older generations.
  - B. It has the same design across Ukraine.
  - C. It carries regional and symbolic meaning.
  - D. It is mainly used for religious ceremonies.
  
10. How is hospitality traditionally shown in Ukraine?
  - A. By offering guests expensive gifts.
  - B. By organizing public celebrations.
  - C. By welcoming guests with bread and salt.
  - D. By preparing only traditional desserts.
  
11. What does the text suggest about Ukrainian traditions today?
  - A. They are slowly disappearing.
  - B. They are preserved despite modern influences.
  - C. They exist only during major holidays.
  - D. They are no longer meaningful to young people.

## 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.

Thanksgiving Day is one of the most important national holidays in the United States, celebrated every year on the fourth Thursday of November. The holiday has its roots in the early 17th century, when English settlers, known as the Pilgrims, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a successful harvest after surviving a difficult first year in the New World. To express gratitude, they shared a meal with Native Americans who had helped them adapt to unfamiliar conditions.

Over time, Thanksgiving has (13) \_\_\_\_\_ into a family-centered holiday focused on gratitude, reflection, and togetherness. Families and friends gather to share a traditional meal, which usually (14) \_\_\_\_\_ roast turkey, stuffing, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. Before eating, many families take a moment to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ what they are thankful for, reinforcing the holiday’s central message.

Thanksgiving is also closely associated with community values. Many people (16) \_\_\_\_\_ their time by volunteering at shelters or donating food to those in need. This tradition highlights the importance of generosity and social responsibility. In addition, parades and football games have become popular public events, (17) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of viewers across the country.

Despite its festive atmosphere, Thanksgiving also encourages deeper reflection on American history. Modern discussions often (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the complex relationship between settlers and Native Americans, promoting a more balanced understanding of the past. As a result, the holiday continues to evolve, combining celebration with awareness.

Today, Thanksgiving (19) \_\_\_\_\_ as a reminder to slow down in a fast-paced world and appreciate meaningful connections. Its lasting significance lies not only in its traditions, but also in its ability to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ people through shared values. Ultimately, Thanksgiving teaches that gratitude can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ relationships, communities, and society as a whole.

12	A	remembered	B	celebrated	C	discovered	D	repeated
13	A	divided	B	transformed	C	disappeared	D	reduced
14	A	includes	B	replaces	C	avoids	D	limits
15	A	ignore	B	announce	C	reflect on	D	complain about
16	A	waste	B	contribute	C	refuse	D	postpone
17	A	confusing	B	discouraging	C	entertaining	D	limiting
18	A	avoid	B	simplify	C	question	D	discuss
19	A	serves	B	escapes	C	interrupts	D	disappears
20	A	separate	B	connect	C	compare	D	challenge
21	A	weaken	B	destroy	C	strengthen	D	replace

## Task 4

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

### The Ancient Tradition of the Changing of the Guard in Britain

The Changing of the Guard is one of the most famous and ancient royal traditions in Britain. This ceremonial event takes place mainly outside Buckingham Palace and represents the transfer of responsibility for protecting the monarch from one group of soldiers to another. The tradition dates back several centuries and continues to attract thousands of visitors from around the world.

During the ceremony, guards dressed in distinctive red uniforms and bearskin hats (22) \_\_\_\_\_, precise military movements, accompanied (23) \_\_\_\_\_ a marching band. Although the event appears highly formal, it is not only a tourist attraction but also an important symbol of discipline, continuity, and loyalty to the Crown. The ceremony usually follows a strict schedule, but it may be cancelled (24) \_\_\_\_\_ bad weather.

Despite modern security systems, the Changing of the Guard continues (25) \_\_\_\_\_ an active role in royal protection. It reminds people that British traditions are carefully preserved and adapted (26) \_\_\_\_\_ modern times.

22	A	perform	B	avoid	C	ignore	D	cancel
23	A	with	B	from	C	at	D	by
24	A	because	B	due to	C	instead of	D	apart from
25	A	plays	B	played	C	playing	D	to play
26	A	at	B	on	C	to	D	for

### Christmas Carols in Ukraine

Christmas carols in Ukraine, known as kolyadky, are an important part of traditional winter celebrations. These songs have been performed for centuries and are deeply rooted in both Christian beliefs and ancient folk customs. Kolyadky are usually sung during the Christmas season by groups of carolers (27) \_\_\_\_\_ visit homes, wishing families health, prosperity and peace.

The tradition often includes symbolic costumes, bells, and a bright Christmas star, which represents the Star of Bethlehem. Carols are meant (28) \_\_\_\_\_ express joy and gratitude while strengthening community bonds. Although the melodies are old, many

kolyadky have been adapted (29) \_\_\_\_\_ modern musical styles, allowing younger generations to stay connected to tradition. Today, these songs remain a living part of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ Ukrainian cultural heritage and continue to unite people during the festive season.

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.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kolyadky</li> <li>2. Wreath</li> <li>3. Christmas pudding</li> <li>4. Carols</li> <li>5. Pysanky</li> <li>6. Generosity</li> <li>7. Kutia</li> <li>8. Guard</li> <li>9. Monarch</li> <li>10. Hospitality</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a traditional Ukrainian Christmas dish made of wheat, honey, poppy seeds, and nuts;</li> <li>b) kindness and willingness to give or share with others;</li> <li>c) a person who protects someone or something;</li> <li>d) a ring made of flowers or leaves, often used as a decoration or symbol;</li> <li>e) a ruler such as a king or queen who inherits power;</li> <li>f) a traditional Ukrainian Easter egg decorated with symbolic patterns;</li> <li>g) songs traditionally sung at Christmas to celebrate the holiday;</li> <li>h) traditional Ukrainian Christmas songs sung during house visits;</li> <li>i) a rich traditional British dessert eaten at Christmas;</li> <li>j) friendliness and warm welcome shown to guests.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. In Ukraine, many families \_\_\_\_\_ traditional dishes together on Christmas Eve.
  - a) prevent
  - b) prepare

- c) provide
- d) predict

2. In Great Britain, afternoon tea is a long-standing tradition that \_\_\_\_\_ social interaction.

- a) ignores
- b) replaces
- c) encourages
- d) avoids

3. Traditional festivals help people \_\_\_\_\_ cultural identity from generation to generation.

- a) persuade
- b) postpone
- c) preserve
- d) predict

4. During Easter, Ukrainian pysanky are carefully \_\_\_\_\_ with symbolic patterns.

- a) donated
- b) decorated
- c) demonstrated
- d) dominated

5. National holidays are often \_\_\_\_\_ with public ceremonies and family gatherings.

- a) separated
- b) calculated
- c) regulated
- d) celebrated

6. In many cultures, hospitality is \_\_\_\_\_ as a sign of respect for guests.

- a) confused
- b) controlled
- c) considered
- d) consumed

7. British monarchs traditionally \_\_\_\_\_ an important role in national ceremonies.

- a) perform
- b) prefer
- c) postpone

d) possess

8. Folk music and dances help people stay \_\_\_\_\_ to their cultural roots.

- a) combined
- b) convinced
- c) connected
- d) collected

9. Customs may change over time, but they still \_\_\_\_\_ shared values and beliefs.

- a) restrict
- b) reflect
- c) replace
- d) reject

10. Learning about traditions of other countries can \_\_\_\_\_ mutual understanding between cultures.

- a) prevent
- b) predict
- c) protest
- d) promote

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional customs helps preserve national identity. (CONTINUE)
2. Ukrainian hospitality is widely known for its \_\_\_\_\_ and warmth. (GENEROUS)
3. National holidays are celebrated with great \_\_\_\_\_ in both countries. (ENTHUSIASTIC)
4. Folk traditions play an important role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of cultural values. (TRANSMIT)
5. Wearing traditional clothing is a symbol of cultural \_\_\_\_\_. (PROUD)
6. Many customs have survived thanks to their \_\_\_\_\_ importance for society. (HISTORY)
7. Public festivals encourage social \_\_\_\_\_ and mutual respect. (INTERACT)
8. Traditional music remains \_\_\_\_\_ among people of different generations. (POPULAR)
9. Learning about other cultures increases \_\_\_\_\_ between nations. (UNDERSTAND)
10. Customs may change over time, but their cultural \_\_\_\_\_ remains strong. (SIGNIFICANT)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Ukrainian families often gather together to celebrate major religious holidays.
2. Traditional British ceremonies follow customs that have existed for centuries.

3. Folk songs help preserve cultural heritage and national memory.
4. Many customs are passed down from parents to children.
5. National festivals strengthen a sense of community and belonging.
6. Traditional clothing reflects the history and identity of a nation.
7. Hospitality plays an important role in both Ukrainian and British cultures.
8. Public celebrations often include music, dancing, and special rituals.
9. Customs may change, but their symbolic meaning often remains the same.
10. Learning about foreign traditions promotes mutual respect between cultures.

- a. Cultural traditions are transmitted from one generation to the next.
- b. Studying other cultures helps people develop tolerance and understanding.
- c. Folk music contributes to the protection of cultural traditions.
- d. National costumes represent a country's past and cultural identity.
- e. Important holidays are usually celebrated with family gatherings.
- f. Traditional ceremonies in Britain are based on long-established practices.
- g. Community events help people feel connected to one another.
- h. Music, dance, and rituals are common elements of traditional festivals.
- i. Even when customs evolve, their deeper meaning often stays unchanged.
- j. Welcoming guests warmly is valued in both cultures.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *deal with, died out, bring about, carry out, take part in, come together, take up, put on, find out, passed down.*

1. Ukrainian families often \_\_\_\_\_ traditional rituals during major religious holidays.
2. Many customs have been \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation for centuries.
3. In Great Britain, people usually \_\_\_\_\_ special clothes for formal ceremonies.
4. Young people are encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ interest in national traditions.
5. During festivals, communities often \_\_\_\_\_ together to celebrate their heritage.
6. Some old traditions have gradually \_\_\_\_\_ due to modern lifestyles.
7. Schools help students \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of cultural customs.
8. Tourists are happy to \_\_\_\_\_ local traditions while visiting other countries.
9. Traditional celebrations usually \_\_\_\_\_ a strong sense of belonging.
10. Learning about foreign customs helps people \_\_\_\_\_ cultural differences.

**TOPIC 10**  
**TRAVEL AND EXCURSIONS**



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. Virtual City Tours

Many world-famous cities now offer virtual excursions that allow people to explore landmarks online. Using 360-degree videos, interactive maps, and live commentary, visitors can walk through museums, streets, and historical squares without leaving their homes. Virtual tours are especially useful for people who cannot travel because of health problems, limited budgets, or busy schedules. Some tours even include live interaction with local guides, allowing participants to ask questions in real time. Schools and universities also use virtual tours during lessons to make geography and history more engaging. Experts predict that such online experiences will continue to develop alongside traditional tourism. *(Adapted from: UNESCO digital tourism projects)*

2. Eco-Friendly Mountain Hiking

In several European countries, travel companies have introduced eco-friendly hiking excursions in protected mountain areas. Tourists travel in small groups, follow clearly marked paths, and use reusable equipment such as water bottles and backpacks. Guides explain how local ecosystems work, discuss the importance of biodiversity, and teach participants how to minimize their environmental footprint. Some excursions also involve activities like picking up litter or planting trees. Many hikers report that these trips feel more meaningful than mass tourism, and they return home with a greater appreciation for nature. *(Adapted from: European eco-tourism initiatives)*

### 3. Educational School Excursions

Schools increasingly organise educational trips connected to students' subjects. Museums, science centres, and historical sites offer special programmes with interactive workshops, experiments, and guided tours. Students can touch exhibits, participate in experiments, and ask questions directly to experts. These excursions help learners understand complex topics more easily and remember information for longer periods. Teachers note that students often return from such trips more motivated to study and more curious about the world.

*(Adapted from: international travel reports)*

### 4. Cultural Exchange Trips

Cultural exchange excursions allow young people to stay with host families in another country, attend local schools, and participate in daily routines and traditions. Participants practise the language, help with household activities, and celebrate local festivals. This type of travel promotes cross-cultural understanding, tolerance, and communication skills. Many participants say that such experiences change their worldview and help them build lifelong friendships. Universities, governments, and international organisations often support these programmes to encourage global citizenship.

*(Adapted from: Erasmus + mobility programmes)*

### 5. Adventure Travel Safety Innovations

Adventure tourism companies now use modern technology to improve safety during excursions. Guides rely on GPS trackers, weather-monitoring apps, and emergency communication devices to react quickly to unexpected situations. Such tools are especially important for activities such as desert tours, deep-sea diving, mountain climbing, and jungle trekking. As a result, travellers feel more confident and secure when choosing extreme or physically demanding trips. Specialists predict that safety technology will soon become a standard requirement in all adventure tourism.

*(Adapted from: international travel safety organizations)*

### 6. Heritage Train Excursions

Historic railway routes have become popular tourist attractions in many countries. Restored steam trains take passengers through scenic landscapes while guides explain local history, traditions, and architecture. These excursions combine travel, education, and relaxation, giving visitors a feeling of stepping back in time. Heritage train trips also help preserve old transport traditions, support local economies, and promote cultural tourism. Tourists often describe such experiences as memorable journeys that connect them with both the past and the present.

*(Adapted from: cultural heritage tourism articles)*

Which text...?

- A. focuses on protecting nature during travel
- B. describes learning outside the classroom
- C. explains how technology makes dangerous trips safer
- D. presents travelling without leaving home
- E. talks about experiencing another culture directly
- F. shows how tourism supports historical traditions
- G. mentions improving students's motivation
- H. highlights modern tools used during excursions

## Task 2

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

### Discovering the World: A Journey to Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu, an ancient Inca city hidden high in the Andes Mountains of Peru, is one of the most fascinating travel destinations in the world. Built in the 15th century, it remained unknown to the outside world for hundreds of years until it was rediscovered in 1911 by the American explorer Hiram Bingham. Today, thousands of tourists visit the site every year to experience its mysterious atmosphere and breathtaking views.

Reaching Machu Picchu is an adventure in itself. Many travelers choose to hike the famous Inca Trail, a multi-day trek that passes through mountain landscapes, cloud forests, and ancient ruins. The journey is physically demanding, but it allows visitors to fully immerse themselves in nature and history. Others prefer a train journey, which offers comfort and stunning scenery along the way.

Once at the site, visitors can explore stone temples, agricultural terraces, and narrow pathways that reveal the advanced engineering skills of the Inca civilization. Guides often explain how the city was carefully designed to fit the natural environment and how it may have been used for religious ceremonies, astronomy, or royal retreats. Despite many theories, the true purpose of Machu Picchu remains a mystery.

Tourism has brought both benefits and challenges to Machu Picchu. While it has helped the local economy, the large number of visitors threatens the preservation of the site. As a result, the Peruvian government has introduced strict regulations, limiting daily visitors and encouraging responsible tourism. Machu Picchu continues to inspire travelers by reminding them of the importance of protecting cultural heritage while exploring the world.

7. What is Machu Picchu considered a unique travel destination?
  - A. It was built by Spanish explorers in the 16th century.
  - B. It combines historical significance with natural beauty.
  - C. It is the largest ancient city in South America.
  - D. It was designed as a modern tourist attraction.
  
8. What makes the Inca Trail special for travelers?
  - A. It is the fastest way to reach Machu Picchu.
  - B. It offers luxury accommodation along the route.
  - C. It allows travelers to experience history and nature closely.
  - D. It is suitable for beginners with no hiking experience.
  
9. What can visitors learn from guided excursions at Machu Picchu?
  - A. Exact details about the daily life of every Inca resident.
  - B. How modern technology restored the ancient city.
  - C. Theories about the purpose and design of the site.
  - D. Reasons why the Incas abandoned mountain regions completely.
  
10. What problem is mentioned in connection with tourism at Machu Picchu?
  - A. A lack of interest from international travelers.
  - B. Damage caused by extreme weather conditions.
  - C. Difficult access due to political conflicts.
  - D. The risk of harming the historical site
  
11. What messages does the text convey about modern travel?
  - A. Comfort should always be the main priority.
  - B. Ancient sites should be closed to tourists.
  - C. Travelers should respect and protect cultural heritage.
  - D. Guided tours are unnecessary for meaningful experiences.

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.

Picturesque Landscapes

Last spring, a group of travelers went on an unusual journey to Iceland, a country famous for its volcanoes, glaciers, and northern lights. The trip (12) \_\_\_\_\_ months of planning because the weather conditions could change very quickly. Despite the challenges, the travelers were excited to explore a land of fire and ice.

During the excursion, they visited powerful waterfalls, walked on ancient glaciers, and observed active volcanic areas. A local guide (13) \_\_\_\_\_ how natural forces had shaped the island over thousands of years. One evening, the group was lucky enough to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the northern lights dancing across the sky, creating an unforgettable view.

The journey was physically demanding, but everyone (15) \_\_\_\_\_ strong teamwork and support. Each day, the travelers (16) \_\_\_\_\_ new landscapes and learned to appreciate the beauty of untouched nature. Even tired moments were replaced by excitement and curiosity.

By the end of the trip, the group realized that such experiences help people (17) \_\_\_\_\_ their limits and discover inner strength. The journey became a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ adventure that changed their attitude toward travel. After returning home, many travelers felt (19) \_\_\_\_\_ to explore more remote and unique destinations.

This trip also (20) \_\_\_\_\_ their understanding of the natural world and reminded them how important it is to protect the environment. It proved that travel can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ not only memories, but also a deeper connection with nature.

12	A	required	B	avoided	C	destroyed	D	ignored
13	A	explained	B	denied	C	hid	D	forgot
14	A	miss	B	observe	C	loss	D	create
15	A	showed	B	refused	C	avoided	D	lacked
16	A	escaped	B	explored	C	repeated	D	cancelled
17	A	limit	B	forget	C	test	D	reduce
18	A	boring	B	unforgettable	C	dangerous	D	ordinary
19	A	discouraged	B	frightened	C	inspired	D	confused
20	A	narrowed	B	weakened	C	expanded	D	prevented
21	A	erase	B	damage	C	create	D	hide

## Task 4

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

### Hidden Cities and Unexpected Discoveries

In recent decades, travelers have become increasingly interested in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ places that were once forgotten or closed to the public. One surprising fact is that many underground cities, abandoned towns, and secret locations have only been rediscovered thanks to modern exploration and tourism.

For example, some ancient underground cities in Turkey were (23) \_\_\_\_\_ by accident when locals were renovating their homes. These cities were designed (24) \_\_\_\_\_ protect people from invasions and extreme weather. Today, they attract thousands of visitors who want to understand how people lived centuries ago.

Another interesting phenomenon is «dark tourism,» which focuses on places connected with dramatic historical events. Visitors choose such destinations not (25) \_\_\_\_\_ entertainment, but to learn from the past. Historians believe this type of travel helps people develop empathy and a deeper understanding of history.

Modern technology has also changed the way discoveries are shared. Drones and 3D scanning are used (26) \_\_\_\_\_ explore hard-to-reach places safely. Thanks to social media, little-known locations can suddenly become popular worldwide, changing local communities and travel trends.

22	A	discovering	B	discovered	C	discovery	D	discovers
23	A	found	B	finding	C	find	D	finds
24	A	for	B	to	C	with	D	by
25	A	for	B	about	C	from	D	with
26	A	for	B	to	C	with	D	by

### Modern Travel Phenomena

In today's world, travel is influenced not only by destinations but also by global events. One noticeable trend is that people have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ chosen local or nature-based trips after periods of travel restrictions. As a result, national parks and rural areas have become more popular than crowded cities.

Another recent phenomenon is «digital nomadism.» Young professionals work remotely while traveling and (28) \_\_\_\_\_ stay in one country for months. Many governments

have even introduced special visas (29) \_\_\_\_\_ to attract such travelers and support local economies.

Experts say that these changes may (30) \_\_\_\_\_ the future of tourism, making it slower, more meaningful, and more connected to local culture and history.

27	A	increasingly	B	rarely	C	hardly	D	never
28	A	must	B	can	C	should	D	need
29	A	so	B	for	C	to	D	with
30	A	shape	B	avoid	C	reduce	D	cancel

### LEXICAL REVIEW 10

#### TRAVEL AND EXCURSIONS. TOURIST ACTIVITIES

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Destination</li> <li>2. Excursion</li> <li>3. Accommodation</li> <li>4. Sightseeing</li> <li>5. Itinerary</li> <li>6. Reservation</li> <li>7. Tour guide</li> <li>8. Landmark</li> <li>9. Departure</li> <li>10. Journey</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a planned route or detailed schedule of a trip;</li> <li>b) a place where travelers stay overnight;</li> <li>c) the final place a traveler is going to;</li> <li>d) a short organized trip, usually for tourists;</li> <li>e) visiting places of interest in a city or region;</li> <li>f) a well-known or historically important place;</li> <li>g) the act of leaving, especially by transport;</li> <li>h) travel from one place to another, often long-distance;</li> <li>i) a person whose job is to show tourists around;</li> <li>j) an arrangement made in advance to secure a place or service.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The travel agency offered a well-planned \_\_\_\_\_ for the entire tour.
  - a) itinerary
  - b) luggage
  - c) platform
  - d) border

2. We made a hotel \_\_\_\_\_ online to avoid problems on arrival.
  - a) reservation
  - b) attraction
  - c) destination
  - d) excursion
  
3. The guide gave us a detailed explanation of the city's main \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) departures
  - b) landmarks
  - c) platforms
  - d) departures
  
4. The excursion was both educational and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) formal
  - b) delayed
  - c) enjoyable
  - d) accidental
  
5. Tourists often prefer \_\_\_\_\_ in the historic center.
  - a) sightseeing
  - b) departing
  - c) arriving
  - d) packing
  
6. Our flight was \_\_\_\_\_ due to heavy fog.
  - a) cancelled
  - b) explored
  - c) booked
  - d) guided
  
7. The journey turned out to be less \_\_\_\_\_ than we expected.
  - a) convenient
  - b) attractive
  - c) accessible
  - d) informative
  
8. The group will \_\_\_\_\_ from the main station at 7 a.m.
  - a) return
  - b) depart
  - c) explore
  - d) reserve

9. Staying in private accommodation is often more \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) affordable  
b) distant  
c) historic  
d) formal
10. The destination became extremely \_\_\_\_\_ among foreign tourists.  
a) population  
b) populated  
c) populist  
d) popular

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

- Careful \_\_\_\_\_ is essential for a successful journey. (PLAN)
- The guide's explanation was clear and \_\_\_\_\_. (INFORM)
- The city attracts millions of international \_\_\_\_\_. (TOUR)
- Traveling improves cultural \_\_\_\_\_. (AWARE)
- Online booking increases travel \_\_\_\_\_. (ACCESS)
- The hotel offers comfortable and modern \_\_\_\_\_. (ACCOMMODATE)
- The trip left us with unforgettable \_\_\_\_\_. (MEMORY)
- Public transport makes sightseeing more \_\_\_\_\_. (CONVENIENT)
- The museum is one of the main tourist \_\_\_\_\_. (ATTRACT)
- The journey was surprisingly \_\_\_\_\_. (ENJOY)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

- The excursion lasted all day.
  - Tourists explored the old town.
  - The guide introduced the city's landmarks.
  - We booked our accommodation in advance.
  - The journey was fast and comfortable.
  - Sightseeing attracts many visitors.
  - The itinerary included several destinations.
  - The flight departed early in the morning.
  - Traveling helps people understand other cultures.
  - The destination became very popular.
- a. Visiting attractions draws many tourists.  
b. The plane left early.

- c. The trip plan covered many places.
- d. Travel increases cultural understanding.
- e. The tour continued the whole day.
- f. The guide showed famous places.
- g. The final place attracted many visitors.
- h. We made a reservation beforehand.
- i. Visitors walked around the historic center.
- j. The trip was quick and comfortable.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *check in, check out, set off, look around, get back, pick up, find out, put off, take off, stay at.*

- 1. We \_\_\_\_\_ early in the morning to avoid the traffic.
- 2. Tourists usually \_\_\_\_\_ the city on foot.
- 3. The plane will \_\_\_\_\_ in half an hour.
- 4. We decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a small hotel near the center.
- 5. Passengers must \_\_\_\_\_ at least two hours before departure.
- 6. The excursion was \_\_\_\_\_ because of bad weather.
- 7. We \_\_\_\_\_ about the tour on the official website.
- 8. The bus will \_\_\_\_\_ the group at the hotel.
- 9. Please remember to \_\_\_\_\_ of your room by noon.
- 10. We \_\_\_\_\_ home late in the evening.

**TOPIC 11**  
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. Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Today

Despite recent challenges, Ukrainian culture continues to develop actively. Museums, theatres, and cultural centres organise exhibitions, concerts, and literary events both offline and online. Ukrainian artists increasingly present their work abroad, introducing national traditions, modern art, and music to international audiences. Cultural initiatives also play an important role in strengthening national identity and preserving historical memory.

2. British Museums Go Digital

Major museums in the United Kingdom, such as the British Museum and the Tate Gallery, are expanding their digital collections. Visitors can explore artworks, historical objects, and exhibitions online through interactive platforms. This approach allows people from different countries to access cultural heritage without travelling and makes education more inclusive.

3. Traditional Arts in Ukraine

Folk music, embroidery, pottery, and traditional dance remain an essential part of Ukrainian cultural life. Festivals celebrating national traditions are held regularly across the country and attract both locals and tourists. These events help pass cultural knowledge from older generations to younger ones and keep traditions alive in modern society.

#### 4. Sport as a National Symbol in Ukraine

Ukrainian athletes regularly achieve success at international competitions, including the Olympic Games and world championships. Their victories are often seen as symbols of national strength and unity. Sports programmes for children and young people are also developing, encouraging a healthy lifestyle and teamwork.

#### 5. Community Sports in the UK

In the United Kingdom, sport plays an important role in local communities. Football clubs, athletics centres, and school sports programmes bring people together regardless of age or background. Many cities invest in public sports facilities to make physical activity accessible to everyone.

#### 6. Art and Social Change

In many English-speaking countries, contemporary art is often used to discuss social issues such as equality, climate change, and identity. Artists use exhibitions, street art, and digital media to express their views and encourage public discussion. Art is seen not only as entertainment but also as a tool for social reflection.

Which text...?

- A. focuses on preserving national traditions
- B. describes how sport unites local communities
- C. explains how art is used to discuss social issues
- D. shows how digital technology makes culture more accessible
- E. highlights sport as part of national identity
- F. presents international success of Ukrainian artists
- G. discusses the role of festivals in tourism
- H. compares culture in different countries

#### Task 2

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

#### A Cultural Icon: Lina Kostenko

Lina Kostenko, born in 1930 in Ukraine, is one of the most respected figures in Ukrainian literature. She became widely known as part of the «Sixtiers» movement – a group of writers and artists who promoted cultural freedom and national identity during the Soviet

period. From an early age, Kostenko showed a strong interest in poetry and language, which later defined her creative path.

Her literary career was marked by serious challenges. During the Soviet era, many of her works were censored or banned because they did not follow official ideology. For several years, her poetry was not published at all. Despite this, Kostenko refused to compromise her artistic principles and continued writing, believing that literature must reflect truth and moral responsibility.

After Ukraine gained independence, Lina Kostenko's works returned to public attention. Her poems and novels are now studied in schools and universities and translated into many languages. Readers value her writing for its deep philosophical ideas, emotional strength, and clear civic position. Even today, she rarely appears in public, choosing instead to let her words speak for themselves.

Lina Kostenko's contribution to Ukrainian culture goes beyond literature. She has influenced generations of readers by defending cultural identity, freedom of expression, and human dignity. Her life and work demonstrate how culture can survive political pressure and remain a powerful force in society.

7. What is Lina Kostenko best known for?
  - A. Her political career.
  - B. Her role in Ukrainian literature.
  - C. Her scientific research.
  - D. Her work as a journalist.
  
8. What difficulty did Kostenko face during the Soviet period?
  - A. She was forced to leave Ukraine.
  - B. Her works were often censored.
  - C. She lost interest in writing.
  - D. She was unable to receive education.
  
9. How did Lina Kostenko react to censorship?
  - A. She stopped writing completely.
  - B. She adapted her works to official ideology.
  - C. She continued writing without changing her values.
  - D. She focused only on children's literature.

10. Why are Kostenko's works important today?
- A. They are mainly historical documents.
  - B. They are used only for entertainment.
  - C. They are studied and translated worldwide.
  - D. They criticise modern technology.
11. What does the text suggest about culture?
- A. Culture depends only on politics.
  - B. Culture disappears under pressure.
  - C. Culture can remain strong despite restrictions.
  - D. Culture has little influence on society.

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.

Ukraine and the United Kingdom are countries with rich cultural traditions that have (12) \_\_\_\_\_ over centuries. Ukrainian culture is deeply connected with folk music, traditional embroidery, and literature, while British culture is widely known for its theatre, visual arts, and classical music.

In Ukraine, traditional songs and dances are often (13) \_\_\_\_\_ during national celebrations and festivals, preserving the country's historical identity. British culture, on the other hand, has strongly (14) \_\_\_\_\_ global art and entertainment, especially through literature and cinema.

Both countries (15) \_\_\_\_\_ famous writers and artists whose works are studied worldwide. Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko and British playwright William Shakespeare (16) \_\_\_\_\_ powerful literary traditions that continue to inspire modern authors.

Museums and galleries play an important role in (17) \_\_\_\_\_ cultural heritage. Institutions such as the National Art Museum of Ukraine and the British Museum (18) \_\_\_\_\_ valuable collections that attract millions of visitors each year.

Today, cultural exchange programs help artists from both countries (19) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas and creative experiences. These collaborations (20) \_\_\_\_\_ international understanding and show how art can unite people despite differences. Culture remains a powerful way to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ national identity and share it with the world.

12	A	developed	B	avoided	C	ignored	D	reduced
13	A	performed	B	deleted	C	hidden	D	replaced
14	A	influenced	B	prevented	C	limited	D	copied
15	A	produced	B	refused	C	destroyed	D	borrowed
16	A	created	B	ended	C	weakened	D	questioned
17	A	preserving	B	losing	C	damaging	D	hiding
18	A	contain	B	remove	C	waste	D	lack
19	A	exchange	B	avoid	C	cancel	D	confuse
20	A	promote	B	block	C	delay	D	deny
21	A	express	B	forget	C	reduce	D	replace

#### Task 4

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

#### Sports Traditions

Sport plays a significant role in both Ukrainian and British society. In Ukraine, football and boxing are among the most popular sports, while in the UK, football, rugby, and tennis (22) \_\_\_\_\_ national attention.

Many athletes train for years (23) \_\_\_\_\_ achieve professional success and represent their countries internationally. Major sporting events, such as the Olympics and world championships, (24) \_\_\_\_\_ athletes to demonstrate not only physical strength but also discipline and teamwork.

Sports also help (25) \_\_\_\_\_ communities together by encouraging cooperation and fair competition. Governments and organizations invest in sports facilities (26) \_\_\_\_\_ promote healthy lifestyles among young people.

22	A	attract	B	attracts	C	attracted	D	attracting
23	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
24	A	allow	B	avoid	C	refuse	D	ignore
25	A	bring	B	take	C	push	D	force
26	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with

## Modern Music and Art

Modern music and art scenes in Ukraine and the UK are constantly evolving. Young artists (27) \_\_\_\_\_ experimenting with new styles, combining traditional elements with modern technology. Music festivals and art exhibitions (28) \_\_\_\_\_ platforms for creative expression and cultural dialogue.

Digital media has (29) \_\_\_\_\_ it easier for artists to share their work globally and reach international audiences. As a result, Ukrainian and British artists are becoming increasingly visible on the world stage, contributing to the development of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ contemporary culture.

27	A	are	B	were	C	have	D	had
28	A	provide	B	providing	C	provided	D	to provide
29	A	made	B	make	C	making	D	makes
30	A	global	B	globally	C	globe	D	globalized

### LEXICAL REVIEW 11

#### CULTURE, ART, SPORTS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE COUNTRY WHOSE LANGUAGE IS BEING STUDIED

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Heritage</li> <li>2. Performance</li> <li>3. Exhibition</li> <li>4. Athlete</li> <li>5. Competition</li> <li>6. Tradition</li> <li>7. Audience</li> <li>8. Achievement</li> <li>9. Creativity</li> <li>10. Championship</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a public event where people compete to win;</li> <li>b) people who watch a show, game, or concert;</li> <li>c) the act of entertaining people by acting, singing, or playing music;</li> <li>d) something important that has been successfully done;</li> <li>e) customs and beliefs passed from generation to generation;</li> <li>f) a collection of artworks shown to the public;</li> <li>g) the history, culture, and traditions of a country;</li> <li>h) the ability to produce original ideas and artistic work;</li> <li>i) a person who is trained to compete in sports;</li> <li>j) an important sports event where the best teams or players compete for a title.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Ukrainian folk music plays an important role in preserving national \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) heritage
  - b) audience
  - c) competition
  - d) performance
  
2. The theatre \_\_\_\_\_ was praised by both critics and viewers.
  - a) tradition
  - b) exhibition
  - c) performance
  - d) achievement
  
3. Many British museums regularly organize art \_\_\_\_\_ to attract tourists.
  - a) achievements
  - b) exhibitions
  - c) competitions
  - d) championships
  
4. A professional \_\_\_\_\_ must train daily to stay in good physical condition.
  - a) audience
  - b) athlete
  - c) artist
  - d) referee
  
5. International sports \_\_\_\_\_ encourage fair play and teamwork.
  - a) traditions
  - b) performances
  - c) competitions
  - d) exhibitions
  
6. Wearing traditional costumes during festivals is an important cultural \_\_\_\_\_ in Ukraine.
  - a) creativity
  - b) tradition
  - c) achievement
  - d) audience
  
7. The concert attracted a large \_\_\_\_\_ from different countries.
  - a) athlete
  - b) heritage

- c) audience
- d) performance

8. Winning an Olympic medal is considered a great personal \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) exhibition
- b) achievement
- c) creativity
- d) tradition

9. Modern art allows artists to express their \_\_\_\_\_ freely.

- a) competition
- b) creativity
- c) championship
- d) audience

10. The national football team hopes to win the European \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

- a) performance
- b) exhibition
- c) championship
- d) tradition

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Ukrainian folk art helps preserve national identity. (PROMOTE)
2. British theatre is famous for the high \_\_\_\_\_ of its performances. (PROFESSIONAL)
3. Regular training improves athletes' physical \_\_\_\_\_ and endurance. (STRONG)
4. Cultural festivals encourage \_\_\_\_\_ between different countries. (COOPERATE)
5. Modern art exhibitions attract international \_\_\_\_\_ and critics. (VISIT)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional music into modern styles is popular among young people. (INTEGRATE)
7. Sports competitions require strict \_\_\_\_\_ of rules and fair play. (OBSERVE)
8. Museums play an important role in the \_\_\_\_\_ of historical artifacts. (PRESERVE)
9. Successful athletes gain international \_\_\_\_\_ through major tournaments. (RECOGNIZE)
10. Creative education develops students' artistic \_\_\_\_\_ and imagination. (ABLE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Traditional festivals help preserve cultural identity.
2. Professional athletes train regularly to achieve success.

3. Art exhibitions attract visitors from different countries.
4. Sports competitions encourage teamwork and fair play.
5. Museums protect valuable historical objects.
6. Modern art combines traditional and new styles.
7. Cultural exchange programs strengthen international relations.
8. Music and dance are important parts of national culture.
9. Winning a championship brings international recognition.
10. Creative activities help develop artistic skills.

- a. Athletes practice constantly to reach high results.
- b. Artistic events draw international audiences.
- c. Cultural traditions are maintained through festivals.
- d. Creative work improves artistic abilities.
- e. Team sports promote cooperation and honesty.
- f. Championships make athletes famous worldwide.
- g. Museums preserve objects of historical value.
- h. Art often blends old traditions with modern ideas.
- i. Cultural programs improve cooperation between countries.
- j. Music and dance represent key cultural elements.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring together, carry on, take part in, focus on, pass down, set up, show up, work on, grow up with, turn into*.

