

EXAM PREPARATION TIPS*

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In this issue I will touch upon some other types of reading comprehension tasks, mainly English in Use.

Reading Comprehension questions can make or break your exam score.

IT CAN BE quite difficult to prepare for the Reading Test. Doing well on the Reading Test is not a matter of having tricks up your sleeve. When you come to a question that asks about a passage's main point, you can't rely on some handy main-point trick to figure out the answer – either you know it or you don't.

You can use a general strategy to improve your performance on the test. We like to think of this general strategy as a macro approach to the entire Subject Test, rather than micro tips to get you from question to question. The crux of the strategy is your ability to read well – that is, with speed and without sacrificing comprehension.

General Strategies:

Leave a question if you can't answer. To spend a long time on one answer is disastrous. Go back later, if you have time, and guess if you have to.

Don't panic if you don't know anything about the passage. All the answers are in the passage and you don't need any specialist knowledge.

Before the exam read as widely as possible e.g. newspapers, magazines, journals. Don't limit yourself to one type of text and read articles with an academic style where possible.

Look at ways paragraphs are organised.

Try and predict content of paragraph from the opening sentence.

Give a paragraph you read an imaginary heading.

Don't concentrate on words you don't know. It is fatal and wastes valuable time.

Careless mistakes cost many marks. Copy the answer correctly if it is in the passage.

Check spelling.

Give only one answer if that is all that's needed.

Be careful with singular/plural.

Продовжую знайомити Вас з прикладами тестових завдань та методичними рекомендаціями щодо їх виконання для вчителів іноземних мов під час підготовки учнів до зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання у 2011 році доктора філологічних наук, професора, методиста науково-методичного відділу Харківського регіонального центру оцінювання якості освіти Мартинюк А.П.

5. Завдання на перевірку лексичних вмінь та навичок містить текст, у якому пропущено декілька слів. Після тексту пропонується 4 варіанти відповідей на кожен пропуск, з яких лише один є правильним. Варіанти відповідей репрезентують мовні одиниці, що належать до однієї частини мови і мають однакову граматичну форму, але різняться за значенням.

Ця частина тесту містить легкі, оптимальні та складні завдання.

Для успішного виконання завдання доцільно дотримуватись таких рекомендацій:

- прогляньте увесь текст;
- прогляньте всі відповіді;
- поверніться до тексту й встановіть, які з варіантів відповідей вписуються у зміст та структуру речень з пропусками.

Наприклад:

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty spaces (22-33) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on answer sheet A.

New York City isn't the capital of New York State, but residents of the «Big Apple» compensate for that fact by (22) _____ their city the capital of the globe. There's a good case to be made: New York is the home of the United Nations and an astoundingly (23) _____ population, as well as the largest investment market in the world.

So many movies, books, plays, and television shows have been created about New York that even its street names are (24) _____ nationwide. Wall Street is famous for finance, Madison Avenue means advertising, and Fifth Avenue (25) _____ world-class shopping. New York's neighborhoods are also icons. Greenwich Village, or The Village, has fostered a lot of the world's great writers; Soho is an enclave of artists, Harlem has a priceless musical (26) _____. The city is a feast for art lovers. The Guggenheim and the Metropolitan Museum of Art line Fifth Avenue. And no trip is (27) _____ without a visit to the Museum of Modern Art.

Most of New York's skyscrapers are (28) _____ on the island of Manhattan. Cultural landmarks (29) _____ Carnegie Hall, Lincoln Center, Mac Square Garden, and the elegant Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where visiting presidents and royalty (30) _____. New York's four other boroughs – Brooklyn, Queens, Staten Island, and Bronx – don't always get their due.

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New York City's secret is the ongoing infusion of energy and talent it gets from the rest of the country and immigrants from (31) _____ the world. Moss Hart (32) _____, «The only credential the city asked was the boldness to dream. For those who did, it unlocked its gates and treasures, not (33) _____ who they were or where they came from.»

