

ENGLISH FOR INTERNATIONAL EXAMS
LEARNING GUIDE FOR PRACTICAL CLASSES

МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
Харківський національний медичний університет

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Міжнародна мобільність є невід'ємною складовою як професійної діяльності фахівця, так і навчання в університеті. Часто участь у міжнародних програмах потребує складання незалежних міжнародних іспитів з англійської мови, отже вміння підготуватися та скласти такий іспит є необхідним як для студентів, так і для майбутніх медиків. Ці методичні вказівки створено для вітчизняних студентів, які вивчають англійську мову як іноземну, й призначені для відпрацювання навичок складання тестових завдань з англійської мови; крім того робота з даним посібником спрямована на формування в студентів навичок читання, а також сприятиме підвищенню якості володіння англійською мовою за рахунок підвищення рівня володіння лексичним і граматичним матеріалом (використання мови).

Такі навички мають вагоме значення для професійного росту та подальшої самоосвіти майбутніх фахівців. Велике значення набуває вміння студентів знайти за допомогою навичок оглядового та пошукового читання потрібну інформацію у численних джерелах та правильно інтерпретувати зміст тексту, використовуючи ознайомлювальне читання.

Методичні вказівки складаються з дванадцяти розділів. Кожний розділ містить текст для читання відібраний з автентичної науково-популярної літератури, газет, журналів, рекламних матеріалів та скорочений з урахуванням вимог методики викладання іноземної мови, а також завдання на використання мови, (робота на закріплення навичок використання граматики та лексики англійської мови).

Тематика розділів охоплює ситуації повсякденного спілкування (про себе і свою сім'ю, людина і суспільство, дім, освіта, гроші, здоров'я, наука, дозвілля, природа та довкілля, дозвіл, спорт).

Для відпрацювання навичок складання екзаменаційних завдань навчальні матеріали подані у формі тестів, які використовуються на міжнародних незалежних іспитах з англійської мови.

Методичні вказівки розраховані на студентів, які володіють мовленнєвими навичками на рівні B1+ за Загальноєвропейськими рекомендаціями з мовної освіти. Ці методичні вказівки рекомендовані для використання на практичних заняттях з англійської мови зі студентами вищих медичних закладів освіти при вивченні вибіркового компонентів освітньо-професійної програми, можуть бути використані на заняттях з англійської мови зі здобувачами ступеня «Доктор філософії», а також тими, хто бажає підвищити рівень володіння англійською мовою у процесі підготовки до складання незалежних міжнародних іспитів.

Unit 1. Family and relationships

Task 1.1 Read the texts (1–5) about social networking. Make a note of the main points of each text.

Social networks

1. Social networking websites are growing and changing all the time. Although younger users might not stay with one site for long, they still enjoy the concept, and a lot of their daily communication with friends take place in social media sites. They post photos, exchange news, post where they are having coffee with their friends, and share their favourite music and videos. It's enjoyable, and makes people feel good.

2. Hanna Krasnova, an author of a study on social networking from Berlin's Humboldt University says, "We were surprised by how many people have a negative experience from social networking, with envy leaving them feeling lonely, frustrated or angry. If you spent too much time looking at friends' posts and pictures – with their happy graduations, wonderful holidays abroad and perfect parties – you may start to wonder what's wrong with you."

3. Envy of others' perfect lives isn't the only negative aspect. Bullying, other people sharing your deepest secrets, and general embarrassment at seeing the worst photo ever of yourself posted for all the world to see, can all be negative side effects of using social media. There is also the issue of online addiction, which leaves many people unable to switch off their devices for more than a few minutes without suffering from intense anxiety.

4. What can you do to make sure social media remains a positive experience? Probably the most important thing is not to spend too much time on your digital life. "At the end of the day, nothing can replace face-to-face conversation and interactions," says one writer." It's better to get together with friends, go out for a meal, or sit and chat in person. When you're with a real person, it's much easier to understand what's going on and what your friendship really means."

5. Another point to keep in mind is that your friends on social media should be real friends, not just acquaintances. You should only "friend" people you respect and get on well with. In the end, just like in real life, the number of friends you have doesn't matter. It's the quality of the people close to you – even on social media – that is really important.

Task 1.2. Answer the questions.

1. What advantages and disadvantages of social media are mentioned in the texts?
2. What advice do the texts give about using social media?

Task 1.3. Read the texts. Match choices (A–G) to texts (1–5). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Which of the opinions on social media talks about _____?

A the danger of social media use becoming _____ a habit

B reporting online abuse _____

- C the importance of quality over quantity _____
- D the positive aspects of social media _____
- E the importance of face-to-face contact _____
- F negative feelings associated with social media _____
- G meeting your online friends for coffee _____

Task 2. Complete the sentences (1–7) with words (1–7).

- 1 concept
- 2 envy
- 3 embarrassment
- 4 side effects
- 5 addiction
- 6 interaction
- 7 acquaintances

1. Kelly is very popular in the community and has many _____, but I'm not sure she has any close friends.
2. "I almost died of _____ when I tripped and fell on stage as I was getting my diploma!"
3. The _____ of this medication are headaches and feeling sick.
4. I didn't feel any _____ when I saw her huge, beautiful house. I just thought what a lot of work it must be.
5. A(n) _____ to playing computer games is a serious problem for some young people.
6. To make a new restaurant successful, you need an interesting _____, if people don't see that it's new and different, they simply won't come.
7. A job interview is one of the most stressful types of _____ because one person has so much power over the other.

Task 3. Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentences (1–8).

1. I can't really help you now, I'm *doing/do* my maths homework.
2. What *are you doing/ do you do* on Thursdays after school? We *need/are needing* your help.
3. This term we are *reading/read* crime novels in our after-school book club.
4. I can't go out with you tonight. My parents *will celebrate/are celebrating* their wedding anniversary and all the family *is/ will be* there.
5. Look at those dark clouds. It looks like we *are having/ are going to have* a storm soon.
6. We must hurry. The lecture *will start/starts* at seven o'clock
7. Look, there computer's Thai chicken curry on the menu. I think *have/ 'll have* that.
8. I'm *going to/will* study medicine at university. I've always wanted to be a doctor.

Task 4. Complete the sentences (1–5) with the verbs in brackets in the correct forms.

1. I managed _____ (finish) the project despite _____ (have) problems with my computer.
2. I've arranged _____ (meet) Tony in a restaurant but it seems _____ (be) closed.
3. You don't have _____ (come) so early for the show, but you must _____ (book) the ticket online.
4. Mike stopped _____ (do) some shopping on his way back home.
5. My injury was so bad that I decided to give up _____ (play) football.

Task 5. Choose the correct answer (A–D) to complete each sentence (1–5). The words in bold will help you.

1. After _____ my homework I went out for a run.
A finished **B** finishing **C** to finish **D** finish
2. That was _____ best party I have ever been to!
A one **B** a **C** an **D** the
3. Sally is fond of her cousins, but she doesn't see _____ very often.
A they **B** their **C** them **D** they're
4. You don't need _____ everyone you know to the party.
A inviting **B** invited **C** invite **D** to invite
5. Train tickets are cheaper late at night, so I think I _____ at 11 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.
A leaves **B** will leave **C** am leaving **D** left

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

A visiting relative

Mum has just announced that Aunt Caroline 1 _____ to stay with us for a few days at the end of the month. Aunt Caroline is my mum's younger sister, and they have always been quite close, despite 2 _____ some differences in tastes and lifestyle. I'm not entirely sure how I feel about her visit. She can be great fun, but she's sometimes difficult to get on with, especially now that I 3 _____ older. When I was 4 _____ child, I used to stay with her in her country house during the summer holidays. That was always a perfect time, and look back on 5 _____ visits with great pleasure. Aunt Caroline 6 _____ me climb the trees in her garden and explore the woods on my own. We also shared a love of edible treats of all kinds, including extravagant pastries and cakes. But she doesn't seem 7 _____ that I'm not a child any more, and she goes on treating me like the schoolgirl I once was. I suspect she 8 _____ me sweets again – which I no longer enjoy – and I'll have 9 _____ that I'm thrilled in order to avoid looking ungrateful. Mum says I must meet Aunt Caroline at the station on Saturday morning. Perhaps once

she 10 _____ my newly-acquired driving skills she'll realize that I'm all grown up now, and hopefully she will behave accordingly.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | A will come | B comes | C is coming | D came |
| 2 | A have | B they have | C having | D they had |
| 3 | A I am | B am being | C have been | D was |
| 4 | A an | B a | C the | D one |
| 5 | A those | B some | C this | D each |
| 6 | A would let | B was letting | C had let | D did let |
| 7 | A understand | B to understand | C understanding | D understood |
| 8 | A will bring | B is bringing | C has brought | D brings |
| 9 | A pretend | B pretending | C pretended | D to pretend |
| 10 | A is seeing | B has seen | C will see | D see |

Task 7. Complete the sentences (1–5) with the correct prepositions.

1. He applied _____ a job in a record store.
2. I often dream _____ becoming a rock star.
3. She complained _____ the room service at the hotel.
4. Jan was suffering _____ a headache when I saw him.
5. Could you please fill _____ the application form?

Task 8. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Social trends for young people.

At what age do you hope to leave home? Most young people 1 _____ of independence and living on their own, but a 2014 report from Eurofound suggest that more and more young people in Europe are living with their parents 2 _____ they are at university, and sometimes into their late twenties.

Slovenia leads the way, with 85 % of 18–29 year olds still living in their parents' home, but the country that saw the 3 _____ dramatic change was Hungary. In 2007, 40 % of young people lived with their parents, and that figure went 4 _____ to 76 % in 2011.

There are many reasons for this. The global financial crisis of 2008 hit young people the hardest and the 5 _____ can still be seen today. Many young people complain 6 _____ having difficulties in finding well-paid jobs. Further education is now more expensive 7 _____ scholarships and other forms of financial help are less generous than they were. The real estate market is also suffering 8 _____ the impact of the crisis because people have less money to buy property. All of this means young people simply can't afford to 9 _____ out of the family home.

However, although the situation is far from perfect, many young people said living at home helps them 10 _____ up money to buy their own place in the future.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A dream | B approve | C hope | D know |
| 2 | A while | B along | C from | D during |
| 3 | A best | B most | C more | D ultimate |
| 4 | A above | B on | C over | D up |
| 5 | A effects | B efforts | C impacts | D products |
| 6 | A in | B from | C about | D for |
| 7 | A although | B because | C however | D that |
| 8 | A from | B out | C of | D of |
| 9 | A move | B go | C leave | D hang |
| 10 | A collect | B save | C make | D gather |

Unit 2. People and society

Task 1.1. Read texts. How would you summarize the type of personality described in each of the texts?

Task 1.2. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need to use.

COLOURFUL PERSONALITIES

Colours say a lot about your personality. Find out what your favourite colour says about you.

1. Red is the colour of power and vitality. People who like red don't always think about other people's feelings and tend to blame others for their problems. They enjoy giving orders and expect everyone to listen to them.
2. Pink symbolized love and beauty. People who prefer pink are very sensitive and often have an unrealistic outlook on the world. They tend to behave in a reserved way when they meet new people. They can be very gentle and loving and they want others to treat them in the same way.
3. If you like green best, it means that you admire truth and honesty. You have a good sense of what is right and what is wrong. You are sociable, gentle and kind, too. Sometimes this means that other people take advantage of you – they will ask for your help because they know you won't say *no*.
4. People who prefer black enjoy appearing mysterious, but they also like to be in control. They often have big dreams and set themselves challenging goals to achieve, but they like to keep them secret – they don't like sharing their thoughts with other people.
5. Yellow is the colour of happiness and imagination. People who choose yellow are good-natured and joyful. They love to laugh and have a good sense of humor. They enjoy challenges and need to learn new things because they tend to get bored very quickly.

