

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

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TEST YOUR ENGLISH

Учебно-методическое пособие

Рекомендовано методической комиссией Института международных
отношений и мировой истории для учащихся 9-х, 10-х и 11-х классов средних
общеобразовательных школ, лицеев и гимназий

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Учебно-методическое пособие предназначено для учащихся 9-х, 10-х и 11-х классов средних общеобразовательных школ, лицеев и гимназий для подготовки к участию в олимпиаде по иностранным языкам, проводимой Институтом международных отношений и мировой истории для привлечения абитуриентов к поступлению в Нижегородский государственный университет.

Пособие представляет собой сборник из шести тестов, каждый из которых состоит из трех разделов: «Чтение», «Аудирование», «Грамматика и лексика».

Работа с данным пособием позволит учащимся иметь полное представление о формате олимпиады, типах заданий и времени, отводимом на их выполнение, а также определить свой уровень владения английским языком в разных видах речевой деятельности и поможет правильно выполнять задания всех разделов олимпиады.

Ответственный за выпуск: председатель методической комиссии
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Введение

Учебно-методическое пособие «TEST YOUR ENGLISH» представляет собой сборник тестов для учащихся 9-х, 10-х и 11-х классов средних общеобразовательных школ, лицеев и гимназий, чтобы помочь им подготовиться к олимпиаде по английскому языку, ежегодно проводимой Институтом международных отношений и мировой истории ННГУ им. Н.И. Лобачевского.

Данное пособие состоит из 3 частей. Части I и II состоят из 3 тестов для учащихся 10-х и 11-х классов и 3 тестов для учащихся 9-х классов. Часть III предлагает темы для развернутого письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения. Все задания способствуют отработке лексико-грамматического материала, развивают отдельные умения и навыки, помогают выработать стратегию подготовки к олимпиаде.

Раздел «Чтение» включает адаптированные тексты, взятые из английских СМИ, где учащимся нужно ответить на вопросы по содержанию прочитанного текста, выбрав один из предложенных вариантов ответа, или отметить утверждения как «верные» или «неверные». Здесь проверяется полное понимание прочитанного текста. Время выполнения задания составляет 20 минут.

Раздел «Аудирование» включает в себя видеоролик (например, TED Talk), продолжительностью в среднем 3-7 минут. Учащимся нужно будет просмотреть его два раза и ответить на вопросы по содержанию видеоролика, выбрав правильный ответ из трех предложенных вариантов. Здесь проверяется полное понимание прослушанного текста. Время выполнения задания составляет около 15-20 минут.

Раздел «Грамматика и лексика» включает 3 задания. Первый текст направлен на проверку грамматических навыков и содержит пропуски слов на образование соответствующей грамматической формы, чтобы заполнить пропуск в тексте. Второй текст проверяет владение способами словообразования в коммуникативно-значимом контексте и содержит пропуски слов на образование однокоренного слова, чтобы заполнить пропуск в тексте. Третье задание раздела строится на связанном тексте с пропусками, где необходимо правильно выбрать одно слово из четырех предложенных вариантов. Эти текстовые вопросы проверяют владение лексико-грамматическими навыками оперирования лексическими единицами в коммуникативно-значимом контексте. Время выполнения данного раздела теста составляет 20-25 минут.

Часть III данного пособия предлагает приблизительные темы эссе. Требуемый объем письменного высказывания не менее 200 и не более 250 слов. Время выполнения данного раздела теста составляет 60 минут.

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PART I

TESTS FOR 10TH AND 11TH GRADES

TEST 1

READING

Read the text and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

ONCE UPON A TIME ...

Once upon a time there lived in Germany two brothers who loved a good story – one with magic and danger, royalty and villains. At school they met a wise man who led them to a treasure – a library of old books with tales more enchanting than they had ever heard. Inspired, the brothers began collecting their own stories, listening to the folktales people told them. Soon they produced their own treasure – a book of fairy tales that would charm millions in faraway lands for generations to come.

The brothers Grimm, Jacob and Wilhelm, named their story collection *Children's and Household Tales* and published it in Germany in 1812. The collection has been translated into more than 160 languages, from Inupiat in the Arctic to Swahili in Africa. As a world publishing phenomenon it competes with the Bible. The stories and their characters continue to feature in virtually every media: theatre, opera, comic books, movies, paintings, rock music, advertising, fashion. The Japanese have built two theme parks devoted to the tales. In the United States the Grimms' collection helped launch Disney as a media giant.

Such fame would have shocked the humble Grimms. During their lifetime the collection sold few copies in Germany. The early editions were not even aimed at children. They had no illustrations, and scholarly footnotes took up almost as much space as the tales themselves. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm viewed themselves as patriotic students of folklore. They began their work at a time when Germany had been occupied by the French under Napoleon. The new rulers suppressed local culture. As young scholars, the brothers Grimm began work on the fairy tale collection in order to save the endangered oral storytelling tradition in Germany.

Long before the Grimms' time, storytelling thrived in inns, barns and the homes of peasant women. During winter nights, as they sat spinning wool, women kept each other company and entertained themselves with tales of adventure, romance and magic. Altogether, 40 such storytellers delivered tales to the Grimms, many of them coming to their house in Kassel. One of them, 'Marie', was credited

with narrating many of the most famous tales: *Little Red Riding Hood*, *Snow White* and *Sleeping Beauty*. But these were not from the German oral tradition. Marie had had French nannies who retold stories to her that they themselves had read in a collection written by Charles Perrault in 1697, *Tales of My Mother Goose*.

Although the brothers implied that they were just keeping records of tales, Wilhelm continued to polish and reshape the stories up to the final edition of 1857. In an effort to make them more acceptable to children and their parents, he stressed the moral of each tale, and emphasized gender roles. According to the Grimms, the collection served as a ‘manual of manners’. To this day, parents read them to their children because they approve of the lessons in the stories: keep your promises, don’t talk to strangers, work hard, obey your parents.

Yet, despite all Wilhelm’s additions, the core of these stories was left untouched, in all their medieval coarseness. The cruel treatment of children (the children Hansel and Gretel are put in a cage by a witch and then fattened ready for eating), the violent punishments handed out to the stories’ villains (in the original *Snow White* the evil stepmother is forced to dance in red-hot iron shoes until she falls dead), are too much for some parents.

So what accounts for their popularity? Some have suggested it is because the characters are always striving for happiness. But the truth probably lies in their origin. Grimms tales were born out of a storytelling tradition without boundaries of age or culture. The brothers’ skill was to translate these into a universal style of writing that seems to mirror whatever moods or interests we bring to our reading of them. And so it was that the Grimms’ fairy tales lived happily ever after.

1. The two German brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, were inspired by ...
 - a) the folktales people told them.
 - b) the tales of a wise old man.
 - c) the enchanting stories they had read in old books.
2. The collection of stories by the brothers Grimm ...
 - a) has gained world recognition.
 - b) has been published more times than the Bible.
 - c) is especially popular in Japan.
3. The brothers Grimm ...
 - a) strived for fame and success.
 - b) had an academic interest in folktales.
 - c) wanted their stories to reach the mass audience.

4. The brothers Grimm intended to ...
 - a) study the stories written by German authors.
 - b) help preserve the German culture.
 - c) collect French stories told by the local people.
5. Storytelling was ...
 - a) a widespread form of entertainment in the Grimms' time.
 - b) something peasant women would often resort to when they had nothing to do.
 - c) a popular activity in Medieval Europe.
6. Marie, one of those who delivered stories to the Grimms, ...
 - a) retold the stories she had heard in her childhood.
 - b) knew some of the most famous German tales.
 - c) had read books by Charles Perrault.
7. The original folktales ...
 - a) were kept unchanged by the brothers.
 - b) were slightly modified before the final edition of 1875.
 - c) were thoroughly revised by Wilhelm Grimm.
8. The stories told by the brothers Grimm ...
 - a) were moral tales.
 - b) taught children to be honest and self-reliant.
 - c) stressed the equality of men and women.
9. In their essence the stories were ...
 - a) kind and humane.
 - b) rough and down-to-earth.
 - c) violent and aggressive.
10. In the end the author comes to the conclusion that the stories are so popular because ...
 - a) they are an entertaining read.
 - b) they can be understood by everyone.
 - c) the characters in them want to live happily.

