**FORM 8**

**Listening Comprehension Test**

 **Coca-Cola**

 In 1886 John Pemberton, a druggist in Atlanta, Georgia, made a brown syrup by mixing coca leaves and cola nuts. Pemberton sold the syrup in his drugstore as a medicine to cure all kinds of problems. Pemberton called his all-purpose medicine “Coca-Cola”. When few people bought Coca-Cola, Pemberton sold the recipe to another druggist, Asa Candler. Candler decided to sell Coca-Cola as a soda-fountain drink instead of a medicine. At soda fountains in drugstores, the syrup was mixed with soda water to make the drink Coca-Cola. Candler advertised a lot and sold his syrup to many drugstores. Soon everyone was going to soda fountain and asking for Coca-Cola. Candler saw no reason for putting Coca-Cola into bottles. But two businessmen thought this would be a good idea. They got permission from Candler, and before long they became millionaires. As of 1903, coca leaves were no longer used in Coca-Cola. The exact ingredients used and their quantities are not known ― the Coca-Cola company keeps its recipe a secret. World War I helped make Coca-Cola popular outside the United States. The Coca-Cola Company sent free bottles of the drink to U.S. soldiers fighting in Europe. Coca-Cola became very popular with the soldiers ― so popular that the U.S. Army asked the company to start ten factories in Europe. After the war, these factories continued to make Coca-Cola. Today, there are Coca-Cola factories around the world.

**TASK 1**

**Mark + if the statement is true, ­― if it is false.**

1.Coca-Cola was first used as a medicine.

2.The brown syrup called Coca-Cola was a mixed of coconuts and coffee.

3.People mixed Coca-Cola syrup with milk.

4.Before Coca-Cola was in bottles, people went to drugstores to drink it with soda water.

5.World War II made Coca-Cola popular outside the United States.

6.The Coca-Cola Company sent free bottles of Coca-Cola to soldiers fighting in Europe.

7.Asa Candler decided to put Coca-Cola into bottles.

8.Coca leaves are still used to make Coca-Cola.

9.Nobody knows exactly how to make Coca-Cola except the Coca-Cola Company.

10.Coca-Cola is only made in America.

**Task 2**

**Circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D.**

1. A person who sells medicines is a …

a)druggist. b)millionaire. c)businessman. d)addict.

2 .… is sweet, heavy liquid that tasted good.

a)Syrup b)Cola c)Soda d)Milk

3. Pemberton sold Coca-Cola to make people well and … their problems.

a)keep b)find out about c)mix d)cure

4. A medicine that cures many things is …

a) popular. b) all-purpose. c). free. d). aspirin.

5. The different things that are mixed together to make Coca-Cola are its …

a)ingredients b)ideas c)sodas. d)liquids.

6. The … of ingredients is the amount you put in.

a)factory b)color c)permission d)quantity

7..Not many people knew about Pemberton’s syrup … bought it.

a)a lot b)few c)all d)most

8. The way Coca-Cola’s ingredients are put together is its …

a)ingredients. b)soda fountain. c)recipe. d)bottle.

9. People find out about things to buy by looking at …

a)recipes. b)advertisements. c)articles. d)the monitor.

10. People drink soda from a bottle instead of going to a soda fountain store to drink it because …

a)it tastes better. b)They collect bottles. c)It’s the law. d)It’s easier to do.

**FORM 8**

**Reading Comprehension Test**

**Text 1**

**The Story of BASEBALL**

Baseball is the most popular sport in America. In a baseball game there two teams of nine players. Players must hit a ball with a bat and then run around four bases. A player who goes around all the bases scores a run for his team. A team that finishes with more runs wins the game. Where did baseball come from? No one knows for sure. Many people believe that the idea came from a game played by children in England. Other people believe that a man named Abner Doubleday invented the game in Cooperstown, New York, in 1839. But the first real rules of baseball were written in 1845 by Alexander Cartwright. Two teams from New York played a game following Cartwright’s rules. The rules worked well. Soon there were many teams. These early teams were not professional. They played only for fun, not money. But Baseball was very popular from the start. Businessmen saw that they could make money with professional baseball teams. The first professional team was started in 1869. This team was the Red Stockings of Cincinnati. Within a few years, there were professional teams in other cities. In 1876 these teams came together in a league, or group, called the National League. The teams in the National League played one another. In 1901 a new league, called the American League, was formed. To create some excitement, in 1903 the two leagues decided to have their first-place teams play each other. This event was called the World Series. Each year since then the National League and the American League winner play in the World Series. And, each year, millions of people look forward to this exciting sports event.

**Task**

**Mark + if the statement is true, - if it is false**.

1. Baseball was invented in England.

2. Abner Doubleday played the game with Alexander Cartwright.

3. The early teams played for fun.

4. The Red Stockings were the first professional team.

5. In 1876 nonprofessional teams came together in a league.

6. The World Series has been played since 1903.

7. Baseball players must hit a ball with a bat and run around nine bases.

8. The winning teams in each league play each other in the World Series.

9. At the beginning, few people enjoyed the game because no one understood the rules.

10. The American League was created before the National League.

**Text 2**

**Bristol’s Richest Businessman Kidnapped?**

 Police are investigating the disappearance of Bristol’s richest businessman, Mr. Martin Roberts.

 Mr. Roberts was last seen on Friday afternoon, playing golf with business colleagues. Mr. Reymat, who was on the golf course at the time, said that Mr. Roberts had had an urgent call and had left the golf course immediately afterwards, at about 5.30. Mr. Reymat also explained that Mr. Roberts had looked very nervous as he drove quickly.

 Mr. Roberts was first reported missing when he didn’t arrived at his country house in Oxfordshire late on Friday night. His distressed wife had waited for hours before she finally called the police.

 Police spokersman, Detective Inspector Charles Price, told reporters that they hadn’t received any new information about Mr. Roberts’ mysterious disappearance since Friday. He also said that Mr. Roberts might have been kidnapped, in spite of the fact that no kidnappers have contacted the police.

 A nationwide manhunt is under way for the missing businessman.

**Task**

 Circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D.

11. Which happened first?

a)Mr. Reymat explained that Mr. Roberts had left the golf course. b)The police spoke to reporters

c)Mr. Roberts’ wife called the police. d)A manhunt was started.

12. Who called Mr. Roberts while he was playing golf?

a)Mr. Reymat. b)Mr. Roberts’ wife. c)The police. d)We don’t know.

13. Mr. Roberts’ wife…

a)doesn’t care where her husband is. b)spoke to reporters.

 c)spoke to the kidnappers. d)thought that she would see her husband on Friday night.

14. The police …

a)don’t think that Mr. Roberts was kidnapped. b)are looking for Mr. Roberts.

c)got a note to say that Mr. Roberts had been kidnapped. d)found Mr. Roberts’ car at the golf course.

15. Which sentence is true?

a)Mr. Roberts contacted the police. b)The police don’t know where Mr. Roberts is.

c)Mr. Roberts’ wife called the police at 5.30 on Friday afternoon. d)Mr. Roberts has definitely been kidnapped.