- A Tolerant and caring _____
- B Romantic and shy _____
- C Demanding and unfair _____
- D Strong and bossy _____
- E Cheerful and creative _____
- F Fair and helpful _____
- G Ambitious and private _____
- H Focused and hard-working _____

Task 2. Complete the sentences (1–8) with the correct prepositions.

1. I have music lessons with Mr Jones _____ Room 106 _____ Friday morning.
2. I've arranged to meet Jim _____ the school café _____ noon.
3. The last time I saw Peter was _____ a football match _____ May.
4. I will call you _____ evening and we'll have a chat.
5. He finished the project _____ two weeks.
6. Are you going home _____ Christmas?

7. Can you hear me? I'm _____ the train now.
I should be in Glasgow _____ half past ten.
8. _____ 5 years' time, students will be using tablets _____ school instead of textbooks.

Task 3. Read the pairs of sentences (1–5) and choose the correct answer to complete them. You need a different word to complete each sentence.

1. I often go jogging ___ the morning.
I usually get up late ___ Friday mornings.
A on B in C out D off
2. I am meeting him _____ half an hour.
We are meeting _____ half past ten.
A on B at C in D over
3. I was _____ the train when you called me.
He got _____ the train and walked towards the exit.
A in B on C out D off
4. Paul decided to _____ up guitar lessons and start a band.
A lot of his friends wanted to _____ in when Paul decided to form a rock band.
A join B do C make D take
5. The main character _____ the book is special agent called Rick Smith.
Mark tripped and spilled his juice _____ my English coursebook.
A on B at C out D in

Task 4. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Fashionable moves

When we think of fashion, we usually think of clothes, shoes and hairstyles. However, other things can come in and go 1 _____ of fashion just as quickly as the things we wear.

For a while, 2 _____ everyone in the sports world was doing a move called the Dab. The Dab is when you put your head into the curve of one arm while throwing the other arm out behind you. It originated in the Atlanta hip hop scene, but was 3 _____ popular by Cam Newton, an American football star who used the move during his most 4 _____ season. Then, in Europe, French footballer Paul Pogba did it 5 _____ the pitch each time he scored a goal. Soon enough everyone was Dabbing.

But now it's over, or very nearly. Newton and Pogba officially announced then they would no longer do the Dab when they scored, and now it is 6 _____ a little embarrassing to perform the move. Arthur Malone, an expert on social crazes, says that this is the typical progression. "When a craze starts out, it is cool and everyone wants to 7 _____ in, but when you see older people like newsreaders and college football coaches doing it, it starts to become less 8 _____. It's exactly the same with fashion or music."

In other words, what was cool is suddenly 9 _____, and if you see your grandpa doing the Dab on the golf course when he takes a good shot, you know it's time to 10 _____ on to the next cool trend.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 | A out | B on | C up | D from |
| 2 | A closely | B barely | C nearly | D hardly |
| 3 | A done | B turned | C become | D made |
| 4 | A strong | B successful | C noticeable | D great |
| 5 | A at | B of | C in | D on |
| 6 | A considered | B said | C thought | D described |
| 7 | A tum | B join | C take | D be |
| 8 | A typical | B interested | C appealing | D confusing |
| 9 | A tiring | B boring | C flat | D negative |
| 10 | A drive | B turn | C move | D change |

Task 5. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences (1-5).

- 1 There was *-a* woman sitting opposite me with a book in her hand.
A *The* book she was reading was a thriller.
- 2 The Town Hall is *the/-* tallest building in our town.
- 3 *The/-* happiness means different things to different people.
- 4 *The/-* sky is getting very dark. It's going to rain.
- 5 He has lived in *the/a* United States for many years, but he is still *a/-* British at heart.

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Fashion bloggers

If you want to be a successful fashion blogger, the first thing you have 1 _____ is write. That sounds really obvious, but so many people claim they'd like to be 2 _____ blogger while not actually writing a single word! So, first of all, read everything you can find about your chosen topic, study 3 _____ blogs, and then practise writing until you feel comfortable with your tone and style.

Above all, be yourself. Don't try to copy other people because you 4 _____ sound natural and convincing. If you want your blog to stand out, decide on 5 _____ unique "voice" and message and then stick to it.

Think long and hard about the visual you feature in your blog. 6 _____ the words you write are important, people are just as interested in seeing pictures of the styles you are describing. Also remember that 7 _____ photos are protected by copyright, so you may need to ask for permission to use them.

Finally, keep blogging. There are far too many intriguing blogs that have been forgotten 8 _____ only a few posts. Maybe the blogger lost interest,

or perhaps they didn't get many visits on 9 _____ blog and simply ran out of enthusiasm. It takes a long time to build up an audience, so don't give up after a few posts. Just keep on 10 _____ and you may become a star blogger too!

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 | A do | B doing | C done | D to do |
| 2 | A a | B an | C the | D one |
| 3 | A other | B another | C every | D neither |
| 4 | A don't | B didn't | C won't | D haven't |
| 5 | A a | B an | C the | D one |
| 6 | A While | B However | C Moreover | D Despite |
| 7 | A many | B much | C few | D a lot |
| 8 | A before | B after | C since | D for |
| 9 | A theirs | B their | C they | D this |
| 10 | A to write | B writing | C written | D write |

Unit 3. Home

Task 1.1. Read the text. Choose the correct answer (A–D).

What is true about top-floor flats?

- A It's dangerous to live in them.
- B They are less expensive than other flats.
- C You can hear everything that your neighbours do.
- D Not everyone would feel comfortable living in them.

LIVING THE HIGH LIFE

Have you ever dreamed of living in a top-floor flat? There are several pros and cons to think about before moving to sky-high residence.

One scientifically proven advantage is that the top floor is warmer in winter. Heat rises, so if you're in a cold climate you'll probably pay less for the heating bills. Just turn down the thermostat and let the downstairs neighbours keep you warm. Also the higher up you live, the brighter it is, so apart from 1 _____, letting in the sunlight will help warm your flat and keep the heating bills even lower. Of course, an advantage in winter can become a disadvantage in summertime. Your place may feel like an oven, while those living on lower floors are feeling cool.

But there is another advantage. If you're looking for peace and quiet, a top-floor flat may be the best choice. At least 2 _____ stomping around over your head, or early risers falling out of bed at 5 a.m. The downside of this is that you have to be careful not to make much noise yourself. You'd be surprised what your downstairs neighbours can hear, 3 _____ or Hoovering the floors at a time when your neighbours may still be sound asleep.

One more plus of living up is the fact that you are safer from break-ins. Most burglars are looking for a quick way in and out and 4 _____. Living higher up can protect you from other dangers as well. For example, floods – which can definitely affect lower floor and sometimes cause extensive damage – will never reach your place. On the other hand, 5 _____, it will probably be more difficult for you to escape, and rescuers may have a harder time getting to you.

There is one more thing to consider before deciding to live in a top-floor apartment. People who suffer from a fear of heights might not want to live too high up. You may think you'll get used to it, but there is some evidence that people who live in places 6 _____ tend to suffer more from anxiety than those on the lower floors. And what's the point of having a great view if you're unable to look out of your windows because of your nervousness.

Task 1.2. Read the text again. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A so think twice before starting to exercise
- B giving you a lighter, more cheerful space
- C which can increase heating and cooling costs

Task 4. Read the sentences (1–2) and decide which two options (A–D) are incorrect in each sentence.

- 1 While I was doing my homework, my brother ____ a new episode of his favourite comedy series.
A watched B was watching C had watched D used to watch
- 2 There is _____ we can do now.
A nothing B everything C something D anything

Task 5. Read the sentences (1–2) from exercise 4 with some more context. Choose the correct answers (A–D).

- 1 While I was doing my homework, my brother ____ his favourite comedy series. I couldn't concentrate because he has laughing all the time.
A watched B was watching C had watched D used to watch
- 2 I'm afraid there is _____ we can do now. We've tried everything and nothing has worked.
A nothing B everything C something D anything

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Gender roles in the home

Are there “boy jobs” and “girl jobs” in the home? Some people seem to think so. During the 2017 election campaign in the United Kingdom, British Prime Minister Theresa May appeared 1 _____ national television with her husband, Philip, and 2 _____ that he did the “boy jobs” and she did the “girl jobs” in their home. This statement got a mixed response. Some people defended the Prime Minister, 3 _____ that a traditional split of who does which jobs makes for a happy marriage. 4 _____ said that “heavy” jobs are more suited to men and lighter jobs to woman. But some people 5 _____ the idea that there are male and female roles. In a modern world where men and women both go out to work, there shouldn't be 6 _____ gender-defined housework roles, argues Alison Smith, a women's rights campaigner from London. “We have moved on from 7 _____ days. Being a woman doesn't make you a better cook and being a man doesn't make you better at 8 _____ the bins out”, Smith says. “People should do the jobs they like, and then the other jobs, the ones no one 9 _____, well, people should do them together. That is 10 _____ makes for a successful, modern marriage.”

- 1 A the B a C on D some
2 A declared B has declared C was declaring D had declared
3 A saying B said C say D to say
4 A Another B More C Other D Anybody
5 A criticizing B were criticizing C have criticized D were criticized
6 A ever B some C much D any
7 A this B that C these D those

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|---------------|----------------|
| 8 | A to take | B taking | C took | D take |
| 9 | A enjoy | B enjoys | C has enjoyed | D have enjoyed |
| 10 | A what | B why | C when | D where |

Task 7. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences (1–6).

- 1 I don't think I can do the project myself – I need *a little/little* help.
- 2 Has Julia given you *an/any* advice on how to use this new application?
- 3 The boys have only just started their house cleaning business, but they already have *much/a few* clients.
- 4 Tom hasn't got *many/much* things to do today.
- 5 We have finished the *all/whole* project in two days.
- 6 Will take *many/much* paint to finish this wall

Task 8. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D).

Tiny Homes

Although tiny homes are currently being praised as a revolutionary new lifestyle option, the 1 _____ has been around for as long as humans have built shelters for themselves and their families. A tiny house is often defined as a home of 40 square metres or less, either on wheels or on a permanent foundation, so it is 2 _____ smaller than an average flat. Tiny homes 3 _____ all of the necessary amenities to make them suitable for full-time living, although at first it may not seem 4 _____ to include full bathrooms and kitchens in such a small space.

The truly revolutionary aspect of the tiny home movement today, however, is that people are deciding to 5 _____ their large flats and houses. Instead, they are choosing a compact alternative which reduces their environmental 6 _____, requires much less cleaning and maintenance, and encourages them to get rid of unnecessary things. If they choose a house on wheels, it also 7 _____ them to move from place to place whenever they want.

We'll see if tiny homes are just a passing trend, and whether people will find them 8 _____ to live in as their families grow. One 9 _____ is that many places now offer tiny homes as holiday rentals, so anyone can try out a tiny house before deciding 10 _____ such a big lifestyle change.

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | A concept | B topic | C theme | D image |
| 2 | A much | B many | C few | D more |
| 3 | A take | B offer | C get | D accept |
| 4 | A reliable | B possible | C probable | D able |
| 5 | A get up | B turn up | C give up | D do up |
| 6 | A influence | B impact | C protection | D issue |
| 7 | A lets | B leaves | C makes | D allows |
| 8 | A easy | B expensive | C safe | D successful |
| 9 | A advantage | B reason | C idea | D chance |
| 10 | A on | B to | C for | D with |

Unit 4. Education

Task 1.1. Read the text about home-schooling. Answer the questions (1–2).

- 1 Who is Erin Morgan?
- 2 What was Erin worried about?

Task 1.2. Read the options (A–D) for the questions (1–2) from task 1.1.

Choose the correct answer.

- 1 **A** A parent who is planning to do home-schooling.
B An expert on home-schooling.
C A parent who is teaching her children at home.
D An adult who was home-schooled.
- 2 **A** Her children would not make friends.
B Her children wouldn't learn enough.
C She couldn't teach them music.
D Her children would be bored.