LISTENING

Watch the video and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

THE DANGER OF A SINGLE STORY

Novelist Chimamanda Adichie tells the story of how she found her authentic cultural voice -- and warns that if we hear only a single story about another person or country, we risk a critical misunderstanding.

https://www.ted.com/talks/chimamanda_adichie_the_danger_of_a_single_story

1. Chimamanda's first stories ...
 - a) were written in ink.
 - b) were read by her parents.
 - c) contained pictures made by the girl.
2. The characters in her first stories ...
 - a) didn't resemble the people of Nigeria.
 - b) had fair hair and blue eyes.
 - c) never talked about the weather.
3. As a child, Chimamanda was convinced that ...
 - a) stories in books had to be about people from her own country.
 - b) all books were about foreigners.
 - c) books could only be written by British authors.
4. Books of African authors ...
 - a) were easy to find.
 - b) changed Chimamanda's view on literature.
 - c) didn't stir her imagination.
5. Chimamanda ...
 - a) came from a wealthy family.
 - b) grew up in a poor area.
 - c) was a daughter of a university professor.
6. Fide was a boy ...
 - a) whose family were really creative.
 - b) who lived in a nearby village.
 - c) who could make beautiful baskets.
7. When Chimamanda came to study in the USA, her American roommate was shocked because
 - a) she couldn't use electrical appliances.
 - b) she used to listen to tribal music a lot.
 - c) she could speak perfect English.
8. The roommate from the USA ...
 - a) despised her.
 - b) sympathized with her.
 - c) admired her.
9. What really annoys Chimamanda is that ...
 - a) people keep asking her about life in Africa.
 - b) Africa is sometimes referred to as a country.

- c) flights to Africa are overpriced.
10. From the western perspective ...
- a) Africa has beautiful nature but poor people.
- b) African countries suffer from social problems and overpopulation.
- c) African people are able to solve their problems themselves.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.

CHATTING WITH CHIMPS

There is much controversy over whether language is a gift which only humans enjoy. Naturalists (1)_____ for a long time **KNOW** that apes, our nearest relatives in the animal kingdom, communicate with one another through gestures, sounds and facial expressions. But it (2)_____ that only human **THINK** beings could use words and sentences. In the 1960s, however, researches set (3)_____ the task of teaching **THEY** chimpanzees to communicate with humans. At first the scientists tried to make them speak. But no chimp ever managed to acquire a vocabulary of more than four words and even these (4)_____ with difficulty. The breakthrough came when **SPEAK** two scientists from the University of Nevada decided to try American Sign Language, a system of gestures (5)_____ by deaf people. After four years, they **USE** (6)_____ their first chimps to use 132 signs correctly to **TEACH** communicate their wants and needs. Some people may argue that this isn't very impressive by comparison with a human four-year-old's 3,000 or so words, but it's still much (7)_____ **MANY** than many people had previously considered possible.

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

THE IMPORTANCE OF READING

Reading is good for us. In fact, there is plenty of evidence that reading for (8)_____ is more than just another leisure **PLEASANT** pursuit – it actually improves our mental and physical health.

Reading extended texts such as novels or biographies, which requires intense concentration for a (9)_____ period of time, helps to (10)_____ attention spans in children and improves their ability to think clearly. CONSIDER
LONG

However, experts say it is essential to acquire the habit of reading extensively as a small child, while the brain is still developing. Reading can (11)_____ be (12)_____ to our mental well-being. Reading not only helps combat feelings of loneliness, it also allows people to relax and forget their problems for a while. The concentration required during the act of reading seems to (13)_____ muscle tension and slow the heart rate. Researchers have found that just six minutes of reading can reduce stress levels by as much as two-thirds. DOUBT
BENEFIT
EASY

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

DR JOSEPH BELL

Dr Joseph Bell was a distinguished Scottish doctor and professor at Edinburgh University in the late nineteenth century. He had remarkable powers of observation and deduction. This (14)_____ him to accumulate useful information about patients in a very (15)_____ space of time.

He was very good at (16)_____ where his patients were from by identifying small differences in their accents. He could also (17)_____ a patient's occupation from marks on their hand. He claimed to be able to (18)_____ a sailor from a soldier just from the way they moved. If he identified a person as a sailor he would look for any tattoos that might assist him in knowing where their travels had taken them.

Dr Bell's skills for observation and deduction (19)_____ a great impression on his students, particularly on one called Arthur Conan Doyle. Conan Doyle went on to create the famous fictional detective Sherlock Holmes, whose character was (20)_____ on that of Dr Bell.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 14. A enabled | B authorised | C guaranteed | D caused |
| 15. A small | B rapid | C narrow | D short |
| 16. A showing off | B working out | C setting down | D turning up |
| 17. A relate | B acknowledge | C solve | D determine |
| 18. A change | B differ | C distinguish | D contrast |
| 19. A set | B made | C formed | D put |
| 20. A applied | B established | C based | D written |

TEST 2

READING

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

FINLAND IS THE HAPPIEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

Finland is the happiest country in the world, says UN report

Nordic nations take top four places in happiness rankings, with annual study also charting the decline of the US

Finland has overtaken Norway to become the happiest nation on earth, according to a UN report. The 2018 World Happiness Report also charts the steady decline of the US, as the world's largest economy grapples with a crisis of obesity, substance abuse and depression. The study reveals the US has slipped to 18th place, five places down on 2016. The top four places are taken by Nordic nations, with Finland followed by Norway, Denmark and Iceland.

Burundi in east Africa, scarred by bouts of ethnic cleansing, civil wars and coup attempts, is the unhappiest place in the world. Strikingly, there are five other nations – Rwanda, Yemen, Tanzania, South Sudan and the Central African Republic – that report happiness levels below that of even Syria.

For the first time, the UN also examined the happiness levels of immigrants in each country and found Finland also scored highest.

“Finland has vaulted from fifth place to the top of the rankings,” said the report's authors, although they noted that the other three Nordic countries (plus Switzerland) have almost interchangeable scores.

The report, an annual publication, said all the Nordic countries scored highly on income, healthy life expectancy, social support, freedom, trust and generosity. The rankings are based on Gallup polls of self-reported wellbeing, as well as perceptions of corruption, generosity and freedom.

The UN placing is the latest accolade for Finland, a country of 5.5 million people that only 150 years ago suffered Europe's last naturally caused famine. The country has been ranked the most stable, the safest and the best governed country in the world. It is also among the least corrupt and the most socially progressive. Its police are the world's most trusted and its banks are the soundest.

“That Finland is the top scorer is remarkable,” said Meik Wiking of the Happiness Research Institute in Denmark. “GDP per capita in Finland is lower than its

neighbouring Nordic countries and is much lower than that of the US. The Finns are good at converting wealth into wellbeing.”

“In the Nordic countries in general, we pay some of the highest taxes in the world but there is wide public support for that because people see them as investments in quality of life for all. Free healthcare and university education go along way when it comes to happiness. In the Nordic countries, Bernie Sanders is not viewed as progressive – he is just common sense,” added Wiking, referring to the left-wing politician who galvanized the Democrat primaries in the 2016 presidential election.

In Britain, figures from the Office for National Statistics suggest people have become happier in recent years. But the UN ranking places the UK in a lowly 19th place, the same as 2017 but behind Germany, Canada and Australia, although ahead of France and Spain.

The UN report devotes a special chapter to why the US, once towards the top of happiness table, has slipped down the league despite having among the highest income per capita. “America’s subjective wellbeing is being systematically undermined by three interrelated epidemic diseases: obesity, substance abuse (especially opioid addiction) and depression,” said Jeffrey Sachs, director of the Center for Sustainable Development at Columbia University in New York and one of the report’s authors.

Despite African countries getting the worst happiness scores, one west African nation has bucked the trend. Togo came bottom in 2015 but was the biggest improver in the 2018 report, rising 18 places. Latvians and Bulgarians are also reporting higher levels of happiness. Venezuela reported the biggest fall in happiness, outstripping even Syria, although in absolute terms, it remains a mid-ranking country. The report notes that Latin American countries generally scored more highly than their GDP per capita suggests, especially in contrast to fast-growing east Asian countries.