22	A considering	B Loving	C Thinking	D saying
23	A famous	B Diverse	C Great	D large
24	A prominent	B Notorious	C Glorious	D known
25	A dreams about	B insists on	C good at	D stands for
26	A hermitage	B Instrument	C Heritage	D plays
27	A done	B Full	C Ready	D complete
28	A attracted	B Located	C Placed	D based
29	A consist	B Govern	C Include	D invade
30	A reside	B Stay	C Play	D speak
31	A around	B Over	C All	D through
32	A observed	B Abused	C Watched	D decided
33	A thinking	B Knowing	C Willing	D caring

При необхідності спробуйте перекласти речення, в якому є пропуск, рідною мовою, роблячи підстановку запропонованих слів, враховуючи їх лексичну та граматичну сполучуваність та стилістичне забарвлення.

В нашому випадку правильними відповідями є такі:

A B C D

22.

X			
	X		
			X
			X
		X	
			X

A B C D

28.

	x		
		X	
	x		
X			
X			
			X

Враховуючи той факт, що тексти для читання є автентичними, під час підготовки до цього виду завдань учням рекомендується розширювати словниковий запас, читаючи оригінальні тексти із періодичних видань та посібників, що рекомендовані МОН України.

6. Завдання на перевірку граматичних вмінь та навичок містить тексти, у кожному з яких пропущено по декілька слів. Після тексту пропонуються 4 варіанти відповідей на кожен пропуск, з яких лише один є правильним. Варіанти відповідей репрезентують різні граматичні форми однієї лексичної одиниці.

Ця частина тесту містить легкі, оптимальні та складні завдання.

Для успішного виконання завдання доцільно дотримуватись таких рекомендацій:

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- прогляньте всі відповіді;
- поверніться до тексту й встановіть, які з варіантів відповідей вписуються у структуру речень з пропусками за граматичним контекстом.

Наприклад:

Read the texts below. For each of the empty spaces (34-45) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on answer sheet A.

Yahoo! A New Online World

As the Internet has grown, people have turned to it for more and more services. Yahoo.com, the (34) _____ most visited Web site, continues to expand to meet ever-growing appetite. Yahoo! was the brainchild of two Stanford University PhD students Jerry Yang and David Filo—in 1994. The two friends created a list of their favorite Web sites and put it on the Internet. As the list grew, Yang and Filo subdivided the Web sites into categories to make it (35) _____ for people to use. The list became very popular, attracting 100,000 visitors within four months! In April 1996 the company went public, and it immediately started expanding. One of its first moves was to open a site for (36) _____ users. Always forward-looking, Yahoo! has sites in over 20 languages and over 30 countries.

In its early years, Yahoo! (37) _____ for its search engine. However, the company has worked diligently to become much more. Besides (38) _____ popular among Net users, Yahoo! was also popular among investors—at least for its first ten years. In 2008 Yahoo! remained the most-visited site in the world. But to keep its top spot on the Internet, Yahoo! will need (39) _____ improving its search engine and other services.

34	A world	B Worlds	C worlds'	D World's
35	A easy	B Easier	C Easily	D easiest
36	A Japanese	B Japan	C Japaneses	D Japan's
37	A had been known	B Knew	C was known	D has known
38	A To be	B Been	C Be	D Being
39	A continued	B continue	C to continue	D continuing

В нашому випадку правильними відповідями є такі:

A B C D

34				X
35		X		
36	X			
37			X	
38				X
39			X	

У тесті контролюється знання таких граматичних явищ:

- присвійна форма іменника (**world's**);
- ступені порівняння прикметника та прислівника (**easier**);
- вживання прикметників – назв національностей (**Japanese**);
- видо-часові форми дієслова, пасивний стан (Past Simple Passive) (**was known**);
- герундій (**being**);
- інфінітив (**to continue**).

GOLD RUSH

From 1849 to 1899 thousands of prospectors chased dreams of riches from the gold fields of California to the mines of the Dakota Territory.