Learning at home

Have you ever thought about leaving school and learning at home? Thousands of young people do exactly that. It's called "home-schooling" or "home education". So why do parents make the decision to do this? Some parents take their children out of school due to bullying or other serious problems, but there is a growing number of British parents who choose to home-educate their children from the start.

We spoke to Erin Morgan, who chose home-schooling for her children. "We took our children out of school when my son Joseph was six and daughter Lily was eight. There were no problems with teachers and neither of the children was being bullied – in fact they were quite popular – but they were simply bored. With large class sizes, little money and other problems, it's difficult for teachers to give some children the individual attention they need."

"When we started home-schooling, I was worried the children wouldn't fit in socially, so they have a few organized activities a week. Joseph is learning the trumpet and plays in a band. Lily goes to ballet classes and they both have swimming lessons. **This** means they learn skills and enjoy the company of other children at the same time. In addition, I belong to a home-schooling network so we often get together for trip with other home-schoolers."

"We don't have a set timetable, but negotiate what we're going to do every day. Morning activities include using the computer, writing, spelling, reading, maths and science. After lunch, we generally choose something more creative like art, sewing or gardening. I have to admit that some activities are more popular than others, but in my view, it's important to get through every subject in order to get a good general education."

"People ask what happens when home-schoolers get to secondary school age. I have friends with teenage children and most of them have decided to follow a syllabus and take GCSE exams. This has meant a more organized day, but the young people still take a great deal of responsibility for their own

learning. One boy I know is planning to stop home-schooling when he is 16, do a part-time college course and then go on to university.”

“Whatever the age of your children, home-schooling is a challenge, but in my opinion the worst thing to do is to turn the home into a formal school. Learning should be fun, and children and young people need to feel happy in order to achieve.”

Task 1.3. For question (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 The writer says that home-schooling in Britain ...
 - A is a serious problem.
 - B only happens when children are unhappy at school.
 - C must start at a very young age.
 - D is becoming more common.
- 2 Which of the following is **not** a reason why Erin decided to home-school her children?
 - A The classes had too many students.
 - B Her children didn't get on with other students.
 - C The teachers couldn't give the students enough attention.
 - D Her children were not interested in the material.
- 3 What does the word “**This**” in paragraph 3 refer to?
 - A Lily's swimming lessons.
 - B Joseph's music classes.
 - C Lily and Joseph's after-school activities.
 - D The parents' meetings with other home-schoolers.
- 4 According to Erin, Lily and Joseph ...
 - A especially enjoy the creative activities.
 - B can decide what activities to do each day.
 - C will not take GCSE exams.
 - D will go to a regular school when they're 16.
- 5 Why did the author write the article?
 - A To convince parents to do home-schooling.
 - B To warn parents about the problems with home-schooling.
 - C To describe home-schooling and the reasons for choosing it.
 - D To point out the need for improvements to local schools.

Task 2. Choose the correct linking word to complete the sentences (1–7).

- 1 We didn't have classes in the afternoon *so/because* the teachers were meeting with parents.
- 2 *Despite/Whereas* all of my revision, I didn't do well in the exam.
- 3 I hadn't prepared for the test and, *as a result/in spite of*, I failed it.
- 4 *But/While* art is my favourite subject, I enjoy maths and science as well.
- 5 Our schools have a good reputation, *therefore/whereas* many new families are moving to our district.
- 6 *Although/However* I liked studying abroad, I missed my friends and family.
- 7 *However/In spite of* all of our requests, we still don't have a good computer lab.

Task 3. Complete the sentences (1–4) with the linking words from the box. There is one extra word.

While	so	although	because	despite
-------	----	----------	---------	---------

- 1 He decided to go on a diet ___ he was not overweight at all.
- 2 There's no homework for tomorrow ___ it's going to be a sports day.
- 3 ___ knowing a lot about his subject, he has trouble explaining his ideas.
- 4 The party promised to lower taxes and increase wages, ___ they won the election.

Task 4. Read the sentences (1–4) and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. My English is good, but I ___ trouble understanding American accents on TV.
A make **B** take **C** have **D** feel
2. A lot of students are planning to go to university, ___ I have decided to get a job.
A whereas **B** because **C** so **D** despite
3. If I ___ up late studying, I always feel sleepy the next day.
A keep **B** turn **C** make **D** stay
4. They have decided to close the local school ___ there are so few students.
A therefore **B** so **C** because **D** although

Task 5. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Fighting sleep!

Have you ever actually fallen asleep in class? It's a horrible feeling, mainly 1 _____ there's no way to keep it from happening. You're sitting in your maths or history lesson, the classroom is hot, there's no air to breathe and your eyes start to feel 2 _____. Then, your head droops and you jump awake, only for the whole process to 3 _____ again.

I used to fall asleep every Wednesday afternoon in geography lessons. Every week my teacher would 4 _____ off the lights, draw the blinds and show us a film. I never stayed up late the night before and I was 5 _____ in the subject, so I couldn't understand what was going on. Every week, I used to try 6 _____ ways of staying awake. I would pinch myself on the arm, roll my head or draw little pictures. I would try to focus on the film and take notes, but 7 _____ used to work and no more than ten minutes into the film, I would be as fast asleep as a baby in a cot.

The thing is, I didn't 8 _____ to. In fact, geography was one of my favourite 9 _____ at school. But I just couldn't help falling asleep. The worst time was when I 10 _____ opened my eyes and saw that the light was on, the film had stopped and everyone was laughing. Apparently, I'd not only been sleeping, I'd been snoring loudly, too.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 A so | B because | C despite | D whereas |
| 2 A heavy | B large | C big | D slow |
| 3 A start | B open | C take | D go |
| 4 A get | B keep | C take | D turn |
| 5 A excited | B keen | C inspired | D interested |

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 6 | A particular | B contrasting | C different | D individual |
| 7 | A nothing | B everything | C anything | D something |
| 8 | A want | B have | C need | D ask |
| 9 | A objects | B subjects | C topics | D themes |
| 10 | A certainly | B hardly | C surprisingly | D suddenly |

Task 6. Find one grammar error in each of the sentences (1–5) and correct it.

1. I think there will rain tomorrow, so we're probably not going on our school nature walk.
2. In our class, are many students from other countries.
3. It was an assembly at school yesterday, and the headteacher gave an inspiring speech.
4. There is useful to practise English with native speakers.
5. Is it enough space in the classroom to accommodate so many students?

Task 7. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

STUDENT EXCHANGE

Two years ago, I went on an exchange programme to Italy and it 1 _____ out to be the best year of my life. I read a lot about Italy when I 2 _____ at primary school because I was fascinated with gladiators and Ancient Rome. There was an exchange programme at my school and I was really excited 3 _____ that I had qualified for it. Of course, it wasn't easy. 4 _____ took me one year of study before I passed the exam that showed that my Italian was good enough for me to go to school there. I also managed 5 _____ my parents that a year abroad was worth the extra expense, saying that 6 _____ experience would look good on my university applications.

Finally, I was on my way. At first, I felt a little homesick because there were 7 _____ many differences in people's behaviour. Everyone seemed outgoing and cheerful, and I'm a rather reserved person. They were all really warm and welcoming, though, and 8 _____ wasn't long before I had made a lot of friends. I'm still in touch with them today, and I have learned a 9 _____ about myself from living abroad and surrounding myself with culture 10 _____ was so different from mine.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1 | A turned | B had turned | C turns | D was turning |
| 2 | A have been | B was | C used to be | D was being |
| 3 | A learning | B learnt | C learn | D to learn |
| 4 | A It | B There | C This | D Then |
| 5 | A to convince | B convincing | C convinced | D convince |
| 6 | A an | B one | C the | D these |
| 7 | A so | B such | C than | D as |
| 8 | A I | B it | C there | D this |
| 9 | A much | B many | C plenty | D lot |
| 10 | A it | C which | B what | D there |

Unit 5. Work

Task 1.1. Read the first text and match it to the correct statement (A–B). Why is the other statement incorrect?

- A This job will help you get a degree in English.
- B You will not get a salary or wages in this job.

Task 1.2. Read the texts. Match choices (A–H) to (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Which job requires you to _____

- A have a certificate and previous experience?
- B submit a video file with your application?
- C study for a degree?
- D do an intensive training programme ?
- E achieve success in other fields?
- F find software errors?
- G contact the company face-to-face?
- H work without getting paid?

READY FOR A CHANGE?

Fed up with your boring job?

Want to do something different?

Take a look at these jobs and find out if you want to change your career.

1. ***Writers' internship Programme***

Do you have a degree in Journalism or English, have a way with words, and love to learn about the world? We will pair you with a full-time writer, show you every aspect of the newspaper business, and provide free time for your own projects.

It's an unpaid position. On the other hand, there is the possibility of full-time employment with a good salary in the future.

Send your CV and a writing sample to:

JV Publications, PO Box 23, London, SW3

2. ***Extreme sports instructors needed***

You must be fit, sociable and energetic, and have snowboarding, skydiving, climbing or rafting skills. Great wages and benefits, plus the chance to work in amazing surroundings with a fantastic team.

Online applications only. Send CV, personal statement, and film clips showing your skills to: rewardingholidays@coolspots.com

3. ***Historical film production need extras!***

All ages, no acting experience required. Some small speaking parts available for talented extras. If you are dreaming of being an actor, this could be your chance! Paid daily or weekly. In-person applicants only. Bring a head shot, identification and a positive attitude. Cowley Studios, 623 Westley Road, Bridgewater

4. *Lovelace Beauty Studio*

Are you smart, creative and determined enough to succeed in the beauty business? We are currently hiring trained hair stylists, makeup artists and nail specialists. You must be licensed, with at least 3 years' experience in a reputable salon. Positions available throughout the UK.

Apply by post at: LS Jobs, PO Box 123, Ludley North, LNY 223.

5. *Energy Games.*

Our games are amongst the best out there, and we want them to stay that way!

Our testing process will challenge your skills, and your patience. We offer a great salary and a fantastic work environment!

We need an enthusiastic gamer who never gives up, and has some programming background. You should be able to deal with tedious work and pay attention to detail.

Send info to: development@energygames.info

6. *Career in Finance.*

Our on-the-job, 5-days-a-week workshops can lead to an exciting career in finance and investments. No experience necessary, but you need to be outgoing, good with numbers and willing to learn.

Bring your CV and your smile to our job fair to explore your options. Email for more details: jlesser@mobybanking.abc.

Task 2. Choose the correct verb form in each sentence (1–10).

- 1 My brother *has got/got* a new job. It is very well paid.
- 2 Jane *went / has been* to Australia three times. She loves it!
- 3 Peter *retired / has retired* seven years ago.
- 4 I *have been learning/ have learnt* Spanish for five months now.
- 5 I'm really tired. I *have dug / have been digging* in the garden all morning.
- 6 Ruth *doesn't have/ hasn't had* a job since she quit four months ago.
- 7 I *have been working/ am working* on this project since I came here and I still *haven't found/ didn't find* the solution.
- 8 When she *came /had come* home, Jill realized that she *left/had left* her purse at university.
- 9 I *have never seen/ had never seen* wild animals before I *went/ have gone* on a safari in Africa.
10. I *was living/ had been living* in Spain for two years before you *came/have come* to visit me in 2015.

Task 3. Choose the correct option (A, B, C or D) to complete the sentences (1–5).

1. Lawrence _____ to pass his lorry driver's test three times, but he still hasn't got his license.
A have tried B has tried C had tried D tries

2. You should _____ as much training as possible before you apply for a job.
A get **B** getting **C** got **D** gets
3. Before she started working in a law firm last year, Marla _____ part-time in several different offices.
A has worked **B** had worked **C** has been working **D** works
4. I was not very good at _____ in public when I was a student.
A speaking **B** speak **C** spoke **D** spoken
5. I _____ on this project for a week now, and I haven't finished yet.
A have been working **B** am working **C** work **D** worked

Task 4. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Cabbies

London is famous for its distinctive black taxi cabs and expert taxi drivers. Their navigation skills and knowledge of the city 1 _____ incredible.