Latin America is renowned for corruption, high violence and crime rates, unequal distribution of income, and widespread poverty, yet has consistently scored relatively highly in the happiness report. The authors attributed this to “the abundance of family warmth and other supportive social relationships frequently sidelined in favour of an emphasis on income measures in the development discourse.”

Meanwhile, the greatest human migration in history – the hundreds of millions of people who have moved from the Chinese countryside into cities – has not advanced happiness at all, the report found. “Even seven-and-a-half years after migrating to urban areas, migrants from rural areas are on average less happy than they might have been had they stayed at home,” according to John Knight of the Oxford Chinese Economy Programme at the University of Oxford and one of the contributors to the UN report.

Mark statements 1-6 as *true* (T) or *false* (F).

1. The top four places in the happiness rankings are all taken by Nordic countries.
2. Syria is the unhappiest country in the world.
3. Finland has a higher GDP than its Nordic neighbours.
4. The UK is happier than Germany, Canada and Australia.
5. The biggest fall in happiness was in Venezuela.
6. Chinese people are much happier after moving from the countryside into big cities.

Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 7-10.

7. In which position in the happiness ranking was the USA in 2016?
 - a) 5th
 - b) 13th
 - c) 18th
8. Why do people in Nordic countries support high taxes?
 - a) because they are rich so they can afford to pay high taxes
 - b) because they know that their taxes provide quality of life for everyone
 - c) because high taxes produce trustworthy police and sound banks
9. What reason is given for the USA's lower position in the happiness rankings?
 - a) There have been epidemics of diseases there.
 - b) A lot of people there are overweight, depressed and addicted to drugs.
 - c) It has the highest income per capita in the world.
10. Why is Latin America's relatively high position in the happiness rankings surprising?
 - a) because there is a strong emphasis on income there
 - b) because of family warmth and supportive social relationships
 - c) because the region is famous for corruption, crime and poverty

LISTENING

Watch the video and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

THE MARSHMALLOW CHALLENGE

Tom Wujec presents some surprisingly deep research into the "marshmallow problem" -- a simple team-building exercise that involves dry spaghetti, one yard of tape and a marshmallow. Tom Wujec studies how we share and absorb information. Using design and technology he helps groups solve problems and understand ideas.

http://www.ted.com/talks/tom_wujec_build_a_tower.html

1. The marshmallow challenge involves
 - a) working in a team of five;
 - b) using about a metre of cord and tape;
 - c) eating a marshmallow.
2. The marshmallow challenge is
 - a) extremely simple;
 - b) difficult enough;
 - c) always a success.
3. At the start people generally
 - a) discuss the task;
 - b) make a drawing of the structure;
 - c) look at spaghetti.
4. At the end of the challenge, most of the time,
 - a) someone from the team thrusts the marshmallow on top;
 - b) a clumsy team member accidentally destroys the tower;
 - c) the structure bends and breaks down under the heavy marshmallow.
5. Business school graduates perform the worst because
 - a) they are dishonest people;
 - b) they can't stay on task;
 - c) they don't know anything about engineering.
6. Why do kids do better than adults?
 - a) they spend more time fighting for power;
 - b) they quickly fix structures when they collapse;
 - c) they have a totally different approach.
7. The tallest structures are
 - a) self-reinforcing;
 - b) 39 cm high;
 - c) constructed by lawyers.

8. Predictably, Executive admins
 - a) spoil the work of the team;
 - b) are able to facilitate the process;
 - c) produce the most stable structures.
9. Tom Wujec
 - a) always offers a prize to the winning team;
 - b) thinks that the right incentive can improve the team's performance;
 - c) claims that only skilled individuals can succeed if offered a prize.
10. The speaker believes that the marshmallow challenge
 - a) is an excellent team-building activity;
 - b) can help avoid failure in the future;
 - c) is great fun.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.

FILTHY HANDBAGS

Have you ever seen a woman in a restaurant go to the bathroom, then come back and put her handbag on the tablecloth beside her? Most (1) _____, that handbag has been on the toilet floor seconds before. This can make you ill after a restaurant visit.

PROBABLE

Most women carry their handbag everywhere. By the end of an average day, a bag (2) _____ in the office, in a supermarket trolley, on car or bus floors, and in several public toilets. Yet, after coming home, many women will place their bag on the kitchen table or counter, where food is prepared. You might as well take off your shoes and put them on the table!

BE

A number of women's handbags (3) _____ for germs at Nelson Laboratories in Salt Lake City. A variety of (4) _____ were found, some of which could cause dangerous infectious diseases.

TEST

BACTERIUM

Not all handbags were the same. Leather and plastic bags tended (5) _____ cleaner than those made of cloth. Also, people with children seemed to have (6) _____ bags than others.

BE

DIRTY

So what should you do to avoid (7) _____ a dangerous disease from your bag? Always hang your bag on a hook, or, if there isn't one, on the door handle. Never put it on tables where food is prepared or eaten. Wash a cloth handbag in a washing machine and clean a leather one with a mild detergent.

CATCH

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

NO DOPE, NO HOPE?

The use by sportsmen of any forbidden pharmaceutical substances or methods considered as doping (8)_____ disciplinary action. According to the regulations of the sports federations, the (9)_____ to take an anti-doping test should be regarded as a positive result of such a test. Doping (10)_____, if repeated, may even bring a lifetime (11)_____.

NECESSARY
REFUSE
OFFEND
QUALIFY
SUFFICE

But many believe that the warning is (12)_____. The lust for success and desire to achieve better results than one's (13)_____ means that one forgets the consequences of being found out. It is not only a race for spectacular results; it is also a race to find new methods of staying one step ahead of the scientists working in anti-doping laboratories.

COMPETE

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

L'AUSTRALIE – C'EST CHIC!

One of the most surprising business success (14)_____ in Paris these days is the Australian Bookshop. Since the shop opened two years ago, French interest in Australian literature (15)_____. Located in the heart of the city's literary district, the shop is (16)_____ by Elaine Lewis, from Sydney. Lewis said she couldn't find books by Australian writers on Paris shelves, so she (17)_____ to remedy the situation. Angus Mackenzie of the Australian embassy (18)_____ surprising that the French want to read Australian books – 'not because the books are not (19)_____, but because of the language barrier,' he said. French publisher Marc de Gouvenain thinks the trend is easy to explain, however. 'In Europe, we (20)_____ see the landscape with young eyes. Australian authors have a fresh way of seeing things.'

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 14. A histories | B reports | C stories | D tales |
| 15. A grew | B grows | C has grown | D is growing |
| 16. A carried | B carried out | C conducted | D run |
| 17. A determined | B concluded | C resolved | D solved |
| 18. A finds | B finds it | C thinks that | D thinks this |
| 19. A deserving | B estimable | C worth | D worthy |
| 20. A any longer | B no longer | C no sooner | D no more |

TEST 3

READING

Read the text and choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for questions 1-10.

HAS THE SUIT AND TIE HAD ITS DAY? MAY BE, SAYS M&S

Marks & Spencer, the UK's biggest seller of menswear, said it was reducing its range of formal men's clothes and the space devoted to selling suits. It said this was because of a 7% fall in suit sales.

Sales of ties are down by nearly 6% while blazers and formal jackets fell by 10% year on year. The typical British man is not only unlikely to have to wear a jacket, tie and tailored trousers to the office but also doesn't necessarily wear a suit for formal occasions.

City banks such as Goldman Sachs and JP Morgan have relaxed their dress code to be more like tech giants Facebook and Apple, where the founders' famously casual attire has become the mark of a modern workplace.

More than £100m has been lost from annual suit sales since 2015. British men spent £393m on suits in 2019 to the end of August, and they paid an average of just £102 for each suit.

Even James Bond doesn't always wear a suit these days. Daniel Craig wore a cardigan and a bomber jacket in the last two Bond films.

"It's a generational trend," says Chloe Collins, an analyst at GlobalData. "Offices tend to be more relaxed, and in general, men have got more options. They want to be more fashionable and have the opportunity to update their look, which is easier with casual wear."