1. Cultural festivals help \_\_\_\_\_ people from different backgrounds.
2. Many young artists \_\_\_\_\_ traditional music and modern styles.
3. Athletes must \_\_\_\_\_ intense training before competitions.
4. Museums help \_\_\_\_\_ cultural traditions from generation to generation.
5. Students are encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ creative projects at school.
6. The local community decided to \_\_\_\_\_ an art center for young people.
7. Famous musicians often \_\_\_\_\_ at international festivals.
8. The coach advised the team to \_\_\_\_\_ teamwork rather than individual success.
9. Children who \_\_\_\_\_ art and music often develop strong creativity.
10. A simple idea can \_\_\_\_\_ a successful cultural movement.

**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 Global Success of Serhiy Zhadan

Zhadan has become a leading voice of contemporary Ukrainian literature, gaining immense international recognition. His novels, such as *Mesopotamia* and *The Orphanage*, delve into the grit and resilience of people in Eastern Ukraine. Translated into numerous languages, Zhadan's work is praised for its poetic prose and its ability to capture the social shifts. Beyond his books, Zhadan is a musician and activist, making him a multifaceted cultural icon who bridges the gap between high art and the everyday struggles of his fellow citizens.

*(Adapted from: the Kyiv Independent)*

2. Sherlock Holmes: The Immortal Detective

Created by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes remains the most adapted literary character in history. Modeling Holmes on his former university professor, Doyle introduced a «consulting detective» who relied on forensic science and cold logic at a time when police work was still in its infancy. Despite Doyle's famous attempt to kill off the character in 1893 to focus on «better things,» public outcry was so intense that the detective was eventually resurrected. Today, Holmes continues to inspire countless TV shows and films, proving the timeless appeal of the «super-intelligence» archetype.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.jhunewsletter.com>)*

### 3. Oksana Zabuzhko's Intellectual Legacy

A celebrated poet and essayist, Oksana Zabuzhko is credited with revolutionizing modern Ukrainian literature with her groundbreaking novel *Fieldwork in Ukrainian Sex*. Her writing is famously dense and intellectual, often exploring themes of national identity, feminist perspectives, and the historical trauma of Ukraine. Zabuzhko's work challenges readers to confront uncomfortable truths about the past and present. As a public intellectual, she frequently appears in international media, providing deep context on Ukrainian culture to a global audience.

*(Adapted from: the Kyiv Independent)*

### 4. The Enduring Magic of Jane Austen

More than two centuries after her death, Jane Austen's novels like *Pride and Prejudice* continue to sit at the top of must-read lists. Her stories, though seemingly focused on the romantic lives of the British landed gentry, are sharp social satires that critique the rigid class structures of the 19th century. Austen's use of irony and her development of complex female characters have ensured that her work remains relevant. Modern readers still find parallels between Austen's «marriage market» and today's social hierarchies.

*(Adapted from: <https://compassclassroom.com/blog>)*

### 5. Andrey Kurkov's «Death and the Penguin»

Andrey Kurkov is one of Ukraine's most widely translated contemporary authors, known for his surreal and darkly humorous take on post-independence life. His most famous novel, *Death and the Penguin*, tells the story of a struggling writer and his pet penguin who get caught up in the dangerous world of the mafia. Kurkov's unique style blends absurdist elements with sharp political commentary, making him a favorite for international readers looking to understand the complexities of life in the region through a satirical lens.

*(Adapted from: <https://ukraineworld.org>)*

### 6. The «Roaring Twenties» in American Fiction

F. Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby* is often cited as the definitive American novel. It captures the lavish but hollow world of the 1920s, a time of unprecedented economic growth and deep moral disillusionment. Through the character of Jay Gatsby, Fitzgerald explores the «American Dream» – the idea that anyone can achieve success through hard work, while simultaneously showing how wealth can lead to tragedy and isolation. The novel's themes of love, ambition, and class continue to resonate with students and critics worldwide.

*(Adapted from: Edge Weaver Books)*

Which text...?

- A. features an animal as a central character in a story about organized crime
- B. was brought back to life because the audience refused to accept their death

- C. focuses on the tragic consequences of seeking wealth and the «perfect» life»
- D. uses a futuristic setting to warn about the dangers of artificial intelligence
- E. is recognized for combining literary work with music and social activism
- F. provides a feminist and intellectual critique of national history and identity
- G. primarily focuses on the technical details of 19th-century military battles
- H. uses irony to criticize the social classes and marriage customs of the past

## Task 2

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

### The Renaissance That Was Cut Short

In the 1920s, Ukraine experienced an unprecedented cultural explosion known as the Executed Renaissance. This period was marked by a generation of exceptionally gifted writers, poets, and playwrights who sought to modernize Ukrainian literature and align it with the latest European trends. Authors like Mykola Khvylovy and Valerian Pidmohylny experimented with psychology and urban themes, moving away from traditional rural descriptions. They believed that Ukrainian culture could be both deeply national and sophisticatedly international.

At the same time, in the West, the Lost Generation was emerging. Writers like Ernest Hemingway and F. Scott Fitzgerald were exploring the disillusionment that followed World War I. While the Western authors were grappling with a spiritual crisis, their Ukrainian counterparts were filled with a frantic, hopeful energy. They established numerous literary groups, such as VAPLITE, and engaged in fierce debates about the future of art. This was a time of cultural optimism, where literature was seen as a tool to build a new, enlightened society.

However, the political climate soon turned dark. By the early 1930s, the regime began to view this creative freedom as a threat to its ideology. The peak of the tragedy occurred in late 1937 at Sandarmokh, where hundreds of Ukrainian intellectuals, including the brilliant playwright Mykola Kulish and director Les' Kurbas, were executed. This systematic destruction was not just a loss of individuals, but a deliberate attempt to erase the intellectual brain of the nation.

Despite decades of being banned and forgotten, the works of the Executed Renaissance were preserved in secret archives and by the Ukrainian diaspora. Today, these texts are being rediscovered by a new generation. Modern readers are often surprised by how innovative and fresh these 100-year-old books feel. The legacy of this period serves as a powerful reminder

of the resilience of culture and the fact that, while writers can be silenced, their words often possess a life that outlasts any regime.

*(Adapted from: Chytomo, The Guardian and Ukrainian Institute)*

7. What was the main goal of the Ukrainian writers in the 1920s?
  - A. To focus exclusively on the history of rural villages.
  - B. To translate all major Western novels into Ukrainian.
  - C. To modernize literature by adopting European styles.
  - D. To discourage young people from moving to big cities.
  
8. How did the mood of Ukrainian writers differ from the Lost Generation in the West?
  - A. Ukrainian writers were more depressed and hopeless.
  - B. Ukrainian writers were energetic and optimistic about the future.
  - C. Western writers were more focused on political revolutions.
  - D. Both groups completely ignored the social changes of their time.
  
9. What does the text suggest about the literary group VAPLITE?
  - A. It was a government-led organization that controlled all writers.
  - B. It was a platform where writers debated the direction of art.
  - C. It focused mainly on teaching children how to read and write.
  - D. It was the only group that survived the Soviet repressions.
  
10. Why did the regime decide to destroy the Ukrainian intellectual elite?
  - A. Because the writers refused to write in the Ukrainian language.
  - B. Because their creative independence was seen as a danger to the state.
  - C. Because the writers wanted to stop publishing books altogether.
  - D. Because the state lacked the money to support cultural projects.
  
11. What is the current status of the works of the Executed Renaissance?
  - A. They are still banned and impossible to find in Ukraine.
  - B. They are considered outdated and uninteresting to modern readers.
  - C. They have been lost forever due to the lack of archives.
  - D. They are being widely read and appreciated for their innovation.

## 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 Nobel Prize in Literature is arguably the most (12) \_\_\_\_\_ award a writer can receive. Every year, the Swedish Academy selects an author whose work has made an outstanding (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the world of letters. While names like Ernest Hemingway and Gabriel García Márquez are household words, the prize also (14) \_\_\_\_\_ attention to writers from less-represented cultures, helping their stories reach a global audience.

For Ukrainian literature, the journey to international (15) \_\_\_\_\_ has been challenging but rewarding. Thanks to the dedicated work of translators, contemporary authors like Serhiy Zhadan and Oksana Zabuzhko are now (16) \_\_\_\_\_ available in English, German, and French. Translation is a delicate art; it is not just about changing words from one language to another, but about (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the unique atmosphere and cultural nuances of the original text. A good translator must (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the gap between two different worlds.

In recent years, book festivals such as the «Book Arsenal» in Kyiv have (19) \_\_\_\_\_ a vital role in promoting reading culture. These events allow readers to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ with their favorite authors and discover new genres. As the literary scene continues to (21) \_\_\_\_\_, it becomes clear that books remain a powerful tool for empathy, allowing us to see the world through someone else’s eyes.

12	A	expensive	B	prestigious	C	heavy	D	popular
13	A	contribution	B	gift	C	impact	D	influence
14	A	pays	B	gives	C	draws	D	takes
15	A	fame	B	recognition	C	knowledge	D	respect
16	A	widely	B	highly	C	deeply	D	strongly
17	A	keeping	B	holding	C	preserving	D	protecting
18	A	bridge	B	cross	C	build	D	fill
19	A	played	B	done	C	made	D	acted
20	A	talk	B	communicate	C	interact	D	discuss
21	A	evolve	B	increase	C	enlarge	D	move

## 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 the Global Bestseller

Since the invention of the printing press, literature (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a vital role in shaping human history. However, the way we consume stories is changing. By the end of this decade, experts predict that digital formats (23) \_\_\_\_\_ more than half of the global book market. Despite this, many readers still avoid (24) \_\_\_\_\_ e-books, claiming that the physical sensation of turning a page is (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to the reading experience. For them, a library is not just a collection of data, but a sanctuary of (26) \_\_\_\_\_ beauty and history.

22	A	played	B	has played	C	is playing	D	plays
23	A	will capture	B	have captured	C	will have captured	D	capture
24	A	use	B	to use	C	using	D	used
25	A	essence	B	essential	C	essentially	D	essentiality
26	A	artist	B	artistic	C	artistically	D	artistry

### The World of Professional Translation

Translating a masterpiece requires more than just bilingual skills. When a book becomes a bestseller in one country, publishers often become interested in buying the rights for a translation. A translator must remember (27) \_\_\_\_\_ the author's unique voice while adapting cultural references for a new audience. Sometimes, they spend weeks (28) \_\_\_\_\_ on a single paragraph to ensure total accuracy.

The first (29) \_\_\_\_\_ pages of a translated novel are usually the hardest to write, as the tone must be established perfectly. A successful (30) \_\_\_\_\_ depends on the ability to bridge the gap between two different worlds without losing the spirit of the original story.

27	A	capture	B	capturing	C	to capture	D	to be captured
28	A	work	B	working	C	to work	D	worked
29	A	twenty	B	twentieth	C	the twentieth	D	twenties
30	A	translate	B	translator	C	translation	D	translatable

**LEXICAL REVIEW 12**  
**LITERATURE IN UKRAINE AND ABROAD**

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Protagonist</li><li>2. Genre</li><li>3. Manuscript</li><li>4. Memoir</li><li>5. Literary canon</li><li>6. Anthology</li><li>7. Pseudonym</li><li>8. Plagiarism</li><li>9. Executed renaissance</li><li>10. Belles-lettres</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) a collection of various artistic works, such as poems or short stories, by different authors;</li><li>b) the main character in a novel, play, or movie, who faces the primary conflict;</li><li>c) a fictitious name used by an author to conceal their identity;</li><li>d) the practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own;</li><li>e) a specific category of artistic composition, such as mystery, sci-fi, or historical fiction;</li><li>f) the original text of an author's work, handwritten or typed, before it is published;</li><li>g) a historical term for a generation of Ukrainian writers in the 1920s who were persecuted or killed;</li><li>h) a collection of literary works that are considered to be the most important and influential;</li><li>i) a historical account or biography written from personal knowledge and experience;</li><li>j) a French term used to describe literature that is valued for its artistic merit and beauty.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The story is told from the \_\_\_\_\_ of a young soldier fighting on the front lines.
  - a) prospect
  - b) point
  - c) perspective
  - d) perception
  
2. Many Ukrainian writers of the 1920s were \_\_\_\_\_ by the old regime for their views.
  - a) prosecuted
  - b) persecuted

- c) persuaded
- d) preserved

3. The author used a \_\_\_\_\_ to hide his true identity and avoid political trouble.

- a) nickname
- b) synonym
- c) pseudonym
- d) acronym

4. A good translator must be able to \_\_\_\_\_ the emotional tone of the original poem.

- a) capture
- b) capture
- c) occupy
- d) seize

5. The novel was so popular that it was \_\_\_\_\_ into more than fifty languages.

- a) transferred
- b) transformed
- c) translated
- d) transcribed

6. Sherlock Holmes is perhaps the most famous \_\_\_\_\_ in the history of detective fiction.

- a) person
- b) personality
- c) character
- d) characteristic

7. The publisher decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a new edition of the book with an updated introduction.

- a) release
- b) relieve
- c) reveal
- d) relax

8. The plot of the movie is \_\_\_\_\_ on a true story that happened in Kyiv during the war.

- a) built
- b) based
- c) founded
- d) grounded

9. Critics praised the writer for her \_\_\_\_\_ style and unique use of metaphors.

- a) literate

- b) literal
- c) literary
- d) illiterate

10. The anthology includes a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of contemporary Ukrainian poetry.
- a) collection
  - b) selection
  - c) connection
  - d) direction

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of classic Ukrainian novels into English has helped promote our culture abroad. (TRANSLATE)
2. Many readers find \_\_\_\_\_ stories more engaging than purely historical accounts. (FICTION)
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the main character is revealed through his inner monologues. (PERSON)
4. Contemporary poets often experiment with the \_\_\_\_\_ of traditional verse. (STRUCTURE)
5. Receiving a \_\_\_\_\_ award can significantly increase a writer's book sales. (LITERATURE)
6. Some authors use \_\_\_\_\_ names to separate their personal lives from their work. (FICTION)
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the 1920s remains a tragic but brilliant period in our history. (RENAISSANCE)
8. A successful playwright must have a deep \_\_\_\_\_ of human nature. (UNDERSTAND)
9. Modern book festivals provide an excellent \_\_\_\_\_ for young authors to meet their fans. (OPPORTUNE)
10. The detective's \_\_\_\_\_ of the clues led to a surprising conclusion at the end of the book. (ANALYZE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. The protagonist's journey is a central theme in many classic novels.
2. The Executed Renaissance was a tragic period for Ukrainian culture.
3. Translating poetry requires preserving the original emotional tone.
4. Many authors use pseudonyms to keep their private lives separate.
5. Literary canons often change as society's values evolve over time.
6. A memoir provides a personal account of historical events.
7. Belles-lettres focus on artistic beauty rather than just information.
8. The plot is based on real events that took place in the 20th century.
9. An anthology allows readers to explore various authors in one book.

10. Plagiarism is a serious ethical violation in the literary world.

- a. The systematic destruction of intellectuals in the 1920s deeply wounded the nation's heritage.
- b. Capturing the spirit and feelings of a poem is essential during the translation process.
- c. The main character's transformation is a primary focus of traditional storytelling.
- d. Writers frequently adopt pen names to ensure their anonymity.
- e. A collection of works by different writers provides a broad overview of a specific style.
- f. The list of essential books is often revised to reflect modern societal perspectives.
- g. Stealing another person's creative ideas is considered a major crime in publishing.
- h. This type of literature prioritizes aesthetic merit over factual reporting.
- i. The storyline draws inspiration from actual incidents of the last century.
- j. First-hand narratives offer a unique perspective on the past.

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

- 1. Before the exam, students should \_\_\_\_\_ their notes on the history of the Executed Renaissance.
- 2. I happened to \_\_\_\_\_ a rare first edition of a Shevchenko book in a local second-hand store.  
3OLP

## TOPIC 13 MEDIA



### 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. Social Media Influence

Social media platforms like Instagram, TikTok, and Twitter have changed how young people receive news and information. Many users rely on influencers or peers for updates rather than traditional news outlets. This trend can shape opinions quickly, but it may also lead to the spread of misinformation. Experts emphasise the importance of media literacy, teaching young people how to verify facts and think critically when consuming content online. Schools are introducing workshops and lessons about safe social media use.

*(Adapted from: UNESCO digital media reports)*

#### 2. Podcasts for Education

Podcasts are becoming a popular way to learn about current events and scientific discoveries. Students, professionals, and curious listeners can hear experts explain topics in an accessible way. Many podcasts provide interactive elements, such as Q&A sessions or discussion forums, allowing audiences to ask questions. This audio format encourages learning on the go, during commutes or exercise, making knowledge more accessible for busy lifestyles. Experts believe that educational podcasts will continue to grow alongside traditional media.

*(Adapted from: international educational media studies)*

#### 3. Investigative Journalism

Investigative journalism plays a key role in exposing corruption, environmental issues, and social injustices. Journalists spend months gathering evidence, conducting interviews, and fact-checking before publishing their reports. This type of reporting builds public awareness and can lead to legal reforms. Many news outlets now combine investigative work

with digital platforms, using videos, interactive charts, and online articles to reach a wider audience. Investigative journalism remains an essential tool for accountability and transparency in society.

*(Adapted from: global journalism reports)*

#### 4. Online News Aggregators

Online news aggregators collect headlines and articles from multiple sources, providing users with personalized news feeds. Platforms like Google News or Apple News use algorithms to suggest stories based on users' interests and reading history. While this makes information easier to access, it can also create «filter bubbles,» where users only see news that confirms their opinions. Experts recommend balancing algorithmic feeds with direct access to multiple sources to get a complete picture of current events.

*(Adapted from: digital media studies)*

#### 5. Citizen Journalism

Citizen journalism refers to ordinary people reporting events, often using smartphones and social media. Eyewitness videos, photos, and live streams can quickly spread information about protests, natural disasters, or local news. While this increases public participation in the media, it can sometimes lack verification, leading to false reports. Experts emphasise combining citizen contributions with professional editorial oversight to maintain reliability and credibility.

*(Adapted from: media literacy research)*

#### 6. Media Literacy Programmes

Historic railway routes have become popular tourist attractions in many countries. Restored steam trains take passengers through scenic landscapes while guides explain local history, traditions, and architecture. These excursions combine travel, education, and relaxation, giving visitors a feeling of stepping back in time. Heritage train trips also help preserve old transport traditions, support local economies, and promote cultural tourism. Tourists often describe such experiences as memorable journeys that connect them with both the past and the present.

*(Adapted from: UNESCO and European media literacy initiatives)*

Which text...?

- A. explains how young people can identify false information online
- B. describes ordinary citizens reporting events in real time
- C. presents personalised online news services
- D. shows how podcasts provide accessible learning opportunities
- E. focuses on social media shaping opinions
- F. demonstrates professional reporting exposing corruption
- G. teaches critical thinking and safe media consumption

H. highlights the role of algorithms in news selection

## Task 2

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

### A Media Icon: Oprah Winfrey

Oprah Winfrey is one of the most influential figures in the history of mass media. Born in 1954 in a poor family in Mississippi, she faced many difficulties in her childhood, including poverty and discrimination. Despite these challenges, she developed strong communication skills and began working in radio and television at a very young age. Her determination and empathy helped her quickly gain public trust.

Oprah became internationally famous as the host of The Oprah Winfrey Show, which aired for 25 years and reached millions of viewers around the world. Unlike traditional talk shows, her program focused on personal stories, social issues, and self-improvement. Through honest conversations with guests, Oprah changed the way television addressed topics such as mental health, education, and inequality.

Beyond television, Oprah used her media influence to support education and charity projects. She founded schools, promoted reading through her famous book club, and gave a platform to voices that were often ignored by mainstream media. Her ability to combine entertainment with meaningful content made her a powerful force in modern journalism and broadcasting.

Oprah Winfrey's impact on mass media lies not only in her success but also in her responsibility as a media leader. She showed that mass media can inform, inspire, and empower people. Her career proves that one media personality can influence society in a positive and lasting way.

7. What helped Oprah Winfrey gain the trust of her audience?
- A. Her wealth and fame.
  - B. Her empathy and communication skills.
  - C. Her political position.
  - D. Her strict interviewing style.

8. What made The Oprah Winfrey Show different from traditional talk shows?
- A. It focused only on celebrities.
  - B. It emphasized personal stories and social issues.
  - C. It avoided social topics.
  - D. It was broadcast only locally.
9. How did Oprah use her media influence outside television?
- A. By avoiding public life.
  - B. By focusing only on business.
  - C. By supporting education and charity.
  - D. By working mainly in politics.
10. What role did Oprah play in mass media according to the text?
- A. A purely entertainment figure.
  - B. A controversial journalist.
  - C. A technical expert in broadcasting.
  - D. A responsible and inspiring media leader.
11. What is the main message of the text about mass media?
- A. Media success depends only on popularity.
  - B. Mass media should avoid emotional topics
  - C. Media personalities can positively influence society.
  - D. Television has lost its importance.

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.

Media Literacy

In 1938, one of the most famous events in the history of mass media shocked millions of people in the United States. A radio broadcast of The War of the Worlds, based on the novel by H. G. Wells, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ many listeners believe that an alien invasion was really happening. The program was presented as a series of news reports, which made it sound (13) \_\_\_\_\_ realistic.

As people tuned in late, they missed the introduction explaining that it was only a radio drama. Instead, they heard urgent news updates describing explosions, gas attacks, and military actions. As a result, thousands of listeners (14) \_\_\_\_\_ their homes and contacted the police, newspapers, and radio stations. This reaction clearly showed how powerful mass media (15) \_\_\_\_\_ be.

The event caused a national discussion about the responsibility of journalists and broadcasters. Many experts argued that the media should (16) \_\_\_\_\_ information carefully to avoid panic. Others believed that the incident demonstrated the importance of media literacy, as audiences must learn to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ facts from fiction.

Even today, this radio broadcast is often mentioned as an example of how media can (18) \_\_\_\_\_ public opinion and emotions. It also (19) \_\_\_\_\_ governments and media organizations to introduce clearer rules for broadcasting news. The event remains a powerful reminder that mass media can (20) \_\_\_\_\_ society in both positive and negative ways, depending on how information is presented and understood. Ultimately, it proved that audiences should always (21) \_\_\_\_\_ information before accepting it as true.

12	A	made	B	prevented	C	advised	D	allowed
13	A	rarely	B	completely	C	extremely	D	hardly
14	A	protected	B	ignored	C	left	D	decorated
15	A	must	B	can	C	should	D	need
16	A	spread	B	control	C	hide	D	cancel
17	A	separate	B	collect	C	repeat	D	forget
18	A	influence	B	destroy	C	limit	D	confuse
19	A	forced	B	inspired	C	avoided	D	delayed
20	A	divide	B	harm	C	shape	D	stop
21	A	trust	B	create	C	question	D	share

#### Task 4

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

#### Influential Media and Global Media

In the modern world, mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public opinion and spreading information. Television, radio, and online platforms influence how people understand political events, social issues, and global crises. One of the most well-known

figures in international journalism is Christiane Amanpour, whose work has changed the standards of news reporting.

Amanpour became famous for her (22) \_\_\_\_\_ reporting from conflict zones, where she covered wars and humanitarian crises. She believes that journalists must not remain silent (23) \_\_\_\_\_ injustice and human suffering. Her interviews with world leaders are known (24) \_\_\_\_\_ their direct questions and strong ethical position.

Another important part of modern media is investigative journalism. Many programs are created (25) \_\_\_\_\_ reveal corruption, abuse of power, and hidden truths. Such media projects often face pressure, but they help society stay informed and critical.

Today, digital media has transformed journalism completely. News spreads faster than ever, and journalists use social networks (26) \_\_\_\_\_ reach a global audience. However, experts warn that speed should never replace accuracy, as misinformation can easily mislead people.

22	A	bravely	B	bravery	C	brave	D	braveness
23	A	to	B	for	C	about	D	from
24	A	as	B	with	C	for	D	by
25	A	so	B	for	C	to	D	with
26	A	for	B	to	C	with	D	by

### Media Trends and Public Trust

In recent years, public trust in traditional media has (27) \_\_\_\_\_ decreased due to the rise of social networks and alternative news sources. Many people now receive information from bloggers and independent journalists instead of official news channels.

Despite this, professional journalism still (28) \_\_\_\_\_ an important role in society. Reliable media helps people distinguish facts (29) \_\_\_\_\_ opinions and propaganda. Experts believe that media literacy should be taught at schools (30) \_\_\_\_\_ young people can critically evaluate information.

27	A	suddenly	B	quickly	C	slowly	D	never
28	A	plays	B	played	C	playing	D	play
29	A	from	B	with	C	by	D	about
30	A	because	B	although	C	so that	D	unless

## LEXICAL REVIEW 13

### MEDIA

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. Journalism	a) the practice of ordinary people reporting events, often via social media;
2. Investigative reporting	b) a type of news report that exposes corruption or hidden issues;
3. Mass media	c) television, radio, newspapers, and online platforms delivering information;
4. Citizen journalism	d) teaching people to critically evaluate media content;
5. Broadcast	e) a program or article prepared by a journalist or editor;
6. Media literacy	f) digital or audio content distributed for learning or entertainment;
7. Fake news	g) false or misleading information presented as news;
8. News aggregator	h) a system that collects news from various sources in one place;
9. Editorial	i) the profession of reporting news;
10. Podcast	j) transmission of information through television, radio, or online.

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

- Investigative journalists aim to \_\_\_\_\_ corruption and abuse of power.
  - reveal
  - hide
  - ignore
  - publish
- Social media can \_\_\_\_\_ public opinion faster than traditional media.
  - delay
  - influence
  - avoid
  - block
- Mass media leaders like Oprah Winfrey \_\_\_\_\_ audiences to discuss social issues.
  - inspire
  - frighten

- c) ignore
  - d) prevent
4. Citizen journalism often lacks verification, which can \_\_\_\_\_ misinformation.
- a) remove
  - b) prevent
  - c) cause
  - d) reduce
5. Podcasts allow people to \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge on current events and culture.
- a) gain
  - b) lose
  - c) ignore
  - d) hide
6. News aggregators \_\_\_\_\_ articles from multiple sources into one platform.
- a) delete
  - b) collect
  - c) hide
  - d) erase
7. Media literacy teaches people to \_\_\_\_\_ facts from opinions.
- a) distinguish
  - b) confuse
  - c) mix
  - d) hide
8. Online news platforms help journalists \_\_\_\_\_ a wider audience.
- a) reach
  - b) hide
  - c) block
  - d) avoid
9. Digital media has completely \_\_\_\_\_ the way news is reported.
- a) stopped
  - b) ignored
  - c) transformed
  - d) delayed
10. Experts recommend balancing social media feeds with \_\_\_\_\_ news sources.
- a) hidden
  - b) fake

- c) biased
- d) reliable

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

1. The rise of digital media has increased the \_\_\_\_\_ of news consumption. (ACCESS)
2. Investigative journalism requires careful \_\_\_\_\_ of facts and evidence. (CHECK)
3. Social networks can amplify public \_\_\_\_\_ on social issues. (AWARE)
4. Podcasts and online broadcasts allow journalists to \_\_\_\_\_ audiences worldwide. (REACH)
5. Media literacy programs aim to teach critical \_\_\_\_\_ of information. (EVALUATE)
6. Fake news can spread quickly and \_\_\_\_\_ public opinion. (INFLUENCE)
7. Citizen journalism increases public \_\_\_\_\_ in reporting events. (PARTICIPATE)
8. News aggregators provide a convenient \_\_\_\_\_ of current headlines. (COLLECT)
9. Educational media encourages more \_\_\_\_\_ citizens. (INFORM)
10. Ethical journalists take responsibility for accurate and \_\_\_\_\_ reporting. (RELIABLE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Social media spreads news faster than traditional outlets.
  2. Investigative journalism exposes corruption.
  3. Citizen journalism allows ordinary people to report events.
  4. Podcasts provide a new way to learn about current events.
  5. Media literacy helps people critically evaluate content.
  6. Fake news can mislead audiences.
  7. News aggregators collect articles from multiple sources.
  8. Ethical journalism increases public trust.
  9. Digital media has changed how journalists report news.
  10. Educational media programs improve awareness of global issues.
- 
- a. People can learn through online audio programs.
  - b. Social networks accelerate news distribution.
  - c. Professionals investigate hidden problems.
  - d. Ordinary users report events digitally.
  - e. Programs teach how to assess content critically.
  - f. False information can confuse the public.
  - g. Systems collect content from different sources.
  - h. Responsible journalists increase trust.
  - i. Technology has transformed news reporting.
  - j. Educational media raises global awareness.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *adjust to*, *build on*, *carry out*, *deal with*, *find out*, *keep up with*, *put into*, *set up*, *send back*, *switch to*.

1. Media companies need to \_\_\_\_\_ changes in audience preferences.
2. Journalists need to \_\_\_\_\_ reliable sources before publishing a story.
2. Media organizations plan to \_\_\_\_\_ new digital platforms for audiences.
3. Editors must \_\_\_\_\_ misinformation quickly to avoid spreading false news.
4. Reporters often \_\_\_\_\_ previous research when investigating new stories.
5. Many news outlets are starting to \_\_\_\_\_ online-only publication formats.
6. Journalists \_\_\_\_\_ interviews and data collection for in-depth articles.
7. News agencies \_\_\_\_\_ live updates to global subscribers.
8. Students must quickly \_\_\_\_\_ new media analysis tools.
9. Editors carefully \_\_\_\_\_ information \_\_\_\_\_ verified sources.
10. Media companies need to \_\_\_\_\_ changes in audience preferences.

## TOPIC 14 YOUTH AND THE MODERN WORLD



### 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. Digital Volunteering

Young people today increasingly participate in digital volunteering, helping communities online. Tasks can include tutoring students via video calls, translating documents, or designing websites for non-profits. Digital volunteering allows youth to gain skills and make an impact without leaving home. Experts say it also helps young people build teamwork, communication skills, and a sense of social responsibility. Schools and universities often encourage students to join such projects to combine learning with real-life experience.

*(Adapted from: UNESCO youth programmes)*

#### 2. Urban Gardening Projects

In many cities, teenagers take part in urban gardening initiatives. They grow vegetables, flowers, and herbs in community spaces or school gardens. These projects teach young people about sustainability, healthy eating, and environmental care. Volunteers also organise workshops for neighbours and peers, promoting awareness about local ecosystems. Participants report that such activities improve teamwork and provide a sense of achievement. Local governments support these projects to encourage active citizenship among youth.

*(Adapted from: European youth environmental reports)*

#### 3. Youth Coding Camps

Coding camps for teenagers are becoming increasingly popular. Participants learn programming, app development, and game design. Some camps are held online, while others combine classroom lessons with practical projects. These initiatives help young people

develop problem-solving and logical thinking skills, which are useful for future careers in technology. Teachers note that students who attend coding camps often become more motivated to pursue STEM subjects at school.

*(Adapted from: international STEM education reports)*

#### 4. International Youth Conference

Young people attend international conferences to discuss social, cultural, or environmental issues. Participants meet peers from different countries, give presentations, and join workshops. These trips develop communication, leadership, and intercultural skills. Many attendees report that conferences inspire them to take social action and broaden their worldview. Universities, NGOs, and governments often fund these events to promote global cooperation among youth.

*(Adapted from: United Nations youth programmes)*

#### 5. Eco-Friendly Travel for Young People

Travel companies now offer eco-friendly tours specifically for youth groups. Teenagers travel in small groups, stay in sustainable accommodation, and learn about local ecosystems and wildlife conservation. Guides teach participants how to reduce environmental impact, and trips may include activities like tree planting or cleaning rivers. These excursions combine adventure, learning, and environmental responsibility. Participants say the experience encourages long-term sustainable habits.

*(Adapted from: European eco-tourism youth initiatives)*

#### 6. Social Media Campaigns

Teenagers and young adults create social media campaigns to raise awareness about causes such as mental health, climate change, or equal rights. They design posts, videos, and online challenges to reach a wide audience. Social media campaigns help youth develop creativity, communication, and digital literacy skills. Experts note that campaigns can influence peers and policymakers, showing that young people can make a real social impact online.

*(Adapted from: international youth digital initiatives)*

Which text...?

- A. shows how young people contribute online without leaving home
- B. explains how teenagers learn practical skills for future careers
- C. promotes eco-friendly habits during group activities
- D. encourages social and cultural exchange internationally
- E. involves young people in environmental projects in their cities
- F. describes campaigns to influence peers and society
- G. demonstrates learning that increases motivation in STEM subjects
- H. combines education with social responsibility

## Task 2

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

### A Voice of Youth: Malala Yousafzai

Malala Yousafzai is one of the most inspiring young figures in the modern world. Born in 1997 in Pakistan, she became internationally known for her fight for girls' right to education. From an early age, Malala understood that education is a powerful tool that can change lives and societies. Even as a teenager, she was not afraid to speak out against injustice.

In 2012, Malala was attacked by extremists because of her activism. The event shocked the world and received massive media attention. Instead of silencing her, the attack strengthened her voice. After recovering, Malala continued her campaign on a global level, speaking at international organizations and inspiring millions of young people to stand up for their rights.

Malala's influence goes far beyond education. She represents the courage of youth in a world facing conflict, inequality, and fear. Through her foundation, she supports education projects in many countries and encourages young people to believe that their voices matter. In 2014, she became the youngest person ever to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Malala Yousafzai's story shows how one young person can influence the world. Her determination, resilience, and belief in education demonstrate the power of youth to create positive global change.

7. Why did Malala Yousafzai become famous?
  - A. For her success in business.
  - B. For her fight for girls' education.
  - C. For her career in journalism.
  - D. For her role in politics.
  
8. What effect did the 2012 attack have on Malala?
  - A. It ended her activism.
  - B. It forced her to leave education.
  - C. It strengthened her determination.
  - D. It reduced public support.

9. How does Malala influence young people worldwide?
- A. By encouraging silence and obedience.
  - B. By promoting entertainment.
  - C. By supporting education and speaking publicly.
  - D. By avoiding international cooperation.
10. Why is Malala seen as a symbol of youth courage?
- A. She achieved fame at an early age.
  - B. She represents strength in the face of injustice.
  - C. She focuses only on personal success.
  - D. She avoids difficult topics.
11. What is the main message of the text?
- A. Only adults can change the world.
  - B. Education has little impact on society.
  - C. Youth can influence global change.
  - D. Media attention is always negative.

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.

Young People Around the World

In the last few years, young people around the world have played a key role in spreading important information during global crises. A striking example appeared when short videos shared by teenagers began to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ international news coverage. Instead of waiting for official reports, millions of users followed events through live streams and personal posts created by young witnesses.

These videos often showed real-life situations that traditional media could not (13) \_\_\_\_\_ immediately. As a result, global audiences received faster and more emotional information. In some cases, young content creators (14) \_\_\_\_\_ millions of views within hours, proving how powerful social platforms can be.

However, this new form of media also raised serious concerns. Not every video was accurate, and some clips (15) \_\_\_\_\_ false or misleading information. Because of this, experts emphasized the need for media education, encouraging young users to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ facts before sharing content.

At the same time, social media allowed young people to organize support campaigns, raise funds, and (17) \_\_\_\_\_ international attention to humanitarian problems. Online communities quickly turned digital actions into real help, showing that technology can be used responsibly.

Today's youth are learning to balance freedom of expression with responsibility. Their ability to use media wisely may (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the future of journalism and communication. This modern phenomenon proves that young people are not just consumers of information, but active voices who can (19) \_\_\_\_\_ public opinion and even (20) \_\_\_\_\_ real-world events.

In a rapidly changing world, this generation shows that awareness, critical thinking, and digital skills can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ powerful tools for positive change.