**Text 3**

American English spelling differs from British English spelling largely because of one man, American lexicographer Noah Webster. In addition to his well-known American Dictionary of the English Language, Webster published The American Spelling Book (1783, with many subsequent editions), which became one of the most widely used schoolbooks in American history. Webster's books sought to standardize spelling in the United States by promoting the use of an American language that intentionally differed from British English. The development of a specifically American variety of English mirrored the new country's separate political development. Webster's most successful changes were spellings with or instead of our (honor, labor for the British honour, labour); with er instead of re (center, theater for the British centre, theatre); with an s instead of а с (defense, license for the British defence, licence); with a final ck instead of que (check, mask for the British cheque, masque); and without a final к (traffic, public, now I also used in British English, for the older traffick, publick). Later spelling reform I created a few other differences, such as program for British programme. Canadian spelling varies between the British and American forms, more British, in eastern Canada and more American in western Canada.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter A, B, C, or D.**

16. The passage mainly discusses:

a) Noah Webster's literary heritage; b) the varieties of spelling;

c) Webster's political preferences; d) popular schoolbooks in America.

17. The passage implies that written British and American words:

a) look absolutely different; b) are absolutely the same;

c) may differ; d) come from Canada.

18. It may be inferred from the passage that Webster's scientific interest was in:

a) standards; b) vocabulary; c) editing books; d) political reforms.

19. The word "subsequent" in line 4 may most probably mean the following:

a) different; b) expensive; c) following; d) literary.

20. It can be seen from the passage that the changes brought into American English must have:

a) developed a completely new language; b) stopped using dictionaries;

c) required spelling books; d) influenced the original British English.

**Text 4**

**One Blind Man**

Joseph Emmons can't use his eyes. He's blind. He has a trained dog named Buster that leads him where he wants to go. Buster sees for Mr. Emmons. He's called a seeing-eye dog. Although Mr. Emmons has a handicap, it isn't a big problem. He has a useful job and he earns his own money. Mr. Emmons sells brooms and mops to people in his part of the city. He has worked everyday except Sunday for forty years. Mr. Emmons gets up at 6:00 every morning and eats break­fast with his wife. Then he leaves the house at 7:00. He holds Buster and walks from house to house. He carries his mops and brooms with him. While he talks to people, the dog sits and waits. The people choose a broom, and then they pay him. Buster doesn't let Mr. Emmons talk to people very long. He likes to keep moving. It takes four and a half months to walk to every house in his part of the city. Mr. Emmons visits each house every four months, and by then people are usually ready to buy new brooms.

**Task**

 **Circle the correct letter А, В, С or D.**

21. Buster is ...

A. blind. B. a seeing-eye dog.

C. handicapped. D. a broom salesman.

22. Mr. Emmons earns his money by ...

A. training dogs. B. making brooms.

С selling brooms. D. visiting houses.

23. Mr. Emmons doesn't talk to people very long because ...

A. buster won't let him B. he has to sell all the brooms.

С he gets very tired from walking. D. he has a handicap.

24. Over the past forty years Mr. Emmons has worked ...

A. everyday. B. forty days a month.

С four and a half months. D. six days a week.

25. People only buy brooms ...

A. every four months. B. from Mr. Emmons.

С from his part of the city. D. when they need them.

Text 5

**For Love or Money**

Sports is one of the world's largest industries and most athletes are professionals who are well paid for their efforts. Because an athlete succeeds by achievement only — not by economic background or family connections — sports can be a fast route to wealth, and many athletes play more for money than for love.

This has not always been true. In the ancient Olympics the winner got only a wreath of olive leaves. Even though the winners became national heroes, the games remained amateur for centu­ries. Athletes won fame, but no money. As time passed, however, the contests became increasingly less amateur and cities began to hire athletes to represent them. By the fourth century A.D., the Olympics were ruined, and they were soon ended.

In 1896, the Olympic games were revived with the same goal of pure amateur competition. The rules bar athletes who have ever received a $50 prize or an athletic scholarship, or who have spent four weeks in a training camp. At least one competitor in the 1896 games met all these qualifications. He was Spiridon Loues, a water carrier who won the marathon race. After the race, a rich Athenian offered him anything he wanted. A true amateur, Loues accepted only a cart and a horse. Then he gave up running forever. But Loues was an exception and now, as the Chairman of the German Olympic Committee said, “Nobody pays any attention to these rules.” Many countries pay their athletes to train year-round, and Olympic contestants are eager to sell their names to companies that make everything from ski equipment to breakfast cereals.

Even the games themselves have become a huge business. Countries fight to hold the Olympics not only for honor, but for money. The 1972 games in Munich cost the Germans 545 million dollars, but by selling medal symbols, TV rights, food, drink, hotel rooms, and souvenirs, they managed to make a profit. Appropriately, the symbol of victory in the Olympic games is no longer a simple olive wreath — it is a gold medal.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter A, B, or С**

26. An athlete succeeds ...

A. by family connections. B. by economic background. С by achievement only.

27. Professional athletes are usually...

A. well paid, B. not paid for their efforts. С poorly paid.

28. Many athletes play ...

A, more for love than for money B. more for money than for love. С. to get a wreath of olive leaves.

29. In the ancient Olympics the winner did not get any money, did he?

A. Yes, he didn't. B. Yes, he did. С No, he didn't.

30. The Olympic games were revived ...

A. in the 18th century. B. in the 19th century. С in the forth century A. D.

**FORM 8**

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

**Tasks:**

1. Who is your favorite singer and why? What does this person's voice sound like to you? What kind of music does he or she tend to sing? What does he or she sing about and how do you relate to this music?

2. Which sport in Ukraine is considered to be the most popular? Do both boys and girls like it and play it? Is it your favorite as well? If not, tell why.

3. Give some examples of both healthy and unhealthy things young people do to their bodies. What kind of health do you think you have? Is your body in good or bad condition? How can you change your body if you want?

**FORM 9**

**Listening Comprehension Test**

 **Cobra By Jeffrey Klayman**

Louis Wood waited outside the principal's office. He had fallen asleep in class again. This time his teacher told him to see the principal, Mr. Carter.

Louis was called and went in, “I'm sorry, sir,” he said. “I just get so bored that I doze off I don't seethe point of school. Nothing interests me.”

Mr. Carter looked over Louis's records for several minutes before speaking.

“Louis,” he said, “you're a bright young man. All your test scores show that you can do good work. I think what you need is a challenge. How would you like to go to work?”

Louis was shocked. “Are you kicking me out of school?”

Mr. Carter laughed. “Not at all,” he explained. “We have a new work-study program. It lets students like you take a few months off to work. We hope this will give them a chance to find out what talents they have.”

“What kind of job could I get?” asked Louis.

“I understand you like animals,” said Mr. Caner.

“I love animals,” said Louis. “I have two dogs, three cars, a couple of turtles, and four baby hamsters. My home is like a zoo.”

“How would, you like to work in a real zoo?” asked Mr. Carter. “The Wild Animal Park needs someone. Are you interested?”

“I sure am,” said Louis. He was excited now. He thanked Mr. Carter and left the office. The next day, Louis reported to the zookeeper, Mr. Simon.

“Many school groups come to tour the zoo,” Mr. Simon said. “We need someone to take them around. They will have lots of questions for you. Since you are an animal lover, it should be easy for you. How does that sound?"

“That sound, good to me,” said Louis. “I've never talked to groups before, but I'm willing to try.”

Louis liked his job. He was learning a lot about all kinds of animals. But best of all, he felt good about himself for the first time in his life. The school children looked up to him.

Louis's favorite place in the zoo was the reptile house. One day he met a young woman there named Dr. Claire Stone.

Dr. Stone was on a special research project at the zoo. “My job is to milk the cobra snakes,” she told Louis.

“Do cobras have milk?” Louis asked.

“Not exactly,” said Dr. Stone. “Milking them means collecting the dangerous venom from them. The same venom that kills people can also be used to make medicines. This can save lives.”

“How did you get a job like this?” asked Louis.