The first and biggest rush began in 1848 when East Coast newspapers published reports from the American River in California that gold was being "collected at random and without any trouble." By 1852 the stampede for the precious ore (40) _____ the state's population nearly twentyfold. When California's surface gold gave out, prospectors (41) _____ by the gold bug rushed to the Comstock Lode in the Sierra Nevada. But these fabulous stores of gold and silver were rich (42) _____ diggings – too (43) _____ embedded to mine without plenty of capital. Over the next 20 years, rumors of gold and silver strikes lured fortune hunters to the Black Hills of the Dakota Territory and to Pikes Peak and Leadville, Colorado.

In 1897 a ship docked in San Francisco (44) _____ two tons of gold from the Klondike River in the Canadian Yukon. This (45) _____ 100,000 miners to head for "the golden Mecca of the North." Gold was soon found in Alaska, the site of the last and one of the greatest gold rushes.

40	A	Was increased	B	Was increasing	C	had increased	D	increased
41	A	biting	B	Bite	C	Bited	D	Bitten
42	A	Man	B	Man's	C	Men	D	men's
43	A	deeply	B	Deep	C	Deeper	D	deepest
44	A	carried	B	Carrying	C	being carried	D	had carried
45	A	Has prompted	B	Was prompted	C	Prompted	D	prompting

Правильними відповідями є такі:

	A	B	C	D
40			X	
41				X
42				X
43	X			
44		X		
45			X	

У цьому тексті контролюється знання таких граматичних явищ:

видо-часові форми дієслова, активний стан (Past Perfect Active: **had increased**);

дієприкметник минулого часу (**bitten**);

присвійна форма та множина іменника (**men's**);

вживання прислівників (**deeply**);

дієприслівник теперішнього часу (**carrying**);

видо-часові форми дієслова, активний стан (Past Simple Active: **prompted**).

That was the way Ms. Martyniuk recommends dealing with the tests. Let's thank her for the helpful piece of advice. I, for my part, propose the

sample tests to make your life easier as sometimes it is hard to find the proper exercises for preparing students for the test. I hope you'll find them of use!

Fill in the Blank exams are common in high school and earlier. In this case, you should know the factual information in order to fit it into the sentence. However, in these tests, you can rely on the context clues of the sentence to see what works. If you have basic knowledge on the subject matter, you are likely to fill in the blanks correctly.

Here are some training exercises. I placed them into three categories: elementary, intermediate, upper-intermediate.

Elementary Level:

EATING WELL

People today are probably more **A** _____ about food than ever before. We worry about eating foods that contain too much fat or carbohydrates and so we cut **B** _____ on things like meat, bread, potatoes and dairy products. The problem with making dramatic changes to our eating **C** _____ like these is that we may also be cutting out good **D** _____ of iron or other vitamins and minerals. Suddenly we start feeling tired and irritable.

The secret of a **E** _____ diet is to reduce foods that are high in cholesterol while, at the same time, eating those are **F** _____ in calcium and iron like soy protein, sesame seeds, spinach and broccoli. Eating well does not mean that you should cut out all your favourite foods; it just means eating sensibly and trying to avoid too much **G** _____ food!

A—2, B—3, C—4, D—3, E—1, F—2, G—2

1) interested 2) concerned 3) keen 4) fed up

1) out 2) off 3) down 4) up

1) customs 2) rules 3) norms 4) habits

1) bases 2) origins 3) sources 4) causes

1) balanced 2) neutral 3) steady 4) solid

1) strong 2) rich 3) full 4) wealthy

1) rubbish 2) junk 3) trash 4) garbage

Sindy had a bad year, particularly after she **A13** her job in the summer. She **A14** both physically and mentally. She **A15** forward to her holidays. She **A16** a hotel in a quiet place because she **A17** to relax. She couldn't stand crowded tourist resort. It **A18** to be the holiday of the lifetime. But it wasn't. Her plane **A19** for seven hours. When she **A20** at the hotel she found out that her room **A21**. The hotel owners **A22** her another accommodation. She **A23** the offer,

though it was in a noisy resort.