She says younger men are more interested in fashion and more confident about choosing outfits, so less reliant on a suit for work or special occasions. Young fashion stores are also helping men put together more interesting outfits for formal occasions.

"There's more inspiration out there – celebrities going to an event are wearing something fashionable rather than just a suit and tie, and that gives men more confidence to try things out," she says.

From the rise of working from home to the decline of the kind of nightclubs that demand smart attire, changing habits mean spending on workwear and clothes for a big night out is down. Men spend a fifth more on gym and fitness kit and smart daywear.

Tighter budgets also mean people have less money to spend on suits. Men might buy a blazer, some smart shirts and a pair of tailored trousers and then combine them with jeans or knitwear to give a variety of looks suitable for both home and office.

“There are things you still need to wear a suit for, but those events are becoming fewer and farther between,” says analyst Glen Tooke.

To get more in tune with those trends, Marks & Spencer’s menswear boss, Wes Taylor, told analysts that the shop, which sells one in seven suits in the UK, would reduce the number of suits and formal options on sale by 14% and increase leisurewear by 12%.

By the 1950s and early 60s, men in white-collar jobs, such as banking, insurance or the legal profession, were expected to wear a suit to work, and even men who wore overalls or a uniform to work were likely to change into a suit to go out for the evening. The suit has been in decline since then, according to Eric Musgrave, author of *Sharp Suits*, a history of men’s tailoring.

But Musgrave says the suit still has a place, as shown by the presence of suits in politics and when world leaders meet. “The suit is still a signal you are respectable and powerful. It is the uniform of people who run the world.”

Thanks to wannabe world leaders, and many others who want to look smart, the UK suit market is still worth nearly £400m a year while sales of smart shirts and trousers are still on the rise.

Brian Brick, chief executive of Moss Bros, one of the UK’s top formal menswear shops, says suit sales are up despite the overall fall in the market. Younger people still splash out on a special suit for a special occasion; it’s the everyday suit that has become less popular.

When they do buy for a big day, Brick says they are being more adventurous – looking for tweed or other interesting fabrics or a light coloured suit for a wedding.

“The younger generation want something more fashionable. We are talking about a new formal – a suit but worn differently.”

Taylor agrees, saying that M&S isn’t getting rid of the suit but making changes. “Men now wear elements of a suit with more casual items such as roll necks and trainers, and we need to be the place where men buy these casual items that work together with great blazers and trousers,” he says.

Teo van den Broeke, style and grooming director of menswear magazine *British GQ*, thinks suits are not dead and might even be about to make a comeback, pointing to the menswear catwalks at Balenciaga and Gucci and the fashion choices of young actors such as Timothée Chalamet and influential older men such as David Beckham.

“A suit is much better on a date or a job interview than a tracksuit. No man over 18 looks good in that at any time,” says van den Broeke.

1. Why is Marks & Spencer reducing its collections of suits?

- a) People think suits are no more fashionable.
- b) Men are buying fewer formal clothes.
- c) British banks do not require men to wear suits anymore.
- d) Increasingly more celebrities refuse to wear formal attire.

2. Goldman Sachs, Facebook, and other major companies have relaxed their dress codes. Why?

- a) They want to create a modern workplace.
- b) Employees cannot afford formal attire anymore.
- c) Suits are becoming more and more expensive.
- d) People do not want to look the same.

3. According to Chloe Collins, an analyst at GlobalData, which of these statements is NOT true?

- a) Modern workplace is more relaxed than in the past.
- b) Formal wear allows men to easily update their look.
- c) Young men are willing to look fashionable.
- d) Nowadays men want to have plenty of opportunities to change their look.

4. How do fashion stores help men look more fashionable nowadays?

- a) Stores reduce the price for men’s suits.
- b) Stores organize more fashion shows.
- c) Stores make more exciting outfit ideas.
- d) Stores increase the number of formal options.

5. What do the changing habits discussed in the article mean for British employees?

- a) Men spend less on formal clothes.
- b) Employees prefer jobs with relaxed workplace.
- c) Most British stores have stopped selling suits.
- d) Men spend less time on shopping.

6. What does ‘get more in tune’ in par.12 mean?

*To **get more in tune** with those trends, Marks & Spencer’s menswear boss, Wes Taylor...would reduce the number of suits and formal options on sale by 14% and increase leisurewear by 12%?*

- a) to support
- b) to be in harmony with

- c) to take a stand against
- d) to encourage

7. In the middle of the 20th century, who was expected to wear suits to work?

- a) Shop assistants.
- b) Bus drivers.
- c) Actors.
- d) White-collar workers.

8. What will Wes Taylor do to comply with the changing men's clothing style?

- a) Reduce the price for formal attire.
- b) Increase the number of suits and other formal attire on sale.
- c) Design more clothes for a special occasion.
- d) Reduce suits on sale and increase casual clothing.

9. According to Brian Brick, what kind of formal clothes do many young people choose for special occasions?

- a) Tweed suits.
- b) Suit worn without a tie.
- c) Blazers with jeans.
- d) Dark coloured suits.

10. What makes some people think that suits will be popular again?

- a) Most offices require employees to wear suits.
- b) In the future, suits will be less expensive than leisurewear.
- c) Fashion choices of male actors and fashion shows.
- d) People will be tired of experimenting with attire.

LISTENING

Watch the video and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

GRIT: THE POWER OF PASSION AND PERSEVERANCE

Leaving a high-flying job in consulting, Angela Lee Duckworth took a job teaching math to seventh graders in a New York public school. She quickly realized that IQ wasn't the only thing separating the successful students from those who struggled. Here, she explains her theory of "grit" as a predictor of success.

https://www.ted.com/talks/angela_lee_duckworth_grit_the_power_of_passion_and_perseverance

1. Which duty does Angela NOT mention doing as a teacher?
 - a) counting how students have scored in tests;
 - b) setting individual assignments;
 - c) collecting homework.
2. Angela believed that all her students
 - a) found seventh grade math difficult;
 - b) could not understand the concepts she taught;
 - c) were able to cope with the programme.
3. Angela is convinced that what we need in education is
 - a) to measure IQ in a better way;
 - b) to develop children's ability to learn more efficiently;
 - c) to have a better insight into students' motivation.
4. The participants of which competition were studied by Angela?
 - a) a spelling contest;
 - b) a competition in military training for cadets;
 - c) best teacher of the year competition.
5. When studying rookie teachers and salespeople the researchers tried to predict
 - a) who will be getting the most money;
 - b) who will be dismissed;
 - c) who will have achieved the best results.
6. According to Angela, having grit means
 - a) achieving your goal in a short period of time;
 - b) having clear aims and constantly working to realize them;
 - c) being able to work hard for years.
7. In Angela's study of high school students, grittier children were more likely to graduate than
 - a) the children of well-off parents;
 - b) those who were bullied at school;
 - c) more intelligent students.
8. The data of Angela's research show that
 - a) talent and grit go hand in hand;
 - b) most talented people are ready to work hard to reach their aims;
 - c) the less talented children are, the grittier they tend to be.
9. Carol Dweck believes that
 - a) it's wrong to cheat;
 - b) our ability to learn can be developed;
 - c) children should read more about the brain.

10. Angela has worked

- a) as a psychologist and marketing manager;
- b) in New York and Chicago schools;
- c) at Stanford University

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.

ANCIENT KITES

People 1)_____ kites for about 2,000 years. No one knows MAKE
for sure who invented the kite. Some historians believe the
ancient Chinese may have started kite flying 2,000 years ago. It
is still a popular hobby in China, Japan and Korea and in other
countries of the Far East where beautifully 2)_____ kites DECORATE
appear in different colours. In China there is even a special Kites
Day on which 3)_____ and adults fly kites. In Japan CHILD
families fly fish kites on Kite Day, May 5th. Simple kites are
made by crossing two sticks and covering them with paper or
cloth. Then you attach a string at the end. The 4)_____ EXPENSIVE
kites have frames made of fiberglass, plastic or aluminium. The
name comes from a graceful bird called kite. Kites have also
been used in experiments. Early scientists sent kites up into the
air 5)_____ temperature at different heights. In 1752, MEASURE
Benjamin Franklin 6)_____ a kite to prove that lightning USE
was a form of electricity. Kites were also used to develop
airplanes. The Wright Brothers 7)_____ with kites before EXPERIMENT
they flew the first airplane.