“I studied animal medicine. Then I became a veterinarian,” she said. “I've always had a special interest in snakes. I started working with cobras a few years ago.”

Dr. Stone had a special lab in the reptile house. Louis could watch her and hear her speak through a glass window.

She opened one of the cages to show Louis a cobra. The cobra became excited and it reared up. Its neck became big and flat.

“This is called spreading its hood,” Dr. Stone said. "Cobras are most dangerous at this point. This is what they do when they're ready to strike".

Louis saw that the hood had markings on it.

Dr. Stone used a pole with a forked tip to hold the snake. At the right moment she quickly grabbed the cobra at the back of its neck. Then she put the snake's mouth on a special bottle that was covered with a thin sheet of rubber. The cobra sank its sharp fangs into the sheet. Louis could see drops of the deadly venom trickling into the bottle.

“Some cobra venom can be very helpful to people,” she said. “We're only just starting to find all the uses for it.”

Louis decided to go back to school when the work-study program was over. I want to work with animals the way Dr. Stone does. I want to help people, too, he thought

On his last day at the zoo, Louis took a group of children through the reptile house. Dr Stone was getting ready to milk a big cobra that had just arrived at the zoo.

Louis told the children about Dr. Stone's work. Suddenly, some of the kids pointed to the lab in horror. One girl started to scream.

Louis whirled around and looked through the window. What he saw made him gasp. Dr. Stone was in one corner of the lab. A few feet from her was the big cobra. Its hood was spread and Louis could see that it was ready to strike. Dr. Stone could not reach the snake pole. It was too far away.

Without thinking, Louis ran around to the back of the lab. The door was not locked and he came in slowly.

“Louis, get out of here,” said Dr. Stone “Call the zookeeper. He'll know what to do.” “There's no time,” Louis said. “I can't leave you like this.”

Louis saw the pole lying a few feet behind the cobra. He walked over to it and bent down to pick it up.

Suddenly, the cobra turned away from Dr. Stone and came toward Louis. He grabbed the pole just in time. The cobra tried to strike. But Louis pushed it away with the pole

“I'm going to try for the cobra,” said Dr. Stone. She slowly moved behind the snake. Then in one quick movement, she grabbed the snake at the back of its neck. The snake's mouth opened wide and venom dripped from its fangs.

Quickly she dropped the snake into its cage and slammed it shut. Louis dropped the pole. For the first time he was aware of how scared he had been. His

Whole body was trembling. He could feel his heart pounding with fear.

“It all happened so quickly,” said Dr. Stone. “I forgot to lock the cage when I went to get the milking bottle. The cobra crawled out onto the floor. You can never be too careful with snakes.”

“I'm glad I was here,” said Louis, forcing a smile. When he left the lab, his legs felt weak. He could barely walk.

The school children clapped when Louis returned.

“That was great,” one boy said. “I'm coming back tomorrow. Can you do that again for us?”

Louis laughed. “Come back in about ten years,” he said. “I'll be here. Only then, I'll be Dr. Louis Wood.”

**Task I**

**Mark + if the statement is true, - if it is false.**

1. Before working at the zoo Louis did not understand why studying at school was important.

2. Mr. Carter offered him a job, which on the face of it did not seem interesting to Louis.

3. The zookeeper was not sure if Louis would be able to do a good job of taking school students around the zoo.

4. Doing work at the zoo helped Louis to gain self-confidence.

5. In Dr. Stone's lab, Louis stood by her side and watched the cobra as it reared up.

6. Someone's outcry alerted Louis to the dangerous situation in the lab.

7. Dr. Stone protested to Louis' helping her.

8. Aware of the danger, his whole body trembling, Louis entered the lab.

9. Dr. Stone grabbed the snake after Louis had drained the deadly venom into a special bottle.

10. The children, who had been watching the incident, applauded Louis for his bravery.

**Task 2**

11. Louis' teacher told him to see the principal, because...

A. she thought he needed a challenge. B. he was a slow learner.

C. he had dropped off to sleep at her lesson. D. she could no longer bear his bad behaviour.

12. Mr. Carter's suggestion implied that Louis should ...

A. stop going to school for a while. B. drop out of school.

С. try to combine work and study. D. participate in an experimental project on biology.

13. Louis' responsibility at the zoo was to ...

A. feed the animals. B. clean the animals' cages.

С. sell admission tickets to groups of visitors. D. act as guide to the children touring the zoo.

14. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Dr. Stone's duties at the zoo?

A. She did guided tours around the zoo. B. She was giving lectures to visiting students.

С. She was doing scientific work. D. She was making new medicines.

15. Which of the following best describes Dr. Stone?

A. She was an animal lover with no special education.

B. She was a vet with a few years experience in the reptile house.

С. She was a skilled veterinarian but knew little of snake behaviour.

D. She had worked with snakes ever since she began to study animal medi­cine.

16. Which of the following best describes Louis' first impression of the cobra?

A. Curiosity and amazement. B. Fear and disgust.

С. Joy and excitement. D. Indifference and lack of emotion.

17. The ways to use cobra venom ...

A. have been studied in detail. B. are beginning to be researched.

С. have not been found yet. D. are the subject of scientific debate.

18. Louis wanted to be like Dr. Stone, because ...

A. she loved animals. B. she knew how to help animals.

С. she was not afraid to work with snakes. D. her work was aimed at helping people.

19. What was Dr. Stone's mistake?

A. She should not have grabbed the snake at the back of its neck. B. She should not have pushed the snake with the pole.

С. She should not have left the pole where she could not reach it D. She should have moved slower not to tease the cobra.

20. After helping Dr. Stone to return the cobra back to its cage, Louis ...

A. slowly left the room. B. marched out of the lab like a hero.

С. give a beaming smile to the children. D. said he could easily do it again the next day.

**FORM 9**

**Reading Comprehension Test**

**Text 1**

**Comets**

As comets approach the fiery sun they develop a coma, or halo. The Sun's wind and heat cause a long tail or two to stretch out far behind. Then the comet may be more than 100 million miles (160 mil. km.) long and can stretch halfway across the sky. A bright comet looks like a star with long hair trailing after it. Its name comes from an ancient word meaning «long-haired». A comet may appear in the sky at any time. Some appear on predictable schedules. A spectacular comet may shine for weeks. About five new comets are discovered every year, but you cannot see most of them without a telescope. When first seen in the distance, a comet looks like a faint blob of light. Then it brightens and grows a tail as it gets closer to the sun. A new comet is named by the first people to report it. Because there are comet-hunters all over the world, comet names can be tongue-twisters. One famous example is the comet “Honda-Mrkos-Pajdusakova.”