Every person who wants 2 _____ a taxi in London has to take a test commonly known as “the Knowledge”. The training can take 3 _____ years and, at the end of this time, the driver has 4 _____ by heart more than 25,000 streets and their related landmarks: tourist attractions, government buildings, hospitals, police stations and many more.

Jamie Wilson 5 _____ a taxi in London for over 12 years now. He got his licence 6 _____ four years of intensive training. During this time, he was riding around London on a scooter memorizing every street, road, avenue and building. By the time he passed his exam, he 7 _____ over 25,000 streets. Later, he took 8 _____ course about the history and culture of the city and now he can entertain his passengers with historical facts and anecdotes. He gets a lot of passengers from 9 _____ over the world in his cab, and some celebrities, too. Last month he drove a famous footballer to the airport and they 10 _____ a fascinating chat about the history of football in the UK.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | A is | B be | C are | D being |
| 2 | A drive | B driving | C driven | D to drive |
| 3 | A few | B much | C many | D most |
| 4 | A know | B known | C been known | D to know |
| 5 | A was driving | B is driving | C has been driving | D had been driving |
| 6 | A since | B for | C after | D before |
| 7 | A has been visiting | B had visited | C has visited | D having visited |
| 8 | A an | B a | C any | D many |
| 9 | A far | B all | C across | D around |
| 10 | A had | B had had | C have had | D used to have |

Task 5. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

From an outsider to an insider

I had just finished university and was looking 1 _____ a career. I was sending out a lot of 2 _____ but I couldn't even get an interview. Someone suggested that I apply for an internship and it was the best thing I ever did! I worked for eight weeks at a newspaper. The work was quite varied. I worked in 3 _____ of the departments – I started off working in accounts, then in the design department, and finally in the newsroom, and I gained a real 4 _____ into how the industry worked, which was extremely rewarding.

It was an amazing experience. I got on-the-job 5 _____ and had a mentor who was willing to answer any questions I 6 _____. Now when I go to an interview, I can say that I've had articles published and know how to lay out the pages and put together a newspaper. 7 _____ benefit is that I made many useful contacts. Even though the company I worked for didn't offer me a 8 _____, they did promise to write me a reference letter, which might be more 9 _____ than my academic qualifications. The one problem with internships, however, is that they are badly-paid – I barely 10 _____ enough to cover my expenses.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | A for | B at | C on | D into |
| 2 | A requests | B enquiries | C applications | D demands |
| 3 | A every | B each | C both | D other |
| 4 | A picture | B vision | C view | D insight |
| 5 | A training | B teaching | C learning | D studying |
| 6 | A said | B had | C did | D made |
| 7 | A Another | B Every | C Either | D Neither |
| 8 | A job | B work | C vacancy | D experience |
| 9 | A tedious | B stressful | C useful | D rewarding |
| 10 | A gained | B collected | C received | D earned |

Unit 6. Money

Task 1.1. Match the sentence beginnings (1–4) with the correct endings (a–d).

1. Funny advertisements tend to be successful _____
2. Perfume advertisers like to show dream-like scenes _____
3. Companies place their products in TV shows _____
4. Many adverts show everyday family situations _____
 - a where people will see them used by celebrities.
 - b because viewers often talk about them with their friends.
 - c that couples with children can identify with.
 - d which create romantic feelings in the viewer.

Task 1.2. Read the text. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A that we as viewers would like to be
B to create an impression of perfect happiness
C that there is more sugar in it
D that are filled with all the latest furniture and gadgets
E when they try out a new spot cream
F that his diet doesn't include dairy
G those that bring the family together in some way
H to promote a product which they may never have actually used

Tricks of the trade

Advertising companies employ many ways to persuade you to buy their products. Here are some of their most effective methods.

Families are a great target for advertising campaigns, but when they're portrayed on TV, they're often unrealistic stereotypes. They live in lovely, clean homes 1_____. The parents are successful and relaxed with their wonderfully behaved children. All their children are clever, funny and dressed in fashionable clothes. Moreover, brothers and sisters all seem to get on well with each other! Why do advertising companies paint such an unrealistic picture? It's because these ideal families represent the types of people 2_____. They want us to think that if we buy these products, we can be just like them. Often the advertised products are 3_____, such as a comfortable family car, or a fantastic holiday. Or they are advertising products by showing caring parents giving their happy children a new healthy kind of yoghurt or some tasty new cheese.

Sometimes when advertising family food, companies intentionally leave out important information in their advertising. For example, they claim that their chocolate cereal can be part of a healthy diet but fail to mention 4_____ than anyone should consume. This can give the viewer the wrong idea, but doesn't say anything that's untrue.

Another big target for advertising companies is teenagers. Often young men and women are portrayed as unhappy people with few friends until the moment 5 _____, buy a body spray or wear the latest jeans or trainers. Then they become really cool people that everyone wants to hang out with.

Using celebrities is another great method for adverts directed at all ages. If your favourite sports star, film star or singer is telling you that a product is the best, it must be true – mustn't it? Most people forget that these people are being paid a fortune 6 _____. One last point: have you ever noticed how much louder the adverts are than the programme you were watching? It's just another way to attract your attention.

Task 2. Choose the correct words to complete the sentences (1–7).

1. She has decided to stay in her parents' house *before/until* she has finished her Master's degree.
2. He works full time in an office. *In addition, / As well as*, he has part-time job in a shop.
3. She is sharing a flat to save money, but *after / eventually* she plans to get her own place.
4. Many American students work part-time *also / while* they are attending university.
5. *As well as / Too* paying very little, the job is extremely far from my home
6. Tom will *first/after* take his exams, and *moreover / then* he will spend a year travelling.
7. *Before/When* he accepts the job, he wants to know if it's a good place to work.

Task 3. Read the exam strategy. Then read the sentences (1–4) and choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Why are the other options incorrect?

1. Living in a big city is expensive. _____, the fast pace of life makes it very stressful.
A Too B Moreover C Then D Next
2. _____ working for the same company for six years, she has decided she needs a change.
A When B Until C Then D After
3. Kenneth has worked in a bank, and he has _____ had a job on the stock market.
A too B also C as well as D before
4. It took Jim several years of hard work but _____ he became a partner in a successful law firm.
A moreover B in addition to C eventually D as well as

Task 4. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The history of taxes

Taxes have been around since human civilization first 1 _____. The oldest tax that we know about was used in Mesopotamia as 2 _____ as 4,500 years ago. The longest existing tax, a Chinese agricultural tax, was in use for over 2,600 years 3 _____ it was eliminated in 2006.

Throughout history, many unusual taxes have been used by governments to 4 _____ money. One of the strangest was the tax on beards introduced by the Russian Emperor, Peter the Great, who wanted his countrymen to 5 _____ more like clean-shaven Western Europeans. However, the more traditional citizens considered beards a 6 _____ of religious belief, and the tax had been a source of conflict until the government decided to end it in the 20th century. In the 18th century, 7 _____ was a tax in England that made house owners pay for each window in their house. People were 8 _____ to pay more tax if they had more windows. Because people wanted to avoid the tax, they started building houses with very few windows, which 9 _____ led to health problems.

Although most modern taxes are not so strange, many people still 10 _____ paying them. But people will always try to avoid unpleasant things, won't they?

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 A went | B gave | C began | D was |
| 2 A early | B late | C soon | D well |
| 3 A because | B until | C while | D after |
| 4 A pay | B have | C spend | D raise |
| 5 A see | B look | C watch | D seem |
| 6 A sound | B right | C sign | D way |
| 7 A where | B there | C that | D which |
| 8 A had | B got | C said | D made |
| 9 A before | B after | C eventually | D while |
| 10 A accept | B dislike | C encourage | D consider |

Task 5. Complete the sentences (1–5) using the verbs in brackets in the correct passive forms.

1. This shopping app _____ (recently/buy) by a larger company.
2. Visitors to the exhibition _____ (give) a chance to try out some new games.
3. There is a rumour that the shopping mall _____ (turn) into a sports facility next year.
4. Some experts say that mobile phones _____ (should/not/use) by children.
5. We are going to _____ (take/our pictures) by a professional photographer.

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Online shopping

Online services are replacing traditional ones, although the process is taking longer than it 1 _____ to do. These days, we can shop, contact friends, organize our holidays and even get rid of an old sofa without 2 _____ our living rooms. Most of our business and communication nowadays is 3 _____ online, but what we 4 _____ not realize is that there's a downside to this trend. For instance, hundreds of post offices around Britain 5 _____ closed, and it seems that traditional shopping malls might 6 _____ as well as due to the increase in online shopping.

However, online shopping isn't without its problems. For instance, it's impossible to try on 7 _____ item of clothing online, and sizes vary so much from brand to brand that you never know quite what you 8 _____. Some online shops often provide misleading information about their products to attract 9 _____ customers. We would like to believe what the sellers tell us, but we may need to do more research before buying a product. In other words, convenience comes at a price, but it seems it's a price 10 _____ we are willing to pay.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | A had predicted | B was predicted | C predicted | D was predicting |
| 2 | A leave | B to leave | C left | D leaving |
| 3 | A do | B to do | C doing | D done |
| 4 | A may | B should | C must | D would |
| 5 | A to be | B have been | C being | D been |
| 6 | A to disappear | B have disappeared | C disappear | D disappeared |
| 7 | A a | B an | C the | D one |
| 8 | A got | B to get | C getting | D will get |
| 9 | A more | B most | C lots | D much |
| 10 | A where | B who | C which | D what |

Unit 7. Healthy living

Task 1.1. Read the first paragraph of the text. Find words that link the text to the missing phrase.

Task 1.2. Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

- A in which travel is impossible for the patient
- B and recovered more quickly
- C which meant that more of them survived
- D started to perform the operation themselves
- E where he later became a heart surgeon
- F where treatment is not available
- G who was born in 1935 in Egypt
- H before they had even reached the age of 18

Heart to heart

In 1967, the first human heart transplant was performed by a South African surgeon called Dr Christiaan N Barnard in Cape Town. Unfortunately, the patient only survived 18 days. However, the operation attracted worldwide interest and more and more surgeons 1 _____. One of these surgeons was Dr Magdi Yacoub. Yacoub, 2_____ and was brought up in Cairo, became one of the most famous heart surgeons in the world. His father was surgeon, which spurred Yacoub's interest in the medical field. As a result, he also chose to study medicine at Cairo University, and he qualified as a doctor in 1958. After this, Yacoub worked in hospitals in Egypt. Then, in 1962, he moved to Britain, 3_____ at Harefield Hospital.

It was in 1980 that Yacoub's career really took off when he led a transplant programme at the hospital. After ten years, his team had performed more than 1,000 transplants. Not all of them were successful but, as time went on, the patients lived longer 4_____. While Yacoub was working in Britain, however, he remained concerned for the hundreds of young people around the world who were not receiving any treatment for their heart conditions. Some of them were dying 5_____. As a result, he set up a charity called Chain of Hope, which provides free heart transplants for children from developing countries. When Yacoub finally retired in 2001 at the age of 65, he continued to work with the organization, operating and saving lives.

Today, Chain of Hope continues to arrange for ill children to be brought to Britain for transplants. In cases 6_____, the team (including surgeons, cardiologists, anaesthetists, nurses and physiotherapists) volunteer to give up their holiday and travel to where the patients live. There, they perform as many as two transplants per day – all without payment. The name of the charity refers to the chain of volunteers needed when a child is brought to Britain. This includes the hospital, a family to look after the child, and the

surgeons themselves. Sometimes airlines become the final link the chain, providing free tickets for the journeys.

Task 2. Complete the sentences (1–7) with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the zero, first or second conditional.

1. If you don't overcook vegetables, they always _____ (taste) better.
2. If I ate healthier food, I _____ (have) more energy.
3. If fast food chains _____ (not advertise), their food would be less popular.
4. Unless I _____ (exercise) more, I will never get into better shape.
5. If you _____ (eat) fresh fruit and vegetables, you get more nutrients.
6. If we shopped at the farmers' market, we _____ (get) better quality food.
7. Unless you _____ (try) this dish, you won't know if you like it or not.