A13 1) lost 2) has lost 3) had lost 4) was lost

A14 1) was exhausted 2) exhausted 3) was being exhausted 4) exhausted

A15 1) looks 2) is looking 3) was looking 4) look

A16 1) has booked 2) book 3) booked 4) had booked

A17 1) wanted 2) wants 3) has wanted 4) to want

A18 1) suppose 2) was supposed 3) is supposed 4) supposed

A19 1) was delayed 2) delayed 3) delays 4) is delayed

A20 1) would arrive 2) will arrive 3) arrives 4) arrived

A21 1) has been double booked 2) had been double booked 3) was double booked 4) had double booked

A22 1) offered 2) offers 3) had offered 4) did offer

A23 1) had to accept 2) did to accept 3) have to accept 4) accepted

A13 —3

A14 —1

A15 —3

A16 —4

A17 —1

A18 —2

A19 —1

A20 —4

A21 —2

A22 —1

A23 —1

A SPORTING DISASTER

I never really enjoyed **A** at school. I remember when I played football. I was always put in net, but used to get bored and read a book. Then, when the other side scored the rest of my **B** would shout at me. Later on I tried tennis, which wasn't much better. I used to have this hit of dropping the racket each time I went to hit the ball. The worst thing was when I actually won a **C** I was so pleased that I ran and tried to jump over the line but caught my foot on it, fell and broke my arm. My latest attempt to get **D** was when I tried boxing at a local gym. I'll never forget my first match. I climbed into the **E** and the bell went for the start of the first round. I just shut my eye and swung my fist. Unfortunately, I hit the referee and not my contestant. Needless to say that was the end of my boxing career. Next I decided to take up mountaineering. I **F** a day in the Himalayas with two old school friends. On our first climb I managed to slip and found myself hanging on the end of a rope halfway up a mountain. All my friends could do was to call out to me to **G** until the rescue party arrived. I guess I'll never learn. I keep on wanting to try out other sports even though I know I'll never be a champion!

A 1) plays 2) contests 3) sports 4) encounters

B 1) group 2) selection 3) team 4) club

C 1) play 2) game 3) race 4) fight

D 1) strong 2) well 3) slim 4) fit

E 1) court 2) ring 3) pitch 4) square

F 1) booked 2) ordered 3) paid 4) bought

G 1) keep on 2) hold on 3) go on 4) carry on

A — 3, B — 3, C — 2, D — 4, E — 2, F — 1, G — 2

A NEWS BROADCAST

Good evening. This is Jana Hingis reporting from Laguana. The **A** rains that have affected the north of the country have produced serious flooding. The Minister for Agriculture said that the situation is now **B** control. Emergency supplies have been dropped by helicopter to families who were **C** to get to distribution centres. Local charities have also provided clothes and temporary shelter for victims of the disaster.

In the south, the drought continues to force thousands of refugees to head north. Many of these people are suffering from **D** and are weak from months of famine. International aid organizations are trying to reach them with essential food supplies, but the civil war is making the job of these organizations extremely difficult.

In neighbouring Kwilulia the cholera epidemic is spreading as a **E** of lack of medicines and clean water. The Ministry of Health has issued a **F** to all people planning to visit Kwilulia to make sure they are inoculated against cholera. The extreme temperatures and the high levels of **G** are not helping the situation. A United Nations spokesman said this could turn out to be one of the worst epidemics in the country's history.

A 1) thick 2) dense 3) heavy 4) strong

B 1) under 2) below 3) out 4) away

C 1) unable 2) impossible 3) unwilling 4) uncertain

D 1) injuries 2) damages 3) diseases 4) hurts

E 1) because 2) result 3) reason 4) cause

F 1) advice 2) announcement 3) warning 4) advertisement

G 1) damp 2) humidity 3) wet 4) drizzle

A — 3, B — 2, C — 1, D — 3, E — 2, F — 3, G — 2

Intermediate Level:

No one can be certain who really **A** silk but according to legend it was a Chinese princess. One day, this princess watched in amazement as the caterpillars on her father's mulberry tree created beautiful silk thread. Before long, she realized that this thread could be used to **B** cloth. Then, in about 1725 BC, the Chinese emperor's wife began to sponsor the cultivation of silk worms

and the manufacture of the cloth. The process was kept secret, and the Chinese guarded the secret **C** for over 3000 years. They exported the cloth to many countries and attracted the envy of their trading rivals.