12	A	influence	B	ignore	C	copy	D	limit
13	A	control	B	predict	C	rejected	D	borrowed
14	A	collected	B	lost	C	capture	D	avoid
15	A	included	B	reduced	C	corrected	D	prevented
16	A	spread	B	accept	C	verify	D	hide
17	A	draw	B	escape	C	divide	D	refuse
18	A	damage	B	shape	C	cancel	D	delay
19	A	destroy	B	share	C	influence	D	forget
20	A	affect	B	cancel	C	repeat	D	hide
21	A	become	B	remain	C	avoid	D	remove

#### Task 4

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

#### The Role of Billie Eilish in the Modern World

In today's globalized society, young people are strongly influenced by music, media, and social trends. One of the most inspiring figures for youth worldwide is Billie Eilish, a

young singer and songwriter whose creativity and individuality have become a symbol of self-expression and empowerment.

Billie became widely known for her (22) \_\_\_\_\_ style and thought-provoking lyrics. From a young age, she encouraged young people (23) \_\_\_\_\_ embrace their differences and speak openly about mental health and social issues. Her music shows that youth can (24) \_\_\_\_\_ a meaningful impact on culture and society.

Through her interviews and social media presence, Billie motivates her fans not only (25) \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy music but also to take responsibility for expressing themselves and supporting causes they care about. She believes that art and creativity are key (26) \_\_\_\_\_ inspiring change and raising awareness about social issues.

22	A	by	B	for	C	with	D	from
23	A	about	B	for	C	to	D	with
24	A	do	B	make	C	take	D	bring
25	A	to	B	for	C	with	D	by
26	A	for	B	to	C	with	D	by

### Activism and Modern Challenge

Today, Billie’s voice reaches millions around the world thanks (27) \_\_\_\_\_ modern media. Platforms like YouTube, Instagram, and TikTok help spread her message and inspire young people globally. In recent years, youth engagement in cultural and social issues has (28) \_\_\_\_\_ increased worldwide. Young people actively use social media to discuss mental health, equality, and environmental issues. As a result, their voices are becoming harder to ignore. As a result, their voices are becoming harder to ignore.

Despite their motivation, young activists often (29) \_\_\_\_\_ criticism from peers, media, and older generations. However, experts argue that youth participation (30) \_\_\_\_\_ creative and social initiatives is essential for a dynamic and inclusive society.

27	A	to	B	for	C	with	D	by
28	A	slowly	B	increasingly	C	rarely	D	never
29	A	face	B	avoid	C	cancel	D	reduce
30	A	in	B	on	C	at	D	for

**LEXICAL REVIEW 14**  
**YOUTH AND THE MODERN WORLD**

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Activism</li><li>2. Influencer</li><li>3. Social media</li><li>4. Awareness</li><li>5. Digital platform</li><li>6. Peer pressure</li><li>7. Civic engagement</li><li>8. Campaign</li><li>9. Global issue</li><li>10. Empowerment</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) online or offline action to promote social or political change;</li><li>b) someone who has a large following online and can affect opinions;</li><li>c) websites and apps for communication and sharing content;</li><li>d) knowledge or understanding of important topics;</li><li>e) a website or app used for communication or services;</li><li>f) pressure to conform from people of the same age group;</li><li>g) participation in community or political activities;</li><li>h) organized effort to achieve a goal, such as social change;</li><li>i) a problem that affects people worldwide;</li><li>j) giving individuals the confidence and tools to make decisions.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Young people can \_\_\_\_\_ change through social media campaigns.
  - a) ignore
  - b) influence
  - c) prevent
  - d) avoid
  
2. Civic engagement encourages youth to \_\_\_\_\_ in decision-making processes.
  - a) participate
  - b) hide
  - c) ignore
  - d) block
  
3. Peer pressure can \_\_\_\_\_ opinions and behaviour among teenagers.
  - a) avoid
  - b) prevent
  - c) reduce
  - d) shape

4. Global issues like climate change require young people to \_\_\_\_\_ action.
- a) take
  - b) remove
  - c) hide
  - d) ignore
5. Influencers often \_\_\_\_\_ awareness about social causes.
- a) block
  - b) lower
  - c) raise
  - d) avoid
6. Educational programs help youth \_\_\_\_\_ critical thinking skills.
- a) develop
  - b) ignore
  - c) remove
  - d) block
7. Podcasts and online videos allow young people to \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge conveniently.
- a) prevent
  - b) lose
  - c) ignore
  - d) acquire
8. Digital activism enables youth to \_\_\_\_\_ information globally.
- a) share
  - b) hide
  - c) avoid
  - d) prevent
9. Schools are introducing workshops to teach students how to \_\_\_\_\_ facts from misinformation.
- a) mix
  - b) distinguish
  - c) confuse
  - d) block
10. Young leaders can \_\_\_\_\_ peers to participate in social projects.
- a) block
  - b) prevent
  - c) inspire
  - d) ignore

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

1. Social media has increased the \_\_\_\_\_ of information among young people. (ACCESS)
2. Youth activism helps raise public \_\_\_\_\_ about social and environmental issues. (AWARE)
3. Influencers have the power to \_\_\_\_\_ opinions and decisions. (INFLUENCE)
4. Civic engagement encourages \_\_\_\_\_ in community and political life. (PARTICIPATE)
5. Digital platforms provide a convenient \_\_\_\_\_ for collaboration and discussion. (SPACE)
6. Educational programs aim to \_\_\_\_\_ young people to make informed decisions. (EMPOWER)
7. Peer pressure can negatively affect \_\_\_\_\_ among teenagers. (DECIDE)
8. Online campaigns often rely on creative content to \_\_\_\_\_ attention. (ATTRACT)
9. Podcasts and webinars allow youth to stay \_\_\_\_\_ on current topics. (INFORM)
10. Collaboration helps students use their knowledge more \_\_\_\_\_ during projects. (EFFECT)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Youth can create change using online campaigns.
  2. Peer pressure can affect teenagers' decisions.
  3. Civic engagement encourages community participation.
  4. Influencers spread awareness about important topics.
  5. Digital platforms allow people to communicate globally.
  6. Educational programs improve critical thinking.
  7. Podcasts and videos help youth learn conveniently.
  8. Social media can quickly shape opinions.
  9. Online activism supports global causes.
  10. Collaboration helps students implement new ideas.
- a. Podcasts provide accessible learning opportunities.
  - b. Social networks accelerate opinion formation.
  - c. Peer influence affects behavior.
  - d. Participation in community is encouraged.
  - e. Online platforms enable worldwide communication.
  - f. Programs teach analytical and evaluative skills.
  - g. Collaboration applies new ideas in practice.
  - h. Influencers raise awareness.
  - i. Online campaigns drive global action.
  - j. Youth can use digital tools to create change.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *adjust to, build on, carry out, deal with, find out, keep up with, put... into, set up, send back, switch to.*

1. Educators carefully \_\_\_\_\_ materials \_\_\_\_\_ verified sources.
2. Young activists need to \_\_\_\_\_ reliable information before starting a campaign.
3. Schools plan to \_\_\_\_\_ workshops on media literacy next year.
4. Students must \_\_\_\_\_ misinformation when they detect it online.
5. Research teams \_\_\_\_\_ previous studies to strengthen their new projects.
6. Many youth groups are starting to \_\_\_\_\_ online platforms for collaboration.
7. Journalists \_\_\_\_\_ interviews and data collection to prepare reports.
8. News agencies \_\_\_\_\_ updates to subscribers in real time.
9. Students quickly \_\_\_\_\_ new online learning tools.
10. Youth organizations must \_\_\_\_\_ changes in technology and trends.

## 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

#### 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.

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. Climate change.
  - B. Air pollution.
  - C. Biodiversity.
  - D. Deforestation.
9. What is the primary cause of air pollution?
- 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. 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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

## LEXICAL REVIEW 15 HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENT

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ecosystem</li> <li>2. Habitat</li> <li>3. Endangered species</li> <li>4. Pollution</li> <li>5. Conservation</li> <li>6. Biodiversity</li> <li>7. Deforestation</li> <li>8. Climate change</li> <li>9. Renewable resources</li> <li>10. Food chain</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the presence of harmful substances in the air, water, or soil that negatively affect the environment and living organisms;</li> <li>b) the large-scale removal of trees from forests, often causing loss of habitats and environmental damage;</li> <li>c) natural resources, such as sunlight, wind, and water, that can be replenished naturally and are not depleted when used;</li> <li>d) a community of living organisms, such as plants, animals, and microorganisms, interacting with each other and their physical environment;</li> <li>e) long-term changes in the Earth's weather patterns and temperatures, often caused by human activities like burning fossil fuels;</li> <li>f) the natural home or environment where a particular species lives and grows;</li> <li>g) a sequence of living organisms where each is eaten by the next one, showing how energy and nutrients flow</li> </ol>
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through an ecosystem;

h) the protection and careful management of natural resources and wildlife to prevent damage or loss;

i) a species at risk of extinction because its population is very small or declining rapidly;

j) the variety of life in a particular area, including the number of different species and their genetic differences.

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ weather events are becoming more frequent, highlighting the urgent need for climate adaptation strategies.

- a) extreme
- b) pleasant
- c) mild
- d) moderate

2. Forest restoration projects can help reverse environmental \_\_\_\_\_, improve biodiversity, and mitigate climate change effects.

- a) preservation
- b) protection
- c) damage
- d) recovery

3. Urban green spaces provide not only aesthetic value but also \_\_\_\_\_ benefits for air quality and mental well-being.

- a) minor
- b) trivial
- c) nonsense
- d) crucial

4. Reducing plastic consumption can significantly decrease the amount of waste that \_\_\_\_\_ in oceans and landfills.

- a) live
- b) leave
- c) life
- d) ends up

5. Deforestation in tropical regions contributes to global warming while simultaneously endangering \_\_\_\_\_ plant and animal species.

- a) rare
- b) countless
- c) few
- d) limited

6. Public transportation systems help reduce traffic congestion and \_\_\_\_\_ carbon emissions in densely populated cities.

- a) low
- b) lower
- c) less
- d) lessen

7. Sustainable farming practices \_\_\_\_\_ soil quality and biodiversity while ensuring long-term food security.

- a) protect
- b) guard
- c) restrict
- d) assist

8. Water conservation is critical in \_\_\_\_\_ regions, where shortages can affect agriculture, industry, and daily life.

- a) arid
- b) wet
- c) damp
- d) rainfall

9. Environmental education in schools encourages young people to make sustainable choices and take \_\_\_\_\_ for the planet.

- a) responsibility
- b) carelessness
- c) negligence
- d) commitment

10. Air pollution from factories and vehicles poses \_\_\_\_\_ health risks while also contributing to climate change.

- a) minor
- b) serious
- c) trivial
- d) frivolous

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

1. Coastal areas are increasingly vulnerable to rising sea levels, which \_\_\_\_\_ human settlements and natural habitats alike. (THREAT)
2. Recycling programs are most \_\_\_\_\_ when communities actively participate and are educated about proper waste separation. (EFFECT)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ energy sources, such as wind and solar power, are essential for limiting the negative impacts of fossil fuels. (NEW)
4. Protecting \_\_\_\_\_ species has become increasingly urgent, as habitat destruction and climate change threaten biodiversity worldwide. (DANGER)
5. International agreements, such as the Paris Climate Accord, aim to coordinate \_\_\_\_\_ efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. (GLOBE)
6. Protecting wetlands is crucial, as they act as \_\_\_\_\_ filters for water and provide habitats for many species. (NATURE)
7. Environmental activism often raises public \_\_\_\_\_ and pressures governments to implement stricter ecological regulations. (AWARE)
8. Reducing energy \_\_\_\_\_ at home, such as switching to LED lighting or insulating buildings, can have a meaningful environmental impact. (COMSUMPT)
9. The development of sustainable cities requires \_\_\_\_\_ planning to balance human needs with the preservation of natural ecosystems. (CARE)
10. Observing wildlife responsibly encourages appreciation for nature without \_\_\_\_\_ the delicate balance of local ecosystems. (DISTURB)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Mangrove forests act as natural barriers against storms and coastal erosion.
2. Invasive species can disrupt local ecosystems and outcompete native animals and plants.
3. Soil degradation threatens agriculture and the survival of plants in many regions.
4. Reef habitats are fragile ecosystems that support a large variety of marine life.
5. Overconsumption of water resources is endangering freshwater habitats.
6. Light pollution affects nocturnal animals and can disturb their natural behavior.
7. Boglands store large amounts of carbon and help regulate the climate.
8. Ecotourism can support conservation while also raising awareness about endangered species.
9. Microplastics have infiltrated even the most remote natural environments.
10. Reforestation projects can restore degraded land and improve biodiversity.

- a. The progressive deterioration of soil quality poses serious risks to crop production and the persistence of native vegetation.
- b. Tiny plastic particles have permeated even the most isolated ecosystems, posing unforeseen risks to flora and fauna.
- c. coastal forest ecosystems serve as crucial protective buffers, mitigating the impact of storms and preventing the erosion of coastlines.
- d. Artificial illumination at night disrupts the behavior of nocturnal species, interfering with feeding, reproduction, and migration patterns.
- e. Peatland ecosystems act as significant carbon sinks, playing an essential role in stabilizing the global climate.
- f. Non-native species often destabilize indigenous ecosystems by outcompeting native flora and fauna for resources.
- g. Initiatives aimed at reforesting damaged landscapes are instrumental in reviving ecosystems and bolstering species diversity.
- h. Responsible Wildlife tourism initiatives can simultaneously fund conservation projects and enhance public understanding of threatened species.
- i. Coral reef systems, which are highly sensitive, underpin extensive biodiversity within marine environments.
- j. Excessive exploitation of freshwater supplies is jeopardizing aquatic habitats and the species that rely on them.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *call on*, *passing on*, *drawn attention to*, *gaining ground*, *phasing out*, *break down*, *cracking down on*, *face up to*, *pointed to*, *pushing for*.

1. Many governments are \_\_\_\_\_ illegal dumping to protect natural habitats.
2. Scientists have \_\_\_\_\_ rising temperatures as a major threat to global ecosystems.
3. Several countries are \_\_\_\_\_ fossil fuels in response to growing environmental pressure.
4. Public awareness campaigns have \_\_\_\_\_ the impact of overconsumption.
5. Environmental organisations often \_\_\_\_\_ authorities to enforce stricter regulations.
6. If current trends continue, coastal regions may \_\_\_\_\_ irreversible damage.
7. Urban planners are \_\_\_\_\_ greener infrastructure in densely populated areas.
8. Renewable energy projects are \_\_\_\_\_ as technology becomes more accessible.
9. Schools play a key role in \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge about sustainable living.
10. Without decisive action, international agreements may \_\_\_\_\_ under political pressure.

**TOPIC 16**  
**SHOPPING & CONSUMERISM**



**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 Swap Shop**

A community project where people bring clothes they no longer wear and exchange them for other items free of charge; originally a weekend event in London that has since spread to several cities. These events are often themed and can include accessories like bags and shoes. Participants find it not only economical but also a great way to socialise and meet like-minded people. By encouraging the reuse of garments, the project helps to significantly reduce the environmental impact of the fashion industry.

**2. Repair Café**

Local sessions where volunteers with technical skills help residents fix broken appliances and small electronics to extend product life and reduce waste. Common items for repair include lamps, vacuums, and toasters. The atmosphere is collaborative, with owners actively participating in the repair process to learn for the future. Instead of throwing away faulty equipment, visitors gain the confidence to maintain their household goods independently.

### 3. Local Farmers' Market

A weekly market where producers sell fresh fruit, vegetables and homemade goods directly to consumers, reducing transport miles and supporting local businesses. You can often find organic produce and artisanal products like cheese and bread here. Many families make a weekly trip to the market to stock up on fresh, high-quality food for the week. This direct connection between farmers and shoppers ensures that the food is as seasonal and nutritious as possible.

### 4. Online Second-Hand Apps

Mobile platforms that enable individuals to list and sell pre-owned clothing and accessories; they have made thrift shopping fashionable among young people. Sellers upload photos and set their own prices for items like jackets and dresses. The apps have user-rating systems to build trust between buyers and sellers who have never met. The convenience of these digital marketplaces allows anyone to clear out their wardrobe and earn some extra money from home.

### 5. Buy Nothing Group

Neighbourhood online groups where people post items they want to give away or request for free, promoting reuse and building trust in the community. A member might offer a piece of furniture, a book, or even some leftover moving boxes. The core rule is that everything must be given freely; no buying, selling, or trading is allowed. These groups foster a spirit of generosity by ensuring that useful objects find a new home rather than ending up in a landfill.

### 6. Charity Shops

Retail outlets that sell donated goods and give profits to charitable causes; widely present in the UK and important fundraisers for non-profits. They rely on public donations of items such as clothes, books, and household goods. Every purchase made at one of these shops contributes directly to funding vital community services or medical research. Shopping here allows customers to find unique treasures while supporting meaningful social work at the same time.

Which project...

- A. encourages people to repair things themselves
- B. connects neighbours who share goods online
- C. promotes healthy eating and supports farmers
- D. helps raise funds for social causes

- E. turns fashion exchange into a popular event
- F. provides workshops for children
- G. allows users to sell used clothing digitally
- H. supports local volunteers with technical knowledge

*(Adapted from: British Council LearnEnglish)*

## Task 2

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

### Why we buy: The psychology and impact of shopping

Buying goods is not merely a practical action; it is a behaviour shaped by emotion, habit and culture. Psychologists note that purchasing often triggers a reward response in the brain: dopamine is released when we acquire items, especially when choices are novel or presented as limited offers. This biological feedback helps explain why sales and promotions can be compelling – they create a short window of perceived gain.

Retailers have long used sensory and environmental cues to encourage spending. Carefully chosen music, the layout of aisles, and even ambient scents are employed to make customers linger and feel positive. Colour plays a role too: brighter hues can increase excitement and make shoppers more likely to buy on impulse, while softer tones encourage relaxed browsing. In the online environment, design elements – countdowns, personalised recommendations and one-click purchases – speed up decision-making and reduce friction between desire and purchase.

Yet buying can produce mixed outcomes. Purchasing meaningful items for others, or investing in durable, high-quality goods, tends to have more lasting positive effects than impulsive acquisitions. Environmental consequences are also significant: the rise of fast fashion and rapid fulfilment services increases textile waste, packaging pollution and transport emissions. Experts suggest that mindful shopping – asking whether a purchase is necessary, prioritising repair and reuse, and choosing ethical brands – can mitigate these harms without requiring individuals to give up the benefits of modern retail. Ultimately, understanding both the psychology behind buying and the larger impact of consumption helps consumers make better choices for themselves and the planet.

7. According to the text, what happens in the brain when people make purchases?
- A. The brain releases a hormone linked to reward and pleasure.
  - B. The brain slows down emotional responses.
  - C. People become less sensitive to marketing cues.
  - D. Consumers immediately regret their decisions.
8. Why are sales and promotions said to be effective?
- A. They reduce overall product quality.
  - B. They create a short period of perceived gain.
  - C. They provide free access to limited goods.
  - D. They guarantee long-term satisfaction.
9. Which sensory factors are mentioned as influencing customer behaviour?
- A. Lighting and furniture arrangement.
  - B. Music, colours and scents.
  - C. Smiling shop assistants.
  - D. Temperature and free samples.
10. What type of shopping is described as most beneficial for long-term happiness?
- A. Impulsive shopping sprees.
  - B. Buying meaningful or durable products.
  - C. Purchasing fast-fashion items.
  - D. Shopping online every weekend.
11. What general advice does the author give at the end?
- A. Buy less but better and consider the environmental cost.
  - B. Always choose the cheapest option.
  - C. Focus only on online shopping.
  - D. Spend money freely to support businesses.

*(Adapted from: BBC Learning English)*

## 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.

#### Practical tips for sustainable shopping

(12) \_\_\_\_\_ opting for lower prices every time, consider the lifespan of a product: a well-made item can be repaired and used for years. When you (13) \_\_\_\_\_ new clothes, check labels for sustainable materials and fair-trade certifications. Bringing your own bag reduces single-use plastic waste and is a simple action that (14) \_\_\_\_\_ a noticeable effect. Choosing local producers supports community jobs and also cuts down on transport emissions.

Marketing often tries to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ consumers that they need the latest model to be happy. Try delaying a purchase for a few days to see if the urge fades. If everyone (16) \_\_\_\_\_ more intentional choices, the aggregate impact on resource consumption could be substantial. Small steps – repairing, reusing and choosing quality – help set a different cultural norm around buying.

In addition, checking product reviews and energy labels before purchase (17) \_\_\_\_\_ you to make smarter, more informed decisions. Some consumers now use apps that (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the environmental footprint of products, allowing them to compare options quickly. Buying second-hand not only saves money but also (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the demand for mass production.

Whenever possible, support brands that are transparent about their supply chain and (20) \_\_\_\_\_ fair conditions for workers. Remember that sustainable shopping is not about perfection, but about progress – every mindful choice (21) \_\_\_\_\_ towards a greener lifestyle.

12	A	Instead	B	When	C	Rather than	D	Although
13	A	decide	B	decided	C	deciding	D	to decide
14	A	has	B	make	C	makes	D	have
15	A	remind	B	convince	C	ask	D	force
16	A	makes	B	make	C	made	D	making
17	A	enables	B	enable	C	enabling	D	was enabled
18	A	track	B	tracks	C	tracking	D	to track
19	A	reduces	B	reduced	C	reducing	D	reduce
20	A	maintain	B	maintains	C	maintained	D	maintaining
21	A	contribute	B	contributes	C	contributing	D	contributed

## Task 4

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

### Digital Transformation in Retail

In recent years, the retail industry has been increasingly interested in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ augmented reality (AR) to enhance the shopping experience. This technology allows customers to virtually «try on» clothes or see how furniture looks in their homes before buying.

Retail mobile apps are designed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ consumer behavior and provide personalized recommendations. By analyzing past purchases, stores can suggest items that match a shopper’s style. Marketing teams are trying to improve user engagement and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ sales during seasonal holidays.

One of the most exciting aspects of modern retail is its (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to offer a seamless omnichannel experience, where a customer can start shopping on a phone and finish in a physical store. Companies are also working on ways to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ digital loyalty programs with in-store discounts, so shoppers can save money regardless of how they buy.

22	A	implemented	B	implementing	C	implementation	D	implements
23	A	tracking	B	track	C	to track	D	have tracked
24	A	maximize	B	maximization	C	maximal	D	maximized
25	A	capability	B	possible	C	chance	D	ability
26	A	integrate	B	integrated	C	integrating	D	integration

*(Adapted from: Deloitte Insights)*

### The Future of Grocery Shopping

With rapid advances in automation, retailers have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ imagined stores that could operate without traditional checkout counters. Engineers are working on innovations such as «smart carts» and sensor-based payment systems, which promise to change the way we buy groceries.

Some projects, like fully automated supermarkets, are expected (28) \_\_\_\_\_ reduce waiting times and eliminate long queues. Meanwhile, developers are creating smart shelves

that can monitor stock levels in real time and automatically (29) \_\_\_\_\_ orders to suppliers when products run low.

Experts predict that by 2030, these high-tech systems will be part of the infrastructure of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ cities, creating a highly efficient and frictionless shopping environment for everyone.

27	A	ever	B	just	C	never	D	yet
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	making	B	make	C	make up	D	made
30	A	the most advanced	B	most advanced	C	more advanced	D	advanced

### LEXICAL REVIEW 16 SHOPPING & CONSUMERISM

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. bargain</li> <li>2. receipt</li> <li>3. consumer</li> <li>4. afford</li> <li>5. discount</li> <li>6. shop assistant</li> <li>7. bulk</li> <li>8. shop around</li> <li>9. refund</li> <li>10. checkout</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a person who buys goods or services for personal use;</li> <li>b) to have enough money to buy something;</li> <li>c) a person who helps customers in a shop;</li> <li>d) a document that proves you have paid for something;</li> <li>e) something on sale at a much lower price than usual;</li> <li>f) a reduction in the usual price of something;</li> <li>g) to go to different shops to compare prices before buying;</li> <li>h) a large amount or quantity of something;</li> <li>i) a place in a shop where you can pay for your goods;</li> <li>j) money that is given back to you if you return a product.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. I always keep my \_\_\_\_\_ in case I need to return the item to the store.
- a) recipe
  - b) receipt
  - c) reception
  - d) request

2. Many people prefer to buy in \_\_\_\_\_ because it is often cheaper than buying single items.
- a) mass
  - b) heavy
  - c) bulk
  - d) total
3. If the product is faulty, you are entitled to a full \_\_\_\_\_ of your money.
- a) return
  - b) reward
  - c) refill
  - d) refund
4. Online shopping is popular because of its \_\_\_\_\_ as you can buy things from your sofa.
- a) convenience
  - b) confidence
  - c) connection
  - d) consequence
5. During the summer \_\_\_\_\_, most department stores offer 50% off.
- a) sales
  - b) sells
  - c) sails
  - d) seals
6. Be careful with \_\_\_\_\_ buying; you might spend money on things you don't need.
- a) impact
  - b) impulse
  - c) improve
  - d) inner
7. Ethical consumers often look for \_\_\_\_\_ products to support the environment.
- a) wasted
  - b) artificial
  - c) sustainable
  - d) fancy
8. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ that expensive watch right now because I need to save more money.
- a) affect
  - b) afford
  - c) attract
  - d) offer

9. The \_\_\_\_\_ of online shopping has grown significantly in recent years.

- a) popular
- b) popularity
- c) populous
- d) popularly

10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who often buys things without thinking.

- a) shopaholic
- b) shopkeeper
- c) shopper
- d) shop-lifter

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

1. The store offers a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of fresh organic vegetables. (SELECT)
2. Online \_\_\_\_\_ are usually very fast and secure. (TRANSACT)
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for companies to track customer behavior. (PROFIT)
4. Many shoppers look for \_\_\_\_\_ when choosing a new brand. (RELY)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of your package will take three to five business days. (DELIVER)
6. Making \_\_\_\_\_ choices helps reduce unnecessary waste. (INTENTION)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ on social media often influences what we buy. (ADVERTISE)
8. Some customers prefer the \_\_\_\_\_ of one-click ordering. (CONVENIENT)
9. Retailers focus on customer \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure repeat business. (SATISFY)
10. Smart carts are a great \_\_\_\_\_ in modern supermarkets. (INNOVATE)

Task 4. Match the words from the text with their synonyms.

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. acquire       | a) important / essential   |
| 2. novel         | b) lasting / strong        |
| 3. compelling    | c) to buy / to obtain      |
| 4. significant   | d) new / original          |
| 5. durable       | e) attractive / persuasive |
| 6. mitigate      | f) unplanned / sudden      |
| 7. impulsive     | g) to reduce / to lessen   |
| 8. benefit       | h) advantage / profit      |
| 9. linger        | i) seamless / smooth       |
| 10. frictionless | j) to stay / to wait       |

Task 5. Match the phrasal verbs from Part A to their definitions based on the context of the texts.

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| 1. shop around | a) to put on a piece of clothing to see if it fits |
| 2. try on      | b) to have no more of something left               |
| 3. run out of  | c) to return an item to the place you bought it    |
| 4. take back   | d) to compare prices in different shops            |
| 5. sold out    | e) to wait in a line                               |
| 6. queue up    | f) to pay more for something than it is worth      |
| 7. rip off     | g) all the items have been bought                  |
| 8. pick up     | h) to give something for free                      |
| 9. give away   | i) to pay for something                            |
| 10. fork out   | j) to buy or collect something                     |

Task 6. Complete the sentences by filling in the missing particle (preposition) or verb to form common phrasal verbs related to shopping.

1. The new iPhone was so popular that it was completely sold \_\_\_\_\_ within an hour.
2. You should always shop \_\_\_\_\_ to find the best price before buying a car.
3. Most clothes shops have changing rooms where you can \_\_\_\_\_ things on.
4. During the sales, people often \_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning.
5. I need to go to the supermarket because we have \_\_\_\_\_ out of milk.
6. I went to the store to \_\_\_\_\_ up some groceries for dinner.
7. \$100 for a t-shirt? That's a total \_\_\_\_\_ -off!
8. Some shops \_\_\_\_\_ away free samples to attract new customers.
9. I didn't have enough cash, so I had to pay \_\_\_\_\_ credit card.
10. If the shoes don't fit, you can always \_\_\_\_\_ them back to the shop.

## 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. Plant-Based Protein Development

Food scientists in Canada have developed a new plant-based protein made from peas and lentils. It closely imitates the taste and texture of meat while containing less fat and no cholesterol. This product is designed for people who want to reduce meat consumption without changing their eating habits. The protein is also cheaper to produce and requires fewer natural resources than traditional livestock farming. Experts believe such innovations can help meet the food needs of a growing population in a more sustainable way.

*(Adapted from: Canadian Food Research Agency reports)*

#### 2. Reducing Food Waste in Supermarkets

Several large supermarket chains in France have introduced smart systems to reduce food waste. These systems track expiration dates and automatically lower prices on products that need to be sold quickly. Unsold food is then donated to local charities instead of being thrown away. As a result, supermarkets save money, and thousands of families receive fresh meals every day. The programme has become a model for other countries looking to tackle food waste. In addition, special training is provided for staff to manage food redistribution effectively. Experts also note that such initiatives increase public awareness of responsible consumption.

*(Adapted from: French Ministry of Agriculture publications)*

#### 3. Traditional Diets and Health

Researchers studying traditional Mediterranean diets have found strong links between local food habits and long-term health. Meals rich in vegetables, olive oil, fish, and whole

grains are associated with lower risks of heart disease. Scientists note that these diets also encourage social eating, which improves mental well-being. Health organisations now recommend adopting similar eating patterns rather than following strict short-term diets. Recent studies show that people who follow this diet tend to live longer and remain physically active in old age. Doctors also emphasise that these food habits are easier to maintain than restrictive diet plans.

*(Adapted from: WHO nutrition studies)*

#### 4. Vertical Farming in Cities

Urban planners in Singapore are investing in vertical farming to produce food locally. Vegetables are grown indoors on stacked shelves using LED lights and controlled climate systems. This method uses much less water and land than traditional farming. It also allows cities to grow fresh produce close to consumers, reducing transportation costs and pollution. Vertical farms are expected to play a key role in future urban food security. They can operate all year round, regardless of weather conditions. This makes food supplies more stable in densely populated areas.

*(Adapted from: Singapore Food Agency reports)*

#### 5. Food Labelling Technology

New digital food labels are being tested in several European countries. By scanning a QR code on packaging, consumers can see detailed information about ingredients, allergens, and nutritional value. Some labels even show where and how the food was produced. This technology helps people make healthier choices and supports transparency in the food industry. Manufacturers hope it will increase consumer trust. Nutrition experts believe that clear information can reduce the risk of food-related allergies. The system is also useful for people who follow special diets, such as vegetarians or diabetics.

*(Adapted from: EU food safety resources)*

#### 6. School Nutrition Programmes

Many schools in Finland have updated their nutrition programmes to improve students' concentration and energy levels. Menus now include more fresh vegetables, whole grains, and reduced sugar options. Nutritionists work closely with schools to ensure meals meet children's developmental needs. Teachers report that students are more attentive in class after these changes. The programme is now being studied by education experts worldwide. Parents have also noticed positive changes in their children's eating habits at home. As a result, the initiative is seen as an important investment in future public health.

*(Adapted from: Finnish National Education Board reports)*

Which text...?

- A. explains how food choices affect health
- B. focuses on producing food inside cities

- C. describes technology that informs consumers about food
- D. deals with reducing waste and helping communities
- E. talks about improving children’s diet at school
- F. presents an alternative to meat products
- G. explains fast-food marketing strategies
- H. focuses on food transportation across continents

## Task 2

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

### Food for the Future: Sustainable Eating

As the world’s population continues to grow, scientists and food experts are paying increasing attention to sustainable eating habits. Sustainable food focuses on producing and consuming food in ways that protect the environment, support farmers, and ensure long-term food security. This includes choosing locally grown products, reducing food waste, and limiting foods that require large amounts of water or energy to produce. Many specialists also stress the importance of seasonal foods, which usually require fewer resources to grow. In addition, sustainable diets often encourage biodiversity by supporting a wider variety of crops.

One major concern is the environmental impact of meat production. Large-scale livestock farming contributes significantly to greenhouse gas emissions and deforestation. For this reason, many experts encourage people to replace some meat meals with plant-based alternatives such as beans, lentils, and vegetables. These foods are not only more environmentally friendly but also provide essential nutrients needed for a healthy diet. Studies show that reducing meat consumption can also lower the risk of certain health problems.

Another important aspect of sustainable eating is reducing food waste. Millions of tonnes of food are thrown away each year, even though much of it is still safe to eat. By planning meals carefully, storing food correctly, and reusing leftovers, households can save money and reduce pressure on natural resources. Simple actions, such as understanding expiration labels, can make a noticeable difference.

Governments, schools, and food companies are also becoming involved. Educational programmes teach children about responsible food choices, while supermarkets introduce clearer labels and donate unsold food to charities. Experts believe that small changes in daily eating habits can make a significant difference to the planet’s future. As public awareness grows, sustainable eating is increasingly seen as a shared responsibility rather than an individual choice alone.

7. What is the main purpose of sustainable eating?
  - A. To make food taste better.
  - B. To protect the environment and future food supply.
  - C. To increase food prices worldwide.
  - D. To encourage people to eat only vegetables.
  
8. Why do experts recommend reducing meat consumption?
  - A. Meat does not contain important nutrients.
  - B. Meat production has a strong negative impact on the environment.
  - C. Plant-based food is always cheaper.
  - D. Meat is difficult to store safely.
  
9. What is said about plant-based foods in the text?
  - A. They are unpopular with consumers.
  - B. They are difficult to prepare.
  - C. They help provide necessary nutrients.
  - D. They replace all types of food.
  
10. How can households help reduce food waste?
  - A. By buying food in large quantities.
  - B. By avoiding supermarkets.
  - C. By throwing away leftovers quickly.
  - D. By planning meals and storing food properly.
  
11. What role do schools and supermarkets play in sustainable eating?
  - A. They focus only on profit.
  - B. They discourage food donations.
  - C. They support education and waste reduction.
  - D. They limit food choices for customers.

## 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.

Food traditions play an important role in shaping national identity and family life. In many cultures, cooking is not just a daily (12) \_\_\_\_\_ but a meaningful activity that connects generations. Recipes are often passed down from grandparents to children, keeping traditions alive even in modern times.

In some countries, meals are prepared only for special (13) \_\_\_\_\_, such as weddings, religious holidays, or seasonal festivals. These dishes may take hours to prepare, but the effort is considered (14) \_\_\_\_\_ it. Families often gather in the kitchen, sharing stories while cooking together.

However, changes in lifestyle have had a strong (15) \_\_\_\_\_ on eating habits. Due to busy schedules, many people now (16) \_\_\_\_\_ on fast food or ready-made meals. While these options save time, they often lack the cultural value and nutritional balance of traditional food.

As a result, there is a growing movement encouraging people to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ back to home cooking. Cooking at home allows individuals to control ingredients and (18) \_\_\_\_\_ meals to their personal tastes. It also helps people better understand where their food comes from.

Food traditions do more than satisfy hunger. They help preserve culture and (19) \_\_\_\_\_ relationships between family members. Sharing a meal can create a sense of belonging and reminds people that food is not just about eating, but about (20) \_\_\_\_\_ time together.

In addition, food often plays an important role in social life outside the home. Community dinners, local food festivals, and traditional markets allow people to meet others and share experiences through food. Such events help younger generations learn about their cultural roots and encourage respect for different cuisines. For many, keeping these traditions alive is a (21) \_\_\_\_\_ of respect for the past and responsibility for the future.

12	A	practice	B	routine	C	pattern	D	custom
13	A	ceremonies	B	situations	C	occasions	D	incidents
14	A	deserving	B	worthwhile	C	worth	D	rewarding
15	A	impact	B	influence	C	effect	D	outcome
16	A	depend	B	rely	C	count	D	base
17	A	come	B	return	C	turn	D	shift
18	A	adapt	B	adjust	C	modify	D	fit
19	A	support	B	deepen	C	strengthen	D	maintain
20	A	sharing	B	spending	C	investing	D	devoting
21	A	sign	B	symbol	C	indication	D	expression

## Task 4

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

### Unusual Food Choices

In past generations, (22) \_\_\_\_\_ insects was widely regarded as unacceptable in many Western societies, yet attitudes have begun to shift in recent years. Researchers have examined why insects (23) \_\_\_\_\_ an increasingly realistic solution to global food shortages. They are high in protein, require far fewer resources than traditional livestock, and can be produced with minimal environmental impact.