**Task**

**Mark + if the statement is true, - if it is false.**

1. The Sun's wind and heat cause comets to grow feet.

2. A comet can grow quite long, sometimes up to 4 kilometers.

3. The word comet comes from an ancient term meaning long-hair.

4. Comets appear in the sky only during the winter and summer months.

5. Some comets appear predictably.

6. A comet may shine for weeks at a time.

7. A tongue-twister is a word that can be easily pronounced by everyone.

8. All comets can easily be seen without a telescope.

9. Comets are named by the people who discover them.

10. Coma is another word for fiery.

**Text 2**

**The Girl Who Came Out of the Dark**

Suppose you were blind. What would your life be like? Think about it for a minute. You might bump into things. You could not read books or watch TV. Suppose that you were also deaf. You could not hear birds sing or dogs bark or listen to the radio. You would be living in a dark world. That was Helen Keller's world. An illness she had when she was a baby made her deaf and blind. Her parents had a hard time with her. They tried their best, but she had a terrible temper. At last, they hired a young teacher to work with their daughter. Her name was Anne Sullivan. They could not have picked a better person. When Anne was young, she also had been blind. An operation had brought back her sight. But an operation could not bring back Helen's sight. Anne showed Helen how to spell words with her fingers in other people's hands. Now she could "talk," and people could answer her the same way. Then Helen learned the Braille way of reading. That is the way blind people can read. They feel raised dots printed on paper. The dots spell out words. Now Helen could read books printed in Braille. That was just the beginning for Helen. She wanted to learn more and more. In high school she learned how to really talk with her mouth. Helen went to college. Anne went with her to classes. Anne spelled out with her fingers what the teacher was saying. Helen became one of the college's best students. After college, Helen traveled the world to talk about handicaps. She wrote many famous books about handicaps. Anne Sullivan helped Helen become an important person. Helen was blind all her life. But she helped other people with handicaps. So we say that Helen Keller came out of the dark to help others.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

11. Helen Keller lived in a ...

A. deaf world. B. blind world. С. handicapped world. D. dark world.

12. She was made deaf and blind as a baby by ...

A. an illness. B. a handicap. С. a darkness. D. an operation.

13. Anne Sullivan showed Helen Keller how to talk ...

A. in a special spoken language. B. in Braille. С. with her fingers and hands. D. in college.

14. Raised dots on paper help blind people to ...

A. talk. B. read. С. speak. D. hear.

15. Helen traveled around the world ...

A. for college B. to talk about handicaps. С. to teach Braille D. to write books.

**Text 3**

In the 1400s, merchants and traders from Europe traveled long distances to the east by land and by sea. They exchanged, bought, and sold things to people in Asia. Merchants from Italy, Spain, and Portugal traveled to Asia to buy such things as jewels, gold, tea, and silk. They also bought salt and spices that were necessary to preserve food. The trade rout back and forth to Asia by land was very long and difficult. On the sea, ships had to travel all the way around Africa. It was long and dangerous trip.

An Italian sea captain and mapmaker named Christopher Columbus believed that there was an easier way to travel to Asia from Europe. In the 1400s, many people believed that the world was flat! They believed that ships would fall off the earth if they traveled too far west. Columbus believed that he could travel west across the Atlantic Ocean and arrived in Asia. He believed the world was round. Many people laughed at Columbus, but the queen of Spain believed Columbus was correct. She gave him money, ships, and men. He went to look for a faster trade route to Asia.

In 1492, Columbus traveled across the Atlantic Ocean with three ships. After about 30 days, he reached a land. He thought he had arrived in India. In fact, he had really found islands of North America. Columbus showed the world’s people that the Earth was not flat! He opened up a “New World” for exploration, for trade, and for settlement.

When Columbus reached the islands of North America, he thought he was in India. He called the people on the island Indians. Of course, they were not Indians. They were Native Americans whose ancestors had migrated from Asia thousands of years ago. Millions of Native Americans lived in the America. They lived in many beautiful cities in over 2,000 separate and advanced societies. Many of these societies were attacked and totally destroyed by the Spanish and Portuguese who came after Columbus in the 1500s. These explorers came to find gold and other riches. They came to take new land for their countries. They killed the Native Americans, stole their women, their gold, their land, and their possessions. These explorers became rich and powerful. Spain and Portugal controlled all of the people and land in what are now the southern and western parts of the United States and all of Mexico, Central America. France and England also controlled land in North America.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

16. The trade route to Asia by land was:

A. very time-consuming and hard. B. very short and easier said than done.

C. very protracted and intricate. D. very extensive and wide.

17. In the 1400s, many people believed that:

 A. the earth was flat. B. the planet was smooth. C. the globe was unexciting. D. the world was routine

18. The word “ancestors” in line 23 may best stand for:

 A. successors. B. descendants. C. predecessors. D. inheritors.

19. Columbus thought he was:

 A. in America. B. in China. C. in Asia. D. in India.

20.Spain and Portugal controlled what are now:

A.the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, and South America.

B.the United States, South America, Mexico, and Central America.

C.the United States, Panama, Central America, and South America.

D.the United States, Central Africa, Mexico, and South America.

**Text 4**

 **Tied by the Stars**

**Word list:**

**sample-зразок;**

**induce-спонукати, впливати, спричиняти**

They both became directors in the same department and the same sales promotion company when they were in their mid-20s. They both used to spend their weekends running. They have both suffered neck injuries. What is more, both Katie Boswell and Caroline Palmer were born in the early morning of the same day. They are what astrologers call "time twins".

If, as astrologers assert, the hour of birth really does determine the personality and fate of a human being, there must be thousands of time twins such as Katie and Caroline. They do have their differences, but then, they were born two hours and three thousand miles apart. Genuine time twins have to be born within half an hour and several miles of each other.

Now, for the first time, an astrologist and a statistician have teamed up to launch a project which they hope will decide the question of whether time twins really do share common personalities and common fates. They are appealing for help from people who were born on six specific dates to see what they have in common. So far they do not have any firm conclusions because they need to have a much larger sample.

The enormous increase of interest in astrology in recent years has coincided with a close scrutiny of astrology by modern science. Surprisingly, the inclusions are that there may, after all, be some connection between planetary events and earthly events, and that certain character types are born when their appropriate planet is visible.

For example, Michael Gauquelin compared the occupations of famous people with the posi­tions of the planets when they were born. Gauquelin's results could not be explained by coincidence alone. He concluded that the planet Mars induces the birth of scientists and athletes; Jupiter tends to induce the birth of future soldiers and actors; Saturn the birth of doctors; and the Moon, the strongest influence, seems to specialize in politicians.

Believers do not suggest that the planets create artists and scientists, only that they 'tell' a baby who will have a career in art or science exactly when to be born. It seems that the moon and the four planets closest to earth are strong enough to influence the sensitive human brain.

The stars, on the other hand, are not far away. Character generalizations according to the star signs have been found to be inaccurate. For example, one scientist studied the birth dates of more than 2,000 famous painters and musicians to see if Libra's really did excel in artistic fields. He found they didn't.

If researchers do prove the existence of great similarities in time twins then we may look forward to the birth of a new, more accurate astrology, based on the position of the planets alone.

**Task**

Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.

21. Time twins are people born ...

A. in the same date, in the same place. B. in the same place, at the same time.

C. on the same date, at the same time. D. with the similar personalities.

22. Scientists are looking to see if time twins ...

A. really do exist. B. are born on six dates.

С. have anything in common. D. have any firm conclusions.

23. In recent years astrology has ...

A. become less popular. B. been ignored by scientists.

С. had some scientific support. D. had no evidence to support it.

24. The nearest planets ...

A. can turn people into artists. B. have no influence on people.

C. have as much influence as stars D. have a stronger influence than stars.

25. The writer thinks that astrology ...

A. has no future at all. B. should be based on planets.

С. is inaccurate and insignificant. D. should not be questioned.

**FORM 9**

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. What do you consider to be a family? How important is family life in today's world? There are more and more divorces and single-parent families; how is this affecting today's youth? If you could make some changes to strengthen the family in today's culture, what would you do?

 2. The world of art can be divided into many categories including: painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dance, theatre, literature, photography, cinema, and many others. These arts have helped to express the human soul throughout the centuries and have given us many great treasures. Which category of fine art is your favorite? Why? How do you feel it connects to your life and the lives of others? Give some examples of famous works of this art form and explain how they have made an impression on you.

