

# АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА

Час виконання — 120 хвилин

## Тест

# 1

Тест складається з двох частин, у яких перевіряється рівень навчальних досягнень учнів щодо основних видів мовленнєвої діяльності: читання та письма.

### Частина «Читання»

Виконавши завдання цієї частини тесту, Ви продемонструєте своє вміння розуміти писемну англійську мову на матеріалі різноманітних текстів з автентичних джерел.

#### Загальні поради

Ця частина тесту складається з 6 завдань, серед яких: завдання на встановлення відповідності, завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді і завдання на заповнення пропусків.

Кожне завдання складається з інструкції, тексту і запитань або тверджень до тексту.

У завданнях на встановлення відповідності Вам необхідно прочитати тексти і твердження/заголовки/ситуації, а також підібрати до кожного тексту відповідно до завдання заголовки/твердження/ситуацію.

У завданнях з вибором однієї правильної відповіді Вам необхідно прочитати текст і запитання до тексту, а потім вибрати правильний варіант відповіді з чотирьох поданих варіантів.

У завданнях на заповнення пропусків Вам необхідно доповнити пропуски в тексті реченнями/частинами речень або словами/слово-сполученнями з поданих варіантів.

Спочатку ознайомтеся з інструкцією до виконання завдання.

Прочитайте уважно текст і завдання до нього.

Виберіть правильну, на Вашу думку, відповідь і позначте відповідну клітинку у **Бланку А**.

#### Увага!

Правильно розподіляйте свій час.

На виконання цієї частини тесту передбачено **60 хвилин**.

Якщо Ви не можете надати відповідь на запитання, то виконуйте наступне.

Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, записаних у **Бланку А**.

### Частина «Письмо»

Частина тесту «Письмо» складається із завдання з розгорнутою відповіддю.

У завданні з розгорнутою відповіддю передбачається створення власного висловлення в письмовій формі відповідно до запропонованої комунікативної ситуації.

#### Увага!

На виконання цієї частини тесту відводиться **60 хвилин**.

Роботи, написані нерозбірливо, перевірятися не будуть.

Пам'ятайте, що писати на зворотній стороні **Бланку Б не можна**.

**TEST 1**  
**READING**  
**TASK 1**

Match choices (A—H) to (1—5). There are three choices you don't need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

1

**Oxford, Cotswolds, Bath, Lacock & Stonehenge**

- Explore the most beautiful villages in England
- Travel in a small friendly group with no more than 16 people
- Entrance to the Roman Baths and Stonehenge included
- Visit the famous University city of Oxford and the most outstanding pre-historic monument in the British Isles

www.internationalfriends.co.uk

2

**Estorick Collection**  
39a Canonbury Square, London N1 2AN

Internationally known for its collection of modern Italian art based around a core of Futurist works as well as figurative painting and sculpture from 1895 to the 1950s, the Estorick Collection is housed in a listed villa in Islington's beautiful Canonbury Square.

3

**Planet Hollywood London**  
57-60 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4QX

2FOR1 any main course (from a set menu cheapest free). As well as an ultra cool Hollywood décor the new Planet Hollywood boasts mouth watering menu additions and exciting new pieces of movie memorabilia to delight and entertain our guests whatever their age.

4

**Lady Liberty**  
(Approx. 8 Minutes)

Experience the thrill of a helicopter ride while flying over the famous Hudson River viewing Downtown Manhattan's Financial District along with the many other awesome impressions that the New York City Skyline has to offer. As you return to the helicopter you will view the world famous Statue of Liberty in all her glory.

\$30 per person

5

**Fishing the Lake**

- Hooks to be no longer than size 10
- Flies to be no longer than 25 mm
- All Brown Trout to be returned
- Dogs not allowed
- Wading prohibited
- Children under the age of 12 must be supervised by adults
- Entry via Woodstock Town Gate

Topic 1

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- A restaurant
- B cinema
- C tour
- D services
- E exhibition
- F shopping
- G pastime
- H sightseeing

## TASK 2

Read the text below. For questions (6—10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### HOW DO WE KNOW THAT ELEPHANTS NEVER FORGET?