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

CASH

We need it to live. But have you ever stopped to think of what it
is you're touching when you hold a \$20 bill, or a handful of
nickels and dimes? Unless they're crisp bills straight from the
mint, or freshly 8)_____ quarters, the chances are, they've WRAP
changed hands many, many times. Coins are built to last. Right
now you can find coins for sale that date back to the age of Julius
Caesar. The average lifespan of a coin is around 30 years, but
some can still be in 9)_____ after 50 years or more. They CIRCULATE

change hands thousands of times, and they never get cleaned.
 10)_____ ‘paper’ money is nowhere near as hardy, but as CONVERSE
 it’s made up of 25% linen and 75% cotton, it’s not really paper at
 all. It’s cloth. This makes it 11)_____ to folds, with a RESIST
 humble dollar bill lasting almost five years. However, because the
 material is also 12)_____, it has the chance to pick up a ABSORB
 multitude of germs and bacteria. The Dirty Money Project in New
 York has been studying our money for years. The findings are not
 for the faint of heart. Each dollar bill carries 13)_____ ROUGH
 3,000 types of bacteria on its surface. In other words, almost every
 one-dollar bill you touch contains a bacterium, virus, or
 microorganism that causes disease.

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

CHINESE CUISINE

There are few people who know Hong Kong’s culinary scene better than Silvana Leung. The operations manager and lead guide for Hong Kong Foodie, Leung gives 14)_____ of the bustling city that allow visitors to get a taste of its unique cuisine. “Our mission is to help these visitors to go to local restaurants and be able to order food for themselves after taking the tour,” she says. “This gives an idea of what Hong Kong’s 15)_____ culture is like.”

The Chinese province of Guangdong neighbors Hong Kong, itself a Special Administrative Region on China’s southern coast. Guangdong was 16)_____ known as Canton, and Hong Kong enjoys Cantonese culture.

“Traditional Cantonese cuisine is a lot of stir-fried dishes and steamed dishes,” Leung says. “A lot of what defines these regional cuisines has to do with the weather and how people live in this area,” Leung says. “In northern China, they eat a lot of noodles and dumplings, whereas here in the southern part of China, we eat a lot of rice. Also, in 17)_____ places like northern China and even inland China, it is known for spicy food.”

Dim sum is one Cantonese specialty that has spread around the world. It is usually linked with the older tradition from drinking tea, which has its 18)_____ in travellers on the ancient Silk Road needing a place to rest. Thus, teahouses were established along the roadside. An imperial physician in the third century wrote that combining tea with food would lead to excessive weight 19)_____. People later discovered that tea can aid in digestion, so teahouse owners began adding various snacks. Dim sum dishes are usually served with tea, and together form a full tea 20)_____.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 14) A visits | B tours | C excursions | D walks |
| 15) A culinary | B confectionary | C amateur | D preparation |
| 16) A formerly | B nowadays | C never | D before |
| 17) A brunch | B nutrition | C food | D cuisine |
| 18) A solution | B core | C roots | D base |
| 19) A lifting | B gain | C indicator | D reduction |
| 20) A brunch | B nutrition | C lunch | D meal |

PART II

TESTS FOR 9TH GRADE

TEST 4

READING

Read the text and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

A WORLD OF ITS OWN

Madagascar is an island – the world’s fourth largest at over 225,000 square miles – but an island nevertheless. Although all islands have their own unique ecosystems, nature has blessed Madagascar with exceptional riches. Roughly 90 per cent of its flora and fauna is found nowhere else on the planet. The spectacle of its carrot-shaped baobab trees and ghostly lemurs make even the most well-travelled visitors wide-eyed with delight.

But its rare beauty hides the desperate situation of its people. The typical Madagascan lives on about a dollar a day, even though you would not guess this from the attitude of the Malagasy, the island’s main ethnic group, who are a cheerful and optimistic race. Since the first humans arrived in Madagascar some 2,300 years ago, loggers and developers have destroyed nearly 90 per cent of the island’s original forest habitat, harvesting it for timber or burning it down to create room for crops and, more recently, cattle.

Considering that Madagascar’s population is growing by three per cent a year, this tension between rich land and poor residents is increasing day by day. Alarmed ecologists have named Madagascar a biodiversity hot spot, deploring the practice of slash-and-burn agriculture. In 2002 the global environmental community rejoiced when green-friendly Marc Ravalomanana was elected president. But only seven years later, in the spring of 2009, the military replaced Ravalomanana with a former radio disc jockey who seemed to have little interest in protecting the environment.

Needing money, the new government reversed a ban on the export of precious hardwoods, making it legal to sell wood from trees which had already been cut down or had fallen during cyclones that regularly hit the island. Yet in reality they did little to control the loggers who continued to rob the forests of new wood. The main targets of this environmental crime are the rosewood tree and the ebony tree. The wood from these majestic trees is in high demand: in China it is used to make exotic

imperial-style furniture for the new middle class; in Europe and America it is a valued material in the manufacture of expensive musical instruments.

The locals are caught in a trap. Poverty and the high value of rosewood – at \$3,000 per cubic metre it is ten times as valuable as oak – have driven them to cut down trees that are traditionally believed to be sacred. It is dangerous and back-breaking work. Using hand axes, in a few hours they bring down a tree that has stood tall for many centuries. Then they cut the trees into two-metre logs and drag these several kilometers to the nearest river.

The rare hardwood trees are not the only casualties. In order to transport the heavy rosewood logs downriver, rafts must be built from other wood. For each raft the loggers cut down four or five lighter trees from near the riverside, causing the earth to erode and silt up the rivers. At the same time animals' natural habitat has been disturbed, putting their survival at risk.

In this bleak landscape what can bring hope? One man's work may offer a positive route out of the darkness. Olivier Behra who first came to Madagascar from France in 1987 believes that the only solution is to give local people economic alternatives. Almost single-handedly, he has stopped deforestation in the Vohimana forest by encouraging the locals instead to collect medicinal plants, which they never imagined had any monetary value, and sell them overseas to companies like Chanel. The village lemur hunter has been retrained to act as a guide for tourists obsessed with lemurs. The same tourists also pay to visit the wild orchid conservatory that Behra has set up. Can small-scale and sensitive initiatives like this compete with the rosewood mafia of Madagascar? Only time will tell.

1. Madagascar has unusual
 - a) trees;
 - b) animals;
 - c) plants and animals.
2. The Madagascan people
 - a) find it difficult to make ends meet;
 - b) are very practical;
 - c) are anxious about the future.
3. Cultivating crops meant
 - a) clearing the forest carefully;
 - b) setting fire to forest;
 - c) getting government permission.

4. Former President Marc Ravalomanana was
 - a) more ecologically-minded;
 - b) an inexperienced politician;
 - c) popular with the military.
5. The new government passed a law allowing people to
 - a) cut down hardwood trees;
 - b) export hardwood to China;
 - c) sell wood from fallen hardwood trees.
6. For many Madagascans cutting down hardwood trees is
 - a) an easy way to make money;
 - b) necessary to make furniture;
 - c) against their beliefs.
7. Other types of tree are cut down to
 - a) build boats for Madagascans;
 - b) clear the way for rosewood logs;
 - c) transport the hardwoods.
8. As a result of deforestation
 - a) there are many casualties;
 - b) rivers might become blocked by mud;
 - c) animals are forced to migrate.
9. Oliver Behra
 - a) is set on providing locals with an alternative source of income;
 - b) works with a team of environmentalists;
 - c) fights against the rosewood mafia of Madagascar.
10. The forest offers locals other ways to make money, such as
 - a) developing new medicines;
 - b) taking tourists on guided walks;
 - c) exporting flowers.

LISTENING

Watch the video and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

WORKING IN FASHION

What do you need to know to work in fashion? Wendy talks to people working on a fashion shoot. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=128h0-4cwjk>

- 1.** Working in fashion is ...
 - a) glamorous and fun.
 - b) hard work.
 - c) not a career.