3. Even though tragedies, like the Titanic for example, are very sad, what can people learn from them?

**FORM 10**

**Listening Comprehension Test**

**No More Meadows by MonicaDickens**

Christine's experience of television had already prejudiced her against it as a time waster and intruder of homes. If having a television meant letting it rule your life, she did not want one.

 But ever since they came to the new house, Mrs. Meenchan (their neighbor living next door) had been pressing them to get a television set. "I can't think how you can live without one", she said. I’d just die without mine." It did not occur to her that she had lived quite happily for many years before television was invented. She was an addict, a fanatic. The routine of her life was geared to the programmes. She could not iron or sew or write letters or read the newspapers unless the television was turned on. She and Daddy took most of their meals at an uncomfortable plastic-topped table in front of the set, and all their visitors were forced willy-nilly to sit down in semi-darkness and watch the lighted screen.

Vinson (Christine's husband) although he had once remarked wistfully that theirs was the only house in the road without a television aerial, had not wanted a set either, perhaps because it would cost too much, perhaps because anything that Mrs. Meenchan recommended he automatically rejected.

On Christine's birthday he unaccountably bought her a television set, a mammoth thing of varnished wood with almost as many knobs as a cinema organ. The installation men brought it one afternoon while Vinson was at work, hooked it up, fixed up the aerial and went away, leaving Christine moving the set about the room on its castors, trying to find a place where it would not be in the way.

Although Vinson had bought the set for her, he was the one who looked at it most. He took to it like a duck to water. As soon as he had taken off his uniform cap and jacket at night he would turn on the television and squat in front of it, fiddling with the knobs and making the pictures jitter or chase each other up the screen like a slowly wound film.

Some of the television programmes were very good, but some of the programmes were very bad, and the lengthy commercials that were forced on you in the middle did not make them any better.

All the oldest films in the world seemed to have been gathered together in the studios for the entertainment of an unprotesting public.

Cowboy films of all vintages filled the screen in the early evening.

The television commercials were far longer than the ones on the radio, and far more irksome.

White-capped butchers lectured you about cuts of meat, aproned grocers held up cans of peas and packets of margarine, blond studio models who looked as if they had never been in a kitchen in their lives took cakes and biscuits out of the oven wearing a delighted air of astonishment, as well they might, seeing that someone else had made them.

When the product advertised was toothpaste or deodorant or headache pills, someone inevitably came on the screen wearing the Cossack-necked white coat peculiar to American medicine, and terrorized you about what would befall you if you did not use the sponsor's product.

Cigarettes were also advertised by men dressed up as doctors or pharmacists. The tobacco business seemed to have outgrown the selling point of which cigarette-would give you most pleasure. Now it was only which one would do you the least harm.

**Task 1**

**Mark + if the statement is true, ― if it is false.**

1. Christine was prejudiced against television because there aren't any good programmes.

2. Christine's husband Vinson didn't want to buy a television set either because Mrs. Meenchan told him not to.

3. Mrs. Meenchan liked to iron, sew, write letters and read the newspaper while the television was turned on.

4. Vinson bought Christine a cinema organ and a television for her birthday.

5. Men delivered the television while Christine was at work

6. Vinson watched the television set every morning before work.

7. Christine was angry that her husband bought a television.

8. The public protested that so many old films were shown on television.

9. Vinson's favorite TV programmes were Cowboy films.

10. Blond studio models made cakes and biscuits.

11. On television, Cossacks advertised such items as toothpaste, deodorant and headache pills.

12. Doctors and pharmacists advertised cigarettes.

13. Vinson worked for the tobacco company.

**Task 2**

**Circle the correct letter A, B, or C.**

14. Mrs. Meenchan had been pressing them to get...

A. a new washing-machine. B. a dish-washer. С. a television set.

15. Christine and Vinson's was the only house in the road without...

A. garage. B. television aerial. С. a garden.

16. Vinson automatically rejected anything recommended by...

A. his wife. B. Mrs. Meenchan. С. the commercials.

17. Their new set was a ... thing of varnished wood.

A. mammoth B. Tiny C. strange-looking

18. Christine moved the set about the room trying to find a place where it would not...

A. look so bulky. B. be in the way. С look like an intruder.

19. Vinson took to the TV set...

A. gradually B. like a duck to water. С. in some three weeks.

20. The television commercials were far more ... than the ones on the radio.

A. entertaining B. Useless С. irksome

**FORM 10**

**Reading Comprehension Test**

**Text 1**

The Japanese archipelago is a long crescent-shaped group of 5000 islands situated to the northeast of the Asian mainland. Its northernmost point is on a latitude with Belgrade and Montreal; its southernmost with Miami. The Japan Sea, never less than 200 miles across, separates Japan from her mainland neighbours, the Pacific Ocean separates Japan from America. Its location has had a profound influence on the country's historical development.

Until the coming of modem ships Japan's geographical position kept her well protected. Yet, although far away from the movement and conflicts of peoples, the Japanese were close enough to the continent to absorb the benefits of the great Asian cultures. Priests and merchants made the voyage across the Japan Sea and brought new knowledge and crafts to be adapted to Japanese needs. Uniquely, Japan was able to take the best elements of Chinese culture without falling under China's economic and political domination. When Western powers began to colonize East Asia, Japan's remoteness again helped her to maintain independence.

 (Taken from The Japanese: Portrait of a Nation)

**Task**

**Respond to the questions.**

1. Where is the Japanese archipelago located?

2. What does “crescent-shaped” mean?

3. Where are Japan's “mainland neighbours” located?

4. What protected Japan?

5. What benefits did Japan receive from the outside world?

6. Who were the first foreigners to travel to Japan?

7. What did they bring to Japan?

8. What is unique about Japan's relationship with China?

9. Why didn't Japan become a colony?

10. What are the positive effects of Japan's location?

 **Text 2**

 **From "Hearts in Atlantis"**

**by Stephen King**

One thing you could say about Ted Brautigan: he knew how to cook. The breakfast he slid in front of Bobby - lightly scrambled eggs, toast, crisp bacon - was a lot better than anything his і mother ever made for breakfast (her specialty was huge, tasteless pancakes which the two of then-drowned in Aunt Jemima's syrup), and as good as anything you could get at the Colony Diner or the Harwich. The only problem was that Bobby didn't feel like eating. He couldn't remember the details of his dream, but he knew it had been a nightmare, and that he must have cried at some point while it was going on - when he woke up, his pillow had been damp. Yet the dream wasn't the only reason he felt flat and depressed this morning; dreams, after all, weren't real. Ted's going away would be real. And would be forever.

"Are you leaving right from the Comer Pocket?" Bobby asked as Ted sat across from him with his own plate of eggs and bacon. "You are, aren't you?"

"Yes, that will be safest."

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

11. There was a good thing about Ted Brautigan:

A. he knew several foreign languages, B. he never ate pancakes. C. he was a good cook. D. he didn't often feel like eating.

12. Bobby's mother made pancakes that...

A. were very sweet. B. had no taste at all. C. tasted delicious, D. were particularly liked by Bobby's aunts and uncles.

13. Bobby had no appetite that morning because ...

A. he had had a good supper the previous night. B. he and Ted had just come back from the Colony Diner.

C. he had had a nightmare. D. he knew that he would have to clean the flat.

14. The reason for Bobby's bad mood was ...

A. Ted's going away forever. B. the tasteless breakfast.

C. his mother's absence. D. his headache.

15. Ted was leaving from The Comer Pocket because ...

A. it was the least dangerous. B. it would save him time.

С. it was the cheapest D. he didn't want Bobby's mother to see him.