Elephants would be excellent in the business world. Working elephants in Myanmar have been shown to remember verbal commands, other animals, and people. Considering the way they store memories of their interactions, elephants appear biologically disposed to networking. An elephant never draws a blank, leading to the famous saying: “An elephant never forgets.” Studies have revealed that as an elephant ages, its memory improves. When approached by an outsider, a matriarch often signals to the rest of the herd whether the stranger is a friend or a foe. She rises her personal experiences, as well as her sense of smell and contact cues, to protect her brood from rogue and possibly violent Dull elephants. The matriarch passes her knowledge on to other members of her herd. (This was determined from a study of twenty-one elephant families during a seven-year period in Kenya.)

The same survival instinct comes into play when an elephant smells a member of a familiar group that is known to kill elephants. When an elephant catches a whiff of one of these hunters, it will race for safety. If the elephant smells a member of a group that is known not to kill elephants, it will continue grazing in the area. The elephant remembers scents, and it can differentiate between one that means danger and one that doesn't.

The saying itself is likely an alteration of an old Greek proverb: “A camel never forgets an injury.” Camels were swapped out for elephants early in the twentieth century, after intelligence and an impressive capacity for recall were observed in the latter. It has become common to say someone has an “elephantine” memory — which is much more acceptable than saying that someone has an elephantine body.

- 6 Which of the following is **NOT** stated about a matriarch in paragraph 1?
- A She recognizes enemies.
  - B She teaches other elephants.
  - C She has perfect sense of smell.
  - D She fights with bull elephants.

## Term 1

- 7 What is described in paragraph 2?  
 A How an elephant kills its enemies.  
 B How an elephant lives in the herd.  
 C How an elephant feels danger.  
 D How an elephant hunts.
- 8 The studies about elephants' intelligence date back to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A the matriarch epoch  
 B the 20<sup>th</sup> century  
 C the Greek time  
 D this century
- 9 Why was the word "camel" exchanged in the saying?  
 A Studies showed camels weren't able to remember injury.  
 B Elephants were excellent in business world.  
 C Studies proved that elephants were clever.  
 D Camels became fewer in number.
- 10 What does "elephantine" memory mean?  
 A You memorize all details.  
 B You have a bad memory.  
 C You forget injustice.  
 D You have big brain.

## TASK 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A—H) to (11—16). There are two choices you don't need to use.

11



Egypt

In the heat of Egypt, noblemen and women clipped their hair close to the head. But for ceremonial occasions heavy, curly black wigs were donned. Women's wigs were often long and braided, adorned with gold ornaments or ivory hairpins. Men's faces were generally clean shaved, but stiff false beards were sometimes worn.

12



Rome

In Rome the tendency was to follow Greek styles. The upper classes would use curling irons and favoured the gold powdered look of the Greeks. Women often dyed their hair blonde or wore wigs made from hair of captive civilization slaves. Later, hairstyles became more ornate with hair curled tight and piled high on the head often shaped around wire frames. Hairdressing became popular and the upper classes were attended to by slaves or visited public barber shops.

13



The East

Amongst the Muslim community the hair was traditionally concealed in public. Men wore a turban or fez and women's hair was hidden under the traditional veil. Both men and women visited the local public baths for grooming where the men's head and face were shaved and women's long hair was given a henna rinse.

14



China

Unmarried Chinese girls' hair was usually worn long and braided whilst women combed the hair back from the face and wound into a knot at the nape. The Manchu regime of the time dictated that men shaved the front of the head and wore the back hair long and braided, tied with black silk.

15



Africa

Due to the many tribal customs African hairstyles were many and varied and usually signified status. Masai warriors tied the front hair into sections of tiny braids whilst the back hair was allowed to grow to waist length. Many tribes dyed the hair with red earth and grease – some even stiffened it with animal dung. Other tribes such as the Miango took a more simple approach, covering their long ponytails with a headscarf and adorning with leaves.

16



The Western World

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century – The Renaissance period – the ladies of the upper classes really took 'plucking' to its limit! If you think tweezing the odd eyebrow here and there is painful, imagine yourself plucking the entire front hairline away to give the appearance of a higher forehead! The rest of the hair was tightly scraped back to show off the elaborate headdresses of the day. This was a practise common in Europe.

Where \_\_\_\_\_

- A wasn't hair generally shown?
- B was hair done around a carcass?
- C did it hurt to do women's hair?
- D did both sexes wear their hair very short?
- E were wigs and chignons invented?
- F did the first hairdresser's appear?
- G were people's hairstyles most diverse?
- H did women's hairstyles depend on the marital status?