- 2.** Now they have finished college, these young people ...
 - a) have no time for training.
 - b) can start the real learning.
 - c) are still learning all the time.

- 3.** At college, Alex learned about ...
 - a) textile design and the fashion industry.
 - b) cutting and sewing techniques.
 - c) brand design and fashion marketing.

- 4.** Alex's business is based in ...
 - a) Manchester.
 - b) Edinburgh.
 - c) London.

- 5.** Alex shows the clothes ...
 - a) from her autumn collection.
 - b) created specially for her clients.
 - c) bought on her travels around Asia.

- 6.** A good make-up artist has to be ...
 - a) creative and outgoing.
 - b) kind and communicative.
 - c) firm and ambitious.

- 7.** The photographer can't imagine ...
 - a) doing a typical job.
 - b) using different equipment.
 - c) doing other types of photography.

- 8.** Alex thinks university is ...
 - a) important.
 - b) not very important.
 - c) not at all important.

- 9.** Alex says the fashion industry...
 - a) is all glamour.
 - b) is sometimes glamorous.
 - c) is never glamorous.

10. The reward for the designer's hard work is ...

- a) becoming famous.
- b) choosing the styles people wear.
- c) having a fun job.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.

A COLONY ON MARS

It is one thing to land scientific instruments on Mars; however, it is quite another to establish a base for humans to explore the planet. Even if we (1)_____, we would probably freeze to death. Living on Mars would be a bit like living in a giant fridge, just (2)_____. Daytime temperatures can rise above freezing, but because of the thin atmosphere, the sun's heat radiates back into space. Even at the equator, the temperature drops to -50 C at night. In fact, there is no ozone layer to keep out ultraviolet radiation and hardly any oxygen for (3)_____. It is not possible to burn conventional fuels either, which is yet another problem. But despite all these issues, at the present time scientists (4)_____ on transport and clothing for Mars and an artificial environment in which colonists will be able to live. Teams from around the world are sharing their experience and expertise. So far scientists (5)_____ substantial success in their research. However, the potential cost (6)_____ the idea of human life on Mars nothing more than a fantastic dream. It won't happen in our lifetime or that of our (7)_____ but maybe one day ...

DO

COLD

BREATH

WORK

ACHIEVE

MAKE

CHILD

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

VAMPIRES OLD AND NEW

People have always been fascinated by the strange and supernatural. However, no creature of the (8)_____ has excited lovers of horror as much as the vampire. The vampire itself originates from Eastern Europe, where tales of blood-drinking creatures active only at night used to scare

IMAGINE

(9)_____ of children. Of course the most celebrated vampire in fiction is Dracula. The novel met a rather (10)_____ response when it was first published in 1897, but it has never been out of print since. The first vampire film was Nosferatu in 1922, paving the way for (11)_____ films based on Dracula and his vampire friends. Today the films look rather different, with a focus on the romantic and attractive side of vampires. This is natural as film makers (12)_____ try to find new audiences for the genre. An example of this new trend is the Twilight series with Robert Pattinson, which caused a (13)_____ among teenage fans. The success of such films shows that the vampire is very much alive and kicking (and biting!).

GENERATE
ENTHUSIASM
COUNT
CONTINUE
SENSE

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING BORED

As a parent, I have a problem I could never have imagined – how to make a space in the week for my children to be properly bored. It sounds rather cruel, this desire to inflict boredom on my own flesh and blood, but in my (14)_____ it is as essential to their development as teaching them to ride a bike or to swim. A bored child is a horrible thing, whether slumped miserably at the kitchen table or moaning around the house. It's no wonder we like to (15)_____ them entertained, and what a wealth of entertainment we now have at our fingertips. Modern children are so thoroughly amused that a generation may be maturing that has never been bored and, (16)_____ a consequence, has no imagination.

This may seem a strange claim. Surely the Internet (17)_____ is the source of so much inspiration for young minds that our kids must be the most creatively stimulated in history. Don't recent advances in film special (18)_____ mean they can experience the most fantastic scenes, and haven't museums become serious fun?

(19)_____, there is an obvious difference between consuming other people's imaginative ideas and creating your own. The former is easy, but for the latter you need to develop an active mind, and that means switching off the stimuli, which in turn means, unfortunately for parents, (20)_____ with boredom. Developing an imagination is like learning the violin: you suffer through it and everyone around you suffers too. An active mind, though, is a marvelous thing.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 14. A point | B view | C idea | D attitude |
| 15. A let | B remain | C continue | D keep |
| 16. A as | B with | C by | D for |
| 17. A just | B only | C quite | D alone |
| 18. A actions | B events | C effects | D sights |
| 19. A Despite | B Although | C However | D Whereas |
| 20. A dealing | B managing | C treating | D handling |

TEST 5

READING

Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

FOMO

Everybody knows how important it is for students to get a good night's sleep every night. You aren't able to do your best and keep up with all your responsibilities unless you sleep well. I'm sure you already know that you should go to bed at a reasonable hour. Most experts agree that the optimum number of hours is eight, and this has been accepted as common sense for as long as I can remember. However, I was young once and I know that most of you get much less sleep than that – and in some cases it will be affecting your schoolwork.

I read an interesting article in a teachers' magazine recently. They did a study of 848 students in Wales. Worryingly, the results showed that teenagers are facing a new problem. They may go to bed and get up at appropriate times but a growing number are waking up in the middle of the night, not to use the bathroom or have a snack but because of a new phenomenon: *FOMO* – *fear of missing out!*

According to the article, schoolchildren are suffering because of a growing trend to wake up during the night to check social media. Afraid of missing a comment or opportunity to take part in a chat, teenagers are waking at all times of the night, going online and getting involved. All this when they should be sound asleep.

Experts are worried about this growing trend and the report reveals some worrying statistics that I'd like to share with you:

- **23% of 12 to 15-year-olds** wake up nearly every night to use social media. Another 15% wake up at night once a week for the same reason.
- **One in three students** are constantly tired and unable to function to their full capacity.
- **Students who use social media during the night** are more likely to suffer from depression and anxiety.

So, I'd like to ask you to be responsible when it comes to social media. Be brave! Switch off your devices at night. The world won't end and your social media will be waiting to greet you in the morning! I give you my word that you won't have missed anything important.

Choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-6.

1. Students won't be able to perform well ...
 - a) if they have phones in class.
 - b) unless they use common sense.
 - c) if they don't sleep well.

2. The writer is worried by ...
 - a) what he has read in the press.
 - b) what other teachers have told him.
 - c) what he is seeing with his pupils.

3. Research shows that schoolchildren are tired because they ...
 - a) are going to bed very late.
 - b) are waking up in the middle of the night.
 - c) are getting up too early in the morning.

4. Fear Of Missing Out is ...
 - a) anxiety about not having the latest technology.
 - b) an irrational need to go out all the time.
 - c) a fear of missing opportunities for interaction on social media.

5. Nearly a quarter of 12 to 15-year-olds wake up to use social media ...
 - a) once a night, on average.
 - b) almost every night.
 - c) once a week.

6. Students who use social media during the night ...
 - a) have weaker immune systems.
 - b) do worse in exams.
 - c) have a higher incidence of depression and anxiety.

Mark statements 7-10 as *true* (T) or *false* (F).

7. It is common sense to go to bed at eight.
8. The research the writer has read about was conducted among Welsh students.
9. These days, a growing number of teenagers are communicating online in their sleep.
10. In the final paragraph, the writer advises schoolchildren to master their fear.