**Text 3**

**From "The Economist"**

**by Jolin Daughman**

SIR - You raise valid points about the inability of most biometric technologies to search databases without making false matches (“Too flaky to trust,” December 6th). However, you overlook the extraordinary performance of iris recognition as documented in several recent independent and government studies. These have reported no false matches in millions of iris comparisons and very few failures to find a match.

In the largest deployment of iris recognition to date, the United Arab Emirates requires iris-recognition tests on all passengers entering the UAE. Each passenger is compared with a watch list of 293,406 foreign nationals expelled for various reasons. After over one million searches 3,684 matches have been found, none has been disputed and all have been confirmed by other records. This performance cannot be dismissed as “flaky.” Although early camera designs that sought to find and encode eyes from distances of greater than one meter had difficulties making matches, the technology has improved in the past five yeas. Today many airports, including Schiphol, Toronto, and JFK, deploy arm's-length iris cameras to replace passport inspection, expedite check-in and control access to restricted areas. To ignore these successes is to make the perfect an enemy of the excellent.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

16. The writer expresses ...

A. agreement with “Too flaky to trust”. B. disagreement with “Too flaky to trust”.

С. concern about iris cameras D. disagreement with United Arab Emirates.

17. The largest use of iris recognition is in the ...

A. JFK airport. B. Toronto airport. С. United Arab Emirates D. Schiphol airport.

18. In the UAE, iris recognition tests have ..

A. expelled 293,406 people from the country. B. been extremely inconsistent.

С. successfully made 3,684 matches. D. been disputed because of other records.

19. The iris recognition technology has ...

A. improved in the past 5 years. B. always been excellent.

С. always been a problem. D. only worked for airport check-in.

20. Iris recognition technology is used for everything except to ...

A. expedite check-in. B. control access to restricted areas.

С. replace passport inspection. D. document government studies.

**Text 4**

**From "Dharma Bums"**

**by Jack Kerouac**

 **Word list:**

**humming bird - колібрі;**

**sprig - гілка, пагінець, юнка, шпилька**

Though sometimes I was afraid he (the humming bird) would drive right into my head with his long beaker like a needle. There was also an old rat scrambling in the cellar under the shack and it was a good thing to keep the door closed at night. My other great friends were the ants, a colony of them that wanted to come in the shack and find the honey. (“Calling all ants, calling all ants, come and get your honey!” sang a little boy one day in the shack). So, I went to their anthill and made a trail of honey leading them into the back garden, and they were at that new vein of joy for a week. I even got down on my knees and talked to the ants. There were beautiful flowers all around the shack: red, purple, pink, and white. We kept making bouquets but the prettiest of all was the one Japhy made of just pinecones and a sprig of pine needles. It had that simple look that characterized all his life. He'd come barging into the shack with his saw and see me sitting there and say, “Why did you sit around all day?”

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

21. The beak of the humming bird resembled a ...

A. jar of honey. B. pen. С. goose feather. D. needle.

22. It was a good idea to keep the door to the shack closed at night because ..

A. there were a lot of ants outside. B. a rat lived under the shack.

С. it was very cold out at night. D. the flowers near the shack smelled bad.

23. The bouquets Japhy made were the prettiest because...

A. they had red, purple and pink flowers in them. B. they exemplified his life.

С. they were very complicated and ornate looking. D. they had honey poured on them

24. The author liked to ...

A. talk to the ants that lived near his shack ... B. sit in the center of his shack and eat honey.

С. pick flowers and decorate his shack with them. D. make bouquets out of pinecones and pine needles.

25. Japhy usually came into the shack with his ...

A. pretty bouquets. B. drinking cup.

C. own jars of honey. D. saw.

**Text 5**

**Echo and Narcissus**

The Greek God Zeus had many love affairs. His wife, Hera, was very jealous. One day while Zeus was visiting a friendly nymph named Echo, Hera suddenly appeared. Discovering her husband with Echo, Hera flew into a rage. Speaking harshly to the nymph, she commanded, "From now on, you will have no voice of your own but will only be able to repeat the last words that others say!" After giving this punishment Hera stormed away with Zeus. Echo, upset over the loss of her voice, wandered through the forest alone. One day she came upon Narcissus, an extremely good looking young man. Anyone who gazed at him would fall in love. Although many women pursued him, he refused to marry. He thought that he was too good for any of them. Even Echo, when she saw Narcissus immediately fell in love with him. She was very shy and hid. Narcissus heard her rustling behind a tree and called out, "Who is behind that tree? Come here!" Echo could only reply, "Come here!" Narcissus became confused at this answer. Eventually Echo gathered her courage and ran towards him, threw her arms around the young man, and tried to kiss him. Narcissus was upset by her advances and struggled to getaway, saying, "Stop! I'll never love you!" Narcissus ran away from her and gradually came upon a large shimmering pond in the woods. Thirsty, he bent over to drink from the pool. But before he drank he saw his own reflection in the water. At first he didn't know that it was himself. He tried to talk to the image but it would not respond. Saddened, he began to cry, and he saw that the image shed tears also. He soon realized that he was in love with his own reflection, and now he knew that he could never embrace or kiss his true love. However, he would not leave his love, and eventually he died there at the edge of the pond. At this same spot a beautiful white flower had sprung up. Even today this flower is known as Narcissus. Poor Echo never found her true love again and she too eventually died of a broken heart next to the same pond as Narcissus.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

26. Hera's anger was due to ...

A. Zeus's power. B. Zeus's many affairs. С. Echo's beauty. D. Narcissus's beauty.

27. Hera punished Echo by ...

A. taking Zeus away. B. making her wander in the woods alone.

С. taking Narcissus away. D. taking away her voice.

28. The rustling of the tree caused Narcissus to ...

A. become confused. B. run away. С. run towards Echo. D. call out.

29. Narcissus didn't drink the water because he ...

A. saw his reflection. B. turned into a flower C. was hiding from Echo. D. wasn't thirsty.

30. Echo could never love Narcissus because he...

A. died. B. became a flower. С. could never find Echo. D. only loved himself.

**FORM 10**

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

1. Many video games, television programs, films, and song lyrics are filled with depictions of violent criminal activities. What effect do you think this has on the people who watch, play, or listen to these forms of media? Do you think society is becoming more violent because of them? What would you suggest be done about this problem?

2. Most of us listen to music for pleasure. Technology is changing very fast. A new way of playing recorded music appears every few years. What type of music do you like? Why? How has your taste in music changed? Use reasons and specific details to support your point of view.

How does music influence people? Give example.

3. There are complaints that today's world is becoming less and less moral. Do you agree or disagree with this? What morals do you consider to be most important? How are these morals increasing or decreasing in society. Should we be encouraging a more moralistic society? How should we go about doing this?

**FORM 11**

**Listening Comprehension Test**

**The Future of Tourism**

**Word list:**

**drastic - рішучий; rebellious – бунтівний anaemic-анемічний, малокрівний;**

I do not belong to those critics of tourism who, due to its negative consequences, would like to limit it drastically or even abolish it altogether, though I do have some sympathy for such severe reactions. Tourism can sometimes be devastating, inhuman and self-destructive. I must admit that as a scientist I am often tempted to see my duty in the prevention of tourism rather than in its improvement. I cannot observe the worldwide effects of tourism without great concern, nor can I help being disappointed at the lack of positive action aimed at improving the current state of affairs, despite many useful proposals. But it is simply not true that the only alternative to present-day tourism is no tourism at all. There are other possibilities. For many people - not least for both tourists and their hosts - tourism is of vital importance and we must therefore pursue a positive goal and defend travel. But it can be done with a clear conscience only if tourism changes, if it improves. Recent analysis has shown very clearly: things cannot go on in this way. Those who live as tourists and those who live off tourists must become aware of the fact and accept a new hierarchy of values. Their common goal must be to develop and promote new forms of tourism, which will bring the greatest possible benefit to all the participants - travellers, the host population and the tourist business -without causing intolerable ecological and social damage. This means that policies for tourism will no longer be guided only by economic and technological considerations, but will also take into account environmental conservation and the needs of all those involved in tourism. It is important to realize that tourism has been created for people and not the other way round. Human development should be the primary aim: human virtues, social abilities and a moral world-view the guiding principles.