Task 3. Find one error in each of the sentences (1–5) and correct it.

1. What would you eat if you would have your own private chef?
2. If you will buy the ingredients, I will cook you a delicious meal.
3. As soon as I will save enough money, I will sign up for a cooking class.
4. Unless you don't change your eating habits, you will never feel healthy.
5. I would go on a food tour of France if I have enough time and money.

Task 4. Read the sentences (1–4). Which options are definitely not correct? Why? Choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

1. Unless you _____ to cook, you will never have a healthy diet.
A learn B don't learn C will learn D learned
2. If I _____ to cook, I would be able to save a lot of money.
A learn B don't learn C will learn D learned
3. If you know about nutrition, you _____ better food choices.
A will make B made C would make D make
4. I _____ better food choices if I knew more about nutrition.
A will make B made C would make D make

Task 5. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

FLU ADVICE

It's the flu season again, and 1 _____ seems to be walking around with a fever, a runny nose and a sore throat. And that's 2 _____ a basic mistake to make! You 3 _____ stay at home and give yourself a chance to recover. If you 4 _____ on with your normal activities while you are fighting a virus, you will simply use up all your energy and make it harder to recover. You may also risk 5 _____ on the germs to the people around you. So just make 6 _____ comfortable on the sofa and spend the time watching TV or reading a good book. Take your temperature regularly, and if you've got a fever, you can try 7 _____ it down with some aspirin. That should also help ease muscle

pain, 8 _____ common flu symptom. Also, make sure you drink a lot of liquids – 9 _____ you do that, the fever will dehydrate you and you'll feel even worse. Usually there is no need to take antibiotics. They wouldn't have an effect if you 10 _____ them anyway, because they don't work on viruses. So just take your vitamins, eat light, healthy meals, and let your body recover from the illness in due course.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | A anyone | B everyone | C someone | D no one |
| 2 | A so | B such | C every | D either |
| 3 | A should | B need | C ought | D have |
| 4 | A carried | B to carry | C have carried | D carry |
| 5 | A pass | B passing | C to pass | D to passing |
| 6 | A you | B your | C yourself | D yours |
| 7 | A bringing | B bring | C to bring | D brought |
| 8 | A other | B some | C another | D most |
| 9 | A if | B unless | C when | D as |
| 10 | A take | B took | C taking | D taken |

Task 6. Choose the correct possessive form in each sentence (1–6)

1. The fitness tracker that you found under the desk is *of Jason/Jason's*.
2. *My/Mine* mobile has run out of battery. Can I use *your/yours* ?
3. We're proud of all our *scientists'/scientist's* work on the new vaccines.
4. The patent for the vitamin formula belongs to *their/them*.
5. I was taught to make this vegan curry by *our/ours* great-grandmother.
6. I quite like *his/her* recipes because they're easy to make.

Task 7. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Diet and exercise

So you think you need to go 1 ___ a diet? Are you really sure that's best way to lose weight and get fit? Very often what you eat 2 ___ out to be the least important factor, especially you want the results to last. One question to ask yourself is whether 3 ___ exercise routine is regular. Spending several hours at a gym three days 4 ___ a row and then doing nothing for two weeks is a bad idea. Getting one hour of exercise 5 ___ other day is far more effective. Your body has 6 ___ own way of adjusting to the exercise routine, and you will experience less fatigue and 7 ___ injuries with a regular workout schedule. Also, if you're one of those people who eat a huge breakfast and then nothing until the evening, 8 ___ eating more often, and remember to make your meals as healthy as possible. Finally, don't 9 ___ an exercise or diet routine just because it's fashionable. It's your body, after all, and by 10 ___ attention to how it responds you can find the most effective plan for you.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | A at | B for | C in | D on |
| 2 | A comes | B turns | C does | D makes |
| 3 | A your | B mine | C its | D his |
| 4 | A at | B of | C in | D for |
| 5 | A every | B each | C some | D one |
| 6 | A his | B its | C her | D your |
| 7 | A less | B the few | C fewer | D the less |
| 8 | A take | B go | C put | D try |
| 9 | A take | B follow | C make | D lead |
| 10 | A paying | B doing | C spending | D having |

Unit 8. Travel and tourism

Task 1. Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)

1. What was outstanding about Beaumont's 2008 achievement?
A He was the fastest person to cycle across Europe.
B He was the first British man to cycle around the world.
C He beat the previous record by more than 80 days.
D He got paid 18,000 pounds for his long-distance bike ride.
2. What forced Beaumont to change his route?
A a collision with a car
B a theft
C becoming ill
D a political conflict
3. What does 'this' in paragraph 4 refer to?
A the need for 6,000 calories
B his being a vegetarian
C the length of the journey
D the difficulty of the journey
4. What does the author say about the Australian outback?
A The local people eat a lot of fast food.
B There aren't many places to buy proper food.
C The shops sell only chocolate bars and baked beans.
D It's easy to maintain a healthy diet there.
5. Why were so many people present when Beaumont arrived back in Paris?
A The media had advertised the event.
B A lot of people read his blog and followed his journey.
C The British Ambassador attended the event.
D People wanted to see him break his own record.

CYCLING CHALLENGES AND TRIUMPHS

Scottish cyclist Mark Beaumont, who was born in 1983, showed a talent for sports at an early age. He completed his first long-distance bike ride at the age of 12 when he rode from John O'Groats at the top of Scotland, all the way down to Land's End in the south of England. Then, on 15 February 2008, Beaumont raised f 18,000 for charity, and entered the Guinness World Records when he became the fastest person to cycle around the world. He completed his trip in 195 days and 6 hours, beating the record of 276 days, which had previously been set by another British man Steven Strange.

Beaumont's trip began and ended in Paris and took him through 20 countries across Europe, the Middle East, India, Asia, Australia and North America. The speed of his journey was amazing. It took him only four hours to cross Holland and just three hours to cross Germany. He cycled across four American states in two days.

But Beaumont's trip included some unexpected problems. As well as his bike, Beaumont carried 80 kg of equipment that included a tent, tools and cameras. He had his wallet and camera stolen when he was staying in a motel in the USA. He came down with food poisoning in Lahore, Pakistan, and was knocked off his bike in Louisiana USA, by a motorist. He even had to take a detour when he was crossing the border into Malaysia to escape the violent anti-government activity that was taking place in southern Thailand.

One of Beaumont's other problems was food. He had to eat around 6,000 calories a day in order to keep up his energy levels, which was often difficult to do. **This** meant that even though he is a vegetarian, he was forced to sometimes eat meat. In the Australian outback, where there are few shops, he often didn't have enough proper food, so he had to eat chocolate bars and tins of baked beans instead. In both Australia and the USA, it was hard to avoid junk food – not an ideal diet for a long-distance cyclist!

When Beaumont left Paris on 5 August 2007 to start his journey, only a small crowd was there to see him off. However, Beaumont kept a blog while he was travelling, so that people could read about his journey. More and more people followed his blog, with the result that on his return to Paris, thousands of people, hundreds of media representatives, and even the British Ambassador to France, gathered to welcome him back. Since then, Beaumont's record has been broken a number of times – both by himself and others – and in 2017 he completely smashed his old record by cycling around the world in 79 days.

Task 2. Find the phrasal verb come down with in the article. What does it mean? Complete the sentences (1–5) with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box. You can use your dictionary

come down with	come up with	go along with
run out of	put up with	

1. Can you _____ an idea how to fix my bicycle without any tools? I forgot to bring them!
2. They _____ food during their hike, so they had to eat berries and roots to survive.
3. Susan _____ a serious disease shortly after she returned from her trip through the jungle.
4. I can't understand why you _____ the noise those kids make. Why don't you tell them to be quiet?
5. I didn't _____ their plan to cycle through the mountains because I thought it was too dangerous.

Task 3. Complete the sentences (1-6) with prepositions from the box

in (x 4)	on	along	at (x2)	around	from	through
	towards	across	to			

1. People tend to think the weather _____ the south is always warm, but the climate _____ the South Pole is the coldest on Earth.
2. He thought he could walk _____ the world _____ two years, but in the end it took him nearly three.
3. If the flight leaves _____ time, we should be _____ London _____ time for breakfast.
4. Jason rode his bicycle _____ London, where he lived, _____ the north of Scotland when he was only ten years old.
5. The racers ran _____ the tunnel, then followed the path _____ the river bank and arrived _____ the finishing line.
6. As the first cyclist came _____ me. I got out my camera so I could get a shot of her coming _____ the finishing line.

Task 4. Complete the sentences (1–5) using the expressions from the box. Sometimes there is more than one possible answer.

so	such	in order(not) to	so as (not) to	to
----	------	------------------	----------------	----

1. You should decide what to see beforehand _____ make the most out of your trip.
2. We were _____ impressed by the beauty of the island that we stayed an extra week.
3. I took frequent breaks during my walking tour _____ get too tired to enjoy myself.
4. We had _____ a great tour guide that I learned much more than I'd expected.
5. The best way _____ see a city is on foot.

Task 5. Find one error in each of the sentences (1–5) and correct it.

1. I went to the Louvre yesterday, but I was in so a hurry that I forgot to see the Mona Lisa.
2. We left the party such late that we missed the last bus.
3. The band gave such amazing performance that they gained hundreds of new fans.
4. The tour route was complicated that several members of the group got lost.
5. Our tour guides wore red hats in order they be easily recognized.

Task 6. Read the sentences (1–4) and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D).

1. There are ___ tall buildings in New York that it's hard to see the sky!
A so **B** many **C** such **D** very
2. I always pack very little in order ___ carrying heavy luggage.
A avoid **B** avoiding **C** to avoid **D** avoided
3. Parts of Kiev are ___ beautiful that they are compared to Paris and Rome.
A as **B** such **C** most **D** so
4. You should take a guided tour ___ become familiar with the sights.
A to **B** so **C** that **D** will

Task 7. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)

Getting lost in Rome

Although Rome is one of the most fascinating cities in the world, many people 1_____ to really experience its special qualities. This is because they stick to guided 2_____ and fixed itineraries. As the British author Elizabeth Bowen once wrote, you cannot truly know Rome 3_____ you have walked through the tangle of streets and alleys until you are totally exhausted . It is not only very easy to get lost in Rome, but doing 4 _____ is the best way to actually learn about the city. Of course, if you are curious about history, you should visit the famous archaeological sites, churches and monuments in 5_____ to learn as much as you can about the city.

However, there is 6_____ huge amount of information, that at some point you should just 7 ____ a break and spend an afternoon exploring the back streets 8 ____ foot. If you get lost – and you probably will – so much the better. Just give yourself enough time 9_____ enjoy the experience without worry or stress. You will have a chance to see everyday Roman life and you will go 10_____ home knowing Rome better than most other tourists.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| 1 | A decide | B avoid | C fail | D want |
| 2 | A journeys | B travels | C trips | D tours |
| 3 | A although | B if not | C unless | D however |
| 4 | A so | B such | C it | D there |
| 5 | A reason | B purpose | C order | D way |
| 6 | A so | B much | C as | D such |
| 7 | A take | B give | C do | D go |
| 8 | A with | B on | C for | D along |
| 9 | A so that | B as | C to | D so as |
| 10 | A back | B away | C around | D along |

Task 8. Complete the sentences (1–4) with the verbs in brackets forms.

1. If Sean (not/pack) _____ so many books, his luggage wouldn't have been so heavy!
2. If we had booked a room in advance, we _____ (not find) this amazing guest house.
3. I had just one week so I only went to Rome. But if I _____ (have) more time, I _____ (visit) all the major cities in Europe.
4. If we _____ (not/have) enough money when we were on holiday in the USA we _____ (only/visit) Niagara Falls

Task 9. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Greek holiday

If you are thinking about visiting a Greek island in August without 1 _____ a room in advance, think again. Two months ago I spontaneously 2 _____ to visit the Greek island of Serifos. And although it turned out to be wonderful experience, I don't think that everyone will be as lucky as I 3 _____.