LISTENING

Watch the video and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

THE ART OF CHOOSING

Sheena Iyengar studies how we make choices -- and how we feel about the choices we make. At TEDGlobal, she talks about both trivial choices (Coke v. Pepsi) and profound ones, and shares her groundbreaking research that has uncovered some surprising attitudes about our decisions.

https://www.ted.com/talks/sheena_iyengar_the_art_of_choosing

1. 15 years ago Sheena
 - a) lived in the USA;
 - b) did research in Japan;
 - c) started a family in Kyoto.
2. Sheena decided to go to a restaurant
 - a) as soon as she arrived at Kyoto;
 - b) after she had lived in Japan for a week;
 - c) with her host family.
3. When she ordered green tea with sugar, the waiter
 - a) promptly brought it to her;
 - b) explained to her she was wrong to order such a drink;
 - c) disappeared for over 20 minutes.
4. As Sheena continued to insist on her order, the waiter
 - a) decided to consult his superior;
 - b) told her they did not have sugar;
 - c) apologized and asked her to order coffee instead.
5. What amused Sheena in the end was the fact that
 - a) there was no sugar in the restaurant;
 - b) the issue was discussed with the manager;
 - c) her coffee was served with sugar.
6. The waiter was
 - a) polite and helpful;
 - b) rude and disrespectful;
 - c) courteous but firm.
7. As an American, Sheena believes that
 - a) the customer is always right;
 - b) the customer's demands should be fulfilled if they are reasonable;
 - c) the customer is happy if he/she has a choice.

8. What is the motto of Burger King?
 - a) Eat it your way;
 - b) Have it your way;
 - c) Do it your way.
9. Unlike Americans the Japanese want to make sure their customers
 - a) don't make the wrong choice;
 - b) make the best choice;
 - c) can save their face.
10. From the American perspective, choice
 - a) is the best element of US culture;
 - b) should be practiced from an early age;
 - c) is what all people want to have.

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.

PANCAKE DAY

Pancake day is celebrated in many countries of the world. Unlike Russia, this celebration in Europe and America lasts only one day. It takes place on Tuesday, (1)_____ Pancake Tuesday. In England, pancake races (2)_____ all over the country. Women (3)_____ part in them must wear an apron and a hat or scarf. Each of them has a frying pan containing a hot pancake. She must toss it three times during the race. At the end of the race, the pancake should look just as appetizing, round and beautiful as at the start of the race. It (4)_____ easy!

CALL

HOLD

TAKE

NOT BE

AN ACCIDENT

It was a cold winter night. I (5)_____ home from the office. I (6)_____ how slippery it was. When I tried to stop at the crossroads, I couldn't. My car crushed into the bumper of a police car. I was preparing my apologies, when the police officer opened his door, stepped out and fell flat on his behind. To my relief, he simply said, "Be careful," and we both (7)_____ on our way.

DRIVE

NOT SEE

GO

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

SPACE MISSIONS

Many people think that it is (8)_____ to send people POINT
 into space. It is dangerous and also very expensive, and some
 would say that it's not even (9)_____ useful. The SCIENCE
 cost of the (10)_____ of space shuttles which are MAINTAIN
 used in manned (11)_____, and of the International FLY
 Space Station, are simply (12)_____. NASA – the ASTRONOMY
 National Aeronautics and Space Administration – consequently
 faces huge financial (13)_____. Perhaps they DIFFICULT
 should forget the manned programme and look for more
 effective missions.

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

WHAT'S THE POINT OF FAMILY HISTORY?

Family history is (14)_____ referred to as genealogy. It is one of the
 world's most popular pastimes, and millions of people around the planet are
 investigating their origins as I write this. From (15)_____ beginners to
 experienced genealogists, the attraction of (16)_____ out more about the
 past through your own family is hard to resist. Once you have (17)_____
 out on the research road, the work can become absolutely fascinating. There are
 many reasons (18)_____.

As you explore this route to the past, you'll develop new skills, which you can
 use in many ways. You'll also enjoy the excitement of the detective
 (19)_____. The voyage of discovery into your family's past often leads to
 a greater understanding of history. It's also a social pastime, and will
 (20)_____ you into contact with many new and like-minded people.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 14. A and | B too | C also | D both |
| 15. A full | B complete | C whole | D thorough |
| 16. A finding | B meeting | C learning | D knowing |
| 17. A set | B done | C put | D made |
| 18. A because | B since | C why | D so |
| 19. A course | B movement | C step | D process |
| 20. A send | B carry | C give | D bring |

TEST 6

READING

Read the text and choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) for questions 1-10.

VIDEO GAMES ARE GOOD FOR YOU

For years video games have been criticized for making people more antisocial, overweight or depressed. But now researchers are finding that games can actually change us for the better and improve both our body and mind.

Games can help to develop physical skills. Pre-school children who played interactive games such as the ones available on Wii have been shown to have improved motor skills, for example they can kick, catch and throw a ball better than children who don't play video games. A study of surgeons who do microsurgery in Boston found that those who played video games were 27 per cent faster and made 37 per cent fewer errors than those who didn't. Vision is also improved, particularly telling the difference between shades of grey. This is useful for diving at night, piloting a plane or reading X-rays.

Games also benefit a variety of brain functions, including decision-making. People who play action-based games make decisions 25 per cent faster than others and are no less accurate, according to one study. It was also found that the best gamers can make choices and act on them up to six times a second, four times faster than most people. In another study by researchers from the University of Rochester in New York, experienced gamers were shown to be able to pay attention to more than six things at once without getting confused, compared with the four that most people can normally keep in mind. Additionally, video games can also reduce gender differences. Scientists have found that women who play games are better able to mentally manipulate 3D objects.

There is also evidence that gaming can help with psychological problems. At the University of Auckland in New Zealand, researchers asked 94 young people diagnosed with depression to play a 3D fantasy game called SPARX and in many cases, the game reduced symptoms of depression more than conventional treatment. Another research team at Oxford University found that playing Tetris shortly after exposure to something very upsetting – in the experiment, a film of traumatic scenes of injury and death was used – can actually prevent people having disturbing flashbacks.

The effects are not always so positive, however. Indiana University researchers carried out brain scans on young men and found evidence that violent games can alter brain function after as little as a week of play, affecting regions in the brain

associated with emotional control and causing more aggressive behaviour in the player. But Daphne Bavelier, one of the most experienced researchers in the field, says that the violent action games that often worry parents most may actually have the strongest beneficial effect on the brain. In the future, we may see many treatments for physical and neurological problems which incorporate the playing of video games.

- 1.** Only relatively recently have people started to realise ____.
 - a) the harmful effects of video games
 - b) the beneficial effects of video games
 - c) how much we don't know about video games' effects
 - d) how much video games affect the people that play them
- 2.** Very young children show improved ____ after playing video games.
 - a) muscle control and co-ordination
 - b) social interaction
 - c) decision-making
 - d) ability to differentiate between different colours
- 3.** Playing video games helps doctors ____.
 - a) do operations and read X-rays
 - b) make decisions under pressure
 - c) operate complex equipment
 - d) tend to more than one patient at a time
- 4.** Video gamers' decision-making speed is significantly improved by ____.
 - a) years of gaming experience
 - b) long periods of game playing
 - c) playing video games in short bursts
 - d) certain types of video game
- 5.** Compared to ordinary people experienced gamers ____.
 - a) never get confused
 - b) have longer attention spans

- c) are able to make decisions every second
 - d) can concentrate on more things at a time
- 6.** Women who play video games demonstrate ____.
- a) faster reaction speeds
 - b) reduced stress levels
 - c) better spatial awareness
 - d) better multitasking ability
- 7.** In one research study, the video game Tetris helped people to ____.
- a) improve their concentration
 - b) overcome depression
 - c) forget disturbing experiences
 - d) make decisions faster
- 8.** Research shows that violent video games ____.
- a) have no negative effects on players
 - b) only affect players' brains after extended hours of play
 - c) may have positive and negative effects on the brain
 - d) only affect players' brains in beneficial ways
- 9.** In the future, computer games may be used for ____.
- a) treating a variety of medical problems
 - b) training doctors to deal with emotional pressure
 - c) helping parents to deal with difficult teenagers
 - d) treating prisoners with a history of violent behavior
- 10.** In general, the author of the article believes that ____.
- a) the advantages of playing video games outweigh the disadvantages
 - b) parents should encourage their children to play video games
 - c) people should not be criticized for playing video games
 - d) the benefits of playing video games are underestimated

LISTENING

Watch the video and choose the best answer (a, b or c) for questions 1-10.