As a result, some high-end chefs have started experimenting with insect-based dishes, presenting them in creative ways. Diners are often surprised by how quickly they (24) \_\_\_\_\_ accustomed to these unfamiliar flavours. Once the initial discomfort fades, many discover that the taste is far less unusual than expected.

The greatest challenge (25) \_\_\_\_\_ persuading consumers to rethink long-established eating habits. Food preferences are deeply rooted in culture and tradition. Nevertheless, as environmental concerns continue to grow, insects may gradually come to be viewed as a sustainable alternative rather than an extreme choice, helping to protect (26) \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources.

22	A	ate	B	to eat	C	eating	D	eat
23	A	have emerged as	B	emerged as	C	are emerging	D	have been emerging
24	A	grow	B	become	C	get	D	turn
25	A	remains	B	is remaining	C	has remained	D	remaining
26	A	our	B	ours	C	ourselves	D	us

### An Unusual Taste

With rapid advances in science, humans have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ imagined projects that could transform daily life in the next decades. Engineers and researchers are working on innovations such as AI-powered cities, self-driving vehicles, and large-scale renewable energy systems, which promise to change the way we live.

Some projects, like autonomous transport networks, are expected (28) \_\_\_\_\_ improve safety and reduce traffic congestion in urban areas. Meanwhile, scientists are developing smart grids that can monitor energy use in real time and automatically (29) \_\_\_\_\_ adjustments to optimize electricity distribution.

Experts predict that by 2050, some of these projects will be part of the infrastructure of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ nations, creating highly efficient, sustainable, and connected communities worldwide.

27	A	ever	B	rarely	C	never	D	hardly
28	A	to sample	B	sampling	C	sample	D	having sampled
29	A	crossing	B	to cross	C	crossed	D	cross
30	A	the most memorable	B	most memorable	C	more memorable	D	the more memorable

## LEXICAL REVIEW 17

### FOOD

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Local speciality</li> <li>2. Fast food</li> <li>3. Reservation</li> <li>4. Self-service</li> <li>5. Set menu</li> <li>6. À la carte</li> <li>7. Food allergies</li> <li>8. Dining etiquette</li> <li>9. Fusion cuisine</li> <li>10. Organic food</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) food prepared without artificial chemicals, using natural methods;</li> <li>b) rules of polite behaviour when eating in public or formal settings;</li> <li>c) food that combines elements from different national cuisines;</li> <li>d) food that is prepared and served very quickly;</li> <li>e) a dish or product that is typical of a particular region;</li> <li>f) a menu where all dishes are ordered separately;</li> <li>g) a fixed menu with a limited number of dishes for a set price;</li> <li>h) a system where customers serve themselves;</li> <li>i) a medical condition in which certain foods cause health problems;</li> <li>j) an arrangement made in advance to have a table at a restaurant.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Many restaurants now \_\_\_\_\_ contactless payment to make ordering faster.
  - a) adopt
  - b) adapt

- c) adjust
- d) admit

2. The chef decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a new dish inspired by traditional national cuisine.

- a) combine
- b) collect
- c) cancel
- d) create

3. Customers are advised to \_\_\_\_\_ a table in advance during the holiday season.

- a) reserve
- b) preserve
- c) deserve
- d) observe

4. The restaurant was criticised for its slow service and lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) efficient
- b) efficiency
- c) efficiently
- d) efficiency's

5. Many people prefer eating out because it allows them to \_\_\_\_\_ time and effort.

- a) spend
- b) save
- c) waste
- d) lose

6. The menu clearly states which dishes are \_\_\_\_\_ for vegetarians.

- a) capable
- b) available
- c) possible
- d) suitable

7. The waiter apologised for the \_\_\_\_\_ and offered a free dessert.

- a) decline
- b) deny
- c) demand
- d) delay

8. Traditional dishes are often \_\_\_\_\_ with local ingredients and spices.

- a) prevented
- b) repaired

- c) prepared
- d) provided

9. Online reviews can strongly \_\_\_\_\_ people's choice of a restaurant.

- a) influence
- b) control
- c) involve
- d) interrupt

10. Street food has become increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ in many European cities.

- a) popular
- b) popularity
- c) populist
- d) populated

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

1. The restaurant is known for the high \_\_\_\_\_ of its dishes and service. (QUALIFY)
2. Online reviews strongly influence customers' \_\_\_\_\_ of where to eat. (CHOOSE)
3. The chef's \_\_\_\_\_ to traditional recipes makes the restaurant popular with locals. (ATTACH)
4. Many people prefer eating out because of the \_\_\_\_\_ it offers after a long day. (CONVENIENT)
5. The menu provides a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of dishes from different national cuisines. (VARY)
6. Proper food \_\_\_\_\_ is essential to avoid health problems in restaurants. (PREPARE)
7. The restaurant gained international \_\_\_\_\_ after winning a prestigious award. (RECOGNISE)
8. Fast service and polite staff contribute to customer \_\_\_\_\_. (SATISFY)
9. Some dishes require special \_\_\_\_\_ because of food allergies. (CONSIDER)
10. The growing \_\_\_\_\_ of street food shows changing eating habits. (POPULAR)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Traditional dishes often reflect a country's history and climate.
2. National cuisine helps preserve cultural identity.
3. Family recipes are usually passed down from one generation to another.
4. Street food offers an authentic taste of local culture.
5. Many national holidays are celebrated with special meals.
6. Regional ingredients strongly influence traditional cooking.

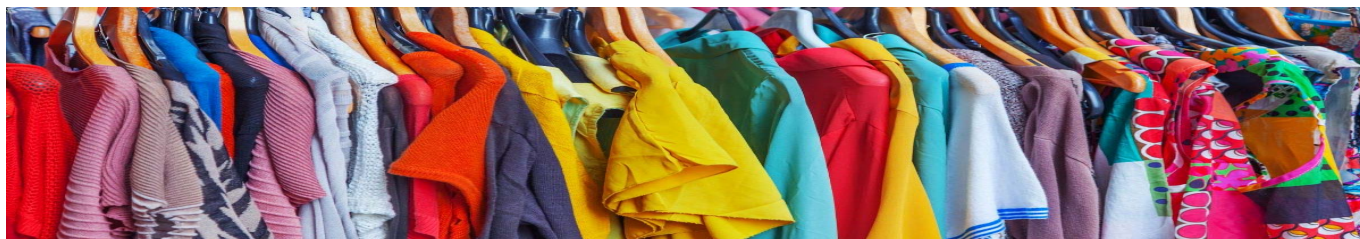
7. Sharing meals together strengthens social bonds.
  8. Cooking methods vary greatly from one culture to another.
  9. Traditional food festivals attract both locals and tourists.
  10. Changes in lifestyle have influenced modern eating habits.
- a. Special celebrations are often marked by unique traditional dishes.
  - b. Eating together helps people build closer relationships.
  - c. Local products play a key role in shaping national dishes.
  - d. Cultural background affects how food is prepared around the world.
  - e. Recipes are commonly inherited within families.
  - f. Local food stalls allow visitors to experience genuine regional flavors.
  - g. Culinary traditions help maintain a nation's sense of identity.
  - h. Food-related events draw interest from residents and visitors alike.
  - i. Modern ways of living have changed how people eat today.
  - j. A country's past and natural conditions are often reflected in its food.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *cut down on, try out, heat up, mix up, turn out, stick to, throw away, eat out, pick up, go with.*

1. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ much better than expected despite the simple ingredients.
2. Families sometimes prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ rather than cook after a long day.
3. Be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ salt and sugar when preparing the dessert.
4. Many people are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ sugar and processed food to improve their health.
5. This type of sauce doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ spicy dishes very well.
6. Restaurants should not \_\_\_\_\_ food that could be donated.
7. The chef decided to \_\_\_\_\_ a new recipe before adding it to the menu.
8. Remember to \_\_\_\_\_ the soup slowly so it doesn't lose its flavor.
9. She usually \_\_\_\_\_ fresh vegetables from the local market.
10. People who want to lose weight often \_\_\_\_\_ a strict eating plan.

## TOPIC 18

### CLOTHES & CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR



#### 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. Bespoke Elegance

When you invest in a high-end suit, you are paying for the «architecture» of the garment. Hand-stitched lapels and canvas linings allow the jacket to mold to your unique body shape over time. This creates a silhouette that mass-produced items simply cannot replicate. The precise attention to detail ensures that every seam contributes to both comfort and a professional aesthetic. Ultimately, a bespoke garment is a long-term investment in personal branding and timeless style.

#### 2. Fast Fashion's Footprint

The global clothing industry is responsible for nearly 10% of global carbon emissions. Many brands now focus on «ultra-fast fashion,» releasing thousands of new styles weekly. This trend encourages a «throwaway culture» where garments are worn only seven times on average before being discarded. Furthermore, the synthetic microfibers released during washing often end up in the oceans, causing irreversible damage to marine ecosystems.

#### 3. Enclothed Cognition

Research suggests that the clothes we wear affect our mental processes and self-perception. Wearing formal business attire can increase abstract thinking and provide a broader perspective, while wearing a lab coat has been shown to increase a person's focus. This phenomenon proves that what we put on in the morning acts as a psychological trigger

for our performance throughout the day. By choosing outfits intentionally, individuals can effectively «prime» their brains for specific professional or creative challenges.

#### 4. The Second-Hand Revolution

Thrift shopping has been embraced by younger generations as a way to express individuality and protest against the homogeneity of mall brands. Digital platforms like Depop and Vinted have turned reselling old clothes into a billion-dollar circular economy. By giving pre-owned items a second life, consumers are effectively slowing down the cycle of overproduction and waste. This shift represents a fundamental change in consumer behavior, prioritizing sustainability over the novelty of new arrivals.

#### 5. High-Tech Textiles

The future of clothing lies in technology and smart integration. We are seeing the rise of fabrics that can monitor heart rates, change color based on body temperature, or even harvest energy from movement to charge a smartphone. These innovations transform everyday apparel into functional tools that can track our health and improve our connectivity. As these wearables become more discreet, the line between traditional fashion and advanced electronics will continue to blur.

#### 6. Safety First

Modern protective clothing focuses on advanced materials like Kevlar and Nomex. These fabrics are engineered to resist extreme heat or physical impact, protecting firefighters and soldiers in the line of duty. The continuous development of these fibers ensures that personnel can perform high-risk operations with a significantly lower chance of injury. Beyond military use, these specialized materials are now being adapted for extreme sports and heavy industrial work to ensure maximum user safety.

Which of the texts mentions...?

- A. the psychological effect of clothing on the wearer
- B. the historical evolution of traditional costumes
- C. the environmental consequences of the garment industry
- D. the craftsmanship involved in premium clothing
- E. the integration of electronic features into clothing
- F. the cultural shift towards pre-owned fashion
- G. techniques for cleaning delicate expensive fabrics
- H. specialized materials used for safety in risky jobs

*(Adapted from: British Council LearnEnglish)*

## Task 2

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

### The Lifecycle of a T-shirt

In a world of \$5 T-shirts, it's easy to forget the journey a garment takes. The lifecycle of a cotton shirt begins in fields where massive amounts of water are required. It takes approximately 2,700 liters of water to produce the cotton for just one T-shirt—enough for one person to drink for 900 days.

Once harvested, cotton is sent to spinning mills and then to factories, primarily in South Asia. Workers in these hubs often face conditions that remain a subject of international debate. Despite «Fair Trade» labels, minimum wages in many producing countries often fail to cover basic living costs. Furthermore, the dyeing process is chemically intensive. Untreated toxic wastewater is frequently dumped into local rivers, polluting water sources with lead and mercury.

However, «conscious consumerism» is demanding transparency. Consumers are starting to ask, «Who made my clothes?» This pressure has forced retailers to invest in organic cotton, which uses 90% less water. While the price is higher, the «cost per wear» is lower because the quality is superior. Choosing to buy less, but buy better, is a powerful tool to reshape the fashion landscape.

7. What is mentioned about cotton production?
- A. It is the most profitable stage of the process.
  - B. It consumes a vast amount of natural resources.
  - C. It is primarily done in European countries.
  - D. It is the shortest stage in the shirt's lifecycle.
8. What does the author say about garment workers?
- A. They are satisfied with «Fair Trade» wages.
  - B. Their situation is a topic of global discussion.
  - C. They prefer working in South Asia.
  - D. They have recently received a significant pay rise.

9. Why is the dyeing process criticized?
- A. It makes the clothes too expensive.
  - B. It requires too much electricity.
  - C. It causes severe environmental pollution.
  - D. It ruins the durability of the fabric.
10. What is «conscious consumerism»?
- A. Buying only the most expensive luxury brands.
  - B. A trend of avoiding all cotton products.
  - C. A movement focused on ethical and transparent origins.
  - D. A government program to tax fast fashion.
11. Which statement is TRUE according to the text?
- A. Organic cotton is cheaper than regular cotton.
  - B. Sustainable clothes usually last longer due to better quality.
  - C. Most retailers have ignored the demand for transparency.
  - D. Water pollution from factories has been completely stopped.

*(Adapted from: National Geographic)*

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 Blue Jeans

In 1873, Levi Strauss (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the first pair of «waist overalls.» Originally designed for miners who needed (13) \_\_\_\_\_ clothing, jeans have transformed into a global (14) \_\_\_\_\_. In the 1950s, they became a symbol of rebellion (15) \_\_\_\_\_ teenagers. (16) \_\_\_\_\_, they were even banned in some schools. Today, denim is worn by everyone. Designers (17) \_\_\_\_\_ with different washes. If you (18) \_\_\_\_\_ a pair recently, you know they are the (19) \_\_\_\_\_ versatile item in a wardrobe. This durability (20) \_\_\_\_\_ why they are popular. It (21) \_\_\_\_\_ that some vintage pairs sell for thousands of dollars.

12	A	discovered	B	invented	C	explored	D	imagined
13	A	durable	B	fragile	C	transparent	D	temporary
14	A	staple	B	portion	C	detail	D	stuff
15	A	between	B	among	C	through	D	against
16	A	Moreover	B	However	C	Therefore	D	Although
17	A	experiment	B	experience	C	expert	D	expect
18	A	buy	B	bought	C	have bought	D	were buying
19	A	more	B	most	C	much	D	very
20	A	supports	B	proves	C	explains	D	convinces
21	A	is known	B	is said	C	is called	D	is named

#### 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 Sustainable Fashion

If you (22) \_\_\_\_\_ to save money and protect the environment, consider creating a «capsule wardrobe.» This concept means (23) \_\_\_\_\_ a limited collection of essential clothes that don't go out of style. Currently, more and more people (24) \_\_\_\_\_ buying second-hand items instead of new ones. Last year, the global resale market (25) \_\_\_\_\_ by 15% as shoppers looked for unique vintage pieces. If you (26) \_\_\_\_\_ a thrift store recently, you might have noticed that the quality of pre-owned garments are often superior to fast fashion.

22	A	want	B	wanted	C	will want	D	would want
23	A	own	B	owned	C	owning	D	to be owned
24	A	are choosing	B	choose	C	chose	D	have chosen
25	A	grows	B	has grown	C	grew	D	was grown
26	A	visit	B	visited	C	have visited	D	were visiting

### Innovation in Textiles

Modern designers (27) \_\_\_\_\_ for new ways to make the clothing industry cleaner, while smart fabrics help garments harvest energy from movement. For instance, some jackets (28) \_\_\_\_\_ from recycled plastic bottles today. These innovative methods are (29) \_\_\_\_\_ than traditional manufacturing processes. Experts believe that by 2030, sustainable fashion (30) \_\_\_\_\_ the new standard for the entire world.

*(Adapted from: British Council LearnEnglish)*

27	A	look	B	are looking	C	looked	D	have looked
28	A	make	B	made	C	are made	D	are making
29	A	more sustainable	B	most sustainable	C	as sustainable	D	sustainable
30	A	will become	B	would become	C	is becoming	D	has become

## LEXICAL REVIEW 18

### CLOTHES & CONSUMER BEHAVIOUR

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

1. bespoke 2. silhouette 3. capsule (wardrobe) 4. transparency 5. microfibers 6. staple	a) a collection of essential clothes that don't go out of style; b) the outline or shape of a garment; c) made specifically for an individual customer; d) small plastic particles released from synthetic fabrics; e) being open about how and where products are made; f) a person or thing that is used as a symbol of something;
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7. circular (economy) 8. durable 9. icon 10. versatile	g) clothes that are designed to be long-lasting and strong; h) an item that is basic, essential, and always in demand; i) an economic system aimed at eliminating waste; j) able to be used in many different ways or situations.
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

- The «throwaway culture» encourages people to \_\_\_\_\_ garments after only a few wears.
  - discard
  - disclose
  - discharge
  - distinct
- High-end jackets use canvas \_\_\_\_\_ to help them mold to the body.
  - lines
  - linings
  - levels
  - layers
- The fashion industry is responsible for 10% of global carbon \_\_\_\_\_.
  - missions
  - omissions
  - emissions
  - admissions
- Digital platforms have turned reselling into a billion-dollar \_\_\_\_\_ economy.
  - circular
  - square
  - vertical
  - linear
- «Enclothed \_\_\_\_\_» is the study of how clothes affect our mental processes.
  - recognition
  - cognition
  - condition
  - connection
- Modern protective clothing uses \_\_\_\_\_ materials like Kevlar to resist heat.
  - advanced

- b) advantage
- c) adventure
- d) adverse

7. Many younger consumers prefer thrift shopping to express their \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) industry
- b) indifference
- c) individuality
- d) indication

8. Many consumers now demand \_\_\_\_\_ regarding who made their clothes.

- a) transition
- b) transport
- c) transparency
- d) transaction

9. In the 1950s, denim jeans became a symbol of \_\_\_\_\_ among teenagers.

- a) rebellion
- b) religion
- c) relaxation
- d) relation

10. Levi Strauss \_\_\_\_\_ the first pair of «waist overalls» in 1873.

- a) discovered
- b) invented
- c) explored
- d) imagined

Task 3. Use of English – word formation. Complete the sentences by forming the correct word from the word in brackets.

1. Buying second-hand is a way to express your \_\_\_\_\_. (INDIVIDUAL)
2. Synthetic \_\_\_\_\_ released during washing harms marine life. (FIBER)
3. Many retailers are now investing in \_\_\_\_\_ cotton to save water. (ORGAN)
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of blue jeans from workwear to fashion is fascinating. (EVOLVE)
5. Smart textiles can improve our \_\_\_\_\_ by charging devices. (CONNECT)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a high-end suit ensures a perfect fit. (ARCHITECT)
7. Fast fashion brands focus on \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of new styles weekly. (RELEASE)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ fashion is expected to become the new global standard. (SUSTAIN)
9. Thrifting is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ against mass-produced mall brands. (PROTEST)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ clothing is essential for firefighters and soldiers. (PROTECT)

Task 4. Match the words from the text with their synonyms.

1. garment	a) fundamental / necessary
2. durable	b) better quality / exceptional
3. innovative	c) forbidden / prohibited
4. essential	d) withstand / combat
5. discarded	e) clothing / item of apparel
6. replicate	f) occurrence / event
7. banned	g) groundbreaking / new
8. superior	h) thrown away / rejected
9. phenomenon	i) long-lasting / hard-wearing
10. resist	j) copy / duplicate

Task 5. Match the phrasal verbs from Part A to their definitions based on the context of the texts.

1. dress up	a) to put on a garment to check the fit
2. throw away	b) to become a popular trend or habit
3. try on	c) to be easily noticed or distinctive
4. go out (of style)	d) to wear formal or elegant clothes
5. catch on	e) to dispose of or discard a garment
6. stand out	f) to put on warm clothing or layers
7. wear out	g) to give something to a younger person
8. hand down	h) to become old-fashioned or dated
9. wrap up	i) to reach a state of being unusable from wear
10. take back	j) to return an item to a store or manufacturer

Task 6. Complete the sentences by filling in the missing particle (preposition) or verb to form common phrasal verbs related to clothes.

1. High-quality classic pieces are a good investment because they never go \_\_\_\_\_ of style.
2. In the study of encloded cognition, people perform better when they dress \_\_\_\_\_ for a task.

3. If you want to buy a bespoke suit, you don't just try it \_\_\_\_\_ once, you go through several fittings.
4. The environmental crisis is worsened by a culture where people throw \_\_\_\_\_ garments quickly.
5. Wearing unique vintage clothing is a great way to stand \_\_\_\_\_ from the crowd.
6. Cheap synthetic materials tend to wear \_\_\_\_\_ quickly after multiple wash cycles.
7. Durable, high-end clothes are often designed to be handed \_\_\_\_\_ to the next generation.
8. It took some time for the concept of sustainable fashion to catch \_\_\_\_\_, but now it is a trend.
9. When working in extreme weather, professionals must wrap \_\_\_\_\_ in several layers.
10. Some brands now encourage customers to take \_\_\_\_\_ their old clothes for recycling.

**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. Renewable Energy Breakthrough

Scientists in Denmark have recently introduced a new model of wind turbine that can operate even in very low wind conditions. This discovery is especially important for small coastal towns that often struggle with unstable electricity supplies during quiet weather. The new turbines collect more energy using flexible blades that automatically adjust their angle. As a result, many homes can now rely almost entirely on clean power. Engineers believe that further improvements will allow these systems to produce electricity even during storms. *(Adapted from: the Danish Ministry of Climate and Energy reports)*

2. CRISPR Medical Innovation

CRISPR technology has quickly become one of the most promising tools in modern medicine. It allows scientists to edit human genes with a level of accuracy that was impossible a decade ago. Doctors in the United States are already testing CRISPR therapies for illnesses such as sickle-cell disease and certain types of blindness. Although these treatments are still very expensive and require strict safety checks, early results give hope to thousands of families. Many experts believe gene editing will soon lead to affordable personalised medicine.

*(Adapted from: NIH and WHO open-access materials)*

### 3. Mars Rover Discoveries

NASA's newest Mars rover continues to explore the planet with the most advanced set of scientific instruments ever sent to space. It collects rock samples, photographs distant hills, and examines unusual soil formations. Scientists hope that these samples may answer one of humanity's biggest questions: whether life ever existed on Mars. The rover also tests new navigation systems that will guide future human missions. Thanks to its durable wheels and robotic arm, it can travel several kilometres daily and work in extremely cold temperatures. *(Adapted from: NASA public mission updates)*

### 4. Artificial Intelligence in Schools

Several European countries have started using artificial intelligence to support teachers and learners. AI-powered programmes analyse how quickly students work, which tasks they find difficult, and what kind of explanations they need. Based on this data, the system recommends individual activities that help students improve at their own pace. Teachers say it saves them many hours of routine checking and gives them more time for creative classroom projects. However, experts warn that technology must be used carefully so that it complements, rather than replaces, human guidance. *(Adapted from: European Commission education reports)*

### 5. Ocean-Cleaning Robots

A team of Japanese engineers has designed floating robots that clean the ocean by collecting plastic waste. These robots move with the help of solar-powered motors and use small nets to trap bottles, bags, and other debris. When their internal containers are full, the robots send signals to nearby ships, which remove the collected waste. The project aims to reduce pollution in coastal waters and protect sea animals that often swallow plastic by mistake. Researchers hope to expand the system to international waters in the future. *(Adapted from: Japan Marine Research Institute publications)*

### 6. Digital Archaeology

Digital archaeology is transforming the way researchers study ancient sites. Using drones, laser scanners, and 3D modelling software, scientists can now create accurate digital copies of ruins without touching or damaging them. These models help experts examine buildings that may be too fragile to enter. They also allow missing parts to be reconstructed in virtual reality, giving students and visitors a chance to explore history in a new way. This technology is becoming an important tool for protecting cultural heritage around the world. *(Adapted from: UNESCO and archaeology research blogs)*

Which text...?

- A. focuses on supporting students in learning
- B. describes a project that protects wildlife
- C. presents technology used on another planet
- D. talks about reducing pollution in big cities
- E. deals with sustainable electricity production
- F. explains progress in treating genetic illnesses
- G. shows how scientists study ancient structures safely
- H. reduces students' workload

### Task 2

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

#### A Remarkable Mind: Marie Curie

Marie Curie, born in Warsaw in 1867, is considered one of the most influential scientists of all time. Her early education was difficult, as Poland was under Russian control and women were not allowed to study at university. Determined to pursue science, she secretly attended underground classes and later moved to Paris, where she studied physics and mathematics at the Sorbonne. Despite poverty and poor health, she graduated at the top of her class.

Curie's curiosity about invisible forms of energy led her to investigate uranium and its mysterious ability to release radiation. Working together with her husband Pierre, she discovered two new elements—polonium and radium. Their research laid the foundations of modern nuclear physics and changed the medical world forever, as radiation soon became essential in diagnosing and treating cancer. In 1903, Marie and Pierre Curie were jointly awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics. After Pierre's death, Marie continued her research, becoming the first person in history to win a second Nobel Prize—this time in Chemistry.

However, Curie's achievements came at a great personal cost. During her lifetime, scientists had little understanding of the dangers of radiation. She handled radioactive materials daily, carried glowing test tubes in her pockets, and stored samples in her desk drawer. As a result, she suffered from severe health problems and died in 1934 from an illness caused by years of exposure. Ironically, her notebooks are still so radioactive that they can be viewed only in protective clothing.

Marie Curie's legacy continues to inspire scientists, especially women, around the world. Her fearless pursuit of knowledge, her groundbreaking discoveries, and her refusal to accept the limits society placed on her demonstrate why she remains one of the greatest scientific pioneers of all time.

7. What challenge did Marie Curie face in her early years?
  - A. She was forbidden to study science in Poland.
  - B. Her parents opposed her interest in mathematics.
  - C. She lacked access to books and scientific equipment.
  - D. She could not attend university because of financial debts.
  
8. Why were Curie's discoveries in radiation so important?
  - A. They proved that uranium was safe to handle.
  - B. They helped develop new ways to diagnose diseases.
  - C. They allowed scientists to measure time more accurately.
  - D. They led directly to the creation of nuclear power plants.
  
9. What is suggested about Marie Curie's work conditions?
  - A. She was fully aware of the health risks.
  - B. She took unnecessary risks to gain attention.
  - C. She worked with dangerous materials without protection.
  - D. She preferred isolation to avoid criticism from colleagues.
  
10. Why are Marie Curie's notebooks still dangerous today?
  - A. They contain toxic chemicals used in early experiments.
  - B. They were damaged by radiation during transportation.
  - C. They absorbed large amounts of radioactive dust.
  - D. They were kept in an unprotected laboratory for decades.
  
11. What does the text suggest about Curie's legacy?
  - A. Her scientific contributions are often exaggerated.
  - B. Her influence remains strong and far-reaching.
  - C. Her methods are no longer considered useful.
  - D. Her discoveries are mostly forgotten by modern science.

## 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.

On July 20, 1969, humanity witnessed one of the most remarkable achievements in history: the first moon landing. The Apollo 11 mission, led by NASA, (12) \_\_\_\_\_ astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins into space, aiming to set foot on the lunar surface. Millions of people around the world watched the historic event live on television, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ their excitement and pride in the astronauts' courage.

The lunar module, called «Eagle,» successfully touched down on the Moon's Sea of Tranquility. Armstrong became the first human to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the moon, uttering his famous words, «That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.» Aldrin soon followed, and together they (15) \_\_\_\_\_ experiments, took photographs, and collected rock samples that are still studied today.

The mission was carefully planned and tested for years. Scientists had to (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the spacecraft's trajectory, life support systems, and communication equipment to ensure the astronauts' safety. Despite the risks, the mission was a (17) \_\_\_\_\_ of human determination and technological innovation. The success of Apollo 11 inspired generations of engineers, scientists, and ordinary people to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ beyond what was previously thought possible.

Even today, the moon landing is remembered not just as a scientific achievement, but as a symbol of what can be accomplished when nations (19) \_\_\_\_\_ for a common goal. The event also (20) \_\_\_\_\_ space exploration, leading to further missions, satellites, and research that have expanded our understanding of the universe. The first moon landing proved that humans could (21) \_\_\_\_\_ even the most impossible challenges through courage, teamwork, and innovation.

12	A	launched	B	observed	C	witnessed	D	studied
13	A	reflecting	B	capturing	C	expressing	D	avoiding
14	A	land on	B	fly over	C	return from	D	build on
15	A	performed	B	considered	C	avoided	D	abandoned
16	A	check	B	ignore	C	delay	D	repair
17	A	failure	B	demonstration	C	risk	D	discovery
18	A	achieve	B	limit	C	prevent	D	fear
19	A	competed	B	collaborated	C	protested	D	hesitated
20	A	discouraged	B	delayed	C	promoted	D	prevented
21	A	avoid	B	overcome	C	ignore	D	destroy

## Task 4

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

### Wave Energy

In recent years, scientists and engineers have been increasingly interested in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ alternative energy sources, particularly wave energy, which harnesses the power of ocean waves. This type of energy is both renewable and predictable, offering a promising solution for coastal regions.

Wave energy devices are designed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the kinetic energy of waves and convert it into electricity. Some machines resemble floating buoys, while others are large platforms anchored to the seabed. Researchers are trying to improve their efficiency and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ the energy output in rough sea conditions.

One of the most exciting aspects of wave energy is its (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to provide continuous electricity throughout the day, unlike solar panels, which rely on sunlight. Engineers are also working on ways to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ wave power to existing grids efficiently, so communities can benefit from this clean and reliable source of energy.

22	A	exploring	B	explored	C	exploration	D	explores
23	A	to capture	B	capture	C	capturing	D	have captured
24	A	maximize	B	maximization	C	maximal	D	maximized
25	A	ability	B	possible	C	chance	D	capability
26	A	connect	B	connected	C	connecting	D	connection

### Future Technological Projects

With rapid advances in science, humans have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ imagined projects that could transform daily life in the next decades. Engineers and researchers are working on innovations such as AI-powered cities, self-driving vehicles, and large-scale renewable energy systems, which promise to change the way we live.

Some projects, like autonomous transport networks, are expected (28) \_\_\_\_\_ improve safety and reduce traffic congestion in urban areas. Meanwhile, scientists are developing smart grids that can monitor energy use in real time and automatically (29) \_\_\_\_\_ adjustments to optimize electricity distribution.

Experts predict that by 2050, some of these projects will be part of the infrastructure of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ nations, creating highly efficient, sustainable, and connected communities worldwide.

27	A	ever	B	just	C	never	D	yet
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	make	B	making	C	make up	D	made
30	A	the most advanced	B	most advanced	C	more advanced	D	advanced

### LEXICAL REVIEW 19

#### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS. OUTSTANDING SCIENTISTS

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Innovation</li> <li>2. Automation</li> <li>3. Artificial Intelligence (AI)</li> <li>4. Biotechnology</li> <li>5. Digitalization</li> <li>6. Nanotechnology</li> <li>7. Renewable Energy</li> <li>8. Cybersecurity</li> <li>9. Robotics</li> <li>10. Scientific Breakthrough</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) using machines or computers to do work instead of people;</li> <li>b) using living things, such as plants or bacteria, to make useful products like medicine;</li> <li>c) making and using robots to help people do tasks;</li> <li>d) protecting computers and online information from hackers;</li> <li>e) creating new ideas or improving things to make them better;</li> <li>f) changing information into digital form so it can be used on computers or phones;</li> <li>g) energy from nature, like the sun or wind, that does not run out;</li> <li>h) working with very tiny materials to create new tools or products;</li> <li>i) an important discovery that helps science or technology move forward;</li> <li>j) when computers are able to think, learn, and make decisions like humans.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Modern robots can now \_\_\_\_\_ tasks that used to require human workers.
  - a) perform
  - b) reform
  - c) transform
  - d) conform
  
2. Scientists are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a new technology to store clean energy.
  - a) discover
  - b) invent
  - c) occur
  - d) prevent
  
3. Smart cars can \_\_\_\_\_ with traffic lights to avoid accidents.
  - a) cooperate
  - b) decorate
  - c) demonstrate
  - d) translate
  
4. The new device is more \_\_\_\_\_, using far less electricity than older models.
  - a) effective
  - b) efficient
  - c) deficient
  - d) artificial
  
5. Many experts believe that virtual reality will \_\_\_\_\_ the future of education.
  - a) shape
  - b) shake
  - c) share
  - d) shift
  
6. The company is developing a safer system to \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of information online.
  - a) protect
  - b) promote
  - c) pretend
  - d) produce
  
7. Farmers now use drones to \_\_\_\_\_ crops and detect problems early.
  - a) monitor
  - b) modify

- c) multiply
- d) manufacture

8. The invention quickly became \_\_\_\_\_ among young users.

- a) popular
- b) population
- c) populist
- d) populated

9. Renewable energy sources help reduce pollution and \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources.

- a) consume
- b) destroy
- c) conserve
- d) control

10. Artificial intelligence can analyze large amounts of data more \_\_\_\_\_ than humans.

- a) slowly
- b) carefully
- c) efficiently
- d) randomly

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of artificial intelligence has changed many industries. (DEVELOP)
2. New medical devices increase the \_\_\_\_\_ of diagnosing diseases. (ACCURATE)
3. Robots help reduce human \_\_\_\_\_ in dangerous workplaces. (RISKY)
4. Digital communication allows faster \_\_\_\_\_ of information. (SHARE)
5. Scientists are working on \_\_\_\_\_ energy sources to protect the environment. (SUSTAIN)
6. Technological progress has made education more \_\_\_\_\_. (ACCESS)
7. Modern software improves the \_\_\_\_\_ of business operations. (EFFICIENT)
8. Space exploration requires highly \_\_\_\_\_ technology. (ADVANCE)
9. Online services offer greater \_\_\_\_\_ for users. (CONVENIENT)
10. Automation leads to higher \_\_\_\_\_ in manufacturing. (PRODUCE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Automation reduces the need for human labor in factories.
2. Artificial intelligence can process information very quickly.
3. Renewable energy helps protect the environment.

4. Robots are used to perform dangerous tasks.
  5. Technological progress has made education more accessible.
  6. New inventions make everyday life more convenient.
  7. Scientists use computers to analyze large amounts of data.
  8. Online education allows students to study from anywhere.
  9. Advances in healthcare technology have helped people live longer.
  10. Developments in technology open up new job possibilities.
- a. Clean energy sources contribute to environmental protection.
  - b. Advances in technology have improved access to education.
  - c. Robots are employed to carry out risky jobs.
  - d. AI is able to analyze data at high speed.
  - e. The use of machines decreases human involvement in industrial work.
  - f. Researchers rely on digital tools to process vast quantities of information.
  - g. Medical technology has increased life expectancy.
  - h. Technological progress creates new career opportunities.
  - i. Distance learning enables learners to access education remotely.
  - j. Recent technological developments simplify daily activities.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *adjust to, build on, carry out, deal with, find out, keep up with, put... into, set up, send back, switch to.*

1. Scientists are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ new ways to store renewable energy.
2. Engineers plan to \_\_\_\_\_ a new AI system in hospitals next year.
3. The space probe was designed to \_\_\_\_\_ extreme temperatures.
4. Researchers hope to \_\_\_\_\_ earlier studies in their new project.
5. Many companies are starting to \_\_\_\_\_ cloud-based technologies.
6. The robot can \_\_\_\_\_ damaged parts without human help.
7. After the test, the satellite will \_\_\_\_\_ data to Earth.
8. Students must quickly \_\_\_\_\_ online learning platforms.
9. The scientist carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the chemicals \_\_\_\_\_ labeled containers.
10. Technological progress helps businesses \_\_\_\_\_ rising customer demands.