But then the secret got **D**. Another Chinese princes married an Indian prince who **E** her to tell him where the silk which her clothes were made from was produced, and how. He then got some silk worms and the Indian silk industry was born. At about the same time, two monks smuggled seeds of the mulberry tree and silkworm eggs out of China by hiding them in their **F** sticks. They took the secret to Japan, where the Japanese silk industry boomed – and Japan is still the main producer and manufacturer of silk today.

Why is silk so popular? It keeps people warm in winter while keeping them **G** in summer. It is hard-wearing and soft against the skin. Although modern artificial materials are now available, silk remains the most luxurious of all.

- A 1) investigated 2) invented 3) discovered
4) founded
B 1) grow 2) make 3) develop 4) do
C 1) deeply 2) enormously 3) carefully 4) tightly
D 1) away 2) through 3) out 4) over
E 1) made 2) had 3) persuaded 4) suggested
F 1) walking 2) wandering 3) climbing 4) hiking
G 1) chilled 2) fresh 3) cool 4) cold

A—3, B—2, C—3, D—3, E—3, F—1, G—3

If you **A13** a holiday, remember the safest way to carry money **A14** to take traveller's cheques. If you **A15** or they **A16** replacement cheques are provided by the bank. Such cheques are valid all over the world. Take traveller's cheques and you can **A17** certain you **A18** without funds.

Sterling and dollar cheques **A19** available at most banks. You **A20** prepared for the worst; taken out insurance to cover any loss of the luggage; travel delays and medical expenses. Not all insurance policies **A21** injuries caused by sporting activities, so check your policy. Some companies **A22** a helpline to provide assistance and advice, which **A23**

- A13** 1) were planning 2) will plan 3) are planning 4) plan
A14 1) is being 2) was 3) is 4) have been
A15 1) losses 2) will lose 3) have lost 4) lose
A16 1) have been stolen 2) have stolen 3) will be stolen 4) are stolen
A17 1) to be 2) have been 3) being 4) be
A18 1) will not leave 2) will leave 3) are not left 4) don't leave

- A19** 1) are 2) have 3) are being 4) will be
A20 1) are being 2) are 3) will be 4) should be
A21 1) to cover 2) have covered 3) cover 4) are covering
A22 1) are having 2) have 3) had had 4) has
A23 1) have to be 2) are being 3) could be 4) has to be

A13—4, A14—3, A15—4, A16—4, A17—4, A18—1, A19—1, A20—4, A21—3, A22—2, A23—3

English **A22** to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages. In no other language is the history of the people more relieved. Germanic settlers from the Continent began invading Britain in the year 449 A.D., and had **A23** the country by 600 A.D. (with the exception of Wales and parts of the West and North-West), their language replacing the native Celtic, which left very little trace on it. In the eighth and ninth centuries England was again invaded, this time by the Danes and Norwegians who, however, were so **A24** related to the English that a complete fusion of nations and languages took place.

The third invasion was that of the Norman-French under William the conqueror in 1066. The **A25** was a complete one, and since the Norman-French represented the most powerful and advanced classes of the people, their language superseded that **A26** the habitants. They had to use French and Latin for official use and **A27** the schools.

The vocabulary had been enormously influenced and enriched by the French language, though the foundation in structure as well as vocabulary remained Germanic. Many changes in pronunciation have taken place in recent years, whereas writing and spelling became more **A28** fixed after the invention of printing in the fifteenth century. This explains the differences between the spoken and the written language.