DIGITAL DETOX

What consequences does the use of smartphones have? In this interview with Dr. Romie on Fox News Orlando you will find out about the effects of smartphone use and the benefits of digital detox.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7KTKmXiKRfc>

1. At the beginning of the interview, the host decided to put his cellphone ____.
 - a) next to Dr. Romie's
 - b) within reach
 - c) farther away
2. According to statistics, ____ of Americans put their cellphone next to their beds at night.
 - a) more than two thirds
 - b) about half
 - c) almost a quarter
3. Quite a large number of Americans are reported to check their phones during ____.
 - a) church service
 - b) theatrical performance
 - c) business meeting
4. Cellphone addiction does NOT cause ____.
 - a) problems in communication
 - b) sleeplessness
 - c) obesity
5. Having a phone next to your bed may disrupt sleep even if ____.
 - a) it is switched off
 - b) it is on vibration sound
 - c) no notifications are coming for social media
6. Blue light from the smartphone ____.
 - a) helps you fall asleep
 - b) keeps you awake
 - c) spoils your vision
7. On her Facebook page, Dr. Romie challenges people ____.
 - a) to stop using smartphones
 - b) not to use their phones for one hour at the weekend
 - c) to turn off their phones at mealtime

8. The family that wishes to try digital detox should switch off ____.
- a) laptops and tablets
 - b) phones and video game consoles
 - c) all of the above
9. The people who have tried digital detox report that they ____.
- a) are sleeping better
 - b) feel more stressed
 - c) have become more romantic
10. Digital detox can help people
- a) learn to communicate with each other
 - b) get used to walking outside
 - c) become fit

USE OF ENGLISH

Read the text below and complete it with the correct forms of the words given in capital letters.

PHILIP AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT

For centuries, the Greeks had ignored the mountain people who lived to the north of Macedonia. In 359 BC, Philip 1)_____ BECOME
the king of Macedonians. Philip's life centered on a great dream. He wanted to unite Greece. In order to achieve this goal, Philip built a mighty army and attacked the southern city-states. These city-states were unable to defeat Philip. The Greeks could not 2)_____ ignore the people to the north. In 339 BC, his army LONG
crushed the 3)_____ forces of Athens and its allies. Philip COMBINE
died, but his dream survived. His 20-year-old son, Alexander, succeeded 4)_____. HE
Alexander was trained well for his great task. He learned military strategy from his father Philip. Before he began his series of conquests, Aristotle, his teacher, 5)_____ him science. TEACH
In 334 BC, he began his series of conquests by 6)_____ over Egypt. Then he conquered West TAKE
India and created the largest empire in the world of that time. In order to spread Greek ideas, Alexander founded many cities. The 7)_____, FAMOUS
Alexandria became an important centre of culture and had the largest library in the ancient world.

Read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

BANQUETING HOUSE

The Banqueting House stands on a site that was 8)_____ ORIGINAL
the property of the Archbishops of York. It is the last remaining
fragment of the Palace of Whitehall in Central London. The
Palace of Whitehall was largely the 9)_____ of Henry VIII, CREATE
expanding an earlier mansion that had belonged to Cardinal
Wolsey, originally known as York Palace. The King was
determined that his new 10)_____ should be the 'biggest RESIDENT
palace in Christendom'. The first permanent banqueting house at
Whitehall had a short life. It was burned down by workmen
clearing up after the New Year's festivities, who decided to
incinerate the rubbish inside the building. An immediate
11)_____ was commissioned from the fashionable architect PLACE
Inigo Jones. His Whitehall was to be a prime example of a simple,
classically inspired design. Jones made no attempt to
12)_____ his design with the Tudor Palace of which it was HARMONY
to be part. In the Stuarts' time the Banqueting House was used to
provide 13)_____ for Charles I, and ironically was later the ENTERTAIN
scene of his execution. Today the Banqueting House is a national
monument open to the public.

Read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

ONLINE EDUCATION

Online degrees are designed for individuals who already have a job and would like
to 14)_____ their careers, or for those who are simply not able to physically
15)_____ university. The whole idea behind this is to deliver quality education
to people who are not in a position to 16)_____ on full-time studies. Distance
learning degrees are 17)_____ to on-campus degrees in terms of
18)_____ and online students often follow the same syllabus as university
students.

Universities offer two 19)_____ types of distance learning: online and
correspondence courses. There are several advantages to this means of learning.
Firstly, students save money on rent or on travel to and from the university, as well
as on food. Studying online means that you can 20)_____ your lessons from
anywhere in the world as long as you have an internet connection. The content of
the course is usually permanently available online.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 14) A progress | B develop | C improve | D grow |
| 15) A participate | B attend | C involve | D observe |
| 16) A take | B bring | C put | D go |
| 17) A same | B like | C alike | D similar |
| 18) A subject | B content | C load | D amount |
| 19) A chief | B central | C principal | D main |
| 20) A get | B follow | C give | D hold |

PART III

ESSAY TOPICS

ESSAY 1

“Modern lifestyles can seriously endanger our health. Do you agree with this statement?”

Write your answer in 200-250 words.

ESSAY 2

“The government should allocate more funding to teaching sciences rather than other subjects in order for a country to develop and progress. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?”

Write your answer in 200-250 words.

ESSAY 3

“All education and healthcare should be funded by the government and free for everyone. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?”

Write your answer in 200-250 words.

KEY
PART I. TESTS FOR 10TH AND 11TH GRADES
TEST 1

READING

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. A
9. B
10. B

LISTENING

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A

USE OF ENGLISH

Chatting with Chimps

1. have known
2. was thought
3. themselves
4. were spoken
5. used
6. had taught
7. more

The Importance of Reading

8. pleasure
9. considerable
10. lengthen
11. undoubtedly
12. beneficial
13. ease

Dr Joseph Bell

14. A
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. B
20. C

TEST 2

READING

True or False

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. T
6. F

Multiple choice

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C

LISTENING

1. B
2. B
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. C
10. B

USE OF ENGLISH

Filthy handbags

1. most probably
2. will have been
3. were tested
4. bacteria
5. dirtier
6. to be
7. catching

No dope, no hope?

8. necessitates
9. refusal
10. offences (offenses)
11. disqualification
12. insufficient
13. competitors

L'Australie – c'est chic!

14. C
15. C
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. B

TEST 3

READING

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. D
9. A
10. C

LISTENING

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. A
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. C
9. B
10. B

USE OF ENGLISH

Ancient kites

1. have been making
2. decorated
3. children
4. most expensive
5. to measure
6. used
7. had experimented

Cash

8. unwrapped
9. circulation
10. Conversely
11. resistant
12. absorbent
13. roughly

Chinese cuisine

14. B
15. A
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. A

PART II. TESTS FOR 9TH GRADE

TEST 4

READING

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. C
8. B
9. A
10. B

LISTENING

1. B
2. C
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. A
7. A
8. A
9. B
10. B

USE OF ENGLISH

A Colony on Mars

1. did
2. colder
3. breathing
4. are working
5. have achieved
6. makes
7. children

Vampires Old and New

8. imagination
9. generations
10. unenthusiastic
11. countless
12. continually
13. sensation

The Importance of Being Bored

14. B
15. D
16. A
17. D
18. C
19. C
20. A

TEST 5

READING

Multiple choice

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. B
6. C

True or False

7. F
8. T
9. F
10. T

LISTENING

1. B
2. A
3. B
4. A
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. C

USE OF ENGLISH

Pancake day

1. called
2. are held
3. taking
4. isn't (is not)

An accident

5. was driving
6. hadn't seen (had not seen)
7. drove

Space Missions

8. pointless
9. scientifically
10. maintenance
11. flights
12. astronomical
13. difficulties

What's the point of family history?

14. C
15. B
16. A
17. A
18. C
19. D
20. D

TEST 6

READING

1. B
2. A
3. A
4. D
5. D
6. C
7. C
8. C
9. A
10. D

LISTENING

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. A

USE OF ENGLISH

Philip and Alexander the Great

1. became
2. longer
3. combined
4. him
5. had taught
6. taking
7. most famous

Banqueting House

8. originally
9. creation
10. residence
11. replacement
12. harmonize
13. entertainment

Online Education

14. C
15. B
16. A
17. D
18. B
19. D
20. A

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TEST YOUR ENGLISH

Учебно-методическое пособие

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