## 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. Languages in Global Careers

In the international job market, foreign languages increasingly function as strategic tools rather than simple communication instruments. Employers value professionals who can negotiate, attend conferences, and build partnerships across cultures. Even intermediate knowledge of a second language can help establish trust with international clients and prevent misunderstandings during complex projects. Companies engaged in global trade often promote multilingual employees more quickly because they can operate confidently in diverse environments. As global cooperation expands, language skills continue to shape modern career paths.

*(Adapted from: OECD labour mobility reports)*

#### 2. Language Learning and Cognitive Flexibility

Researchers suggest that learning foreign languages significantly improves cognitive flexibility, allowing the brain to switch between tasks more efficiently. Students who practise bilingual communication often develop stronger attention control and better memory retention. This skill becomes particularly noticeable when learners must quickly interpret unfamiliar accents or idioms. Although achieving fluency requires consistent effort, the process itself strengthens problem-solving abilities. As a result, many educators believe that language learning should be integrated into general cognitive training rather than treated as a separate academic subject.

*(Adapted from: European Cognitive Development Journal)*

### 3. Languages for Cultural Immersion

Understanding a foreign language offers far more than the ability to communicate; it allows people to interpret humour, traditions, and values that may not translate well into their mother tongue. Travellers who speak the local language often gain access to authentic cultural experiences, such as community festivals or informal conversations with residents. This deeper interaction helps avoid stereotypes and encourages mutual respect. For many learners, language becomes a bridge that transforms simple tourism into meaningful cultural immersion.

*(Adapted from: UNESCO intercultural communication materials)*

### 4. Digital Tools in Language Education

Digital technologies are becoming an essential element of modern language education. Advanced learning platforms use algorithms to track students' progress and automatically adjust tasks to their individual level. These systems provide interactive exercises, pronunciation training, and instant feedback, which helps learners stay motivated and understand their mistakes more quickly. Teachers note that digital tools greatly simplify classroom management and allow them to focus on meaningful communication activities. As a result, technology strengthens both independent study and collaborative learning.

*(Adapted from: European EdTech Innovation Review)*

### 5. Foreign Languages in Scientific Collaboration

International scientific cooperation depends heavily on shared linguistic competence. English remains the dominant language of research publications, but many projects benefit when participants also understand partners' native languages. This prevents the loss of essential details during translation and improves the accuracy of joint experiments. Multilingual scientists can analyse foreign research more efficiently and connect with colleagues at international conferences. As worldwide challenges – such as climate change and public health – require collaboration, language skills play a key role in scientific progress.

*(Adapted from: Global Research Communication Survey)*

### 6. Language Preservation in the Indigenous Communities

Many indigenous communities are working to protect their traditional languages, which carry unique knowledge about nature, medicine, and social structure. Linguists cooperate with local elders to record vocabulary, oral histories, and cultural practices before they disappear. Modern technology, including audio archives and mobile dictionaries, helps younger generations learn their heritage languages more easily. These preservation efforts are important not only for cultural identity but also for maintaining global linguistic diversity, which is rapidly shrinking due to migration and urbanisation.

*(Adapted from: UNESCO endangered languages reports)*

Which text...?

- A. highlights the mental benefits language learning can bring
- B. describes efforts to save traditional languages
- C. explains how language knowledge strengthens scientific research
- D. focuses on the use of technology in teaching
- E. examines how languages support professional development
- F. shows how communication deepens cultural experience
- G. warns against overusing digital tools
- H. talks about difficulties tourists face abroad

## Task 2

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

### Foreign Languages in a Person's Life

In the modern world, foreign languages play an increasingly important role in a person's personal and professional life. Due to globalization, people communicate across borders more often than ever before, and the ability to speak more than one language has become a valuable skill rather than a rare talent. Learning foreign languages opens new opportunities and helps individuals better understand the world around them.

One of the main benefits of knowing foreign languages is improved communication. People who speak other languages can travel more confidently, interact with different cultures, and build meaningful relationships with people from other countries. Language learning also develops important cognitive skills, such as memory, problem-solving, and critical thinking. Studies show that bilingual individuals often adapt more easily to new situations.

Foreign languages are also essential in education and career development. Many academic resources, scientific publications, and professional courses are available mainly in English or other major world languages. As a result, language skills increase access to information and improve career prospects. Employers often prefer candidates who can communicate with international partners or work in multicultural teams.

In addition, learning languages encourages cultural awareness and tolerance. By studying another language, people learn about traditions, values, and ways of thinking that may be different from their own. This helps reduce stereotypes and promotes mutual respect in an increasingly diverse society.

Although learning a foreign language requires time and effort, modern technology has made the process more accessible. Online courses, language apps and international communication platforms allow learners to practise regularly. Overall, foreign languages enrich a person's life by expanding horizons, strengthening communication skills, and supporting personal growth.

7. Why are foreign languages especially important in the modern world?
  - A. They replace national languages.
  - B. They support international communication.
  - C. They are required by law.
  - D. They simplify grammar learning.
  
8. What cognitive benefits are mentioned in the text?
  - A. Physical endurance.
  - B. Artistic creativity.
  - C. Mathematical accuracy.
  - D. Memory and problem-solving skills.
  
9. How do foreign languages influence career opportunities?
  - A. They reduce competition.
  - B. They limit job choices.
  - C. They increase access to information and jobs.
  - D. They are useful only for teachers.
  
10. What does language learning promote in society?
  - A. Cultural awareness and tolerance.
  - B. Economic inequality.
  - C. Cultural isolation.
  - D. Political influence.
  
11. What is suggested about learning foreign languages today?
  - A. It is more difficult than before.
  - B. It is only possible through formal education.
  - C. It is supported by modern technology.
  - D. It is unnecessary for personal development.

## 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.

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.

#### Chinese and English: Global Linguistic Competition

In today's interconnected world, languages are closely linked to economic power, culture, and international influence. English and Chinese are often viewed as the two main languages (22) \_\_\_\_\_ for global linguistic dominance. English has maintained its leading position for decades, while Chinese is rapidly expanding its reach.

English spread globally largely (23) \_\_\_\_\_ historical events such as colonial expansion and the growth of international trade. Today, it functions as the primary language of science, technology, aviation, and diplomacy. Consequently, many people see English as essential (24) \_\_\_\_\_ academic success and professional mobility.

Chinese, particularly Mandarin, has gained prominence (25) \_\_\_\_\_ China's growing economic and political influence. Governments and institutions worldwide are investing in Chinese language programmes (26) \_\_\_\_\_ strengthen trade relations and cultural cooperation. Learning Chinese is increasingly perceived as a long-term strategic advantage.

22	A	competing	B	having competed	C	competed	D	competition
23	A	because	B	because of	C	despite	D	although
24	A	for	B	to	C	of	D	with
25	A	of	B	in	C	for	D	due to
26	A	so	B	in order	C	in order to	D	so that

#### Language Power in the Modern World

Despite their global importance, both languages face certain challenges. English must continue to evolve (27) \_\_\_\_\_ remain relevant in a rapidly changing digital environment. Meanwhile, Chinese learners often struggle with tones and character-based writing, which can slow down the learning process.

However, technological developments such as language-learning apps and online platforms have made it easier for learners to (28) \_\_\_\_\_ these difficulties. Rather than replacing one another, English and Chinese are more likely to coexist, encouraging multilingualism instead of linguistic rivalry.

In this context, the competition between the two languages may actually promote global communication by motivating people to learn more than one language. Ultimately, both English and Chinese will continue to (29) \_\_\_\_\_ international interaction and shape how nations (30) \_\_\_\_\_ in the global community.

27	A	so	B	in order to	C	because	D	despite
28	A	overcome	B	maintain	C	avoid	D	ignore
29	A	influence	B	reduce	C	prevent	D	replace
30	A	isolate	B	cooperate	C	withdraw	D	compete

## LEXICAL REVIEW 20

### FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE LIFE OF A PERSON

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Multilingualism</li> <li>2. Cultural barrier</li> <li>3. Tolerance</li> <li>4. Language preservation</li> <li>5. Ingenious community</li> <li>6. Cultural immersion</li> <li>7. Cognitive flexibility</li> <li>8. Critical thinking</li> <li>9. Linguistic dominance</li> <li>10. Impact</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The ability to understand and respect different beliefs, traditions, and ways of life without prejudice;</li> <li>b) The practice of protecting and maintaining a language so that it continues to be used by future generations;</li> <li>c) A situation in which one language has more influence or power than others in international communication or society;</li> <li>d) The effect or influence that something has on a person, situation, or development;</li> <li>e) A social or communication obstacle caused by differences in customs, values, or language;</li> <li>f) A community known for creativity, innovation, and the ability to solve problems in original ways;</li> <li>g) The capacity to adjust thinking and switch between different ideas or languages easily;</li> <li>h) The active and careful evaluation of information in order to form logical judgments and well-reasoned opinions;</li> <li>i) The ability to speak and use several languages</li> </ol>
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	proficiently; j) The experience of being deeply involved in another culture, often through living, studying, or interacting with native speakers.
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Knowing foreign languages allows people to \_\_\_\_\_ effectively with partners from different countries.
  - a) limit
  - b) separate
  - c) confuse
  - d) communicate
  
2. Many employers \_\_\_\_\_ candidates who can speak more than one language.
  - a) avoid
  - b) prefer
  - c) ignore
  - d) refuse
  
3. Learning a foreign language helps students develop \_\_\_\_\_ thinking skills.
  - a) artificial
  - b) critical
  - c) mechanical
  - d) casual
  
4. People who speak several languages often find it easier to \_\_\_\_\_ to new cultural environments.
  - a) object
  - b) adapt
  - c) restrict
  - d) complain
  
5. Foreign languages play an important role in \_\_\_\_\_ international cooperation.
  - a) preventing
  - b) weakening
  - c) promoting
  - d) avoiding

6. Access to information in different languages can significantly \_\_\_\_\_ a person's worldview.
- a) narrow
  - b) confuse
  - c) broaden
  - d) reduce
7. Cultural misunderstandings often occur when people fail to \_\_\_\_\_ differences in communication styles.
- a) recognise
  - b) replace
  - c) reject
  - d) remove
8. Studying foreign languages encourages lifelong learning and personal \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) pressure
  - b) failure
  - c) growth
  - d) loss
9. In a globalised world, multilingualism is considered a valuable \_\_\_\_\_ in the job market.
- a) obstacle
  - b) weakness
  - c) risk
  - d) asset
10. Mastering a foreign language requires patience, motivation and consistent \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) excuse
  - b) delay
  - c) hesitation
  - d) effort

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

1. Proficiency in foreign languages enhances professional \_\_\_\_\_ in international careers. (MOBILE)
2. Constant exposure to authentic materials leads to noticeable \_\_\_\_\_ in pronunciation. (IMPROVE)
3. Language learning encourages greater cultural \_\_\_\_\_ and tolerance. (SENSITIVE)
4. Multilingualism contributes to cognitive \_\_\_\_\_ and problem-solving abilities. (FLEXIBLE)

5. A lack of regular practice may result in gradual language \_\_\_\_\_. (LOSE)
6. Advanced language skills increase a person's \_\_\_\_\_ in global communication. (COMPETE)
7. Immersion programmes are highly \_\_\_\_\_ for developing real-life communication skills. (EFFECT)
8. Translating complex texts requires a high level of linguistic \_\_\_\_\_. (AWARE)
9. Employers value candidates who demonstrate linguistic \_\_\_\_\_ and adaptability. (VERSATILE)
10. The widespread use of English has influenced patterns of international \_\_\_\_\_. (COOPERATE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Mastering foreign languages significantly enhances cross-cultural communication.
  2. Proficiency in English increases access to international academic resources.
  3. Multilingual individuals adapt more easily to global professional environments.
  4. Learning languages develops critical and analytical thinking skills.
  5. Digital platforms have transformed traditional language learning methods.
  6. Language immersion accelerates the acquisition of communicative competence.
  7. Knowledge of foreign languages improves employability worldwide.
  8. Online language courses enable flexible and self-paced study.
  9. Translation technologies assist learners in understanding complex texts.
  10. Linguistic diversity promotes mutual understanding between cultures.
- a. The ability to communicate across cultures is strengthened through language learning.
  - b. Being multilingual makes it easier to function in international workplaces.
  - c. Language skills are highly valued in the global job market.
  - d. Cultural variety encourages tolerance and shared understanding.
  - e. Exposure to a language-rich environment speeds up language mastery.
  - f. Internet-based tools have changed how languages are taught and learned.
  - g. Access to global educational materials is expanded by knowing English.
  - h. Digital translation tools help learners interpret difficult content.
  - i. Language study enhances reasoning and problem-solving abilities.
  - j. Web-based courses allow learners to organise their studies independently.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *take part in, fall behind, work out, point out, rely on, bring about, 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.

**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. Greatest Person in the History of Science

Isaac Newton was born in a little village in the middle of the 17th century. He studied math at Cambridge University. Newton's contribution to physics, astronomy and math is so great that he may be considered the founder of modern mathematics and physics. He discovered the law of motion. He studied the nature of light and colour and came to the conclusion that white colour consists of many different colours known as a spectrum. He died when he was eighty four and was buried at Westminster Abbey.

*(Adapted from: the 100 Most Influential People Of All Time)*

2. First President of the United States

Washington served as Commander of the Continental Army during the American Revolution and became the first President of the United States. He retired from the military, and resumed his career as land surveyor, gentleman farmer, and politician. He became a leading opponent of British colonial oppression. In 1775, the Second Continental Congress made him commander-in-chief in the Revolution. In this position Washington is praised for his selection and supervision of his generals; preservation and command of the army; coordination with the Congress, state governors, and their militia; and attention to supplies, logistics, and training. He was chosen to lead the Constitutional Convention to decide the new government's form and was then elected its first President.

*(Adapted from: On This Day)*

### 3. Outstanding Ukrainian Philosopher

Hryhorii Skovoroda, theologian, poet, pedagogue, and translator, was perhaps the most interesting figure in the history of the Ukrainian spirit. He extremely valued personal physical and spiritual freedom, so he didn't even bow to the queen. He devoted his philosophical treatises mainly to ethics and considered self-knowledge to be the main meaning of human existence. The mystic traveler was independent and free all his life. They say he could predict fate and knew the exact date of his death. «The world tried to catch me, but didn't manage...»: such words are carved on the grave of «Ukrainian Socrates.»

*(Adapted from: the 100 Most Influential People Of All Time)*

### 4. First President of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences

Volodymyr Vernadskyi headed the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences for three years. During this time, the main institutes of the academy and the scientific library were established, the largest one in present-day Ukraine. Vernadskyi organized many geological expeditions, from the Urals to southern Ukraine, to study natural resources. Volodymyr Vernadskyi is named a scientist-prophet. His ideas were ahead of his time. The pinnacle of Vernadskyi's scientific research is the doctrine of the biosphere as a whole natural system, and of the noosphere, the sphere of influence of the human mind on the surrounding world.

*(Adapted from: Rubryka)*

### 5. He Headed the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine for Almost 60 Years

Borys Paton is a peer of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. By the way, at one time Borys Paton was offered to head the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow, but he refused. The scientist was convinced that he should work in Kyiv. Among the revolutionary technologies created with his participation, there were automatic submerged arc welding, which allowed to create the legendary T-34 tank, electroslag welding, which revolutionized metallurgy and mechanical engineering, the first use of open space welding, and welding of living tissues. The latest innovation was created in independent Ukraine and gained worldwide recognition as an unprecedentedly effective method in surgery.

*(Adapted from: Rubryka)*

### 6. Economist and Citizen of the World

Famous Ukrainian, Canadian and Swiss economist, Honored Worker of Science and Technology of Ukraine after the Second World War studied at the University of Toronto. After obtaining a master's degree in mechanical engineering, he moved to Switzerland and received a doctorate in economics. Among Havrylyshyn's main achievements was the creation of the World Economic Forum in Davos, which became the main platform for communication between big business and world leaders. Bohdan Havrylyshyn wrote many works on economics and management, which are currently studied by students in many countries. At various times he was an adviser to Ukrainian presidents, ministers, and speakers of parliament.

*(Adapted from: Rubryka)*

Which text...?

- A. focuses on the person who prepares a new formation of Ukrainian leaders with European values
- B. describes the person who is considered the ideologist and founder of nuclear energy in Ukraine
- C. presents information about the person who often titled the «father of the country
- D. talks about a person who said that the world tried to catch me, but didn't manage
- E. informs readers about the main ideas about in the society
- F. demonstrates latest technology in welding
- G. shows how scientists study ancient structures safely
- H. presents the person who discovered the universal law of gravitation

## Task 2

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

### A Remarkable Mind: Serhii Koroliiov

The beginning of humanity's cosmic era is directly connected with the name of Zhytomyr resident Serhii Koroliiov, who launched a scientific and technological revolution that has changed the world beyond recognition in recent decades.

He designed the first intercontinental ballistic missile, the first artificial satellite of the Earth, the spacecraft «Vostok» and «Voskhod.» It was thanks to his scientific and organizational talent that the famous flight into space of Yuri Gagarin on April 12, 1961 became possible. Under the leadership of Sergei Koroliiov, flights of interplanetary automatic stations to the Moon, Venus and Mars took place, and a soft landing was made on the surface of the Moon.

The world's first intercontinental ballistic missile created by the scientist was capable of carrying a charge weighing over 5 tons. Since scientists were able to drastically reduce the weight of the nuclear charge, Korolev rockets began to be used to launch satellites, and their reliability allowed people to make progress in the space industry. The rocket's layout system and engines are not outdated to this day. The other launch vehicles were developed on its basis.

7. What is Serhii Koroliov primarily known for?
  - A. Discovering new planets.
  - B. Leading the first spacewalk.
  - C. Launching the scientific and technological revolution in space exploration.
  - D. Inventing modern computers.
  
8. Which achievement made Yuri Gagarin's flight into space possible?
  - A. The invention of nuclear energy.
  - B. Koroliov's scientific and organizational talent.
  - C. The development of the Soyuz spacecraft.
  - D. The discovery of Venus and Mars.
  
9. What missions were carried out under Koroliov's leadership?
  - A. Only flights to Earth's orbit.
  - B. Flights to the Moon, Venus, and Mars.
  - C. Flights to distant galaxies.
  - D. Only military missile tests.
  
10. Why did Koroliov's rockets begin to be used to launch satellites?
  - A. They were cheaper to build.
  - B. They were faster than other rockets.
  - C. The weight of the nuclear charge was reduced.
  - D. They were designed only for peaceful purposes.
  
11. What proves the long-term value of Koroliov's rocket designs?
  - A. They are displayed in museums.
  - B. They are no longer used today.
  - C. Their layout and engines are still not outdated.
  - D. They were copied by other countries.

## 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.

Nelson Mandela is remembered as one of the most influential leaders of the 20th century. Born in South Africa, he devoted his life to the fight against apartheid, a system that (12) \_\_\_\_\_ racial segregation and discrimination. Mandela strongly believed that freedom and equality should be (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to all people, regardless of their background. As a young lawyer, Mandela joined the African National Congress and became actively involved in protests against the government. His actions eventually led to his arrest, and in 1962 he was (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to life imprisonment. Mandela spent 27 years in prison, where he remained committed (15) \_\_\_\_\_ his ideals and refused to abandon his struggle for justice.

Despite harsh conditions, Mandela used his time in prison to reflect, learn, and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ himself for future leadership. His release in 1990 was welcomed with global celebration and marked a turning point in South Africa's history. Soon after, Mandela played a key role in negotiations that (17) \_\_\_\_\_ an end to apartheid.

In 1994, Nelson Mandela became South Africa's first democratically elected president. His leadership was a powerful (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of reconciliation, as he encouraged former enemies to work together for a peaceful future. Mandela's ability to forgive rather than seek revenge (19) \_\_\_\_\_ him respect worldwide. Even after leaving office, Mandela continued to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ social justice, education, and human rights. His life story proves that one individual can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ a nation and inspire the world through courage, patience, and determination.

12	A	created	B	enforced	C	allowed	D	accepted
13	A	given	B	shared	C	granted	D	offered
14	A	punished	B	judged	C	sentenced	D	accused
15	A	for	B	about	C	with	D	to
16	A	prepare	B	improve	C	develop	D	educate
17	A	brought	B	caused	C	led	D	took
18	A	sign	B	symbol	C	signal	D	mark
19	A	earned	B	gained	C	won	D	achieved
20	A	protect	B	support	C	defend	D	promote
21	A	change	B	build	C	control	D	guide

## Task 4

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

### People Who Made Progress and Social Changes

Many famous people are remembered not only for their talent but also for the impact they (22) \_\_\_\_\_ on society. Artists, scientists, and leaders often influence the world through their achievements and personal values. Their stories continue to inspire people long after their time. One such person is Marie Curie, who became well known for her groundbreaking work in science. She devoted her life to (23) \_\_\_\_\_ radioactivity and was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. Her discoveries (24) \_\_\_\_\_ important advances in medicine and technology. Famous people often face challenges along the way. Despite difficulties, they remain committed (25) \_\_\_\_\_ their goals and continue to work hard. Their success is usually the result of determination, discipline, and the (26) \_\_\_\_\_ to overcome obstacles

22	A	made	B	did	C	had	D	gave
23	A	to study	B	studied	C	studying	D	studies
24	A	resulted	B	led to	C	caused by	D	depended on
25	A	with	B	for	C	to	D	by
26	A	ability	B	possible	C	connecting	D	power

### People Who Influenced the World

Many prominent people are admired not only for their achievements but also for the influence they (27) \_\_\_\_\_ on history and culture. Their ideas, actions, and values often shape the world and inspire future generations.

One such person is Nelson Mandela, who is remembered for his role in the fight for equality and justice. He dedicated many years of his life to (28) \_\_\_\_\_ human rights and opposing racial discrimination. His leadership (29) \_\_\_\_\_ the peaceful transition to democracy in South Africa. Although Mandela faced imprisonment and hardship, he remained faithful (30) \_\_\_\_\_ his principles. His life shows that courage, patience, and moral strength can bring lasting change.

27	A	made	B	did	C	had	D	yet
28	A	to	B	for	C	protecting	D	protect
29	A	make	B	led to	C	make up	D	made
30	A	the most	B	most	C	to	D	advanced

**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.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Nelson Mandela</li><li>2. Marie Curie</li><li>3. Martin Luther King Jr.</li><li>4. Mahatma Gandhi</li><li>5. Florence Nightingale</li><li>6. Albert Einstein</li><li>7. Malala Yousafzai</li><li>8. Winston Churchill</li><li>9. Margaret Thatcher</li><li>10. Mother Teresa</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) a Polish-born scientist who discovered radioactivity and won two Nobel Prizes;</li><li>b) a physicist who developed the theory of relativity, fundamentally changing science;</li><li>c) a nurse known as «The Lady with the Lamp» who revolutionized modern healthcare;</li><li>d) the first female Prime Minister of the UK, known for her «Iron Lady» leadership;</li><li>e) a South African leader who spent 27 years in prison to end the system of apartheid;</li><li>f) a civil rights leader who used non-violent protest to fight for racial equality in the US;</li><li>g) a pioneer of non-violent resistance who led India to independence from British rule;</li><li>h) an activist for girls' education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate;</li><li>i) the British Prime Minister who led the UK to victory during World War II;</li><li>j) a Catholic nun who dedicated her life to helping the «poorest of the poor» in India.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Many prominent leaders have \_\_\_\_\_ history through their actions.

- a) shaped
- b) shared
- c) shaken
- d) separated

2. Famous scientists often \_\_\_\_\_ their lives to research and discovery.

- a) devote

- b) avoid
- c) remove
- d) repeat

3. Great artists are remembered for their \_\_\_\_\_ contributions to culture.

- a) ordinary
- b) minor
- c) significant
- d) accidental

4. Nelson Mandela is admired for his \_\_\_\_\_ fight for equality and justice.

- a) violent
- b) peaceful
- c) careless
- d) temporary

5. Marie Curie's discoveries \_\_\_\_\_ new opportunities in medicine.

- a) closed
- b) refused
- c) created
- d) ignored

6. Many inventors faced failure but continued to \_\_\_\_\_ their goals.

- a) abandon
- b) pursue
- c) forget
- d) confuse

7. Prominent writers often use their works to \_\_\_\_\_ social problems.

- a) highlight
- b) hide
- c) replace
- d) reduce

8. A true leader inspires others by setting a positive \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) example
- b) excuse
- c) explanation
- d) experiment

9. Historical figures are often remembered for their lasting \_\_\_\_\_ on society.

- a) effect

- b) affect
- c) action
- d) reaction

10. Despite challenges, successful people usually remain \_\_\_\_\_ to their principles.

- a) loyal
- b) casual
- c) flexible
- d) nervous
- c) efficiently
- d) randomly

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

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of Nelson Mandela played a key role in ending apartheid. (LEAD)
2. Marie Curie's scientific \_\_\_\_\_ changed the field of medicine forever. (DISCOVER)
3. Many prominent leaders are remembered for their strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_. (RESPONSIBLE)
4. Albert Einstein showed great \_\_\_\_\_ in developing new theories. (CREATE)
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ of famous artists often inspires future generations. (ACHIEVE)
6. Historical figures usually gain \_\_\_\_\_ through their actions, not their words. (RESPECT)
7. The scientist's work had a lasting \_\_\_\_\_ on modern technology. (INFLUENT)
8. Courage and \_\_\_\_\_ helped the activist overcome many challenges. (DETERMINE)
9. Famous inventors often faced failure before reaching \_\_\_\_\_. (SUCCEED)
10. The writer gained international \_\_\_\_\_ for her powerful novels. (RECOGNIZE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Nelson Mandela fought for equal rights in South Africa.
2. Marie Curie made important discoveries in science.
3. Albert Einstein developed a revolutionary theory of physics.
4. Mahatma Gandhi promoted peaceful resistance.
5. Martin Luther King Jr. spoke out against racial discrimination.
6. Leonardo da Vinci was talented in both art and science.
7. Isaac Newton made major contributions to mathematics and physics.
8. Florence Nightingale improved medical care in hospitals.
9. Steve Jobs helped transform modern technology.
10. William Shakespeare greatly influenced world literature.

- a. He encouraged non-violent methods to achieve political change.
- b. His ideas changed the way people understand the universe.
- c. She helped improve healthcare and nursing standards.
- d. He is remembered for his fight for civil rights in the USA.
- e. She discovered radioactive elements and advanced medical science.
- f. His inventions and vision shaped personal computing.
- g. He supported equality and justice for all citizens.
- h. He made lasting contributions to science and calculus.
- i. His plays and poems are still studied today.
- j. He created masterpieces while studying anatomy and engineering.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *come up with*, *bring out*, *put up with*, *build on*, *set up*, *work out*, *send back*, *get used to*, *shut down*, *deal with*.

1. Scientists are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ new ways to reduce climate change.
2. The research team plans to \_\_\_\_\_ a new medical device next year.
3. The spacecraft was built to \_\_\_\_\_ the harsh conditions of space.
4. Researchers hope to \_\_\_\_\_ previous experiments to confirm the results.
5. Many young inventors are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ their own startups.
6. The robot can \_\_\_\_\_ simple problems without human assistance.
7. After the experiment, the telescope will \_\_\_\_\_ images to Earth.
8. Students must quickly \_\_\_\_\_ new digital tools in modern classrooms.
9. The engineer carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the equipment \_\_\_\_\_ after the test.
10. Successful leaders must \_\_\_\_\_ challenges and continue moving forward.

**TOPIC 22**  
**SIGNIFICANT OBJECTS OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE 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 Oldest and Most Significant Monasteries in Ukraine

The Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra is one of the oldest and most significant Orthodox monasteries in Ukraine. It was founded in 1051 by monks Anthony and Theodosius in caves near Kyiv. The Lavra became the center of spiritual life in Kyivan Rus, as well as a hub of literacy, education, and culture. It is famous for its cave system, where monks lived and where holy relics are preserved. In 1990, the Kyiv-Pechersk Lavra was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Today, it is not only a spiritual symbol of Ukraine but also an important historical and cultural complex visited by thousands of pilgrims and tourists each year.

*(Adapted from: VisitUkraine.Today)*

2. Residence of the Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia

This historical architectural complex is located in the city of Chernivtsi in western Ukraine. The residence was built in 1864 and is an outstanding example of the architecture of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It consists of several buildings, including the Metropolitan's Palace, the Chapter Hall, St. John the Theologian's Church, and many others. Today, the Residence of the Metropolitans of Bukovina and Dalmatia is one of the main tourist attractions of Chernivtsi. Its architectural beauty, historical significance, and unique atmosphere attract thousands of visitors every year.

*(Adapted from: VisitUkraine.Today)*

### 3. Beech Forests of the Carpathians

This natural site represents a unique ecosystem that has remained almost untouched by human activity for many centuries. It includes high mountains, deep valleys, dense forests, and numerous rivers and waterfalls. These forests are home to many rare and unique species of animals and plants, many of which are endangered. Among them are the brown bear, lynx, moose, Carpathian roe deer, and many others. Preserving the pristine beech forests of the Carpathians is extremely important for maintaining biodiversity and the natural heritage of Ukraine and the entire world. Despite being protected, these forests still face threats from human activities such as logging, road construction, and tourism.

*(Adapted from: VisitUkraine.Today)*

### 4. Buckingham Palace

One of the few functioning royal palaces in the modern world is Buckingham Palace – the official residence of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom in London. The entire complex, including its gardens, covers about 20 hectares. The palace even has its own police department, two post offices, a hospital, a swimming pool, and a bar – essentially forming a small town. The palace contains 775 rooms, including the monarch's official office. Around 700 staff members serve the royal household. The Changing of the Guard ceremony at Buckingham Palace is one of the most recognizable traditions in the world – thousands of tourists gather to witness the soldiers' perfect discipline and composure.

*(Adapted from: Клуб Мандрівників)*

### 5. St. Paul's Cathedral

Located on the highest point in London, this is the largest Anglican church in Europe and the seat of the Bishop of London. The cathedral was opened in 1708, though it was the fifth church built on the same site. The dome, which was not part of the original design but was added following the wishes of King Charles II and church authorities, has become one of London's main landmarks. It closely resembles the dome of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome and also features an outer gallery offering a stunning panorama of the city. St. Paul's Cathedral is also the burial site of many famous British citizens.

*(Adapted from: Клуб Мандрівників)*

### 6. Bath Abbey

Once a large, wealthy, and influential monastery, only the Church of Saints Peter and Paul has survived to the present day. About 80 percent of its walls are covered with windows filled with beautiful stained glass. On sunny days, the interior glows like a fairy-tale lantern.

The abbey's walls are decorated with numerous ornamental details. Particularly striking are the «Jacob's Ladders» – two carved stone stairways with angels ascending to heaven. In the church's basement, there is a museum dedicated to the history of the abbey.

*(Adapted from: Клуб Мандрівників)*

Which text...?

- A. is compared to an entire town
- B. protects plants and animals from extinction
- C. is famous for its stained-glass-filled windows
- D. is known for its ancient caves
- E. was modified after its official opening
- F. is located in western Ukraine
- G. is the oldest monument in human history
- H. was repeatedly rebuilt after natural disasters

## Task 2

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

### Khotyn Fortress

This place was so desirable that there was never a shortage of contenders for possession of the Khotyn fortress. The one who owned the city also controlled the only road that came out of the ancient forests along the bank of the stream to the crossing on the Dniester, right at the foot of the rock on which the fortress rose, changing its architecture and construction over time.

The oldest fortress, known to modern scientists, was built in the seventh-eighth centuries; its minor remains were discovered during excavations. Unfortunately, it was not possible to determine the time of construction of the wooden fortress, and therefore the city of Khotyn, because the construction of the stone castle destroyed the oldest cultural layers.

The defensive walls of the fortress have a harsh and formidable appearance. Outside, they are decorated with four stripes laid out of red brick, each of which consists of several squares inscribed one inside the other. The largest tower is rectangular, it has – three tiers of loopholes for heavy artillery. Four more towers rise above the fortress walls.

Currently, the State Historical and Architectural Reserve has been created on the territory of the Khotyn Fortress, numerous reconstructions of battles have been carried out, festivals are organized here and historical films are shot. Let's mention at least such famous films as «Zakhar Berkut,» «D'Artagnan and three musketeers,» «Taras Bulba» and more than forty films.

*(Adapted from: Клуб Мандрівників)*

7. Why was Khotyn fortress so desirable?
  - A. Because it was the biggest fortress in the region.
  - B. Because it controlled an important road and crossing.
  - C. Because it had the strongest defensive towers.
  - D. Because it was the oldest fortress in Europe.
  
8. What is said about the oldest fortress of Khotyn?
  - A. It was completely preserved.
  - B. It was built only of stone.
  - C. Only small remains were found.
  - D. Its exact construction date is known.
  
9. Why is the exact time of the wooden fortress construction unknown?
  - A. Because it was destroyed by war.
  - B. Because documents were lost.
  - C. Because the stone castle destroyed cultural layers.
  - D. Because scientists never studied it.
  
10. What makes the fortress walls visually distinctive?
  - A. Golden decorations and paintings.
  - B. Wooden ornaments.
  - C. Red brick decorative stripes.
  - D. Glass and metal elements.
  
11. What is the Khotyn Fortress used for today?
  - A. Only for military training.
  - B. Only as a museum.
  - C. For agriculture and tourism.
  - D. For festivals, reconstructions, and filming movies.

## 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 Sophia Cathedral or St. Sophia of Kyiv was built (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the reign of Prince Yaroslav the Wise to commemorate a great victory gained by the Kyivans at this site over the Pechenehy, who (13) \_\_\_\_\_ constantly threatening Kyiv and devastating Rus lands. The Sophia Cathedral (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the same destiny as many other structures of Old Rus. It was ruined in the 13th century during the Tatar invasion and (15) \_\_\_\_\_ suffered from wars and religious strife. Metropolitan Petro Mohyla (16) \_\_\_\_\_ the cathedral in 1633. During the 17th–18th centuries, as a result of many alterations, the cathedral (17) \_\_\_\_\_ the architectural aspect which has come down to us. During this time an ensemble of buildings in the style of Ukrainian baroque (18) \_\_\_\_\_ around the cathedral, the cathedral consisting of the Metropolitan's palace, the refectory church, the belfry and the fence. Of unique value, from the scientific and the artistic points of view, there are the ancient mosaic (19) \_\_\_\_\_ in the cathedral. The art of mosaic inlay work, which (20) \_\_\_\_\_ in Byzantium, was further developed in Kyiv. Employing smalts, the artists of the 11th century (21) \_\_\_\_\_ remarkable pictures.

*(Adapted from: Клуб Мандрівників)*

12	A	in	B	under	C	during	D	from
13	A	were	B	is	C	had been	D	was
14	A	suffered	B	suffer	C	suffering	D	were suffered
15	A	repeatedly	B	continually	C	rarely	D	abandoned
16	A	restored	B	ignored	C	ruined	D	repaired
17	A	failure	B	demonstrated	C	acquired	D	discovered
18	A	was created	B	creating	C	were created	D	fear
19	A	competed	B	collaborated	C	protested	D	decorations
20	A	discouraged	B	delayed	C	promoted	D	was widespread
21	A	avoid	B	overcome	C	created	D	destroy

## Task 4

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

### Big Ben

Big Ben is the nickname for the Great Bell of the striking clock at the north end of the Palace of Westminster in London and is usually extended (22) \_\_\_\_\_ refer to both the clock and the clock tower. The tower (23) \_\_\_\_\_ originally called the Clock Tower, but in 2012 it was renamed Elizabeth Tower in honour of Queen Elizabeth II. When it was completed in 1859, the clock (24) \_\_\_\_\_ considered the largest and most accurate four-faced striking clock in the world. The tower reaches a height of 96 metres and requires visitors (25) \_\_\_\_\_ climb 334 steps to reach the belfry. Today, Big Ben remains one of the most (26) \_\_\_\_\_ symbols of British culture worldwide.