Normally when you get off the boat, you are greeted by local hotel owners with signs advertising their hotels and guest houses. This time I 4 _____ see anyone. All the hotels were booked up and there were no rooms available. If I had thought about it beforehand, I would 5 _____ that there could be a problem, as it was peak season.

Several hours later, I knew for sure 6 _____ my search for a room was hopeless. If 7 _____ had been a single bed available, I would have found it. I sat down in a café and wondered 8 _____ to do next. That's when I heard a voice call my name, and, unbelievably, there was Costas – a friend from Athens! He asked me where I 9 _____ staying, and when I explained my situation, he invited me to stay in his parents' house. If I 10 _____ bumped into Costas, I would have had to sleep on a beach, so I can only say that I am one lucky traveller!

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 A to book | B booking | C book | D booked |
| 2 A was deciding | B have decided | C decided | D had decided |
| 3 A had | B did | C would | D was |
| 4 A didn't | B don't | C wasn't | D haven't |
| 5 A realize | B realized | C have realized | D had realized |
| 6 A that | B so | C because | D then |
| 7 A it | B there | C they | D their |
| 8 A what | B when | C which | D where |
| 9 A was | B did | C am | D had |
| 10 A didn't | B wouldn't | C hadn't | D wasn't |

Unit 9. Culture and free time

Task 1.1. Match the sentence beginnings (1–5) with the endings (a–e). Underline the words or phrases that link them together

1. Sarah plans to open her own café soon, _____
2. His great-grandmother's recipes were very complicated, _____
3. Susan believes that she is a very good cook, _____
4. Edward's unusual cooking style has made his restaurant a place _____
5. Marcus prepared a delicious meal for his friends _____

A where people go for new eating experiences.

B which is why he decided to simplify them for his new cookbook.

C despite the fact that he had a reputation as a terrible cook

D although she doesn't think she's experienced enough to go on a cookery show

E so she is looking for a suitable space in a busy location.

Task 1.2. Read the text. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (1–6). There are two choices you do not need to use.

A although many of us have never cooked an omelette

B offering the perfect chance for an ambitious cook

C that she was charming, talented and determined

D which gives amateur cooks the chance to show off their skills

E or even in seeing how it's done

F than sit on the sofa and hold the remote

G feel sadness when they are defeated

H where cooks compete against each other for big prizes

Cookery competitions offer “feel-good” moments

There are so many cookery shows on televisions these days that it's hard to keep up with all of them. There are programmes that teach the basics, and in other programmes, we visit cooks in their own homes or find out the secrets of restaurant kitchens. All of these shows have enthusiastic viewers, though perhaps the most popular are the ones 1 _____.

Both amateur and professional cooks compete for prizes, which sometimes include a chance to work in one of the world's greatest restaurants, publish their own cookbook, or even open their own restaurant. It's easy to understand why a person who loves cooking would want to participate. After all, winning could launch their careers and transform their lives, 2 _____ to make it in a competitive world.

But why does the average person watch these shows? Everyone eats, of course, and food in some form or other is an important part of everyone's life. However, not many of us are interested in learning how to make a perfect soufflé, 3 _____. The truth is that the reward for most people in watching a cookery competition is similar to the pleasure we get from watching sports, game shows or any other competitive activity. We identify with and support

one or more of the competitors, just like in sports. We get great satisfaction each time they succeed, ____4, and new hope when they get another chance to prove how good they are.

This is why the makers of ‘reality’ competitions of all kinds spend so much time letting us see the background stories of the competitors. They want us to sympathize and feel that we know these people. And if the competitor has a huge challenge – an ill spouse, no place to live or even a physical disability – so much the better. Why do you think the blind competitor on an American cookery had shown so much support, apart from the fact 5_____? We wanted her to win in spite of the difficulties. And she did. For us as viewers, it was almost as satisfying as winning the prize ourselves. Except, of course, that we never had to do anything more difficult 6_____. and perhaps imagine our own possible achievements, even if it turns out that our plans don’t involve more than going to the fridge for a snack during the commercial break.

Task 2.2. Complete the table with the missing words. You can find some of them in the text.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
compete		
satisfy		satisfactory/satisfying
achieve		–
	sympathy	
	possibility	

Task 3. Find the verb compete in the text. What preposition is used after it? Complete the sentences (1–6) with prepositions from the box.

on	from	for	into	to	of
-----------	-------------	------------	-------------	-----------	-----------

- Jenna decided to compete _____ the main prize though she wasn’t sure she could win.
- They want to turn this building _____ a TV studio.
- I can’t focus _____ my work. I think I need a break.
- I’m so glad you found the answer! How did you think _____ it?
- If you remove the soundtrack _____ this film, it becomes even scarier.
- They feel sure her talent will lead _____ a successful career as a game show host.

Task 4. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentences (1–8)

- An educated person *ought / should* to read classics from around the world.
- You *mustn’t / don’t have to* turn off your mobile before the concert begins. Just put it on silent.
- Peter *needn’t / mustn’t* watch horror films. They give him nightmares.
- I *could / should* play the piano well when I was five.

- 5 *Would you like to / Shall* I order this book for you?
 6 You *may / would* enter the TV studio when the light turns green, but don't go in before that.
 7 She *can / could* be the host of that DIY show, she seems good enough.
 8 Don't take up a hobby because it's trendy. You *should / might* choose one you really enjoy.

Task 5. Read the sentences (1–5) and choose the correct answers (A,B,C or D).

- That man ___ be the famous basketball player – he's far too short!
 A shouldn't B can't C ought not D doesn't have to
- You ___ leave early today, but don't make a habit of it.
 A might B shall C may D must
- I ___ draw quite well, but I've never tried painting.
 A should B ought C must D can
- You ___ warm up before playing football or you'll hurt yourself.
 A must B might C mustn't D may not
- ___ I give you a piece of advice? Hold the racket like this.
 A Ought B Shall C Must D Can't

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)

BENEFITS OF LEISURE TIME

Everybody needs leisure time in order 1 ___ and escape their daily routine. Do young people 2 ___ their free time to take part in enjoyable, healthy activities? Or do they waste it doing pointless or irresponsible things that they 3 ___ be doing? A recent survey shows that spending time with friends, watching TV, shopping and listening to music are still leisure activities which people between the ages of 16 and 24 4 ___ if they had plenty of free time. But with fast developments in information technology and increasing demands on 5 ___ time, young people nowadays often choose activities they 6 ___ pursue on their portable devices, such as browsing social media and playing video games. You might think that outdoor activities are being replaced by virtual ones, but that is far from true. Surprisingly, 7 ___ young people are following adults' advice that they 8 ___ get out of the house and do some exercise. In fact, an increase in the number of young people doing active sports, 9 ___ tennis, soccer, swimming and dance, could 10 ___ a sign that today's youth are willing to get out there and move.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 A relax | B to relax | C relaxing | D relaxed |
| 2 A use | B have used | C used | D are using |
| 3 A wouldn't | B couldn't | C shouldn't | D ought not |
| 4 A chose | B have chosen | C are choosing | D would choose |
| 5 A the | B their | C his | D a |
| 6 A must | B can | C could | D may |

- | | | | | |
|----|---------|-----------|----------|--------|
| 7 | A much | B a lot | C enough | D many |
| 8 | A shall | B should | C ought | D have |
| 9 | A such | B as like | C like | D as |
| 10 | A be | B to be | C being | D been |

Task 7. Choose the correct pronoun to complete the sentences (1–5).

- I would never be able to give *me / myself* an injection!
- When Lucy saw *herself / her* face in the mirror wearing stage makeup she was shocked.
- Two figure skaters bumped into *each other / themselves*, but luckily no one was hurt.
- Some friends offered to help, but my mum and I decided to paint the room on *ourselves / our own*.
- Before choosing a hobby, you should ask *yourself / you* if it's something you'll really enjoy.

Task 8. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

FANS DON'T LIKE TO PAY

Are you one of the 25 million people who watched the sixth 1___ of *Game of Thrones*? That's an unbelievable figure, but it is not the 2___ of the story. That number doesn't include those fans who have accessed the show via illegal streams and shared with 3___ on the Internet. It is 4 ___ that about 14 million people worldwide might have watched a pirated version of the show's final 5 ____. HBO, the company which 6 ___ the show, tried to fight this by showing it at the same time in over 170 countries. It also has its own online service to 7___ people to pay to watch the show. However, nothing can stop the show's fans from accessing it 8 ___ paying. Some people don't like to pay for something when you can get it for 9 ____. But imagine their disappointment if HBO couldn't afford to make any new series because not enough 10___ were willing to pay for it!

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1 | A programmer | B chapter | C series | D production |
| 2 | A end | B theme | C summary | D topic |
| 3 | A each other | B themselves | C other | D itself |
| 4 | A asked | B seen | C showed | D thought |
| 5 | A cast | B character | C episode | D story |
| 6 | A takes | B makes | C has | D is |
| 7 | A support | B influence | C promote | D encourage |
| 8 | A without | B over | C around | D for |
| 9 | A cost | B free | C price | D less |
| 10 | A viewers | B authors | C heroes | D hosts |

Unit 10. Sport

Task 1.1. Read the question below. Which of the options do you think is correct? Read the first paragraph of the text and check. Find the evidence in the text which supports the correct answer.

Watching sport on TV _____

- A** makes you less fit.
- B** is not as effective as doing actual exercise.
- C** helps you relax your breathing.
- D** has completely different effects than exercising.

Should I watch more sport on TV?

It sounds too good to be true – instead of exercising, we can get fit by watching sport on television. A new study in *Frontiers in Neuroscience* says watching sport isn't as good as a workout, but it raises your heart and breathing rates and increases blood flow to the skin – just like the real thing. These effects are caused by our responses to exciting events. They occur when our muscles contract in exercise or when we watch exercise. So if watching sport is healthy, are you doing it enough?

The study, from the University of Western Sydney, was small. The nine volunteers in the study didn't have any responses when they watched a screen on which nothing moved, but their heart rates and breathing increased when they saw someone running. None of the volunteers felt different and the increases, while statistically significant, were small. **They** were not sufficient to increase blood pressure, a sign of real physical activity.

However, other research has also shown that sitting is not always a completely passive event. Another study took four groups of volunteers who included competitive rowers and people aged between 50 and 60. Each volunteer was asked to imagine a rowing race, and the breathing and heart rates were measured. All the group showed increases in their heart rates. The competitive rowers showed the biggest difference – probably because they could imagine the race better than others.

So, watching sport is not a passive activity – but the changes in heart rate are small and the energy used is tiny. Of course you could combine housework or gardening with watching rowing or athletics, but even that isn't as good as turning the TV off and going for a jog or swim.

Task 1.2 Read the text. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D)

1. What is true about watching sport on TV?
 - A** It has the same effects as a good workout.
 - B** It increases your heart rate.
 - C** It contracts your muscles.
 - D** It needs to be done every day.

2. Which of the following did not happen during the study?
 - A heart rate increased
 - B blood pressure remained the same
 - C breathing rate increased
 - D subjects felt better
3. What does “They” in paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A the volunteers
 - B signs of physical activity
 - C increases in heart and breathing rates
 - D the activities seen on TV
4. Why did rowers have a different physical response to other volunteers?
 - A They were in better shape.
 - B They didn’t like the sport .
 - C They knew the activity better.
 - D Their hearts were stronger.
5. What is the writer’s conclusion ?
 - A It is always best to get some real exercise
 - B TV can replace exercise if you watch the right things.
 - C Doing household chores is as effective as exercise.
 - D Watching TV is always good for you.

Task 1.3. Match the highlighted words in the texts with their definitions (1–8).