- A22** 1) belongs 2) owns 3) possesses 4) has
A23 1) gone 2) arrived 3) conquered 4) come
A24 1) nearly 2) closely 3) widely 4) fairly
A25 1) combat 2) war 3) fight 4) conquest
A26 1) both of 2) two 3) together 4) other
A27 1) in 2) off 3) of 4) after
A28 1) least 2) more or less 3) fewer 4) smaller
A22 – 1, A23 – 3, A24 – 2, A25 – 4, A26 – 1, A27 – 1, A28 – 2

Modern technology has brought about enormous improvements in indications and yet many people are still very worried **(1)** using the latest computer technology. I am often **(2)** to meet colleagues who still don't what the 'e' in e-mail stands

for and they are too (3) to ask. They assume you have to be skilled (4) computers to send a message via e-mail but fact it is (5) thing in the world. It is also (6) to send an e-mail message (7) to send an ordinary letter or a 'snail' message which also takes (8) longer. An e-mail message is only (9) more expensive than a local telephone call to send; on top of the call itself you also have to pay a fee to your 'server'. If you send a letter by (10) mail it will take a couple of days to get whereas an e-mail will not take (11) than a few seconds. Once you become (12) to using the system you will be (13) at how much more (14) it is than other means of communication. Of course, before you have access to e-mail, you will need a fairly (15) computer, which can be quite expensive.

1. a) for b) about c) at d) with as
2. a) surprising b) irritating c) surprised d) irritated
3. a) embarrassing b) embarrassed c) tired d) tiring
4. a) about b) into c) to d) in
5. a) simplest b) the more simple c) simpler d) the simplest
6. a) cheaper b) more cheaper c) the cheapest d) the cheaper
7. a) as b) than c) that d) from
8. a) much b) more c) as d) lot
9. a) little b) slightly c) less d) least
10. a) second-hand b) low-paid c) part-time d) first-class
11. a) more long b) longest c) as long d) longer
12. a) capable b) accustomed c) clever d) good
13. a) amazed b) puzzled c) experienced d) pleased
14. a) confident b) certain c) efficient d) skilful
15. a) strong b) great c) powerful d) large

1. b; 2. c; 3. b; 4. d; 5. d; 6. a; 7. b; 8. a; 9. b; 10. d; 11. d; 12. b; 13. a; 14. c; 15. c

A FIRE

Yesterday afternoon a fire (22) in the local department store. Luckily the fire (23) very quickly because the fire brigade (24) in ten minutes. Now the police (25) for three teenagers. They (26) running out of the store just before the fire began. The witness saw them (27) into a red car which (28) for them round the street corner. The witness said he (29) one of the teens say the word 'fire'. The next moment the boys jumped onto the red car. The other man saw the same red car (30) at a very high speed along the street.

The police ask anyone who (31) information about the teenagers to contact their office immediately. They assure that all the information (32) confidentially.

- | | | |
|----|--------------------|---------------------|
| 22 | 1) have broken out | 3) was broken out |
| | 2) broke out | 4) break |
| 23 | 1) was put out | 3) has been put out |
| | 2) put out | 4) had put out |
| 24 | 1) arrived | 3) have arrived |
| | 2) had arrived | 4) was arriving |
| 25 | 1) is looking | 3) look |
| | 2) are looking | 4) will look |
| 26 | 1) saw | 3) were seen |
| | 2) had been seen | 4) have seen |
| 27 | 1) jumped | 3) jump |
| | 2) to jump | 4) jumping |
| 28 | 1) was waiting | 3) has been waiting |
| | 2) waited | 4) has waited |
| 29 | 1) hears | 3) heard |
| | 2) has heard | 4) had heard |
| 30 | 1) drove | 3) was driving |
| | 2) driving | 4) being driven |
| 31 | 1) have | 3) is having |
| | 2) has | 4) has had |
| 32 | 1) will be treated | 3) is treated |
| | 2) will treat | 4) treats |

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 25—2 | 28 —1 | 31— 2 |
| 26—3 | 29— 4 | 32— 1 |
| 27—3 | 30— 4 | |

Upper-intermediate Level:

WHY THE CROCODILE ROLLS

Min-wee was different from all the children of her tribe. Her face was so angry! She liked to cause trouble among the others. Min-wee's mother knew that if she (22) stop Min-wee, something terrible (23).