*(Adapted from: Міч Клас)*

22	A	to	B	in	C	at	D	on
23	A	is	B	was	C	were	D	have been
24	A	are	B	has been	C	was	D	had been
25	A	were	B	climbed	C	to climb	D	was climb
26	A	recognised	B	recognising	C	recognise	D	recognises

### The Palace of Westminster

The Palace of Westminster (27) \_\_\_\_\_ as the meeting place for both the House of Commons and the House of Lords, which together form the Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is commonly known as the Houses of Parliament because of the people who (28) \_\_\_\_\_ it.

The first royal palace on this site (29) \_\_\_\_\_ back to the 11th century, and Westminster remained the main royal residence until a fire (30) \_\_\_\_\_ much of the building in 1512. After another major fire in 1834, only a few medieval structures remained while the rest of the Palace had to be reconstructed.

*(Adapted from: Клуб Мандрівників)*

27	A	serving	B	serves	C	served	D	serve
28	A	occupy	B	occupying	C	occupies	D	occupied
29	A	was dated	B	dated	C	dates	D	dating
30	A	destroying	B	were destroyed	C	was destroyed	D	destroyed

**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.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Fortress</li><li>2. Cathedral</li><li>3. Palace</li><li>4. Monument</li><li>5. UNESCO World Heritage Site</li><li>6. Medieval Architecture</li><li>7. Cultural Landmark</li><li>8. Restoration</li><li>9. National Heritage</li><li>10. Historical Landmark</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) building or place that is officially protected because of its historical or cultural importance to a nation;</li><li>b) a large strong building or group of buildings built to defend a place from enemies;</li><li>c) a place or object that represents the culture and history of a country or city;</li><li>d) an important building, statue, or place that reminds people of historical events or figures;</li><li>e) the process of repairing and preserving old buildings or artworks;</li><li>f) a very large and important church, often the seat of a bishop;</li><li>g) architecture style typical of the Middle Ages, often including thick walls and towers;</li><li>h) a site recognized by UNESCO as having outstanding cultural or historical value;</li><li>i) a large, impressive building that was the official home of kings, queens, or rulers;</li><li>j) a place famous for its historical significance and visited by tourists.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Traditional Ukrainian culture is strongly connected with folk music and \_\_\_\_\_ costumes.
  - a) national
  - b) artificial
  - c) technical
  - d) virtual
  
2. The Ukrainian holiday of Independence Day is \_\_\_\_\_ every year on August 24.
  - a) celebrated
  - b) invented
  - c) protected
  - d) separated
  
3. In Great Britain, afternoon tea is a long-standing cultural \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) habit

- b) device
- c) system
- d) method

4. British people are often known for their \_\_\_\_\_ manners and respect for tradition.

- a) careless
- b) polite
- c) random
- d) noisy

5. The United States is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_ culture, including movies, music, and television.

- a) local
- b) folk
- c) popular
- d) ancient

6. Many cultural traditions in the USA were \_\_\_\_\_ by immigrants from different countries.

- a) influenced
- b) destroyed
- c) prevented
- d) replaced

7. Museums and historical sites help \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural heritage of a nation.

- a) pretend
- b) preserve
- c) produce
- d) perform

8. Ukrainian embroidery often \_\_\_\_\_ important symbols and meanings.

- a) expresses
- b) deletes
- c) reduces
- d) ignores

9. In Great Britain, the monarchy plays an important \_\_\_\_\_ role in national identity.

- a) fictional
- b) cultural
- c) technical
- d) accidental

10. Cultural diversity in the USA \_\_\_\_\_ people to share ideas and traditions.

- a) discourages
- b) controls
- c) encourages
- d) limits

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

1. Ukrainian folk music plays an important role in the cultural \_\_\_\_\_ of the nation. (IDENTIFY)
2. Museums help with the \_\_\_\_\_ of cultural traditions and historical artifacts. (PRESERVE)
3. British literature has had a strong \_\_\_\_\_ on world culture. (INFLUENT)
4. National holidays encourage the \_\_\_\_\_ of cultural values. (CELEBRATE)
5. Traditional Ukrainian embroidery is known for its \_\_\_\_\_ patterns and symbols. (DECORATE)
6. Cultural festivals improve international \_\_\_\_\_ between countries. (UNDERSTAND)
7. American popular culture gained worldwide \_\_\_\_\_ through films and music. (POPULAR)
8. The study of history increases cultural \_\_\_\_\_ among young people. (AWARE)
9. Many cultural traditions have survived thanks to careful \_\_\_\_\_. (PROTECT)
10. Art and music play a key role in the cultural \_\_\_\_\_ of society. (DEVELOP)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Traditional Ukrainian festivals help preserve national customs.
  2. Folk songs and dances play an important role in Ukrainian culture.
  3. Museums and galleries protect a country's cultural heritage.
  4. In Great Britain, theatre and literature are highly valued.
  5. The British monarchy remains a cultural symbol of the nation.
  6. American films and music influence cultures around the world.
  7. National holidays reflect shared cultural values.
  8. Cultural exchange programs help people understand other traditions.
  9. Traditional food represents a nation's history and lifestyle.
  10. Modern media spreads cultural ideas quickly.
- a. The royal family represents long-standing traditions in the UK.
  - b. Music and dance express the spirit and history of a nation.
  - c. Food culture shows how people lived in the past.
  - d. International programs encourage cultural understanding.
  - e. Cinema and pop music shape global culture.
  - f. Special celebrations help keep traditions alive.
  - g. Cultural institutions preserve art and history.
  - h. Television and the internet spread culture rapidly.
  - i. Literature and stage performances are important in British culture.
  - j. Shared values are shown through national celebrations.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *pass on*, *look after*, *bring together*, *hand down*, *learn about*, *spread out*, *die out*, *take part in*, *carry on*, *take in*.

1. Young people are encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ traditional cultural values.
2. Museums work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ historical monuments and artworks.
3. Cultural festivals help to \_\_\_\_\_ people from different countries.
4. Many traditions have been \_\_\_\_\_ from generation to generation.
5. Students often \_\_\_\_\_ national history while studying culture.
6. Modern media helps to \_\_\_\_\_ cultural ideas around the world.
7. Some old customs are slowly \_\_\_\_\_ as lifestyles change.
8. Cultural exchange programs allow students to \_\_\_\_\_ new traditions.
9. Families usually \_\_\_\_\_ national holidays together.
10. Teachers help students \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of cultural heritage.

**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 Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine

Article 150 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Ukraine stipulates the obligations of parents regarding the upbringing and development of a child, which are subject to certain rights of the child. The child has the right to parental care for his/her health, physical, spiritual and moral development, to ensure that the parents obtain a full general secondary education, prepare him /her for independent life, and respect. Parents are prohibited from carrying out any types of exploitation of the child, applying physical punishment and other types of punishment that degrade the human dignity of the child.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

2. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The United Nations Proclaims this Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, that every individual and every organ of society shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

3. The right to respect for human dignity

This personal right is ensured by establishing prohibitions on unlawful actions that encroach on human dignity: torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, forced medical or scientific research on a person. This right cannot be limited even in conditions of war or a state of emergency. The Constitution of Ukraine directly prohibits:

torture of a person; cruel or degrading treatment of a person; medical, scientific or other experiments on a person without his/her free consent.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

#### 4. The Article Establishes the Obligations

In order for a person to successfully exercise his / her rights, receive certain material and spiritual benefits from society, he/she must fulfill the duties assigned to him/her, take care of state and public affairs. Article 8 of the Constitution of Ukraine establishes the obligation of everyone to strictly observe the Constitution of Ukraine and the laws of Ukraine, not to encroach on the rights and freedoms, honor and dignity of other people, which are a guarantee of stability in society and a characteristic feature of the establishment of a legal state in our country. Ignorance of laws is not exempt from legal responsibility.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

#### 5. The Mechanism for Implementing the Law

The adoption of the Constitution is an extremely important, but only partial, matter. It is necessary to create a mechanism for implementing the Law, including the practical implementation of the rights, freedoms and obligations provided for by it. The implementation mechanism should be understood as the activities of legal entities, as a result of which citizens actually have freedoms, enjoy rights and fulfill obligations, and the set of legal norms that regulate this activity.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

#### 6. The Fundamental Principles

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 establishes fundamental principles and standards that form the basis for the further development of both global and regional human rights law. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is general in content, establishing a catalog of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. The principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are given binding force in two main documents: The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

Which text...?

- A. focuses on informing parents about their obligations to children
- B. describes the general idea and purpose of creating a declaration of human rights
- C. presents a catalogue of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights at the global level
- D. talks about constitutional duties of citizens
- E. deals with inalienable civil rights
- F. explains mechanism for the implementation of human and civil rights and freedoms

- G. shows how constitution studies society
- H. demonstrates how constitution works

## Task 2

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

### Key Rights and Obligations

Every person living in a country is both entitled to rights and bound by responsibilities. These two aspects go hand in hand to ensure harmony, justice, and progress within society.

Rights are the basic privileges and freedoms that every citizen is guaranteed by the constitution and the law. They protect individuals from unfair treatment and allow them to live with dignity. Common examples of citizens' rights include: Right to Life and Liberty means every person has the right to live freely and securely. Right to Equality supposes that all citizens are equal before the law, regardless of race, gender, religion, or social status. Right to Freedom ensures that citizens have the right to express their opinions, follow any religion, and choose their occupation. Under the Right to Education every child has the right to receive an education, which empowers them to contribute to society. Right to Vote demonstrates that adults have the right to participate in the democratic process by choosing their leaders. Right to Justice ensures citizens can seek protection and fairness through the courts. These rights help build a free, fair, and respectful society.

If we speak about the obligations of citizens, every citizen must fulfill certain duties to maintain peace and order in the nation. Key obligations include: Respecting the Law shows citizens must obey the laws and regulations of their country. Paying Taxes presents that taxes fund essential public services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. Protecting the Environment supposes everyone has the duty to use natural resources responsibly and care for the environment. In accordance with the obligation of Defending the Country it means citizens should support their nation in times of need and promote national unity. Respecting Others' Rights says that one's freedom should not harm or limit the freedom of others. Participating in the Community demands active involvement in community and civic life strengthens democracy.

*(Adapted from: Universal Declaration of Human Rights)*

7. What is the purpose of responsibilities and rights?
  - A. They are supposed to make progress.
  - B. They seem to prove the justice in the world.
  - C. They ensure the truth of life in people's society.
  - D. They ensure the main humanity principles of human society.
  
8. What kind of obligations does Paying Taxes present?
  - A. Tax payers may pay in local currency.
  - B. Paying Taxes provides the work of many public services.
  - C. Tax payers fill the public services.
  - D. Tax payers must pay the money in the country.
  
9. Why are rights the basic privileges and freedoms?
  - A. They proved that freedom is the main duty of society.
  - B. They helped develop progress in the society.
  - C. They provide people with dignity.
  - D. They allowed people to live in developed society.
  
10. What is suggested about Right to Vote?
  - A. All peoples in the country have the right to vote.
  - B. All citizens in the country have the right to vote.
  - C. All peoples except the minors have the right to vote.
  - D. All citizens except the minors have the right to vote.
  
11. Why is Right to Life and Liberty very important for all people?
  - A. It keeps the right to live freely and securely.
  - B. It was damaged by world history.
  - C. It ensures the progress in the society.
  - D. It contains the main dream for all people.

## 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.

Human rights are basic freedoms and protections that belong to every person. They are meant to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ people’s dignity, equality, and freedom regardless of nationality, gender, or beliefs. After World War II, the international community realized the need to (13) \_\_\_\_\_ common standards to prevent future abuses. In 1948, the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which (14) \_\_\_\_\_ fundamental rights such as the right to life, education, and freedom of expression. This document became a foundation for many national laws and international agreements that (15) \_\_\_\_\_ human rights worldwide. Governments are responsible for (16) \_\_\_\_\_ human rights laws and making sure they are respected. However, violations still occur, and human rights organizations work to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ such cases and support victims. In some countries, people are punished for their opinions, religion, or peaceful protests, which (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the principles of democracy. Education plays a key role in helping people (19) \_\_\_\_\_ their rights and responsibilities. When citizens are informed, they are more likely to speak out against injustice and (20) \_\_\_\_\_ positive social change. Protecting human rights is an ongoing process that requires cooperation, awareness, and the belief that every person can (21) \_\_\_\_\_ to a fairer and more just society.

12	A	protect	B	control	C	limit	D	divide
13	A	break	B	establish	C	ignore	D	cancel
14	A	removes	B	denies	C	includes	D	hides
15	A	weaken	B	replace	C	promote	D	avoid
16	A	carrying out	B	giving up	C	giving up	D	turning down
17	A	cover up	B	found out	C	look out	D	give away
18	A	supports	B	follows	C	violates	D	explains
19	A	forget	B	understand	C	lose	D	confuse
20	A	prevent	B	delay	C	encourage	D	destroy
21	A	contribute	B	escape	C	object	D	refuse

## Task 4

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

### Protection of Human Rights

In recent years, governments and international organizations have paid increasing attention to (22) \_\_\_\_\_ human rights, especially in regions affected by conflict and inequality. Human rights aim to protect individuals from discrimination and abuse, ensuring freedom, safety, and equal opportunities for all people. Human rights laws are designed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ basic freedoms such as the right to life, education, and freedom of expression. These laws help prevent injustice and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ fair treatment within societies. However, their effectiveness often depends on how well they are enforced at the national level. One of the most important aspects of human rights is their (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to apply equally to everyone, regardless of background or beliefs. Activists and legal experts continue to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ awareness of these rights, encouraging citizens to defend their freedoms and hold authorities accountable for violations.

22	A	protected	B	protecting	C	exploration	D	explores
23	A	to do	B	to capture	C	to remove	D	have captured
24	A	promote	B	maximum	C	promotion	D	maximization
25	A	capacity	B	ability	C	chance	D	capability
26	A	raise	B	raising	C	connect	D	connecting

### Fundamental Freedoms

Human rights are fundamental freedoms that every individual is (27) \_\_\_\_\_ to, regardless of nationality, gender, or belief. These rights include freedom of expression, access to education, and protection from discrimination, forming the basis of a fair and just society.

Over the years, international organizations have worked (28) \_\_\_\_\_ promote and protect human rights through laws, treaties, and global cooperation. However, in many regions, people still face violations that prevent them from living (29) \_\_\_\_\_ dignity and security.

Experts argue that raising awareness and strengthening legal systems are essential steps toward ensuring that human rights are respected in (30) \_\_\_\_\_ societies around the world.

27	A	ever	B	entitled	C	increasingly	D	yet
28	A	to	B	for	C	to	D	with
29	A	with	B	taking	C	take up	D	took
30	A	all	B	most	C	moderest	D	advanced

**LEXICAL REVIEW 23**  
**RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS**

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Human Rights</li><li>2. Codification</li><li>3. Convention/Treaty</li><li>4. International Law</li><li>5. Genocide</li><li>6. Discrimination</li><li>7. Inalienable</li><li>8. Universal Declaration of Human Rights</li><li>9. Second Generation of Rights</li><li>10. Indivisible</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) the process of writing down customary international law into treaties;</li><li>b) the systematic killing of a group;</li><li>c) legally binding international agreements between states;</li><li>d) rules governing relations between nations, including human rights;</li><li>e) rights ensuring basic needs and security, like rights to food, housing, healthcare, education, work, and social security;</li><li>f) rights inherent to all human beings, universal, indivisible, and inalienable, focusing on dignity, equality, and freedom;</li><li>g) treating someone unfairly or unequally based on race, gender, religion;</li><li>h) rights that cannot be taken away from a person;</li><li>i) all rights (civil, political, economic, social, cultural) are equally important and interconnected;</li><li>j) a landmark UN document from 1948 setting out fundamental human rights to be universally protected.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Every person should be treated with \_\_\_\_\_ regardless of their background.
  - a) dignity
  - b) identity
  - c) activity
  - d) reality
  
2. Freedom of speech is a basic \_\_\_\_\_ in many democratic societies.
  - a) rule
  - b) privilege
  - c) right
  - d) favor

3. Governments must \_\_\_\_\_ the rights of all citizens equally.
- a) respect
  - b) reject
  - c) restrict
  - d) replace
4. Many organizations work to \_\_\_\_\_ discrimination in the workplace.
- a) promote
  - b) eliminate
  - c) tolerate
  - d) imitate
5. Access to education helps people \_\_\_\_\_ their full potential.
- a) reduce
  - b) release
  - c) realize
  - d) refuse
6. Children have the right to be \_\_\_\_\_ from abuse and exploitation.
- a) prevented
  - b) protected
  - c) predicted
  - d) provided
7. Equality before the law is a key principle of social \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) justice
  - b) judgment
  - c) jealousy
  - d) journey
8. Peaceful protest allows people to \_\_\_\_\_ their opinions publicly.
- a) exchange
  - b) explain
  - c) express
  - d) expand
9. International laws aim to \_\_\_\_\_ basic human freedoms worldwide.
- a) defend
  - b) delay
  - c) divide
  - d) deny

10. Everyone deserves access to clean water, healthcare, and safe \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) shelter  
b) border  
c) profit  
d) schedule

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

1. Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_ is a fundamental human right in democratic societies. (EXPRESS)
2. Every person deserves equal \_\_\_\_\_ regardless of gender or ethnicity. (TREAT)
3. The organization works to protect the \_\_\_\_\_ of refugees worldwide. (SAFE)
4. Laws against discrimination promote social \_\_\_\_\_. (EQUAL)
5. Access to education is essential for personal \_\_\_\_\_. (DEVELOP)
6. Governments must ensure the \_\_\_\_\_ of basic human rights. (PROTECT)
7. Child labor is a serious \_\_\_\_\_ of international human rights law. (VIOLATE)
8. Freedom from \_\_\_\_\_ is guaranteed by international conventions. (SLAVE)
9. Independent courts help maintain justice and \_\_\_\_\_. (FAIR)
10. Public awareness campaigns encourage greater social \_\_\_\_\_. (RESPONSIBLE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Everyone has the right to express their opinions freely.
  2. All people are equal before the law.
  3. Children have the right to receive education.
  4. No one should be subjected to torture or cruel treatment.
  5. People have the right to practice their religion freely.
  6. Every person has the right to a fair trial.
  7. Freedom of the press is essential in a democratic society.
  8. Everyone has the right to work in safe conditions.
  9. Discrimination based on race or gender is prohibited.
  10. People have the right to peaceful assembly.
- a. No individual may be treated unfairly because of their background or sex.
  - b. Citizens are allowed to gather peacefully without fear.
  - c. Every person must be treated equally by the justice system.
  - d. Individuals are free to share their thoughts and ideas.
  - e. Children must have access to schooling.
  - f. Workers are entitled to protection and safety at their jobs.

- g. A democratic country depends on independent media.
- h. Every individual deserves a legal process that is just.
- i. Harsh punishment and inhumane treatment are forbidden.
- j. People may follow and practice their beliefs openly.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *adjust to, build on, carry out, deal with, find out, keep up with, put... into, set up, send back, switch to.*

1. Human rights organizations try to \_\_\_\_\_ cases of discrimination around the world.
2. Governments must \_\_\_\_\_ investigations into violations of human rights.
3. International law helps countries \_\_\_\_\_ serious human rights abuses.
4. New human rights laws often \_\_\_\_\_ earlier international agreements.
5. Many countries are beginning to \_\_\_\_\_ more democratic systems of government.
6. Courts must \_\_\_\_\_ justice fairly and without discrimination.
7. Refugees are sometimes forced to \_\_\_\_\_ to unsafe countries.
8. Migrants need time to \_\_\_\_\_ new laws and social rules in another country.
9. Authorities must \_\_\_\_\_ human rights principles \_\_\_\_\_ national legislation.
10. Human rights institutions help societies \_\_\_\_\_ changing social needs.

**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. Renewable Energy Breakthrough

Streaming platforms have transformed modern television by giving viewers full control over what they watch. People no longer depend on TV schedules and can enjoy series at their own pace. Many services produce high-quality original shows that attract international audiences. This has increased competition and raised production standards. However, traditional broadcasters face challenges in keeping their viewers. Experts predict that streaming will continue to dominate the media market.

*(Adapted from: media industry reports)*

2. Cinema and Special Effects Technology

Modern cinema relies heavily on digital technology to create impressive visual effects. Computer-generated images allow filmmakers to show scenes that would be impossible or too dangerous to film in real life. These technologies help bring fantasy worlds and historical events to the big screen. While some critics believe effects sometimes replace good storytelling, audiences still enjoy visually rich films. Directors continue to search for a balance between technology and narrative quality.

*(Adapted from: film production articles)*

3. Theatre in the Digital Age

Theatre has found new ways to reach audiences through online broadcasts of live performances. Many theatres now stream plays so people can watch them from home. This approach became especially popular during periods when public gatherings were limited.

Although nothing can replace the atmosphere of a live performance, digital theatre allows more people to experience cultural events. It also helps theatres attract younger audiences.

*(Adapted from: theatre and culture magazines)*

#### 4. Film Festivals and New Talent

International film festivals play an important role in discovering new filmmakers. They give young directors the opportunity to present their work to critics and producers. Many successful careers began with awards at small festivals. These events also promote cultural exchange by showing films from different countries. As a result, audiences are introduced to new ideas and perspectives.

*(Adapted from: film festival publications)*

#### 5. Television for Education

Educational television programmes are widely used to support learning. Documentaries and educational series help viewers understand science, history, and social issues in an engaging way. Many schools recommend such programmes as additional learning materials. Visual explanations make complex topics easier to understand. As a result, television remains a valuable educational tool.

*(Adapted from: educational media studies)*

#### 6. Behind the Scenes of Film Production

Creating a film involves the work of many professionals behind the camera. Scriptwriters, costume designers, sound engineers, and editors all contribute to the final result. Each stage of production requires careful planning and teamwork. Audiences often focus on actors, but the success of a film depends on the entire crew. Understanding this process helps viewers appreciate cinema more deeply.

*(Adapted from: filmmaking guides)*

Which text...?

- A. talks about learning through television
- B. explains how technology improves visual storytelling
- C. describes how theatre reaches audiences online
- D. focuses on changes in how people watch TV
- E. highlights opportunities for young filmmakers
- F. explains teamwork in movie creation
- G. describes how actors prepare for their roles using psychological training
- H. reduces students' workload

## Task 2

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

### The Changing World of Cinema and Television

Cinema and television have changed dramatically over the last few decades. In the past, people usually watched films in cinemas and followed television programmes according to a fixed schedule. Today, digital technology and online platforms allow audiences to watch content whenever and wherever they want. This shift has influenced not only viewing habits but also the way films and series are produced.

Streaming services have become powerful players in the entertainment industry. They invest large budgets in original films and television series, often working with famous directors and actors. As a result, the quality of television production has improved, and the line between cinema and television has become less clear. Some series now have production values similar to big-screen films.

At the same time, traditional cinemas and theatres face new challenges. Many cinemas compete with home entertainment systems, while theatres try to attract audiences by offering live experiences that cannot be replaced by screens. Despite these difficulties, cinemas and theatres remain important cultural spaces where people can share emotions and experiences together.

Experts believe that cinema, theatre, and television will continue to develop side by side. While technology changes how stories are delivered, the human desire for storytelling and shared experiences remains the same.

7. How did people usually watch films and TV programmes in the past?
  - A. Through online platforms anytime.
  - B. Only on mobile phones.
  - C. In cinemas and according to a fixed TV schedule.
  - D. Only in theatres.
  
8. What do modern digital technology and online platforms allow people to do?
  - A. Watch content only at home.
  - B. Create films without actors.
  - C. Watch content anytime and anywhere.
  - D. Completely replace cinemas.

9. Why have streaming services become powerful in the entertainment industry?
- A. They show only old films.
  - B. They invest large budgets in original content.
  - C. They work only with new actors.
  - D. They broadcast only news.
10. What challenges do traditional cinemas face today?
- A. Competition with home entertainment systems.
  - B. A lack of films.
  - C. Poor screen quality.
  - D. A ban on showing films.
11. According to experts, what will remain the same despite technological changes?
- A. TV programme formats.
  - B. The number of cinemas.
  - C. The human desire for storytelling and shared experiences.
  - D. Film release times.

## 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.

Cinema, theatre, and television have played an important role in shaping modern culture. For many decades, cinema was the most popular form of entertainment, and people regularly (12) \_\_\_\_\_ to movie theatres to enjoy films on the big screen. Watching a film in a cinema was a shared experience that allowed audiences to laugh, cry, and react together. Theatre, on the other hand, has always been valued for its live performances. Actors perform directly in front of the audience, which makes each show (13) \_\_\_\_\_ and impossible to repeat in exactly the same way. This close connection between performers and viewers creates a special atmosphere that recorded media cannot fully replace.

Television became widely popular in the 20th century and quickly (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the way people consumed entertainment. Families gathered in their living rooms to watch news, series, and live broadcasts. Over time, television programmes became more sophisticated, and many shows began to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ serious social issues as well as entertain.

In recent years, digital technology and streaming platforms have (16) \_\_\_\_\_ major changes in all three forms of entertainment. Viewers can now watch films and series

whenever they want, which has (17) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional cinema attendance. However, many cinemas have responded by offering better sound, larger screens, and more comfortable seating.

Experts believe that cinema, theatre, and television will continue to exist side by side. Although technology continues to (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the way stories are told, the need for meaningful content remains strong. Audiences still (19) \_\_\_\_\_ stories that reflect real emotions and human experiences.

In the future, the success of these art forms will depend on their ability to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ to change audience expectations while preserving their unique qualities. Ultimately, cinema, theatre, and television remind us that storytelling has the power to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ people across cultures and generations.

12	A	escaped	B	travelled	C	rushed	D	gathered
13	A	ordinary	B	unique	C	recorded	D	predictable
14	A	imited	B	ignored	C	transformed	D	repeated
15	A	avoid	B	cancel	C	explore	D	reduce
16	A	caused	B	hidden	C	prevented	D	refused
17	A	increased	B	controlled	C	replaced	D	reduced
18	A	preserve	B	change	C	forget	D	damage
19	A	reject	B	prefer	C	ignore	D	doubt
20	A	adapt	B	return	C	object	D	lead
21	A	divide	B	entertain	C	connect	D	confuse

#### Task 4

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

#### Cinema, Theatre, and Television

In recent years, audiences and media experts have been increasingly interested in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ modern forms of entertainment, particularly cinema, theatre, and television, which continue to influence cultural life. These art forms reflect social values and offer people new ways of experiencing stories.

Cinema and television productions are designed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ viewers emotionally and visually through powerful storytelling and advanced technology. High-quality sound, special effects, and strong performances help create memorable experiences. Producers aim to improve production standards and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ audience engagement in a competitive media environment.

One of the most important aspects of theatre is its (25) \_\_\_\_\_ to create a live connection between actors and the audience. Unlike film or television, each performance is unique and depends on real-time interaction. Theatre professionals are also working on ways to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional performances with digital elements to attract younger viewers.

22	A	exploring	B	explored	C	exploration	D	explores
23	A	have engaged	B	engage	C	engaging	D	to engage
24	A	maximize	B	maximization	C	maximal	D	maximized
25	A	possible	B	ability	C	chance	D	capability
26	A	connect	B	connected	C	connecting	D	connection

### Cinema, Theatre, and Television in Modern Society

Over the past century, cinema, theatre, and television have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ played a central role in shaping cultural identity and public opinion. Through stories, images, and performances, these media reflect social change and influence how people understand the world around them.

Cinema and television productions are often valued (28) \_\_\_\_\_ their ability to reach large audiences and present complex ideas in an accessible way. Big-budget films and popular TV series combine entertainment with meaningful themes, encouraging viewers to think critically while enjoying high-quality content.

Theatre remains important because live performances (29) \_\_\_\_\_ a unique part of cultural life. Unlike recorded media, theatre depends on direct interaction between actors and the audience, creating an emotional experience that cannot be repeated in exactly the same form.

Experts believe that in the future, cinema, theatre, and television will continue to develop within (30) \_\_\_\_\_ cultural societies, adapting to new technologies while preserving traditional artistic values.

27	A	ever	B	just	C	never	D	yet
28	A	to	B	for	C	at	D	with
29	A	make	B	making	C	make up	D	made
30	A	the most advanced	B	most advanced	C	more advanced	D	an advanced

**LEXICAL REVIEW 24**  
CINEMA, THEATRE, TELEVISION

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Screenplay</li><li>2. Cinematography</li><li>3. Stage design</li><li>4. Broadcasting</li><li>5. Streaming platform</li><li>6. Soundtrack</li><li>7. Audience engagement</li><li>8. Box-office success</li><li>9. Rehearsal</li><li>10. Cultural heritage</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) the visual style of a film created through camera work and lighting;</li><li>b) a digital service that allows users to watch content on demand;</li><li>c) the process of practising a play or performance before the final show;</li><li>d) the music used in a film, TV series, or theatre production;</li><li>e) a film or play script written in a specific format for production;</li><li>f) the level of interest and emotional involvement of viewers;</li><li>g) the activity of transmitting TV or radio programmes to the public;</li><li>h) a production that earns a large amount of money from ticket sales;</li><li>i) the artistic background and scenery used on a theatre stage;</li><li>j) traditions, art, and creative works passed down through generations.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Modern cinemas often use digital projectors to \_\_\_\_\_ high-quality images on the big screen.
  - a) display
  - b) erase
  - c) confuse
  - d) pretend
  
2. Theatre actors need to \_\_\_\_\_ their emotions convincingly to engage the audience.
  - a) impress
  - b) express

- c) suppress
- d) depress

3. Directors carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the story to make sure the plot is clear and engaging.

- a) ignore
- b) avoid
- c) destroy
- d) edit

4. Streaming services allow viewers to \_\_\_\_\_ content anytime, without following TV schedules.

- a) perform
- b) attend
- c) watch
- d) memorize

5. Special effects are used in films to \_\_\_\_\_ scenes that would be too dangerous or impossible in real life.

- a) destroy
- b) create
- c) replace
- d) avoid

6. Theatre companies often \_\_\_\_\_ new plays to attract younger audiences.

- a) cancel
- b) erase
- c) stage
- d) hide

7. Critics evaluate films and theatre performances to \_\_\_\_\_ their quality and give recommendations.

- a) disappear
- b) escape
- c) multiply
- d) judge

8. Actors often spend months learning their lines to \_\_\_\_\_ a natural and convincing performance.

- a) deliver
- b) destroy
- c) prevent
- d) replace

9. Television documentaries aim to \_\_\_\_\_ viewers about science, history, or social issues.  
a) inform  
b) confuse  
c) entertain  
d) ignore
10. The success of a film is often measured by its \_\_\_\_\_ in cinemas and online platforms.  
a) availability  
b) difficulty  
c) deficiency  
d) popularity

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

1. The director's unique \_\_\_\_\_ made the film stand out at the festival. (CREATIVE)
2. The actor gave a very \_\_\_\_\_ performance that impressed the audience. (CONVINCE)
3. Modern cinemas use advanced digital \_\_\_\_\_ to show high-quality images. (TECHNOLOGY)
4. The festival promotes cultural \_\_\_\_\_ by showing films from different countries. (EXCHANGE)
5. Theatre productions require careful \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure everything runs smoothly. (ORGANIZE)
6. Streaming platforms offer greater \_\_\_\_\_ for viewers to choose what to watch. (FREEDOM)
7. Critics praised the movie for its strong narrative and visual \_\_\_\_\_. (IMAGINE)
8. Actors must spend hours in \_\_\_\_\_ to memorize lines and perfect scenes. (REHEARSE)
9. Special effects enhance the \_\_\_\_\_ of action scenes in blockbuster films. (DRAMA)
10. The theatre workshop focused on improving students' \_\_\_\_\_ skills on stage. (PERFORM)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Streaming platforms allow viewers to watch films and series anytime.
2. Digital projectors produce high-quality images in modern cinemas.
3. Theatre companies create live performances to engage audiences.
4. Special effects in movies make action scenes more realistic.
5. Critics review films and theatre productions to evaluate their quality.
6. Actors rehearse scenes for hours to deliver convincing performances.
7. Online film festivals allow international audiences to watch new movies.

8. Directors use cinematography to enhance storytelling in films.
  9. Educational TV programmes help students understand complex topics.
  10. Educational TV programmes help students understand complex topics.
- a. TV programmes designed for learning make difficult subjects easier to understand.
  - b. Special visual techniques make scenes more believable.
  - c. Actors practice scenes repeatedly to perform naturally.
  - d. Streaming services let users watch content whenever they want.
  - e. Professional reviewers assess movies and plays.
  - f. Film festivals present new talent and cultural experiences.
  - g. Modern cinema uses advanced projectors for better image quality.
  - h. Theatre troupes produce live shows to attract spectators.
  - i. Directors improve storytelling by controlling visual elements.
  - j. Online festivals allow global audiences to watch films remotely.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *act out, bring out, come up with, figure out, go over, look into, put on, run through, set up, take over.*

1. The theatre students were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ a short scene from the play.
2. The director plans to \_\_\_\_\_ the new trailer for the upcoming film festival.
3. Screenwriters often \_\_\_\_\_ fresh ideas for a movie during brainstorming sessions.
4. Critics are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the meaning behind the film's complex ending.
5. Before the premiere, the cast will \_\_\_\_\_ the play to check for mistakes.
6. The festival committee will \_\_\_\_\_ complaints about ticketing issues.
7. Actors must rehearse before they \_\_\_\_\_ the costumes for the performance.
8. During rehearsals, the director likes to \_\_\_\_\_ each scene to improve pacing.
9. The theatre company wants to \_\_\_\_\_ a new studio for workshops and rehearsals.
10. The experienced producer will \_\_\_\_\_ the project after the original director left.

**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. Virtual Reality Museum Tours

Many museums now offer virtual reality tours that allow visitors to explore galleries without being physically present. Using VR headsets or online platforms, users can walk through exhibition halls, zoom in on artworks, and listen to expert commentary. This approach has made museums more accessible to people who live far away or have limited mobility. Curators believe that virtual tours also encourage people to visit museums in person later. However, some critics argue that digital experiences cannot fully replace seeing original objects.

*(Adapted from: international museum innovation reports)*

2. Restoring Ancient Paintings

Art conservators use advanced scientific techniques to restore damaged paintings. Microscopes, X-ray imaging, and chemical analysis help experts understand the original materials and colours used by artists centuries ago. This careful process allows restorers to remove dirt and old varnish without harming the artwork itself. Museums often display information about restoration to help visitors appreciate the complexity of preservation work. Such efforts ensure that masterpieces can be enjoyed by future generations.

*(Adapted from: museum conservation journals)*

3. Interactive Science Exhibitions

Modern science museums increasingly focus on hands-on exhibitions. Visitors are encouraged to touch models, conduct simple experiments, and use digital screens to explore scientific concepts. This interactive approach is especially popular with younger audiences, as it turns learning into an engaging experience. Museum educators say that people remember

information better when they actively participate. As a result, interactive exhibitions have become a key feature of many new museum designs.

*(Adapted from: science education and museum studies sources)*

#### 4. Traveling Art Exhibitions

Some museums organise traveling exhibitions that move between cities and countries. These exhibitions allow rare artworks to be shared with a wider audience who might not otherwise have the chance to see them. Transporting valuable objects requires strict security measures and climate-controlled containers. Despite these challenges, traveling exhibitions strengthen international cultural exchange. They also help museums build global partnerships. In addition, such exhibitions often include educational programmes and guided tours adapted to local audiences. This helps visitors better understand the historical and artistic context of the displayed works.

*(Adapted from: international museum cooperation articles)*

#### 5. Museums and Cultural Identity

Museums play an important role in preserving national and local identity. By displaying historical objects, traditional clothing, and everyday tools, they help visitors understand how people lived in the past. Many exhibitions also include personal stories and multimedia elements that connect history to modern life. Curators aim to present culture in a way that is both accurate and meaningful. This approach encourages visitors to reflect on their own cultural background. Moreover, museums often collaborate with local communities to ensure authentic representation. Such cooperation helps keep cultural traditions alive and relevant for younger generations.