These demands are by no means new, but they have so far been ignored. The resolutions, recommendations and studies that have been published by many institutions and authors in recent years all make the same call for a new orientation in tourist policies. However, such theories will remain politically anaemic as long as there is no pressure on the politicians from the general public. Only when people refuse to accept and co-operate with practical policies and the reality change. What we need, then, are rebellious tourists and rebellious locals. There are developments in this area which give more than a ray of hope. There is the general change in social values and the trend towards more humanity in everyday life, which holds a promise for the humanization of travel as well. With this in the background, the process of the emancipation of tourists will make further progress: the manipulated tourist will be gradually replaced by increasingly informed, critical and mature tourists, people who respond, react and participate. And finally, the changing attitudes in the population of tourist destination areas are an important new force. There is a growing awareness of the problems that tourism creates a growing self-confidence and a stronger will for self-determined development.

Anyone who really wants to change the travel system should keep in mind what is feasible: thus I am not proposing the dismantling of the system but its slow transformation, undertaken step-by-step. Changes can and must get underway everywhere.

**Task 1**

**Mark + if the statement is true, ― if it is false.**

I. Tourism cannot be devastating, inhuman and self-destructive: for many people tourism is of vital importance.

 2. I belong to those critics of tourism who would like to abolish tourism.

3. The existing forms of tourism cause intolerable ecological and social damage.

4. The emancipation of tourism means that the manipulated tourist will be gradually replaced by increasingly informed, critical and mature tourists, people who respond, react and participate.

5. I am all for dismantling of the system, for the revolutionary changes in it, no slow transformations any more.

6. Tourists and their hosts cannot have a common goal.

7. Human development should be the primary aim: human virtues, social abilities and a moral world-view the guiding principles.

8. Those who live as tourists and those who live off tourists must accept a new hierarchy of values.

9. Polices for tourism will be guided only by economic and technological considerations.

10. Theories about a new orientation in tourist policies will remain politically anaemic as long as there is pressure on the politicians from the general public.

**Task 2**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

11. The writer belongs to those critics of tourism who...

A. would like to limit it drastically. B. would like to abolish it.

С. observes the worldwide effects of tourism with great concern. D. is temped to improve tourism.

12. The writer cannot help...

A. being pleased by the positive actions aimed at improving the current state of affairs in tourism.

B. being delighted by the great changes in tourism improvement.

С. being satisfied with the current state of affairs in the development of tourism.

D. being disappointed at the lack of positive action aimed at improving the current state of affairs despite many useful proposals.

13. For many people tourism is of vital importance and we must pursue a positive goal and ...

A. limit tourism drastically. B. defend tourism.

С. abolish tourism. D. accept the existing system without any changes.

14. Those who live as tourists and those who live off tourists must...

A. strengthen the existing system of tourism. B. accept a new hierarchy of values. 108

C. abolish all new form of tourism. D. take into account only economic and technological considerations.

15. It is important to realize that...

A. tourism has been created for people. B. people had been created for tourism and pleasure.

С. tourism brings great money to the host country.

D. tourism is very important for economic and technological, development of country.

16. What we need, then, are ...

A. thinking locals and rebellious tourists. B. active tourists and passive locals.

С. rebellious tourists and rebellious locals. D. rebellious locals and thinking tourists.

17. The manipulated tourist will be gradually replaced by...

A. ready for pleasure and not interested in anything else tourists. B. passive and lazy tourists.

С. provocative and aggressive tourists. D. increasingly informed, critical and mature tourists.

18. There is the general change in social values and the trend towards ...

A. more humanity in everyday life. B. making money as the main value in everyday life.

С. business approach to everything in everyday life. D. passiveness and laziness in everyday life.

19. The author thinks that...

A. there is a growing disappointment with changes taking place in the system of tourism.

B. there is a growing negative attitude to tourism in general. С. there is a trend to make tourists more manipulated.

D. there is a growing awareness of the problems that tourism creates.

20. The author is proposing ...

A. the dismantling of the system. B. a slow transformation of the system.

С. the abolishing of the system. D. a rapid transformation of the system

**FORM 11**

**Reading Comprehension Test**

**Text 1**

**From: The Worst-Case Scenario Survival Handbook "Travel"**

**by Joshua Piven and David Borgenicht**

**How to Survive in Frigid Water**

1. Do not attempt to swim unless it is for a very short distance.

A strong swimmer has a 50-50 chance of surviving a 50-yard swim in 50-degree Fahrenheit water. Swim only if you can reach land, a boat, or a floating object with a few strokes. (Swimming moves cold water over skin, causing rapid cooling. Cold water saps body heat 25 times faster than air of the same temperature, and water any colder than 70 degrees Fahrenheit can cause hypothermia.)

2. If you are alone and wearing a personal flotation device (PFD), assume the Heat Escape Lessening Posture (HELP).

Cross your ankles, draw your knees to your chest, and cross your arms over your chest. Your hands should be kept high on your chest or neck to keep them warm. Do not remove clothing. Clothes will not weigh you down but will hold warm water against your skin like a diver's wetsuit. This position can reduce heat loss by 50 percent.

3. If two or more people are in the water and all are wearing personal flotation devices (PFDs), assume the “huddle” position.

Two to four people should “hug,” with chest touching chest. Smaller individuals can be sandwiched between larger members. This position allows body heat to be shared. Also, rescuers can spot groups more easily than individuals.

**Task**

**Mark + if the statement is true, ― if it is false.**

1. An average person swimming 50 yards in 50-degree water has a 50 percent chance of surviving.

2. Air lowers body heat 25 times faster than water of the same temperature.

3. Generally, when stranded in frigid water, you should try to swim to the closest floating object.

4. When alone and wearing a PFD in cold water, you should wrap your arms around your stomach.

5. In this article, HELP stands for heat escape lessening posture.

6. Always remove clothing when stranded in water, because it will weigh you down.

7. The HELP reduces the body's heat loss by 50 percent.

8. When two to four people are stranded in water they should hold each other with their chests touching.

9. Smaller people stranded in the water should be held on the backs of the larger people.

10. It is more difficult for people stranded at sea to be seen by rescuers if they are in groups.

**Text 2**

 **From "To A God Unknown"**

**by John Steinbeck**

Since the beginning of the dance the Wayne women had sat on Joseph's porch holding a little aloof from the guests, as hostesses should. Alice had been unable to resist, and she had gone down to the dancing flat. But Elizabeth and Rama sat in rocking-chairs and watched the fiesta.

Now that the cloud had put a cap over the sky, Rama stood up from her chair and prepared to go. “It was a curious thing,” Rama said. “You've been quiet today, Elizabeth. Be sure you don't take cold.”

“I'm all right, Rama. I've felt a little dull today; with the excitement and the sadness. Ever since I can remember, parties have made me sad.” All afternoon she had been watching Joseph where he had stood apart from the dancers. She had seen him looking at the sky. “Now he feels the rain.” And when the thunder rolled over, “Joseph will like that. Storms make him glad.” Now that the people were gone and the thunder had walked on over their heads, she continued to watch furtively the lonely figure of her husband.