- 1 happen _____
- 2 reactions _____
- 3 a detailed examination of subject _____
- 4 very, very small _____
- 5 speeds at which thing happen _____
- 6 counted _____
- 7 taking air into the body and sending it out _____
- 8 parts of the body that produce movement _____

Task 1.4. Fill in the gaps in the sentences (1–8) with your answers to task

1.3. Use the correct forms.

1. Our _____ gets faster when we exercise because we need more oxygen.
2. The body’s _____ to an injury are redness, pain, heat and swelling.
3. The _____ in my arms are quite weak so I want to strengthen them.
4. This new _____ shows that teenagers do not do enough physical activity.
5. The police have discovered how the road accident last month _____.
6. The tennis coach hits the ball to me at quite a slow _____ so I can hit it back.
7. She has a _____ amount of sugar each day. Just a few grams.
8. Physical activity trackers _____ the number of steps you take, the distance you travel and the calories you burn.

Task 2. Read the fitness goals and the sentences (1–8) that describe how these goals can be achieved. Choose the correct option to complete the sentences.

FITNESS GOALS A

- gain weight by eating more protein
- increase the distance I can run from 3 km to 5 km
- build up my muscles by lifting weights
- lower my stress levels

FITNESS GOALS B

- lose weight by eating less
- decrease my body fat
- improve my swimming technique so I can swim further
- raise my general level of health

- 1 I've managed to **increase / decrease** the time I take to run 5 km by 15 minutes.
- 2 She has **raised / lowered** her heart rate from 90 beats per minute to 80.
- 3 These exercises will **raise / lower** your fitness levels over six months.
- 4 I want **to lose / gain** weight, so I'm eating fewer calories each day.
- 5 Her fitness has really **improved / decreased** since she started playing football.
- 6 Cycling has helped **to build up / lower** the muscles in my legs.
- 7 I have **increased / decreased** the number of times I do each exercise from 15 to 20.
- 8 He needs **to lose / gain** weight because he's very thin.

Task 3. Complete the sentences (1–10) with the adjectives in brackets in the correct forms.

1. This is _____ (big) of all the stadiums in our country.
2. She is _____ (good) than the other players because she's so fast.
3. That was _____ (bad) match of the season.
4. Tina got a _____ (high) score than I did.
5. Sam runs _____ (quickly) than Joe.
6. The more I practice, _____ (accurate) I get.
7. There isn't a _____ (fast) runner than Tim. He has broken all the records.
8. She bats _____ (good) than she throws.
9. This is _____ (exciting) game I've ever seen.
10. Peter is _____ (fit) than John, but he isn't as fast.

Task 4. For each of the sentences (1–4), use the word in brackets to complete the second sentence so that it has the same meaning as the first one. Do not change the words in brackets.

- 1 Kelly was too slow to join the team. (fast)
Kelly was _____ to join the team.
- 2 James isn't old enough to play professional tennis. (too)
James is _____ play professional tennis.
- 3 Both Jane and Elise are great at playing basketball. (as)
Elise is just _____ Jane at playing basketball.

4 Our players were faster than the opposite team and we won the game. (fast)
The players of the opposite team were _____ our players and we won the game.

Task 5. Read the exam strategy. Then read the sentences (1–4) and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D).

- 1 The rules of baseball are much ____ to understand than those of cricket.
A easier B better C worse D less
- 2 She is definitely ____ to play professional football.
A well B as good C best D good enough
- 3 People say he’s ____ to play basketball, but his speed and jumps are amazing.
A not as short B too short C the shortest D short enough
- 4 The ____ you watch baseball, the more interesting it becomes.
A faster B further C slower D longer

Task 6. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

SPECTATOR SPORTS

Yankee Stadium is one of the most famous sporting arenas in the world, but not many people outside the United States 1____ that the structure they see now is not the original stadium. Home to the New York Yankees baseball team, the original Yankee Stadium was 2____ in 1923 in the Bronx, in the north of New York City. Over 70,000 people packed into the stadium to 3____ the first game the Yankees played 4____ the Boston Red Sox. But in 2006, with the aging stadium becoming more and 5____ expensive to run, it was announced that the Yankees would build a new stadium just one block away. The new stadium 6____ three years to build and cost over two billion US dollars, making it more 7____ than almost any other stadium in the world. As well as being a baseball 8____, the stadium is also the home of the New York City FC soccer team, and it hosts other events as well. Interestingly, the new stadium is bigger in size 9____ the original, but it isn’t as big in terms of capacity, meaning that 10____ New Yorkers can watch their beloved Yankees play ball.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1 A see | B know | C say | D think |
| 2 A made | B done | C put | D built |
| 3 A watch | B view | C look | D observe |
| 4 A between | B against | C among | D from |
| 5 A most | B less | C more | D enough |
| 6 A used | B spent | C took | D made |
| 7 A rich | B wealthy | C valuable | D expensive |
| 8 A venue | B court | C rink | D course |
| 9 A than | B of | C from | D to |
| 10 A smaller | B lesser | C lower | D fewer |

Task 7. Rewrite the sentences (1–4) using reported speech. Make any necessary changes.

1. 'I have never played in goal', Julia said.
2. 'I'm sure our team will win', Katie said.
3. 'I hadn't heard about Tom's injury', Paul said.
4. 'I can help organize sports day', Sam said.

Task 8. Complete the sentences (1–4) with the correct forms of the words in brackets.

Add any other necessary words.

1. Mum _____ (tell/we/get) our gear ready for football practice.
2. Delia _____ (ask/we/help) her improve her tennis game.
3. Peter _____ (promise/arrive) early for the match.
4. The coach (want/know/I/warm up) before the game.

Task 9. Read the text below. For questions (1–9) choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D).

FITNESS FADS

Why do more men than women do sports and exercise? Sport England, an organization 1_____ encourages people to be more active, has suggested that women don't like doing sports as 2_____ as men because they are focused on how their bodies 3_____ while exercising. Twenty-five per cent of all women said they 4_____ their bodies look unattractive when doing sport. Interestingly, three in four of the same women also added they 5_____ to do more exercise.

In an effort to change this trend, Sport England launched 6_____ advertising campaign called 'This Girl Can'. They created a series of TV ads showing women exercising and playing sports. The women in the ads are average people, and are 7_____ sweating and muddy rather than perfectly made up like models. The campaign has had an amazing effect. Media analysts claim that 2.8 million women 8_____ taken part in sport or exercise as a result of the adverts. The next step is not only to get more women exercising, 9_____ also to change the attitudes that lead to the desire to look perfect in every situation.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1 A who | B that | C what | D where |
| 2 A more | B least | C much | D many |
| 3 A are looking | B looked | C looking | D look |
| 4 A believing | B to believe | C believe | D were believing |
| 5 A had liked | B would like | C liked | D will like |
| 6 A a | B the | C an | D one |
| 7 A shown | B showing | C showed | D to show |
| 8 A are | B have | C were | D did |
| 9 A and | B while | C though | D but |

Unit 11. Science and technology

Task 1.1. Read the first paragraph of the text in task 1.2 and the question below. Which answer (A–D) is definitely incorrect? Read the paragraph again and choose the correct answer.

What is true about the Kennedy Space Center?

- A It covers a fairly small area.
- B About 8,000 people work there.
- C It's bigger than Miami.
- D Ten rockets are launched into space there every year.

Task 1.2. Read the text. For questions (1–5), choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

- 1 What is the Kennedy Space Center?
 - A the place where all US space rockets are built
 - B a space-themed entertainment park
 - C the site where spacecraft are launched from
 - D a place where many astronauts live
2. What is special about the Vehicle Assembly Building?
 - A it is built on a 160-metre tall hill.
 - B It only has one very high storey.
 - C It is the world's tallest building.
 - D It is five kilometres from the shuttle landing site.
3. If you plan to visit the Space Center, what should you keep in mind?
 - A You will have to be your own guide.
 - B Visiting all parts of the Center takes a long time.
 - C It is closed on some occasions.
 - D You can only tour the site by bus.
4. What does "it" in paragraph 4 refer to?
 - A the human side of space travel
 - B the Kennedy Space Center
 - C the Astronaut Hall of Fame
 - D the Visitor Complex
5. Where can you have an experience similar to walking on the moon ?
 - A the Shuttle Launch Simulator
 - B the rocket garden
 - C the Astronaut Encounter
 - D The Astronaut Simulator

Kennedy Space Center

The John F. Kennedy Space Center in Florida is the NASA complex where rockets are launched into space. It is a huge site, being 55 kilometres long and around ten kilometres wide – much larger than the city of Miami! It covers 567 square kilometres and more than 8,000 people work there.

The complex includes the world's tallest one-storey building, the impressive Vehicle Assembly Building, which rises 160 metres above the ground. You can also find one of the world's longest airport runways there, the nearly five-kilometre-long Shuttle Landing Facility, where the space shuttles used to land after their missions.

Of course, not all of the Center is open to the public, but there is a visitors' centre and there are guided bus tours you can go on, as well as self-guided walking tours of some areas. The Visitor Complex is open every day of the year except 25 December and on certain launch days, and is open from 9 a.m. until 5.30 p.m., although the Astronaut Hall of Fame is open until 6.30 p.m.

It is a fantastic place to visit because there is so much to see and do. Whatever you're into, you're likely to find things to entertain you. The Visitor Complex has a number of museums and also two IMAX cinemas. The Astronaut Hall of Fame is a must. It has spacecraft exhibits and all kinds of objects connected with the history of space travel. You can on a Shuttle Launch Simulator. Take a deep breath before you enter, it is truly a thrilling experience! In the Astronaut Simulator you get to feel what it's like to walk on the moon. Or if you're lucky enough, in the Astronaut Encounter you can talk to actual astronauts who have experienced the real thing.

At the complex, you can also visit the rocket garden where you can see the first rocket that US astronauts travelled in. Adventurous children and adults alike will enjoy climbing into some of the models. It's often predicted that space travel will be common by 2050. Who knows? Perhaps one day those kids playing on the models will be travelling among the stars.

Task 1.3 Match the highlighted words in the text with their definitions (1–6).

- 1 enjoying risky and unusual activities _____
- 2 probable _____
- 3 a place where something is located or happens _____
- 4 say what is probably going to happen _____
- 5 a collection of objects, animals, etc. that is shown to the public _____
- 6 causes admiration and respect _____

Task 2. Use the words from the box to complete the sentences (1–8). Use each word twice.

open	spend	like	space
-------------	--------------	-------------	--------------

1. You shouldn't _____ all your salary every month.
2. There isn't enough _____ in the museum for new exhibits.
3. The supermarket is _____ on Sundays.
4. I'd be afraid to travel into _____.
5. She's a good dancer, but nothing _____ her sister.
6. We're planning to _____ two weeks in Rome.
7. I heard you've got a new car. What's it _____?
8. Kyra is very _____ to new experiences.

Task 3. Find two expressions in the text with the verbs take and go. Complete the expressions (1–6) with the correct verb.

- 1 _____ a deep breath
- 2 _____ abroad
- 3 _____ a break
- 4 _____ a chance
- 5 _____ out of business
- 6 _____ on a bus tour

Task 4. Complete the sentences (1–5) with who, which, where, that or whose. Tick the sentences where you can omit the pronoun.

1. Ben is the boy _____ won the science competition at school.
2. This is the book _____ I am reading at the moment.
3. That is Professor Higgins _____ science lectures I attended at university.
4. This is the city _____ the famous inventor was born.
5. Is that the smartphone _____ you told me about?

Task 5. Rewrite the sentences (1–4) as one using relative pronouns. Use appropriate punctuation.

1. I use an old computer. It belonged to my brother.

2. My chemistry teacher is from Iceland. She speaks excellent English.

3. This is my friend. Her father is an astronaut.

4. This is the house. Albert Einstein lived here.

Task 6. Read the pairs of sentences (1–3) and choose the correct answers. They could be the same for both sentences.