*(Adapted from: cultural heritage and museum research)*

#### 6. Sustainable Museum Design

New museum buildings are increasingly designed with environmental sustainability in mind. Architects use energy-efficient lighting, natural ventilation, and recycled materials to reduce the environmental impact. Some museums even produce part of their own energy using solar panels or green roofs. These buildings not only protect collections but also demonstrate responsible use of resources. Museum leaders hope this example will inspire visitors to think about sustainability in everyday life. Educational displays inside these museums often explain how green technologies work in practice. As a result, visitors gain practical knowledge about environmental responsibility alongside cultural experiences.

*(Adapted from: architecture and museum sustainability reports)*

Which text...?

- A. explains how museums reduce their impact on the environment
- B. focuses on making museums accessible through digital technology
- C. describes how artworks are carefully preserved

- D. highlights the educational value of hands-on displays
- E. shows how museums help people understand their cultural roots
- F. discusses sharing exhibitions across borders
- G. concentrates on protecting wildlife through exhibitions
- H. emphasises replacing traditional museums with virtual ones

## Task 2

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

### A Voice That Changed Music: Ludwig van Beethoven

Ludwig van Beethoven, born in Bonn in 1770, is widely regarded as one of the most influential composers in the history of Western music. From an early age, he showed exceptional musical talent, but his childhood was far from easy. His father, hoping to turn him into a child prodigy like Mozart, forced him to practise for long hours under strict and sometimes harsh conditions. Despite this, Beethoven's abilities continued to grow, and as a young man he moved to Vienna, where he quickly gained a reputation as a brilliant pianist and innovative composer. Vienna at the time was the musical centre of Europe, offering him contact with leading composers and wealthy patrons. This environment played a crucial role in shaping his artistic development.

Beethoven's music marked a turning point between the Classical and Romantic periods. While earlier composers followed strict musical forms, Beethoven began to experiment with structure, emotion, and dramatic contrasts. His symphonies and sonatas expressed powerful personal feelings, something unusual at the time. Audiences were often surprised by the intensity of his works, yet many recognised their originality. Over time, his compositions reshaped the way music was written and performed.

One of the most remarkable aspects of Beethoven's life was his struggle with hearing loss. In his late twenties, he began to notice the first signs of deafness, which gradually worsened. For a composer and performer, this condition was devastating. Beethoven became withdrawn and deeply depressed, but instead of giving up, he continued to compose. Some of his greatest works, including the Ninth Symphony, were written when he could no longer hear music clearly – or at all.

Beethoven died in 1827, but his influence has never faded. His music continues to be performed worldwide and studied by musicians of all backgrounds. He is often seen as a symbol of artistic determination, proving that creativity can overcome even the greatest personal challenges.

7. What difficulty did Beethoven experience during his childhood?
  - A. He lacked access to musical instruments.
  - B. He was forced to practise under severe pressure.
  - C. He was discouraged from pursuing a musical career.
  - D. He had to support his family financially at a young age.
  
8. Why was Beethoven's approach to composition considered innovative?
  - A. He strictly followed Classical musical rules.
  - B. He focused mainly on writing music for the church.
  - C. He introduced stronger emotional expression into his works.
  - D. He avoided traditional instruments in his compositions.
  
9. What effect did Beethoven's hearing loss have on his personality?
  - A. It made him more confident in public performances.
  - B. It caused him to withdraw and feel deeply troubled.
  - C. It encouraged him to collaborate more with other musicians.
  - D. It had little influence on his daily life.
  
10. What is emphasised about Beethoven's later compositions?
  - A. They were simpler than his early works.
  - B. They were written mainly for teaching purposes.
  - C. They were created despite his inability to hear properly.
  - D. They were ignored by audiences of his time.
  
11. What does the text suggest about Beethoven's legacy?
  - A. His influence is limited to classical musicians.
  - B. His music is admired mainly for technical precision.
  - C. His reputation has declined in modern times.
  - D. His work continues to inspire musicians worldwide.

## 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.

Art has always played a central role in human culture, reflecting social values, historical events, and personal emotions. From prehistoric cave paintings to modern digital installations, artists have used different materials and techniques to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ ideas that words alone cannot fully explain. Throughout history, art has served not only as decoration but also as a powerful form of communication.

During the Renaissance, artists such as Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo (13) \_\_\_\_\_ traditional artistic rules by focusing on realism, proportion, and the study of the human body. Their works were often inspired by classical Greek and Roman art, yet they introduced new perspectives that (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the way people viewed the world. As a result, art became closely connected with science, philosophy, and humanism.

In the modern era, many artists have chosen to (15) \_\_\_\_\_ away from realistic representation. Movements like Impressionism and Cubism challenged viewers to interpret art rather than simply admire it. These styles often aimed to capture movement, emotion, or multiple viewpoints instead of accurate details. Some critics initially (16) \_\_\_\_\_ these works, but over time they gained recognition and influence.

Museums and galleries play an important role in (17) \_\_\_\_\_ artistic heritage. They carefully protect valuable artworks while making them accessible to the public. Curators must decide how to display pieces in a way that (18) \_\_\_\_\_ their meaning and historical context. Educational programmes help visitors develop a deeper understanding of both famous masterpieces and contemporary art.

Today, technology continues to (19) \_\_\_\_\_ the art world. Digital tools allow artists to experiment with new forms, while social media helps them reach global audiences. Art now invites people not only to observe but also to (20) \_\_\_\_\_ actively through interaction and discussion. Ultimately, art encourages society to question, reflect, and (21) \_\_\_\_\_ new ways of seeing reality.

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.

### Music Through the Centuries

By the end of the Baroque period, composers (22) \_\_\_\_\_ increasingly complex musical forms, which required highly trained performers. As musical tastes changed, the Classical style gradually became more accessible to the general public than earlier traditions.

During this period, (23) \_\_\_\_\_ composer was expected to master harmony, melody, and form before achieving public recognition. Historians note that audiences (24) \_\_\_\_\_ larger and more diverse as public concerts spread across Europe. As a result, music became one of the most influential forms of cultural expression of the time.

In the following centuries, musical styles continued to evolve as social and technological changes influenced composition. Compared to earlier eras, musicians were now (25) \_\_\_\_\_ dependent on royal patronage and more connected to public demand. By the 19th century, composers had begun to view music as a powerful means of personal expression, and every major city (26) \_\_\_\_\_ its own concert traditions.

22	A	had developed	B	develop	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	develops	B	developed	C	had developed	D	has developed

### Revolutionary Movements in Art

Throughout history, artists have often challenged traditions and experimented with new forms. During the Renaissance, painters believed that if art (27) \_\_\_\_\_ more realistic, it would better reflect the beauty of the natural world. As a result, techniques such as perspective and anatomy were carefully studied and widely adopted.

Later, in the 19th century, many Impressionist painters argued that if they (28) \_\_\_\_\_ strict academic rules, they would never capture the fleeting effects of light and movement. Their approach was controversial at first, but it gradually changed public taste.

Art historians note that if these movements (29) \_\_\_\_\_ rejected by critics and galleries, modern art might have developed very differently. Today, it is widely accepted that such innovations have shaped some of the (30) \_\_\_\_\_ influential artistic traditions in history.

27	A	becomes	B	become	C	will become	D	had become
28	A	follow	B	followed	C	had followed	D	would follow
29	A	are	B	were	C	had been	D	have been
30	A	most	B	more	C	the more	D	very

**LEXICAL REVIEW 25**  
MUSEUMS, EXHIBITIONS. PAINTING. MUSIC

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Creative Process</li> <li>2. Interpretation</li> <li>3. Performance</li> <li>4. Composition</li> <li>5. Stage Design</li> <li>6. Improvisation</li> <li>7. Rehearsal</li> <li>8. Audience Engagement</li> <li>9. Artistic Movement</li> <li>10. Cultural Heritage</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the act of practicing a play, concert, or performance before presenting it to the public;</li> <li>b) the way an artist expresses or explains the meaning of a work of art or music;</li> <li>c) the visual arrangement of scenery, props, and space used on stage;</li> <li>d) the process of generating and developing original ideas in art or culture;</li> <li>e) music or a piece of art that has been carefully created or written;</li> <li>f) spontaneous creation of music, dialogue, or movement without prior preparation;</li> <li>g) a group of artists who share similar ideas, styles, or goals during a certain historical period;</li> <li>h) the active involvement and emotional connection of viewers or listeners with a performance;</li> <li>i) a public presentation of music, drama, or dance;</li> <li>j) traditions, artworks, and practices passed down from previous generations.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. The museum plans to \_\_\_\_\_ a new exhibition featuring contemporary artists next month.
  - a) remove
  - b) replace
  - c) repair
  - d) launch

2. Many visitors admire the way the painting \_\_\_\_\_ strong emotions through color and light.
- a) expresses
  - b) explains
  - c) exposes
  - d) exchanges
3. The gallery curator carefully \_\_\_\_\_ the artworks to create a clear narrative.
- a) arranged
  - b) collected
  - c) invented
  - d) preserved
4. The exhibition focuses on how modern art has \_\_\_\_\_ over the past century.
- a) resolved
  - b) involved
  - c) evolved
  - d) dissolved
5. Museums play an important role in \_\_\_\_\_ cultural heritage for future generations.
- a) presenting
  - b) protecting
  - c) predicting
  - d) producing
6. The artist became widely \_\_\_\_\_ after winning an international art prize.
- a) recognition
  - b) recognizing
  - c) recognized
  - d) recognisable
7. Interactive displays allow visitors to \_\_\_\_\_ more deeply with the exhibition.
- a) engage
  - b) enroll
  - c) exchange
  - d) enrich
8. The sculpture was so \_\_\_\_\_ that it immediately attracted public attention.
- a) strictly
  - b) struck
  - c) strike
  - d) striking

9. Audio guides provide \_\_\_\_\_ information about the historical background of the artworks.
- delicate
  - detailed
  - dramatic
  - distant
10. Temporary exhibitions often help museums \_\_\_\_\_ new audiences.
- attract
  - attach
  - admit
  - adjust

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

- The actor's remarkable \_\_\_\_\_ impressed both critics and the audience. (PERFORM)
- Directors often encourage actors to show greater \_\_\_\_\_ in their emotions. (EXPRESS)
- Rehearsals improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of the actors and the entire production. (COORDINATE)
- Audience \_\_\_\_\_ can greatly influence the success of a theatre production. (REACT)
- Many playwrights are known for the \_\_\_\_\_ of their dialogue and plot. (CREATE)
- The popularity of musicals has increased \_\_\_\_\_ in theatre attendance worldwide. (SIGNIFICANT)
- Costume designers focus on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the actors to match the period of the play. (APPEAR)
- Directors often give \_\_\_\_\_ feedback to actors to improve their performance. (CONSTRUCT)
- The success of a theatre production depends on careful \_\_\_\_\_ between all members of the team. (COOPERATE)
- Many actors study historical performances to improve their \_\_\_\_\_ of classic roles. (UNDERSTAND)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

- Contemporary dance companies often blend different cultural styles.
- Digital tools allow artists to create virtual exhibitions.
- Musicians adapt classical compositions to modern instruments.
- Audience surveys help theatres improve their performances.
- Street art often challenges traditional ideas about public space.

6. Conservatories train young musicians in both theory and practice.
  7. Interactive installations engage visitors in creative activities.
  8. Music festivals provide opportunities for emerging artists to perform.
  9. Playwrights revise their scripts based on actors' feedback.
  10. Art historians study paintings to understand historical contexts.
- a. Urban art questions conventional notions of public spaces.
  - b. Using technology, art can be displayed in online galleries.
  - c. Classical music is rearranged for new instruments or styles.
  - d. Writers modify plays after receiving input from actors.
  - e. Audience opinions guide improvements in stage productions.
  - f. Exhibitions encourage visitor participation through interactive features.
  - g. Experts examine artworks to learn about the past.
  - h. New musicians gain performance experience at festivals.
  - i. Young musicians are trained in both practical and theoretical aspects.
  - j. Artists combine influences from different cultures in their work.

Task 4. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *bring out, carry on, come across, cut down on, fill in, focus on, look into, take apart in, turn out, work on.*

1. During rehearsals, the actors had to \_\_\_\_\_ despite repeated technical failures.
2. The gallery plans to \_\_\_\_\_ a detailed catalogue to accompany the exhibition.
3. The director decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the emotional depth of the characters.
4. While studying the artist's early career, the curator \_\_\_\_\_ several forgotten sketches.
5. Visitors are asked to \_\_\_\_\_ a short questionnaire before leaving the exhibition.
6. Due to budget limits, the theatre had to \_\_\_\_\_ spending on stage effects.
7. Many students hope to \_\_\_\_\_ workshops led by professional actors and directors.
8. The organisers promised to \_\_\_\_\_ complaints about the exhibition lighting.
9. The new performance \_\_\_\_\_ to be more experimental than expected.
10. The costume designer is currently \_\_\_\_\_ new outfits for the final act.

## 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. Primary Education in the United Kingdom

Primary education in the United Kingdom usually begins at the age of five and lasts for six years. Pupils study a wide range of subjects, including English, mathematics, science, and basic computer skills. Schools follow a national curriculum that sets learning standards for each age group. Teachers regularly assess pupils' progress through tests and classroom activities. Parents are encouraged to take part in school life and support learning at home. This system aims to create a strong academic and social foundation.

*(Adapted from: UK Department for Education publications)*

#### 2. Secondary Schooling in Ukraine

Secondary education in Ukraine is compulsory and generally lasts until students are 17 years old. Schools provide a broad curriculum that includes humanities, sciences, and foreign languages. In recent years, reforms have been introduced to modernise teaching methods and assessment. Greater attention is now paid to critical thinking and practical skills. Students complete their studies by taking national examinations.

*(Adapted from: Ukrainian Ministry of Education and Science reports)*

#### 3. University Admission in the UK

Admission to universities in the United Kingdom is based on academic achievement and personal motivation. Students usually apply through a centralized system and submit predicted exam results and personal statements. Universities may also require interviews or

additional tests. This process allows institutions to select students who best match their courses. As a result, competition for popular programmes can be very high.

*(Adapted from: UCAS and higher education guides)*

#### 4. Higher Education Reform in Ukraine

Ukraine has been actively reforming its higher education system to meet European standards. Universities now offer bachelor's and master's degrees that are recognised internationally. Efforts have been made to increase academic independence and reduce corruption. International exchange programmes allow Ukrainian students to study abroad. These changes aim to improve the quality and reputation of Ukrainian universities.

*(Adapted from: educational reform analyses and EU reports)*

#### 5. Role of Exams in British Education

Examinations play an important role in the British education system. Standardised tests help measure students' knowledge at key stages of learning. Exam results often influence future educational and career opportunities. However, critics argue that too much testing can increase stress among students. As a result, schools are also encouraged to focus on personal development.

*(Adapted from: UK education research articles)*

#### 6. Digital Learning in Ukrainian Schools

Digital technology is becoming increasingly important in Ukrainian schools. Online platforms and electronic textbooks support both classroom and distance learning. This approach proved especially useful during periods of remote education. Teachers use digital tools to share materials and communicate with students. Experts believe technology will continue to support educational development in Ukraine.

*(Adapted from: educational technology reports)*

Which text...?

- A. describes compulsory education for teenagers
- B. explains how students enter universities
- C. focuses on the use of technology in schools
- D. discusses international recognition of degrees
- E. highlights assessment and testing practices
- F. describes early schooling for young children
- G. compares teachers' salaries in Ukraine and the United Kingdom
- H. explains how private schools are funded in both countries

## Task 2

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

### Education Systems: A Tale of Two Paths

The educational journeys in Ukraine and the United Kingdom, while sharing a common goal of academic excellence, follow distinct structures. Both systems begin with primary education around the age of six, but the transition to secondary school reveals significant differences. In the UK, students typically move to secondary education at age 11, where they eventually prepare for GCSEs (General Certificate of Secondary Education). In contrast, Ukrainian students follow a unified school path, often staying in the same institution for both primary and middle school, only making a major choice after the 9th grade between continued academic study or vocational training.

The «High School» experience is perhaps where the divergence is most visible. British students who stay in school until 18 usually specialize through A-Levels, focusing intensely on just three or four subjects. This narrow specialization is designed to prepare them for specific university courses. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian system maintains a broader curriculum until graduation. Ukrainian students must pass the NMT (National Multi-Subject Test) – a successor to the ZNO, which evaluates their proficiency in several, core subjects simultaneously. While the British system values depth, the Ukrainian system prioritizes a comprehensive foundation across various disciplines.

Higher education entry also highlights unique cultural markers. In the UK, the «UCAS» application process heavily weighs a student's personal statement and predicted grades. In Ukraine, the process is highly digitized and centralized through an electronic database, where the NMT score is the ultimate «gatekeeper» for state-funded spots. Despite these structural differences, both nations are currently moving toward more flexible, student-centred learning, aiming to bridge the gap between traditional theory and the practical skills required by the modern global workforce.

7. According to the text, how does the transition to secondary education differ between the two countries?
- A. British students change schools earlier than many Ukrainian students.
  - B. Ukrainian students must pass an exam to enter middle school.
  - C. In the UK, students choose their future career at age six.
  - D. Ukrainian schools do not offer vocational training until university.
8. What is a defining characteristic of the British A-Level system?
- A. Students are required to study at least ten different subjects.
  - B. It forces students to study subjects they are not interested in.
  - C. It focuses on a small number of subjects in great detail.
  - D. It is exactly the same as the Ukrainian NMT.
9. How does the Ukrainian graduation assessment (NMT) differ from British A-Levels?
- A. It is taken at the age of 14 rather than 18.
  - B. It covers a wider range of subjects at the same time.
  - C. It is only for students who want to go to vocational colleges.
  - D. It focuses exclusively on the student's personal statement.
10. What plays a crucial role in the UK university application process that is NOT emphasized for Ukraine?
- A. The speed at which the student submits the application.
  - B. A written essay about the student's goals and character.
  - C. The student's ability to use a centralized electronic database.
  - D. The total number of years spent in primary school.
11. What is the common trend for both the Ukrainian and British systems today?
- A. Shifting back to strictly theoretical, old-fashioned learning.
  - B. Reducing the number of years students spend in school.
  - C. Making education more focused on practical, modern-day skills.
  - D. Eliminating all exams to reduce student stress.

## 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 education systems in Ukraine and the UK both aim to (12) \_\_\_\_\_ students with the essential skills for the future. Both nations have recently introduced reforms to make learning more (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the requirements of the modern job market. In the UK, the transition to secondary school is a major step at age 11, whereas in Ukraine, pupils typically (14) \_\_\_\_\_ in the same school until they finish their basic secondary education.

A major difference is found in the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ of the final school years. British students usually (16) \_\_\_\_\_ in three or four subjects for their A-Levels. Conversely, the Ukrainian system (17) \_\_\_\_\_ a broader curriculum, keeping a wide range of compulsory subjects until the end. To enter a university, Ukrainian graduates must (18) \_\_\_\_\_ the National Multi-Subject Test (NMT), a centralized exam.

Higher education in both countries is very (19) \_\_\_\_\_. While UK universities prioritize a student's personal statement and predicted grades, the Ukrainian admission process (20) \_\_\_\_\_ heavily on standardized scores and an electronic ranking system. This ensures that the most dedicated students gain access to state-funded places in prestigious universities.

Ultimately, both systems strive to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ independent thinkers ready for global challenges. Despite the structural differences, the goal remains the same: to bridge the gap between traditional academic theory and the practical skills required by the 21st-century workforce. Both nations continue to adapt their methods to support lifelong learning.

12	A	support	B	provide	C	present	D	fill
13	A	familiar	B	similar	C	relevant	D	attached
14	A	arrive	B	follow	C	go	D	stay
15	A	schedule	B	structure	C	routine	D	habit
16	A	learn	B	improve	C	specialize	D	practice
17	A	favours	B	wants	C	takes	D	keeps
18	A	make	B	give	C	take	D	hold
19	A	popular	B	crowded	C	difficult	D	competitive
20	A	counts	B	relies	C	stays	D	works
21	A	build	B	make	C	develop	D	grow

## 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 Schooling in Ukraine

In recent years, the Ukrainian educational landscape has been (22) \_\_\_\_\_ transformed by a series of nationwide reforms. This movement focuses on developing critical thinking and practical competencies rather than simple memorization of facts.

Modern classrooms are designed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ more flexible, allowing students to work in groups and develop essential social skills. Teachers are now encouraged to use interactive methods to engage learners in the educational process more effectively.

The reform also aims to (24) \_\_\_\_\_ the stress associated with grading in the early years. Educators believe that this approach helps pupils become (25) \_\_\_\_\_ confident as they progress through their academic journey. By the time they graduate, many students (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the skills needed for a modern career.

22	A	significant	B	significance	C	significantly	D	signified
23	A	to be	B	be	C	being	D	been
24	A	reduction	B	reduce	C	reduced	D	reducing
25	A	most	B	more	C	much	D	many
26	A	develop	B	developing	C	will have developed	D	developed

### Higher Education in the UK

British higher education is world-renowned for its rigorous academic standards and centuries-old traditions. Most students (27) \_\_\_\_\_ dream of attending prestigious institutions like Oxford or Cambridge, which are famous for their unique tutorial systems.

Some universities, particularly those in the Russell Group, are expected (28) \_\_\_\_\_ lead the way in global scientific research. Meanwhile, professors are developing new digital platforms that can monitor student progress in real time and automatically (29) \_\_\_\_\_ adjustments to the materials.

Experts predict that by 2030, these innovations will be part of the infrastructure of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ universities, creating sustainable academic communities worldwide. Success in these job markets will depend on a student's ability to innovate and collaborate.

27	A	never	B	already	C	yet	D	ever
28	A	for	B	with	C	to	D	at
29	A	making	B	made	C	make up	D	make
30	A	advanced	B	the most advanced	C	more advanced	D	most advanced

## 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"> <li>1. Academic Integrity</li> <li>2. Vocational Training</li> <li>3. Inclusive Education</li> <li>4. Extracurricular Activities</li> <li>5. Continuous Professional Development (CPD)</li> <li>6. Student Loans</li> <li>7. Comprehensive School</li> <li>8. External Independent Evaluation (ZNO/NMT)</li> <li>9. Bachelor's Degree</li> <li>10. Curriculum</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) a standardized test used for admission to universities in Ukraine;</li> <li>b) the subjects comprising a course of study in a school or college;</li> <li>c) money borrowed from the government or a bank to pay for university tuition, common in the UK;</li> <li>d) the ethical policy of or practice of doing one's own schoolwork without cheating or plagiarism;</li> <li>e) a state school in the UK that does not select pupils on the basis of academic ability;</li> <li>f) education that includes students with special educational needs in regular classes;</li> <li>g) an undergraduate academic degree awarded by colleges and universities upon completion of a course of study;</li> <li>h) education and skills instruction that prepare students for a specific job or trade;</li> <li>i) regular training for teachers to improve their skills and keep their knowledge up to date;</li> <li>j) things students do outside of their regular classes, such as sports, drama, or music clubs.</li> </ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. In the UK, students often take a 'gap year' to gain work experience before they \_\_\_\_\_ to university.

- a) enrol
- b) attent
- c) recruit
- d) depart

2. The Ukrainian government is working to \_\_\_\_\_ the national curriculum to meet European standards.

- a) replace
- b) reform
- c) repeat
- d) retreat

3. Students in both countries must demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_ integrity by avoiding plagiarism in their essays.

- a) academic
- b) artistic
- c) athletic
- d) artificial

4. British students usually \_\_\_\_\_ three or four subjects at A-level to specialize before higher education.

- a) select
- b) collect
- c) reject
- d) reflect

5. The NMT (National Multi-Subject Test) in Ukraine is designed to \_\_\_\_\_ students' knowledge fairly.

- a) access
- b) assess
- c) assist
- d) assign

6. Many UK universities provide \_\_\_\_\_ to international students to help cover high tuition fees.

- a) internships
- b) certificates
- c) memberships
- d) scholarships

7. Distance learning has become more \_\_\_\_\_ due to the rapid digitalization of schools.

- a) rare
- b) isolated

- c) narrow
- d) widespread

8. In British schools, the \_\_\_\_\_ year is divided into three terms: autumn, spring, and summer.
- a) traditional
  - b) seasonable
  - c) academic
  - d) vocational
9. Vocational schools in Ukraine aim to \_\_\_\_\_ students with practical skills for specific trades.
- a) expand
  - b) enjoy
  - c) equip
  - d) explore
10. A university degree can significantly \_\_\_\_\_ a person's career prospects in the global job market.
- a) lower
  - b) enhance
  - c) involve
  - d) distract

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

1. In the UK, many students choose \_\_\_\_\_ education to gain practical skills for specific trades. (VOCATION)
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ of textbooks has made studying more flexible for Ukrainian students during the war. (DIGITAL)
3. To enter a prestigious British university, an applicant must have an \_\_\_\_\_ academic record. (EXCEPTIONAL)
4. The Ukrainian Ministry of Education is focusing on the \_\_\_\_\_ of school facilities across the country. (MODERN)
5. In British schools, \_\_\_\_\_ is highly valued, and students are expected to arrive on time for every lesson. (PUNCTUAL)
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ between the Ukrainian NMT and British A-levels shows different approaches to final exams. (COMPARE)
7. Critical thinking and \_\_\_\_\_ are key qualities that British tutors encourage in their students. (INDEPENDENT)

8. Many educational programs now emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ to ensure that all children have equal opportunities. (INCLUSIVE)
9. After four years of study, students in Ukraine receive a \_\_\_\_\_ degree. (BACHELOR)
10. Frequent \_\_\_\_\_ with native speakers is essential for mastering English in both systems. (INTERACT)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. In the UK, primary and secondary education is compulsory for all children aged 5 to 16.
  2. The External Independent Evaluation (ZNO/NMT) is the main requirement for university entry in Ukraine.
  3. British universities are famous for their high tuition fees and extensive scholarship programs.
  4. Many Ukrainian students choose to pursue vocational education to enter the job market sooner.
  5. In British schools, a great deal of importance is placed on extracurricular activities.
  6. The Ukrainian education system is currently undergoing significant reforms to align with EU standards.
  7. Most British students rely on government loans to fund their higher education.
  8. Inclusive education ensures that students with special needs are integrated into mainstream classrooms.
  9. Academic integrity is strictly enforced in both Ukrainian and British higher education institutions.
  10. Distance learning has become a vital part of the educational process in Ukraine due to security concerns.
- 
- a. Higher education in the UK is often funded through state-provided financial credit.
  - b. Schools in Britain emphasize the value of hobbies and clubs outside of regular lessons.
  - c. It is mandatory for children in Great Britain to attend school from the age of 5 until they are 16.
  - d. Plagiarism and cheating are strictly prohibited in universities in both countries.
  - e. Standardized national testing is the primary criterion for admission to Ukrainian colleges.
  - f. Online schooling is essential for maintaining education in Ukraine during the current situation.
  - g. Vocational paths are popular among Ukrainians who want to start their careers early.
  - h. UK institutions are known for being expensive, though they offer various financial aid options.
  - i. Schools are increasingly focusing on providing equal access to education for children with disabilities.
  - j. Ukraine is modernizing its schooling system to match the requirements of the EU.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *look into, hand in, fall behind, get through, catch up on, go over, turn into, drop out, sign up for, work out.*

1. In the UK, if a student finds the tuition fees too high, they might unfortunately \_\_\_\_\_ of university before finishing their degree.
2. Ukrainian teachers often have to \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson material several times to ensure everyone understands during online classes.
3. Students who miss many classes due to technical issues may \_\_\_\_\_ with their studies and need extra help.
4. To enter a British university, you first need to \_\_\_\_\_ the specific admission requirements for international applicants.
5. It is crucial for students to \_\_\_\_\_ their assignments before the deadline to avoid losing marks.
6. After a long break, students usually need some time to \_\_\_\_\_ their reading and missed lectures.
7. Many graduates in Ukraine \_\_\_\_\_ specialized courses to gain additional skills in IT or digital marketing.
8. Some students find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ the final exam period because of the high level of stress.
9. With the right support, a simple internship can \_\_\_\_\_ a full-time job offer in a prestigious London company.
10. It takes time to \_\_\_\_\_ the best way to manage a study-life balance when living in a student dormitory.

**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 «Green Collar» Worker

As nations commit to carbon neutrality, a new class of professionals is emerging. Solar technicians and sustainability consultants are now in high demand to help businesses transition to eco-friendly operations. These specialists do not just install hardware; they analyze energy consumption patterns and design long-term strategies to reduce environmental impact. For many young professionals, these roles offer a sense of purpose by aligning their daily tasks with the global fight against climate change.

*(Adapted from: International Labour Organization reports)*

2. The Digital Nomad Lifestyle

Advancements in cloud computing have allowed millions to abandon the traditional office. Software developers, graphic designers, and digital marketers are increasingly choosing to work from different countries, staying in «co-living» spaces. This shift has forced companies to rethink how they measure productivity, moving away from «hours at a desk» to «output-based» evaluations. While it offers freedom, many professionals admit that maintaining a work-life balance becomes harder when your office is a laptop at a beach cafe.

*(Adapted from: Global Workspace Analytics)*

3. AI and the Future of Law

In the legal profession, junior associates used to spend hundreds of hours manually reviewing documents for court cases. Today, sophisticated AI algorithms can scan thousands of pages in seconds, identifying relevant precedents with 99% accuracy. This technology isn't replacing lawyers but is shifting their focus toward high-level strategy and client negotiations.

Legal firms that embrace these tools can handle much larger cases with fewer staff members, significantly reducing costs for their clients.

*(Adapted from: Legal Tech Weekly)*

#### 4. The Return of Traditional Craftsmanship

In an era of mass production, there is a surprising resurgence in artisanal professions. From bespoke shoemaking to hand-forged furniture, «slow craft» vocations are attracting individuals who are tired of the digital grind. These professions require years of apprenticeship and a deep understanding of raw materials. Consumers are increasingly willing to pay a premium for unique, handmade items, allowing these traditional trades to thrive in a high-tech world.

*(Adapted from: Craft Council publications)*

#### 5. Telemedicine: Doctors Without Borders

The healthcare sector is experiencing a revolution as specialists now provide consultations via high-definition video links. This allows surgeons in London to guide medical teams in rural areas through complex procedures in real time. It has opened up new career paths for «tele-specialists» who can treat patients globally without leaving their home city. This model is essential for bringing expert medical knowledge to underserved regions where a permanent specialist presence is not financially viable.

*(Adapted from: WHO Digital Health updates)*

#### 6. The Corporate Wellbeing Officer

A relatively new role in large corporations is the Chief People Officer or Wellbeing Coordinator. Unlike traditional HR managers, these professionals focus specifically on the mental health and emotional satisfaction of employees. They organize workshops on stress management, design ergonomic workspaces, and implement flexible mental-health days. Companies have found that investing in such roles leads to higher retention rates and a more motivated workforce, proving that «soft skills» are now a hard requirement for business success.

*(Adapted from: Harvard Business Review)*

Which text...?

- A. describes a profession that provides medical aid remotely
- B. focuses on careers dedicated to environmental protection
- C. explains how technology assists in the legal field
- D. mentions a job that involves manual labor and physical danger
- E. talks about a professional whose goal is to improve staff morale
- F. describes people who work while traveling the world
- G. discusses a career path focused on traditional manual skills
- H. highlights the risks of using AI in the workplace

## Task 2

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

### The Evolution of the Modern Career

In the past, the professional path was often linear: an individual would choose a trade or profession in their youth and remain in that field until retirement. However, the 21st-century job market has undergone a dramatic transformation. With the rapid rise of automation and artificial intelligence, many traditional roles are vanishing, while entirely new industries are emerging. This shift requires workers to embrace «lifelong learning,» a concept where constant upskilling is no longer optional but a necessity for survival in the workforce.

One significant change is the move toward the «gig economy» and remote work. Many professionals now prefer freelance contracts over permanent positions, valuing flexibility and autonomy above traditional job security. This trend is particularly popular among younger generations who prioritize a «work-life blend.» Instead of strictly separating their professional and private lives, they seek careers that align with their personal values and allow them to work from anywhere in the world.

However, this new-found freedom comes with its own set of difficulties. Without the clear boundaries of a 9-to-5 office job, many employees struggle with «burnout»—a state of emotional and physical exhaustion caused by prolonged stress. The pressure to be «always on» and available via digital communication tools means that the workday often spills into personal time. Experts suggest that as technology continues to blur these lines, the ability to disconnect will become one of the most valuable professional skills of the future.

Despite these challenges, the ultimate goal for most modern workers remains the pursuit of «Ikigai» – a Japanese concept meaning «a reason for being.» It represents the intersection of what you love, what you are good at, what the world needs, and what you can be paid for. Those who manage to find this balance often report higher levels of job satisfaction and mental wellbeing, proving that a successful profession is about more than just a high salary.

7. What is the main difference between careers in the past and today?
- A. People used to retire much earlier than they do now.
  - B. Modern careers require continuous education and adaptation.
  - C. AI has completely replaced the need for human workers.
  - D. Traditional trades were more respected than modern ones.

8. What do many modern professionals value most about the «gig economy»?
- A. The guaranteed financial security of long-term contracts.
  - B. The opportunity to work in a traditional office environment.
  - C. The ability to control their own schedule and work independently.
  - D. The clear separation between their private and professional lives.
9. What is suggested about the challenges of remote work?
- A. Digital communication tools are becoming less efficient.
  - B. It is increasingly difficult to find jobs that align with personal values.
  - C. Employees often find it hard to maintain a healthy work-life balance.
  - D. Companies are forcing employees to work more hours than before.
10. According to the text, why will «disconnecting» be a vital skill in the future?
- A. Because employers will soon ban the use of laptops at home.
  - B. Because technology makes it harder to stop working after hours.
  - C. Because it is the only way to get a promotion in large companies.
  - D. Because it helps workers avoid using AI in their daily tasks.
11. What does the concept of «Ikigai» suggest about professional success?
- A. It is achieved only by those who earn the highest possible salary.
  - B. It depends on finding a balance between passion, skill, and necessity.
  - C. It is a legacy that can only be understood after a person retires.
  - D. It is no longer relevant in a world dominated by automation.

## 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 modern labor market has undergone a significant transformation, as technology has (12) \_\_\_\_\_ the way we approach our professional lives. In the past, most people expected to have a «job for life,» but today’s workers often change careers multiple times, (13) \_\_\_\_\_ the need for adaptability and continuous learning. Businesses now look for candidates who can demonstrate not only technical expertise but also strong soft skills, such as communication and leadership.

Choosing the right career path is a process that requires individuals to (14) \_\_\_\_\_ their personal strengths and interests. Many young professionals seek advice from mentors to help them navigate the complexities of the corporate world, (15) \_\_\_\_\_ that professional success is rarely a straight line. Internships and volunteer work have become essential ways to gain experience and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ a professional network before committing to a full-time position.

The rise of the «gig economy» has introduced a new level of flexibility, allowing many to (17) \_\_\_\_\_ their own schedules and work from anywhere. While this independence is attractive, it also requires a high degree of self-discipline to avoid the (18) \_\_\_\_\_ of burnout and isolation. Successful freelancers often (19) \_\_\_\_\_ with others in co-working spaces to maintain a sense of community and stay motivated in a competitive environment.

Ultimately, achieving professional fulfillment is not just about a high salary, but about finding a role that (20) \_\_\_\_\_ with one’s personal values. As automation continues to reshape industries, the ability to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ new obstacles will remain the most valuable asset any professional can possess. The future of work belongs to those who view challenges as opportunities for growth and innovation.

12	A	revolutionized	B	observed	C	investigated	D	maintained
13	A	neglecting	B	emphasizing	C	simulating	D	restricting
14	A	assess	B	overlook	C	simplify	D	establish
15	A	pretending	B	acknowledging	C	doubting	D	forgetting
16	A	protect	B	distribute	C	expand	D	eliminate
17	A	organize	B	predict	C	replace	D	discourage
18	A	benefit	B	solution	C	threat	D	priority
19	A	interact	B	compete	C	hesitate	D	interfere
20	A	competes	B	harmonizes	C	interferes	D	fluctuates
21	A	tackle	B	ignore	C	preserve	D	tolerate

#### 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 Workplace Wellness

In recent years, corporate leaders have been increasingly interested in (22) \_\_\_\_\_ mental health programs, particularly stress management workshops. This approach to

employee care is both ethical and practical, offering a long-term solution for maintaining a motivated workforce.