Years passed and Min-wee (24) into a young woman, but she still liked to cause trouble. Nobody wanted to marry her and her hatred grew stronger. She caused more and more trouble and she was (25) with herself. One day the people agreed that Min-wee must be punished for what she (26). When she came up to the women to cause another fight, she (27) by the men and rolled around and around in the sand. She got free and ran to the river where she asked the spirits to change her into a dangerous animal. And she (28) into a large crocodile! The people thought no more of Min-wee. While they (29) along the river banks, Min-wee lay waiting. One day a man

jumped into the water. Min-wee caught him, I (30) ___ you around and around, as you (31) ___ to me! So she did, until he was dead.

To this day, Min-wee's lives with the crocodiles and that is why every time a crocodile (32) ___ its dinner, it always rolls around and around in the water.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 22 1) did | 3) not |
| 2) did not | 4) doesn't |
| 23 1) happen | 3) would happen |
| 2) will happen | 4) happens |
| 24 1) had grown | 3) grow |
| 2) grown | 4) grew |
| 25 1) had pleased | 3) pleased |
| 2) please | 4) been pleased |
| 26 1) was doing | 3) has done |
| 2) have done | 4) had done |
| 27 1) was caught | 3) had caught |
| 2) caught | 4) was catching |
| 28 1) has turned | 3) was turning |
| 2) was turned | 4) turned |
| 29 1) were walking | 3) are walking |
| 2) walked | 4) would walk |
| 30 1) should roll | 3) roll |
| 2) shall roll have done | 4) was rolling did |
| 31 1) have done | 3) did |
| 2) has done | 4) had done |
| 32 1) caught | 3) is catching |
| 2) catch | 4) catches |

- | | |
|------|------|
| 22—2 | 28—2 |
| 23—3 | 29—1 |
| 24—4 | 30—2 |
| 25—3 | 31—1 |
| 26—4 | 32—4 |
| 27—1 | |

SMART ALEC

Professor Alexander Higgins was a famous linguist and professor. He had been awarded for his work many times. But he always said to journalists that his most valued award was the attention his students paid to him. Once he was called in the morning and told that his aunt had been taken to hospital. He had **A22** ___ to her at once, as she was in a very poor condition. Yet having classes in the afternoon, he couldn't leave without warning

his students. Because of his university being. He drove to it on his way to the airport, went into the classroom and wrote on the chalkboard: "Professor Higgins is **A23** ___ to have his classes today". There were several boys in the classroom, and one of them, a smart boy, Alec, came **A24** ___ and erased letter «C». He thought he was very clever and wanted **A25** ___ fun of the professor and attract everybody's attention. He also wanted to hear everybody **A26** ___ at his «very clever» joke. The boy thought the teacher would be ashamed of his brevity. But the teacher disliked such jokes and easily found the matching answer. He took the duster and cleaned **A27** ___ letter «I».

The shocked boys came running to look at the **A28** ___. I wish you could see their discouraged faces! However nobody to be blamed but themselves!

- A22** 1) to stay 2) to go 3) to leave 4) to move
A23 1) unable 2) unwilling 3) going 4) ready
A24 1) away 2) of 3) up 4) to
A25 1) make 2) making 3) to make 4) made
A26 1) laugh 2) cry 3) think 4) leave
A27 1) up 2) away 3) through 4) from
A28 1) sentence 2) recipe 3) drawing 4) desk

A22—2

A26—1

A23—1

A27—2

A24—3

A28—1

A25—3

The railroad was not the first **A22** ___ to impose regularity on society, or to draw **A23** ___ to the importance of precise timekeeping, for as long as merchants have set out their wares at **A24** ___ and communal festivities have been **A25** ___, people have been in rough agreement with their neighbours as to the time of day. The value of this **A26** ___ is today more apparent than ever. Were it not for public acceptance for a single yardstick of time, social life would be **A27** ___ chaotic: the massive daily transfers of goods, services, and **A28** ___ would proceed in fits and starts; the very fabric of modern society would begin to unravel.