1. Martha, ___ mother is my biology teacher, is extremely intelligent.
Martha's mother, ___ is my biology teacher, gives very interesting lessons.
A who **B** which **C** whose **D** whom
2. The shop ___ I bought my phone has very good service.
This phone, ___ I bought last week, comes with great headphones.
A which **B** where **C** whose **D** whom
3. The scientists ___ discovered the new star work in the USA.
Mr. Roberts, ___ came to Ukraine last week, is a world-famous astronomer.
A who **B** where **C** whose **D** which

Task 7. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

DINOSAURS

In 2003, fossils of a dinosaur that could probably fly 1___ discovered in China by a group of researchers. The dinosaur had large feathers on both its arms and legs. The researchers 2___ made the discovery argued that the creature probably belonged to a species that later developed into birds. 3___ interpreted the feathers as evidence that the dinosaur had wings on both arms and legs.

The Chinese researchers' report caused a lot of controversy. 4___ scientists suggested that the fossil was a fake or that the evidence 5___ changed in some way. Since then, however, more fossils of four-winged dinosaurs have 6___ found, although it still isn't clear if they were actually the ancestors of modern birds. Last month, the American journal *Science* published a study 7___ seems to support the 'four-wing' theory. In fact, while closely 8___ 2,000 early bird fossils, scientists came across complete skeletons of birds from around 120 million years ago whose legs were covered with feathers. According to the authors of the study, this probably shows that birds evolved from feathered dinosaurs 9 ___ originally had four wings. But until we 10___ able to travel back in time, the speculation about the ancestors of birds is likely to continue.

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 A has | B is | C was | D were |
| 2 A who | B which | C what | D when |
| 3 A They | B Their | C Them | D They're |
| 4 A Some | B One | C The | D Few |
| 5 A had | B was being | C been | D had been |
| 6 A be | B being | C been | D to be |
| 7 A that | B it | C who | D whose |
| 8 A examine | B to examine | C examining | D exam |
| 9 A these | B while | C if | D which |
| 10 A can | B may | C are | D be |

Task 8. Write the appropriate question tag for each sentence (1–8)

1. You've never seen the Northern Lights, _____?
2. She didn't tell you where they were going, _____?
3. I'm clever enough to understand calculus, _____?
4. Mrs Jenkin won't be teaching the class, _____?
5. Jasmine has decided to study Maths, _____?
6. They'd be interested in visiting the science museum, _____?
7. You can get back my lost computer files, _____?
8. They had never been to the UK before, _____?

Task 9. Read the text below. For questions (1–8) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Connected cocooning

Stop reading and look 1____ for a minute. How many screens can you see? Maybe you're reading this on a tablet, or perhaps you have your mobile or your computer in front of you. Screens dominate our lives, and this has led to a phenomenon 2 ____ *connected cocooning*.

The bedroom, where kids once went to relax and be alone, is now their social hub. Teenagers no longer need to 3____ out in order to socialize, they just need to go online. Video games 4____ provide a space where they can connect with their friends three streets away or in a completely 5____ country.

There are obviously some serious problems 6____ this phenomenon. Teachers report that their students have shorter attention spans than before. Some experts express 7____ that teens are not developing face-to-face skills which might prove important for the future. 'Their world is completely different from ours, 8 ____ it?' says one expert. 'And we just have to learn to accept it.'

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 A along | B around | C at | D out |
| 2 A called | B asked | C made | D done |
| 3 A come | B turn | C make | D go |
| 4 A also | B however | C because | D so |
| 5 A another | B other | C foreign | D different |
| 6 A of | B with | C from | D about |
| 7 A questions | B concerns | C ideas | D facts |
| 8 A isn't | B wouldn't | C doesn't | D can't |

Unit 12. Nature and environment

Task 1.1. Read the headings (A–H). Try to predict what information you would find in text that matches each heading.

- A All species are important _____
- B No turning back _____
- C Shocking statistics _____
- D International agreements may help _____
- E What makes a species endangered? _____
- F Ways to help _____
- G Funding for environmental projects _____
- H Harm caused by people _____

Task 1.2. Read the texts. Match choices (A–H) to (1–5). There are three choices you do not need.

THE FUTURE OF THE WORLD'S ENDANGERED SPECIES

- 1 An endangered species is **species** that is at risk of becoming extinct. It might be at risk because its territory is threatened, or because there are very few mature individuals left.
- 2 The natural extinction rate would be 1–5 species per year. The current rate could be as high as 2,000 per year. There are at least 25,000 species in danger of extinction right now.
- 3 Every species plays a part in the global **ecosystem**. They also provide humans with food, medicines and materials for building and clothing. Moreover, they all have their own unique value and beauty.
- 4 Humans are to blame for the problem. Animal **habitats** are destroyed by **pollution** and climate change. Humans have also **hunted** or fished many animals so much that the populations cannot recover by **reproduction**.
- 5 If we don't want extinction to go on at its current rate, we need to support the organizations that are working to **conserve** endangered species and their natural habitats. We also need to stop buying products that damage the environment. This will help to preserve the diversity of life on our planet.

Task 1.3. Look at the highlighted words in the texts. Choose the correct words to complete their definitions (1–7).

- 1 – species: a group of animals or plants that *share characteristics\ belong to an area*
- 2 – reproduce: produce *a new species / young animals or plants*
- 3 – ecosystem: *the animals and plants that live in / the climate of a place*
- 4 – habitat: the *environment / development* of a plant or animal
- 5 – pollution: *improvement of / damage to* water, air or soil by adding substances
- 6 – hunt: *chase and kill / buy and keep* animals
- 7 – conserve: *protect / help* something

Task 1.4. Complete the sentences (1–7) with words from task 1.3. Use the correct forms.

1. The bamboo forests of western China are the natural _____ of the panda.
2. _____ of our seas and oceans by land waste is a huge problem for marine life.
3. There are two _____ of elephants: African and Asian.
4. Tigers are _____ illegally because every part of their body can be sold.
5. Female gorillas usually begin to _____ at the age of ten and they usually have one baby every four years.
6. If we don't _____ these islands, many animals will disappear for ever.
7. There is more diversity of animal and plant life in rainforests than in any other kind of _____.

Task 2. Look at the phrase at risk of in one of the texts. Complete the sentences (1-6) with phrases from the box.

at the age of	at the beginning of	at the front of
at the rate of	at the thought of	at the time of

1. It is estimated that we are destroying forests _____ 13 million hectares each year.
2. The tiger has some small teeth _____ its mouth.
3. I feel sad _____ a lot of animals becoming extinct.
4. I had my first pet _____ six.
5. There were many large mammals _____ the last Ice Age.
6. There are some useful facts _____ the article.

Task 3. Find the phrasal verb go on in one of the texts. What does it mean? Replace the underlined phrases in the sentences (1–5) with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box.

go away	go for	go on	go out	go through
---------	--------	-------	--------	------------

1. I love pasta, so I'm going to choose the lasagna.
2. She has experienced a difficult time in the past six months.
3. When the fire stopped burning, the room quickly became cold.
4. Jack came to see my sister, but she wasn't here, so he left.
5. They continued writing to each other for years.

Task 4. Choose the correct modal verb to complete the sentences (1–8).

1. Up to 20 people *could* / *will still* be inside the building that collapsed.
2. The zoo has been alerted that activists *might* / *should* try to steal the panda.
3. This package *can't* / *mustn't* be for me! It's dog food and I haven't even got a dog.
4. We *may* / *must* to Brazil for the summer holidays, but we haven't decided yet.
5. It *may* / *must* be very cold outside. The thermometer shows 15 degrees below zero.
6. *Could* / *Must* that woman over there be the actress we saw in that disaster film?

7. The river *might/can* flood during the night, so we are moving our thing upstairs.
 8. Jacob *won't/can't* be working this evening. His restaurant is closed due to the storm.

Task 5. Match the questions (1–5) to the answers (a–e)

1. Are you going to Mark's party next weekend?
 2. Is your brother going to university?
 3. Shall we go out for a meal tonight?
 4. Did the class work hard before their exams?
 5. Are you planning to go away this year?
- A Yes, I think they could all do really well.
 B I'm not sure. I might have to go to my cousin's birthday party on Saturday.
 C Yes, but he have a year off before he goes.
 D Possibly – I may go to Russia in the spring.
 E Sure. We can go to that new Chinese restaurant if you like.

Task 6. Read the sentences (1–4) and choose the correct answers (A, B, C or D).

1. The danger ____ be over – the firemen have just told us that we can return home.
 A can't B must C will D won't
2. She ____ be serious about moving to Iceland! What on earth will she do there?
 A must B shouldn't C may not D can't
3. Our new town hall ____ win the Eco-Build award, but it isn't sure thing.
 A will B might C must D can't
4. There ____ be a storm coming. Look how dark the sky is!
 A will B can C must D would

Task 7. Read the text below. For questions (1–10), choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

GREEN LIVING

Being Green-the Easiest Thing is a handbook for people who want to be eco-friendly. It has plenty of ideas for 1_____ a greener life. It starts with the motto *Proud to care*, and shows that simple gestures such as picking 2_____ litter in the streets should come naturally to us. It then 3_____ with the most popular questions about living a more eco-friendly life. Most people 4 _____ that living green has to be time-consuming and expensive, but the author proves that that's not 5_____. The author shares tips on how to reduce electricity and water use without making our lives 6 _____. However, the handbook goes beyond everyday advice as well. If you are thinking of building a house or renovating the one you already have, you 7_____ want to read chapter on how to choose and install solar panels. And for people thinking of living in a more ecological way, it shows 8_____ supporting wind farms can 9_____ your area into an eco-friendly place to live. As the title suggests, there are a wide variety of 10_____ to live a greener life. You just need to explore the options and decide on the best choices for you.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 A going | B making | C living | D giving |
| 2 A out | B up | C on | D from |
| 3 A deals | B solves | C works | D looks |
| 4 A know | B ask | C understand | D think |
| 5 A true | B right | C good | D fine |
| 6 A easier | B better | C further | D harder |
| 7 A can | B must | C might | D should |
| 8 A this | B such | C that | D so |
| 9 A translate | B return | C renew | D transform |
| 10 A ways | B means | C actions | D attempts |

Task 8. Choose the correct options to complete the sentences (1–5).

1. I wonder how much *do you know/ you know* about geology.
2. We'd like to know *does /if* volcano is a threat to the village.
3. Could you tell us when *will the book be/ the book will be* published?
4. We wondered why *hadn't we /we hadn't* been evacuated before the hurricane.
5. They asked the director *if he had /had he* based the film on his own experiences of earthquakes.

Task 9. Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Predicting earthquakes

Scientists know the areas in the world where earthquakes frequently occur, but 1____ you ask them when a quake might take place, they admit that we cannot know the exact time, location and size of an earthquake in advance. Because of this, most earthquake research focuses on how to lessen 2____ damage a quake might cause. Earthquake-proof building design is an area that has advanced significantly in the last few years. Many tall structures are 3____ to stand up to the force of an earthquake. However, the greatest challenge with such building techniques 4____ the cost. We need expensive materials 5____ new building, and making older buildings earthquake-proof can be even 6____ of a challenge. But it turns out 7____ are cheaper ways to build earthquake-smart buildings. In Peru, for example, houses in high-risk zones have very lightweight roofs. If the building collapses, residents 8____ have a much better chance of getting out alive. In Pakistan new school-building design might also 9____ to save many lives, and engineers are focusing on low-cost ways to strengthen buildings constructed with typical materials. So, 10____ predicting earthquakes is difficult, a lot can be done to prevent huge losses of life if one does strike.

1	A whether	B if	C as	D unless
2	A the	B a	C an	D one
3	A building	B build	C builds	D built
4	A are	B have	C does	D is
5	A construct	B to construct	C constructing	D constructed
6	A greater	B more	C a lot	D most
7	A there	B where	C it	D which
8	A do	B can	C are	D will
9	A to help	B helping	C help	D helped
10	A while	B as	C that	D which

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Навчальне видання

**МЕТОДИЧНІ ВКАЗІВКИ
ДО ПРАКТИЧНИХ ЗАНЯТЬ З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

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