Wellness initiatives are designed (23) \_\_\_\_\_ the emotional resilience of staff and convert a high-pressure office into a supportive environment. Some companies offer meditation rooms, while others provide access to professional counseling. Managers are trying to improve overall morale and reduce stress.

One of the most valuable aspects of these programs is their (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to increase job satisfaction throughout the year, unlike occasional bonuses. Experts are also working on ways to (25) \_\_\_\_\_ physical activity into the daily routine efficiently. This allows employees to (26) \_\_\_\_\_ from a more active and balanced professional life.

22	A	support	B	supported	C	supporting	D	supportive
23	A	to strengthen	B	strengthen	C	strengthening	D	strengthened
24	A	able	B	possible	C	chance	D	potential
25	A	connection	B	connected	C	connecting	D	incorporate
26	A	benefit	B	beneficial	C	beneficiary	D	benefited

### Advances in Vocational Engineering

With rapid advances in technical education, students have (27) \_\_\_\_\_ started using simulation software that could transform industrial training in the next decades. Vocational centers are working on innovations such as virtual reality labs and automated workshops, which promise to change the way we learn.

Some projects, like robotic assembly lines, are expected (28) \_\_\_\_\_ improve technical precision and reduce human error in manufacturing processes. Meanwhile, engineers are developing smart sensors that can monitor machine health in real time. They use these tools to ensure that all systems operate at their maximum capacity.

Experts predict that by 2035, these training methods will automatically (29) \_\_\_\_\_ data to optimize factory performance. This will be part of the career path of (30) \_\_\_\_\_ technicians, creating a highly skilled and technologically advanced workforce worldwide.

27	A	yet	B	yet	C	ever	D	already
28	A	for	B	with	C	at	D	to
29	A	analyze	B	analyzing	C	analyze up	D	analyzed
30	A	professional	B	more professional	C	the most professional	D	most professional

**LEXICAL REVIEW 27**  
**WORK AND PROFESSION**

Task 1. Match the word to its meaning.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Freelancing</li><li>2. Networking</li><li>3. Outsourcing</li><li>4. Credentials</li><li>5. Redundancy</li><li>6. Remuneration</li><li>7. Salary</li><li>8. Recruitment</li><li>9. Internship</li><li>10. Soft Skills</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) a set of skills and experiences that make a person suitable for a particular job;</li><li>b) the process of developing social and professional contacts to exchange information;</li><li>c) working for different companies at different times rather than being permanently employed;</li><li>d) a situation where an employee is forced to leave their job because they are no longer needed;</li><li>e) the act of hiring an outside party to perform services or create goods for a company;</li><li>f) a fixed regular payment, typically paid on a monthly basis but often expressed as an annual sum;</li><li>g) money paid for work or a service, including all benefits and extra payments;</li><li>h) the process of finding and hiring the best-qualified candidate for a job opening;</li><li>i) a position for a student or trainee to work in an organization, sometimes without pay, to gain experience;</li><li>j) personal attributes that enable someone to interact effectively and harmoniously with other people.</li></ol>
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Task 2. Choose the correct answer (a, b, c or d).

1. Due to the economic crisis, many companies were forced to \_\_\_\_\_ their staff.
  - a) fire
  - b) dismiss
  - c) lay off
  - d) resign
  
2. To get a high-ranking position, you need to have relevant professional \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) quantities
  - b) qualifications

- c) qualities
  - d) questionnaires
3. Many people prefer to work \_\_\_\_\_ because it allows them to manage their own schedule.
- a) overtime
  - b) freelance
  - c) shifts
  - d) full-time
4. If you work hard and meet all your deadlines, you might get a \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of the year.
- a) promotion
  - b) permission
  - c) profession
  - d) provision
5. Most employees appreciate a flexible working schedule that helps them maintain a good work-life \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) stable
  - b) balance
  - c) level
  - d) justice
6. After the interview, the manager asked the candidate when they could \_\_\_\_\_ their duties.
- a) take on
  - b) take up
  - c) take over
  - d) take out
7. High-level executives often receive a generous \_\_\_\_\_ package in addition to their salary.
- a) benefit
  - b) profit
  - c) credit
  - d) gift
8. If you are unhappy with the working conditions, you can always hand in your \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) retirement
  - b) redundancy
  - c) resignation
  - d) recruitment
9. Software developers often have to \_\_\_\_\_ complex problems and find creative solutions.
- a) deal

- b) solve
- c) cope
- d) handle

10. Nowadays, many employees work \_\_\_\_\_, staying at home and connecting with the office via the Internet.

- a) distantly
- b) remotely
- c) slightly
- d) loosely

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

1. The candidate's \_\_\_\_\_ were so impressive that she was hired immediately. (QUALIFY)
2. In today's competitive job market, \_\_\_\_\_ is a key skill for any employee. (ADAPT)
3. Many people value a job \_\_\_\_\_ more than a high salary. (SECURE)
4. The manager expressed his \_\_\_\_\_ of the team's innovative approach to the project. (APPROVE)
5. High levels of \_\_\_\_\_ in the region have led to many people moving to the capital. (EMPLOY)
6. A successful career often requires a strong \_\_\_\_\_ to lifelong learning. (COMMIT)
7. During the interview, you should speak \_\_\_\_\_ about your previous experience. (CONFIDENT)
8. The company offers various \_\_\_\_\_ to motivate staff to reach their targets. (INCENTIVE)
9. Working as a nurse is a very \_\_\_\_\_ but demanding profession. (REWARD)
10. Effective \_\_\_\_\_ between departments is essential for a smooth workflow. (COMMUNICATE)

Task 4. Match the sentences with the similar meanings.

1. Many employees decide to quit their jobs because of low wages.
2. The company is planning to hire more staff for the new project.
3. Working from home has become very popular among office workers.
4. Professional burnout often occurs when people work too many hours.
5. You need to gain more experience if you want to be promoted.
6. A university degree is no longer the only way to get a good job.
7. Large corporations usually offer their workers various benefits.
8. Learning new skills is essential for staying competitive in the job market.

9. Freelancers enjoy the freedom of choosing their own clients and tasks.
  10. The manager decided to dismiss the employee for being constantly late.
- a. Higher education is no longer the sole path to securing a successful career.
  - b. The firm intends to recruit additional personnel for their latest venture.
  - c. Remote work is now a highly common trend for people in administrative roles.
  - d. Constant self-improvement is necessary to remain attractive to employers.
  - e. Staff members are often terminated if they fail to arrive at work on time.
  - f. Big companies generally provide their staff with perks and extra incentives.
  - g. A high number of workers resign due to unsatisfactory salaries.
  - h. Self-employed individuals appreciate the liberty of selecting their work.
  - i. Excessive overtime can frequently lead to severe emotional exhaustion.
  - j. Improving your professional background is required for career advancement.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the given phrasal verbs. Use these phrasal verbs: *take over, fill in for, burn out, step down, call off, get ahead, hold on, carry out, turn down, look up to.*

1. To \_\_\_\_\_ in your career, you need to network and constantly improve your skills.
2. The manager had to \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting because several team members were ill.
3. If you continue working 12 hours a day without a break, you will eventually \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Our Chief Executive Officer decided to \_\_\_\_\_ after twenty years of leading the company.
5. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ me while I'm away on a business trip next week?
6. It's a huge responsibility to \_\_\_\_\_ a department with more than fifty employees.
7. Younger employees often \_\_\_\_\_ experienced mentors for guidance and inspiration.
8. The scientists need to \_\_\_\_\_ more research before they can launch the product.
9. I had to \_\_\_\_\_ the job offer because the salary was lower than I expected.
10. Please \_\_\_\_\_ for a moment while I transfer your call to the human resources department.

## KEYS

### TOPIC 1

#### TEST 1

##### Reading

1. **D** 2. **A** 3. **G** 4. **F** 5. **B** 6. **C** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **C**

##### Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **C** 15. **C** 16. **A** 17. **B** 18. **C** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **A**  
22. **A** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **B** 27. **B** 28. **C** 29. **A** 30. **C**

### LEXICAL REVIEW 1

#### Task 1

1. **e** 2. **c** 3. **i** 4. **a** 5. **h** 6. **b** 7. **j** 8. **f** 9. **g** 10. **d**

#### Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **b** 6. **a** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **c** 10. **b**

#### Task 3

1. **maintenance** 2. **rivalry** 3. **responsibility** 4. **separation** 5. **instability** 6. **loneliness**  
7. **development** 8. **blended** 9. **generational** 10. **equal**

#### Task 4

1. **d** 2. **g** 3. **a** 4. **j** 5. **b** 6. **e** 7. **f** 8. **c** 9. **i** 10. **h**

#### Task 5

1. **fall out** 2. **move out** 3. **look after** 4. **grow up** 5. **settle down** 6. **bring up** 7. **look up to**  
8. **split up** 9. **take after** 10. **get along**

### TOPIC 2

#### TEST 1

##### Reading

1. **A** 2. **C** 3. **D** 4. **H** 5. **F** 6. **E** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **C**

##### Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **A** 16. **A** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **C**  
22. **B** 23. **D** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **B** 27. **D** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **A**

### LEXICAL REVIEW 2

#### Task 1

1. **h** 2. **e** 3. **d** 4. **f** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **j** 8. **g** 9. **i** 10. **b**

#### Task 2

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **b** 9. **a** 10. **a**

#### Task 3

1. **conversion** 2. **affordable** 3. **warmth** 4. **maintenance** 5. **growth** 6. **convenience**  
7. **demand** 8. **renewable** 9. **tenancy** 10. **isolation**

Task 4

1. **f** 2. **a** 3. **i** 4. **e** 5. **h** 6. **g** 7. **j** 8. **d** 9. **b** 10. **c**

Task 5

1. **move in** 2. **settle in** 3. **pull down** 4. **rent out** 5. **do up** 6. **pay off** 7. **turn into**  
8. **break into** 9. **fit in** 10. **put up**

TOPIC 3

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **C** 3. **G** 4. **B** 5. **H** 6. **D** 7. **D** 8. **A** 9. **C** 10. **D** 11. **D**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **D** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **D** 20. **B** 21. **C**

22. **B** 23. **A** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **D** 27. **A** 28. **B** 29. **D** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 3

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **f** 3. **i** 4. **a** 5. **c** 6. **j** 7. **b** 8. **g** 9. **h** 10. **e**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **a** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **c** 6. **d** 7. **c** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **healthy** 2. **nutritious** 3. **developing** 4. **emotional** 5. **movement** 6. **concentration**  
7. **effectively** 8. **drinking** 9. **medical** 10. **choices**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **e** 3. **a** 4. **i** 5. **b** 6. **j** 7. **h** 8. **d** 9. **f** 10. **g**

Task 5

1. **build up** 2. **fight off** 3. **keep up with** 4. **build up** 5. **stick to** 6. **ward off** 7. **open up**  
8. **slow down** 9. **pick up** 10. **keep track of**

TOPIC 4

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **B** 3. **F** 4. **A** 5. **D** 6. **C** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **D** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **C** 15. **C** 16. **A** 17. **D** 18. **B** 19. **C** 20. **C** 21. **B**

22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **B** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 4

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **f** 3. **h** 4. **g** 5. **a** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **i** 9. **e** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **c** 8. **b** 9. **b** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **respect** 2. **important** 3. **cooperation** 4. **kindness** 5. **discussion** 6. **contribution**  
7. **support** 8. **respectfulness** 9. **development** 10. **understanding**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **j** 3. **g** 4. **i** 5. **d** 6. **e** 7. **f** 8. **b** 9. **h** 10. **a**

Task 5

1. **get along with** 2. **build up** 3. **fall out with** 4. **stand by** 5. **work together** 6. **sort out**  
7. **make up** 8. **rely on** 9. **look after** 10. **open up**

TOPIC 5

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **B** 3. **G** 4. **A** 5. **C** 6. **H** 7. **B** 8. **D** 9. **A** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **A** 15. **C** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **D** 19. **B** 20. **A** 21. **C**

22. **B** 23. **A** 24. **B** 25. **B** 26. **C** 27. **A** 28. **D** 29. **C** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 5

Task 1

1. **g** 2. **c** 3. **i** 4. **h** 5. **a** 6. **j** 7. **d** 8. **b** 9. **f** 10. **e**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **a** 4. **a** 5. **d** 6. **a** 7. **b** 8. **d** 9. **a** 10. **d**

Task 3

1. **unfamiliar** 2. **strategic** 3. **concentration** 4. **participating** 5. **reflection** 6. **hidden**  
7. **producing** 8. **encourages** 9. **offers** 10. **collaboration**

Task 4

1. **e** 2. **g** 3. **a** 4. **f** 5. **b** 6. **j** 7. **c** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **grew up with** 2. **read up on** 3. **carried on** 4. **work out** 5. **set aside**  
6. **developed into** 7. **focused on** 8. **travel around** 9. **build up** 10. **feed into**

TOPIC 6

TEST 1

Reading

1. **F** 2. **I** 3. **A** 4. **J** 5. **B** 6. **H** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **A** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **C** 21. **B**

22. **A** 23. **A** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **C** 29. **B** 30. **D**

## LEXICAL REVIEW 6

### Task 1

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **e** 4. **a** 5. **g** 6. **h** 7. **c** 8. **j** 9. **f** 10. **i**

### Task 2

1. **b** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **b** 7. **b** 8. **c** 9. **a** 10. **b**

### Task 3

1. **motivation** 2. **creativity** 3. **meaningful** 4. **boundaries** 5. **instructions** 6. **historical**  
7. **spontaneous** 8. **personalised** 9. **resilience** 10. **schedules**

### Task 4

1. **c** 2. **e** 3. **g** 4. **a** 5. **f** 6. **b** 7. **d** 8. **i** 9. **j** 10. **h**

### Task 5

1. **b** 2. **d** 3. **f** 4. **c** 5. **g** 6. **h** 7. **i** 8. **a** 9. **e** 10. **j**

### Task 6

1. **take** 2. **from** 3. **up** 4. **up** 5. **up** 6. **out** 7. **off** 8. **up** 9. **off** 10. **in**

## TOPIC 7

### TEST 1

#### Reading

1. **D** 2. **E** 3. **B** 4. **A** 5. **F** 6. **C** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **A** 10. **C** 11. **D**

#### Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **B** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **C** 21. **B**  
22. **A** 23. **A** 24. **A** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **A** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **A**

## LEXICAL REVIEW 7

### Task 1

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **j** 4. **f** 5. **h** 6. **e** 7. **i** 8. **g** 9. **c** 10. **d**

### Task 2

1. **a** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **c** 7. **a** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **c**

### Task 3

1. **planning** 2. **satisfaction** 3. **employability** 4. **professional** 5. **personal** 6. **success**  
7. **informed** 8. **stability** 9. **flexibility** 10. **well-being**

### Task 4

1. **j** 2. **i** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **h** 6. **f** 7. **b** 8. **e** 9. **a** 10. **g**

### Task 5

1. **find out** 2. **set up** 3. **deal with** 4. **build on** 5. **switch to** 6. **carry out** 7. **send back**  
8. **adjust to** 9. **put / into** 10. **keep up with**

TOPIC 8

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **A** 3. **B** 4. **D** 5. **F** 6. **C** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **D** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **B** 14. **C** 15. **D** 16. **A** 17. **B** 18. **A** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **C**  
22. **A** 23. **A** 24. **C** 25. **B** 26. **C** 27. **A** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 8

Task 1

1. **j** 2. **h** 3. **d** 4. **e** 5. **g** 6. **i** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **f** 10. **c**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **c** 6. **c** 7. **d** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **d**

Task 3

1. **protection** 2. **Awareness** 3. **rise** 4. **pollution** 5. **development** 6. **melting**  
7. **destruction** 8. **erosion** 9. **extinction** 10. **disappearance**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **d** 3. **h** 4. **e** 5. **g** 6. **f** 7. **j** 8. **a** 9. **i** 10. **b**

Task 5

1. **find out** 2. **set up** 3. **deal with** 4. **build on** 5. **switch to** 6. **carry out** 7. **send back**  
8. **adjust to** 9. **put / into** 10. **keep up with**

TOPIC 9

TEST 1

Reading

1. **G** 2. **F** 3. **E** 4. **A** 5. **B** 6. **D** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **B** 14. **A** 15. **C** 16. **B** 17. **C** 18. **D** 19. **A** 20. **B** 21. **C**  
22. **A** 23. **D** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **D** 28. **A** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 9

Task 1

1. **h** 2. **d** 3. **i** 4. **g** 5. **f** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **c** 9. **e** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **d** 6. **c** 7. **a** 8. **c** 9. **b** 10. **d**

Task 3

1. **continuation** 2. **generosity** 3. **enthusiasm** 4. **transmission** 5. **pride** 6. **historical**  
7. **interaction** 8. **popular** 9. **understanding** 10. **significance**

Task 4

1. e 2. f 3. c 4. a 5. g 6. d 7. j 8. h 9. i 10. b

Task 5

1. carry out 2. passed down 3. put on 4. take up 5. come together 6. died out  
7. find out 8. take part in 9. bring about 10. deal with

TOPIC 10

TEST 1

Reading

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. E 5. H 6. F 7. B 8. C 9. C 10. D 11. C

Use of English

12. A 13. A 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. C 21. C

22. A 23. A 24. B 25. A 26. B 27. A 28. B 29. C 30. A

LEXICAL REVIEW 10

Task 1

1. c 2. d 3. b 4. e 5. a 6. j 7. i 8. f 9. g 10. h

Task 2

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. c 5. a 6. a 7. a 8. b 9. a 10. a

Task 3

1. planning 2. informative 3. tourists 4. awareness 5. accessibility  
6. accommodation 7. memories 8. convenient 9. attractions 10. enjoyable

Task 4

1. e 2. i 3. f 4. h 5. j 6. a 7. c 8. b 9. d 10. g

Task 5

1. set off 2. look around 3. take off 4. stay at 5. check in 6. put off 7. found out  
8. pick up 9. check out 10. got back

TOPIC 11

TEST 1

Reading

1. F 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. C

Use of English

12. A 13. A 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. A 20. A 21. A

22. A 23. A 24. A 25. A 26. A 27. A 28. A 29. A 30. A

LEXICAL REVIEW 11

Task 1

1. g 2. c 3. f 4. i 5. a 6. e 7. b 8. d 9. h 10. j

Task 2

1. a 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. b 7. c 8. b 9. b 10. c

Task 3

1. **promotion** 2. **professionalism** 3. **strength** 4. **cooperation** 5. **visitors** 6. **integration**  
7. **observation** 8. **preservation** 9. **recognition** 10. **abilities**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **e** 5. **g** 6. **h** 7. **i** 8. **j** 9. **f** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **bring together** 2. **work on** 3. **carry on** 4. **pass down** 5. **take part in** 6. **set up**  
7. **show up** 8. **focus on** 9. **grow up with** 10. **turn into**

TOPIC 12

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **B** 3. **F** 4. **H** 5. **A** 6. **C** 7. **C** 8. **B** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **D**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **A** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **C** 21. **A**  
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **C** 25. **B** 26. **B** 27. **C** 28. **B** 29. **A** 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. **c** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **c** 6. **c** 7. **a** 8. **b** 9. **c** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **translation** 2. **fictional** 3. **personality** 4. **structure** 5. **literary** 6. **fictitious**  
7. **renaissance** 8. **understanding** 9. **opportunity** 10. **analysis**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **d** 5. **f** 6. **j** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **e** 10. **g**

Task 5

1. **go over** 2. **come across** 3. **bring out** 4. **dip into** 5. **pass on** 6. **sum up**  
7. **get through** 8. **check out** 9. **write down** 10. **look through**

TOPIC 13

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **D** 3. **F** 4. **C** 5. **B** 6. **A** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **D** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **C** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **B** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **C**  
22. **A** 23. **D** 24. **C** 25. **C** 26. **B** 27. **C** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **C**

## LEXICAL REVIEW 13

### Task 1

1. **i** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **j** 6. **d** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **e** 10. **f**

### Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **a** 9. **c** 10. **d**

### Task 3

1. **accessibility** 2. **checking** 3. **awareness** 4. **reach** 5. **evaluation** 6. **influence**  
7. **participation** 8. **collection** 9. **informed** 10. **reliable**

### Task 4

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **a** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

### Task 5

1. **keep up with** 2. **find out** 3. **set up** 4. **deal with** 5. **build on** 6. **switch to**  
7. **carry out** 8. **send back** 9. **adjust to** 10. **put into**

## TOPIC 14

### TEST 1

#### Reading

1. **A** 2. **E** 3. **B** 4. **D** 5. **C** 6. **F** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **C**

#### Use of English

12. **A** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **A** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **C** 20. **A** 21. **A**  
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **A** 26. **B** 27. **D** 28. **B** 29. **A** 30. **A**

## LEXICAL REVIEW 14

### 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. **b** 2. **a** 3. **d** 4. **a** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **d** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **c**

### Task 3

1. **accessibility** 2. **awareness** 3. **influence** 4. **participation** 5. **space** 6. **empower**  
7. **decisions** 8. **attract** 9. **informed** 10. **effectively**

### Task 4

1. **j** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **h** 5. **e** 6. **f** 7. **a** 8. **b** 9. **i** 10. **g**

### Task 5

1. **put into** 2. **find out** 3. **set up** 4. **deal with** 5. **build on** 6. **switch on** 7. **carry out**  
8. **send back** 9. **adjust to** 10. **keep up with**

TOPIC 15

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **B** 3. **G** 4. **A** 5. **E** 6. **H** 7. **C** 8. **A** 9. **D** 10. **A** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **C** 13. **B** 14. **D** 15. **B** 16. **A** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **D** 20. **A** 21. **A**  
22. **C** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **B** 26. **B** 27. **A** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 15

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **f** 3. **i** 4. **a** 5. **h** 6. **j** 7. **b** 8. **e** 9. **c** 10. **g**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **d** 5. **b** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **threaten** 2. **effective** 3. **renewable** 4. **endangered** 5. **global** 6. **natural**  
7. **awareness** 8. **consumption** 9. **careful** 10. **disturbing**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **f** 3. **a** 4. **i** 5. **j** 6. **d** 7. **e** 8. **h** 9. **b** 10. **g**

Task 5

1. **cracking down on** 2. **pointed to** 3. **phasing out** 4. **drawn attention to** 5. **call on**  
6. **face up to** 7. **pushing for** 8. **gaining ground** 9. **passing on** 10. **break down**

TOPIC 16

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **A** 3. **C** 4. **G** 5. **B** 6. **D** 7. **A** 8. **B** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **A**

Use of English

12. **C** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **A** 21. **B**  
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **A** 25. **D** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **A** 29. **B** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 16

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **f** 6. **c** 7. **h** 8. **g** 9. **j** 10. **i**

Task 2

1. **b** 2. **c** 3. **d** 4. **a** 5. **a** 6. **b** 7. **c** 8. **b** 9. **b** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **selection** 2. **transactions** 3. **profitable** 4. **reliability** 5. **delivery** 6. **intentional**  
7. **advertising** 8. **convenience** 9. **satisfaction** 10. **innovation**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **d** 3. **e** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **g** 7. **f** 8. **h** 9. **j** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **b** 4. **c** 5. **g** 6. **e** 7. **f** 8. **j** 9. **h** 10. **i**

Task 6

1. **out** 2. **around** 3. **try** 4. **queue** 5. **run** 6. **pick** 7. **rip** 8. **give** 9. **by** 10. **take**

TOPIC 17

TEST 1

Reading

1. **F** 2. **D** 3. **A** 4. **B** 5. **C** 6. **F** 7. **A** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **D** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **C** 15. **C** 16. **C** 17. **C** 18. **B** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **B**  
22. **C** 23. **A** 24. **C** 25. **A** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **B** 29. **A** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 17

Task 1

1. **f** 2. **d** 3. **j** 4. **h** 5. **g** 6. **f** 7. **i** 8. **b** 9. **c** 10. **a**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **b** 6. **d** 7. **d** 8. **c** 9. **a** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **quality** 2. **choice** 3. **attachment** 4. **convenience** 5. **variety** 6. **preparation**  
7. **recognition** 8. **satisfaction** 9. **consideration** 10. **popularity**

Task 4

1. **j** 2. **g** 3. **e** 4. **f** 5. **a** 6. **c** 7. **b** 8. **d** 9. **h** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **turned out** 2. **eat out** 3. **mix up** 4. **cut down on** 5. **go with** 6. **throw away**  
7. **try out** 8. **heat up** 9. **pick up** 10. **stick to**

TOPIC 18

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **C** 3. **A** 4. **F** 5. **E** 6. **H** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **A** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **B**  
22. **A** 23. **C** 24. **A** 25. **C** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **C** 29. **A** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 18

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **e** 5. **d** 6. **h** 7. **i** 8. **g** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **a** 7. **c** 8. **c** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **individuality** 2. **microfibers** 3. **organic** 4. **evolution** 5. **connectivity**  
6. **architecture** 7. **releasing** 8. **sustainable** 9. **protest** 10. **protective**

Task 4

1. **e** 2. **i** 3. **g** 4. **a** 5. **h** 6. **j** 7. **c** 8. **b** 9. **f** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **d** 2. **e** 3. **a** 4. **h** 5. **b** 6. **c** 7. **i** 8. **g** 9. **f** 10. **j**

Task 6

1. **out** 2. **up** 3. **on** 4. **away** 5. **out** 6. **out** 7. **down** 8. **on** 9. **up** 10. **back**

TOPIC 19

TEST 1

Reading

1. **A** 2. **C** 3. **D** 4. **H** 5. **F** 6. **E** 7. **B** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **A** 16. **A** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **C** 20. **B** 21. **C**  
22. **B** 23. **D** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **B** 27. **D** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 19

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **e** 3. **e** 4. **e** 5. **e** 6. **e** 7. **e** 8. **e** 9. **e** 10. **e**

Task 2

1. **e** 2. **e** 3. **e** 4. **e** 5. **e** 6. **e** 7. **e** 8. **e** 9. **e** 10. **e**

Task 3

1. **development** 2. **accuracy** 3. **risk** 4. **sharing** 5. **sustainable** 6. **accessible**  
7. **efficiency** 8. **advanced** 9. **convenience** 10. **productivity**

Task 4

1. **e** 2. **d** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **j** 7. **f** 8. **i** 9. **g** 10. **h**

Task 5

1. **find out** 2. **set up** 3. **deal with** 4. **build on** 5. **switch to** 6. **carry out** 7. **send back**  
8. **adjust to** 9. **put into** 10. **keep up with**

TOPIC 20

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **A** 3. **F** 4. **D** 5. **C** 6. **B** 7. **B** 8. **D** 9. **C** 10. **A** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **D** 18. **C** 19. **B** 20. **C** 21. **C**  
22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **A** 25. **D** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 20

Task 1

1. **i** 2. **e** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **f** 6. **j** 7. **g** 8. **h** 9. **c** 10. **d**

Task 2

1. **d** 2. **b** 3. **b** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **c** 7. **a** 8. **c** 9. **d** 10. **d**

Task 3

1. **mobility** 2. **improvement** 3. **sensitivity** 4. **flexibility** 5. **loss** 6. **competitiveness**  
7. **effective** 8. **awareness** 9. **versatility** 10. **cooperation**

Task 4

1. **a** 2. **g** 3. **b** 4. **i** 5. **f** 6. **e** 7. **c** 8. **j** 9. **h** 10. **d**

Task 5

1. **pick up** 2. **focus on** 3. **take part in** 4. **rely on** 5. **work out** 6. **fall behind**  
7. **bring about** 8. **come across** 9. **point out** 10. **result in**

TOPIC 21

TEST 1

Reading

1. **H** 2. **C** 3. **D** 4. **B** 5. **F** 6. **A** 7. **C** 8. **B** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **C** 15. **D** 16. **A** 17. **A** 18. **B** 19. **A** 20. **D** 21. **A**

22. **C** 23. **C** 24. **B** 25. **C** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **B** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 21

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **a** 3. **f** 4. **g** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **h** 8. **i** 9. **d** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **leadership** 2. **discoveries** 3. **responsibility** 4. **creativity** 5. **achievements** 6. **respect**  
7. **influence** 8. **determination** 9. **success** 10. **recognition**

Task 4

1. **g** 2. **e** 3. **b** 4. **a** 5. **d** 6. **j** 7. **h** 8. **c** 9. **f** 10. **i**

Task 5

1. **come up with** 2. **bring out** 3. **put up with** 4. **build on** 5. **set up** 6. **work out**  
7. **send back** 8. **get used to** 9. **shut down** 10. **go out** 10. **deal with**

TOPIC 22

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **F** 3. **B** 4. **A** 5. **A** 6. **C** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **C** 11. **D**

Use of English

12. **C** 13. **C** 14. **A** 15. **A** 16. **A** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **D** 20. **D** 21. **C**  
22. **A** 23. **B** 24. **C** 25. **C** 26. **A** 27. **B** 28. **A** 29. **C** 30. **D**

LEXICAL REVIEW 22

Task 1

1. **b** 2. **f** 3. **i** 4. **d** 5. **h** 6. **g** 7. **c** 8. **e** 9. **a** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **a** 7. **b** 8. **a** 9. **b** 10. **c**

Task 3

1. **identity** 2. **preservation** 3. **influence** 4. **celebration** 5. **decorative** 6. **understanding**  
7. **popularity** 8. **awareness** 9. **protection** 10. **development**

Task 4

1. **f** 2. **b** 3. **g** 4. **i** 5. **a** 6. **e** 7. **j** 8. **d** 9. **c** 10. **h**

Task 5

1. **pass on** 2. **look after** 3. **bring together** 4. **handed down** 5. **learn about**  
6. **spread out** 7. **die out** 8. **take part in** 9. **carry on** 10. **take in**

TOPIC 23

TEST 1

Reading

1. **A** 2. **B** 3. **E** 4. **D** 5. **F** 6. **C** 7. **D** 8. **B** 9. **C** 10. **D** 11. **A**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **A** 14. **C** 15. **B** 16. **A** 17. **C** 18. **A** 19. **A** 20. **C** 21. **A**  
22. **B** 23. **C** 24. **A** 25. **B** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **A** 29. **A** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 23

Task 1

1. **f** 2. **a** 3. **c** 4. **d** 5. **b** 6. **g** 7. **h** 8. **j** 9. **e** 10. **i**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **c** 3. **a** 4. **b** 5. **c** 6. **b** 7. **j** 8. **c** 9. **a** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **expression** 2. **treatment** 3. **safety** 4. **equality** 5. **development** 6. **protection**  
7. **violation** 8. **slavery** 9. **fairness** 10. **responsibility**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **c** 3. **e** 4. **i** 5. **j** 6. **h** 7. **g** 8. **f** 9. **a** 10. **b**

Task 5

1. **find out** 2. **carry out** 3. **deal with** 4. **build on** 5. **switch to** 6. **carry out**  
7. **send back** 8. **adjust to** 9. **put... into** 10. **keep up with**

TOPIC 24

TEST 1

Reading

1. **D** 2. **B** 3. **C** 4. **E** 5. **A** 6. **F** 7. **C** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **A** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **D** 13. **B** 14. **C** 15. **C** 16. **A** 17. **D** 18. **B** 19. **B** 20. **A** 21. **C**  
22. **A** 23. **D** 24. **A** 25. **B** 26. **A** 27. **C** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 24

Task 1

1. **e** 2. **a** 3. **i** 4. **g** 5. **b** 6. **d** 7. **f** 8. **h** 9. **c** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **d** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **c** 7. **d** 8. **a** 9. **a** 10. **d**

Task 3

1. **creativity** 2. **convincing** 3. **technology** 4. **exchange** 5. **organization** 6. **freedom**  
7. **imagination** 8. **rehearsal** 9. **dramatic** 10. **performance**

Task 4

1. **d** 2. **g** 3. **h** 4. **b** 5. **e** 6. **c** 7. **j** 8. **i** 9. **a** 10. **f**

Task 5

1. **act out** 2. **bring out** 3. **come up with** 4. **figure out** 5. **run through** 6. **look into**  
7. **put on** 8. **go over** 9. **set up** 10. **take over**

TOPIC 25

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **C** 3. **D** 4. **F** 5. **E** 6. **A** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **C** 11. **D**

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. **C** 27. **B** 28. **B** 29. **C** 30. **A**

LEXICAL REVIEW 25

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **b** 3. **i** 4. **e** 5. **c** 6. **f** 7. **a** 8. **h** 9. **g** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **d** 2. **a** 3. **a** 4. **c** 5. **b** 6. **c** 7. **a** 8. **d** 9. **b** 10. **a**

Task 3

1. **performance** 2. **expressiveness** 3. **coordination** 4. **reaction** 5. **creativity**  
6. **significantly** 7. **appearance** 8. **constructive** 9. **cooperation** 10. **understanding**

Task 4

1. **j** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **e** 5. **a** 6. **i** 7. **f** 8. **h** 9. **d** 10. **g**

Task 5

1. **carry on** 2. **bring out** 3. **focus on** 4. **came across** 5. **fill in** 6. **cut down on** 7. **take part in** 8. **look into** 9. **turned out** 10. **working on**

TOPIC 26

TEST 1

Reading

1. **E** 2. **B** 3. **F** 4. **H** 5. **A** 6. **C** 7. **A** 8. **C** 9. **B** 10. **B** 11. **C**

Use of English

12. **B** 13. **C** 14. **D** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **D** 20. **B** 21. **C**  
22. **C** 23. **A** 24. **B** 25. **B** 26. **C** 27. **B** 28. **C** 29. **D** 30. **B**

LEXICAL REVIEW 26

Task 1

1. **d** 2. **h** 3. **f** 4. **j** 5. **i** 6. **c** 7. **e** 8. **a** 9. **g** 10. **b**

Task 2

1. **a** 2. **b** 3. **a** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **d** 7. **d** 8. **c** 9. **c** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **vocational** 2. **digitalization** 3. **exceptional** 4. **modernization** 5. **punctuality**  
6. **comparison** 7. **independence** 8. **inclusivity/inclusion** 9. **bachelor's** 10. **interaction**

Task 4

1. **c** 2. **e** 3. **h** 4. **g** 5. **b** 6. **j** 7. **a** 8. **i** 9. **d** 10. **f**

Task 5

1. **drop out** 2. **go over** 3. **fall behind** 4. **look into** 5. **hand in** 6. **catch up on** 7. **sign up**  
for 8. **get through** 9. **turn into** 10. **work out**

TOPIC 27

TEST 1

Reading

1. **B** 2. **F** 3. **C** 4. **G** 5. **A** 6. **E** 7. **B** 8. **C** 9. **C** 10. **B** 11. **B**

Use of English

12. **A** 13. **B** 14. **A** 15. **B** 16. **C** 17. **A** 18. **C** 19. **A** 20. **B** 21. **A**  
22. **C** 23. **A** 24. **D** 25. **D** 26. **A** 27. **D** 28. **D** 29. **A** 30. **C**

LEXICAL REVIEW 27

Task 1

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **e** 4. **a** 5. **d** 6. **g** 7. **f** 8. **h** 9. **i** 10. **j**

Task 2

1. **c** 2. **b** 3. **b** 4. **a** 5. **b** 6. **b** 7. **a** 8. **c** 9. **b** 10. **b**

Task 3

1. **qualifications** 2. **adaptability** 3. **security** 4. **approval** 5. **unemployment**  
6. **commitment** 7. **confidently** 8. **incentives** 9. **rewarding** 10. **communication**

Task 4

1. **g** 2. **b** 3. **c** 4. **i** 5. **j** 6. **a** 7. **f** 8. **d** 9. **h** 10. **e**

Task 5

1. **get ahead** 2. **call off** 3. **burn out** 4. **step down** 5. **fill in for** 6. **take over** 7. **look up**  
to 8. **carry out** 9. **turn down** 10. **hold on**

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