The vaqueros were hustling the utensils and the remaining food under cover. Joseph watched until the first rain began to fall, and then he sauntered to the porch and sat on the top step, in front of Elizabeth; his shoulders slumped forward and his elbows rested on his knees.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

11. All day Elizabeth was ...

A. happy B. quiet. С. noisy. D. excited.

12. Parties make Elizabeth ...

A. feel sad. B. talkative. С. like dancing. D. have a headache.

13. Elizabeth's husband, Joseph, likes ...

A. dancing with Elizabeth. B. eating food from his farm.

С. when the sky is clear and sunny. D. storms that rain on his land.

14. Elizabeth and Rama spend the party ...

A. talking to their guests. B. cleaning the house.

С. sitting on the porch and watching the party. D. complaining about their husbands.

15. Joseph waits to come inside the porch until...

A. all the musical instruments are put away. B. he feels the first rain drops.

С.he talks to all the guests who are leaving. D. Elizabeth falls asleep.

**Text 3**

Nkosi Johnson was an AIDS victim activist, who became a martyr and iconic figure in South Africa's battle against the epidemic. When he was refused admission to school because he had HIV, Nkosi hit the headlines. His foster mother, Gail Johnson, gave him her name and in return took his, opening up Nkosi's Haven, a Johannesburg refuge for those facing death from AIDS. Despite his dwindling health, Nkosi remained a vocal activist in the war on AIDS, even publicly rebuking President Thabo Mbeki in July 2000 for his controversial stance on the causes of the disease. “Babies are dying very quickly,” said Nkosi on that occasion. Nkosi had to be one of them.

 (Taken from Newsweek December 31,2001 - January 7,2002)

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

16. Nkosi became an activist because ...

A. he had AIDS. B. his mother had AIDS.

С. he was not allowed to go to school. D. he did not agree with the president.

17. When Nkosi was refused admission to school he ...

A. stayed at home and did nothing. B. studied with a private tutor.

С. publicly rebuked the president. D. told his story to the local media.

18. What is Nkosi's Haven?

A. An animal shelter. B. A home for AIDS victims.

С. A school. D. A community center.

19. Nkosi rebuked President Mbeki because ...

A. he disagreed with him. B. the president had helped him.

С. he liked the president's stance on the disease. D. the president said that people with AIDS are bad.

20. Where is Nkosi now?

A. In Johannesburg. B. At Nkosi's Haven.

С. In school. D. Dead.

**Text 4**

 **An African Folktale**

Many years ago in a country in North Africa there lived a king who had some very strange customs. One of these was the way he decided if a prisoner was guilty or not guilty. Whenever one of his subjects was accused of a serious crime, the king decided that the fate of the accused would be determined in front of the people. On the chosen day, the king, his followers, and all the people gathered on a small hill. In front of the hill was a big building with two doors, exactly alike, set side by side. At the king's signal, the accused would walk to the doors, and open one of them. Behind one of them was a hungry lion which would eat the prisoner as punishment for his crime. Behind the other door was a beautiful woman to whom the prisoner would be married immediately as a reward for his innocence. Now it happened that the king's beautiful daughter had fallen in love with a poor, but handsome young soldier. When the king found out that they loved each other, he put the young man in prison and set a day for his public trial. He then found the biggest lion and the most beautiful woman in his kingdom. On the day of the trial the young man entered the field. The crowd saw he was so handsome and truly admired him. Advancing into the field the soldier bowed to the king as was his custom. But he fixed his eyes on the princess who was sitting on her father's right. And she knew behind which door was the lion, which the beautiful woman. How could she bear to lose her lover to another woman? How could she bear to see him torn apart by a lion? What would she do?

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

21. According to the king, prisoners were guilty if...

A. the lion was hungry. B. they opened the door.

С. the lion ate them. D. they were accused.

22. The fate of the accused would be determined ...

A. by the king. B. by the people. С. by the lion. D. in front of the people.

23. The king's beautiful daughter was...

A. in love. B. behind one of the doors. С. in prison. D. already married.

24. The young man's custom was to ...

A. advance into the field. B. fix his eyes on the princess. С. be truly admired. D. bow to the king.

25. The princess couldn't bear...

A. her lover. B. to be torn apart by the lion. С. to lose her lover to another. D. to sit with her father.

**Text 5**

Research into happiness is always open to questions. Do people, when asked, tell the truth about whether or not they are happy? Isn't it peculiar to tell a complete stranger that you are miserable? Possibly. Nevertheless, people who fill in questionnaires without giving their names show the same sort of results as those in open interview. It might also be suggested that people do not know whether they are happy or not. But, if you believe that most people are aware of their own emotional state and express it honestly when asked, the research makes some fascinating discoveries.

It is interesting to note what does not necessarily make you happy. Class, wealth, social position, intelligence and race are poor indicators (although poverty is a good indicator of unhappiness). Women are slightly happier than men, and older people rather more satisfied ― though less joyful ―than younger people. But most people are ― or claim to be ― happy. This is, surprisingly, the same for everyone. Whatever situation people are in, whether they are prisoners or lottery winners, roughly the same levels of happiness on average can be found. Most people score six or seven on a scale of one to ten.

Marriage is a greater source of happiness than being single. 35 per cent of married men and 41.5 per cent of married women claim to be very happy, whereas the figures for single men and women are 18.5 per cent and 25.5 per sent. However, having children is not the source of happiness many believe it to be. Survey after survey shows that happiness levels begin to fall after the birth of a child, reaching their lowest point in the teenage years and only returning to previous levels when the children leave home. This is rather strange, since people keep on having kids despite the clear evidence that having children makes you less happy. One possible explanation is that there are things that people consider more valuable than happiness, like feeling of being worthwhile. Or maybe bad marriages stick together because of children.

**Task**

**Circle the correct letter А, В, С, or D.**

26. Why could research into happiness be unreliable?

A. It isn't possible to identify the people answering the questions.

B. Those filling in questionnaires can copy other people's answers.

С. People don't tell the truth when talking to strangers. D. People may not be sure of their own emotions.

27. What did the researchers discover about levels of happiness?

A. A sudden change in circumstances can make people less happy. B. Childhood is the happiest time of life.

С. There is little variation from one person to the next. D. Successful people are more likely to be happy.

28. According to the research, which people would be happiest?

A. Single people. B. The parents of teenagers.

С. Married couples with a new baby. D. Married couples without children.

29. According to the passage, it is difficult to explain why people ...

A. remain married in spite of being unhappy. B. consider marriage worthwhile.

С. continue to have children. D. value happiness more than anything else.

30. In general, the writer thinks the results of the research are ...

A. incorrect. B. unbelievable.

С. unexpected. D. unfair.

**FORM 11**

**WRITING COMPREHENSION TEST**

Tasks:

1. What qualities, characteristics, traits make a leader? What do you think makes people want to be the leader of their country? Would you like to be the head of some organization? Tell why you think that you would be qualified to hold such a position.

2. What's your personal attitude to different tests for job seekers? Do you believe in the effectiveness of the testing? If you were a job seeker, what would you prefer: to take a psychometric test or to have a face-to-face interview?

3. Some people claim that television and films are harmful because they do not reflect our everyday lives. While they glamorize love triangles, wealthy lifestyles, violence, drug usage, and foul language, our lives are quite a different experience, often without the unrealistic number of happy endings. Others disagree, saying that television and films are a pleasant escape from the boredom of everyday existence, allowing us to dream of a better life .