A22 1) office 2) institution 3) construction 4) enterprise

A23 1) imagination 2) pictures 3) eyes 4) attention

A24 1) daybreak 2) morning 3) evening 4) night

A25 1) marked 2) pointed out 3) celebrated 4) underlined

A26 1) behavior 2) tradition 3) way of life 4) custom

A27 1) unbearably 2) uncertainly 3) indefinitely 4) impossibly

A28 1) stories 2) media 3) information 4) news

A22—2 A26—2

A23—4 A27—1

A24—1 A28—3

A25—3

FOREVER YOUNG?

We can stay young forever. Dr. Shen Ziyin, the Chinese doctor, says that he **(22)** an answer to the problems of ageing. His idea is a herbal medicine to slow the process of ageing. Dr. Shen Ziyin **(23)** Western medicine and at the same time he has the knowledge of traditional Chinese medicine. And, he **(24)** for the past forty years to put together the best of both and find a cure for ageing. He has taken the idea from the ancient Chinese medicine system **(25)** 'shen'. According to Shen, it is the kidney which **(26)** the functioning of the body and its ageing process. Dr. Shen studies show that herbal medicines based on the 'shen' system **(27)** the ageing process.

What is 'ageing'? It is the beginning of a stage where the body starts losing its ability to fight disease and infections. When people grow old, they have no strength; they lose hair, have backache and weakness in general, their skin wrinkles. This **(28)** because when people grow old, their bodies produce T-cells. These T-cells include a particular material called Fas. Fas makes the cells in the body **(29)** themselves.

So the only way **(30)** down ageing is to slow the production of T-cells in the body. This can happen if people eat low calorie food. Then the body is not active enough **(31)** extra T-cells. But, is going hungry all the time a good price to pay for **(32)** young?

This is where Dr. Shen's herbal medicine comes in. But how effective it will be, only time can tell.

22 1) found

2) is founding

3) founded

4) has found

23 1) study

2) studied

3) has studied

4) is studying

24 1) is working

2) has worked

3) worked

4) has been working

25 1) calling

2) called

3) calls

4) call

26 1) regulate

2) is regulating

3) regulates

4) has regulated

27 1) functioning

2) functioned

3) function

4) functions

28 1) happen

2) happens

3) is happening

4) happened

29 1) to destruct

2) destructing

3) destruct

4) destructs

30 1) to slow

2) slow

3) slows

4) slowing

31 1) producing

2) produce

3) produced

4) to produce

32 1) stay

2) staying

3) stayed

4) to stay

22—2

23—3

24—4

25—2

26—3

27—3

29—1

30—1

31—1

32—2

Редакція просить вибачення за помилки, які були допущені при редагуванні статті П. Мельника «Рекламні тексти як навчальний матеріал для формування соціокультурної компетенції старшокласників» (№2, 2013, С. 13-23), серед яких найбільш суттєві:

С. 13: «У наш час ця ідея певною мірою втілюється в сучасному навчанні мовній компетенції». Слід читати: «У наш час ця ідея певною мірою втілюється в сучасних НМК [навчально-методичних комплексах]».

С. 17: «Суміжна компліментарність рекламних текстів». Слід читати: ««Суміжна комплементарність рекламних текстів»».

С. 17: «Залишаючись автономним, він легко інтегрується в інші рекламні тексти, в основі яких лежить прийом метафори». Слід читати: «Залишаючись автономним, він легко інтегрується в інший корпус рекламних текстів, в основі яких лежить прийом метафори».

С. 17: «Вдруге учням презентується рекламний текст 9, організований навколо єдиного об'єкту реклами — автомобіля. Цей текст використовується для повторення...». Слід читати: «Рекламний текст 9 вдруге презентується учням у складі корпусу, організованого навколо єдиного об'єкту реклами — автомобілів. Цей корпус рекламних текстів використовується для повторення...»