

**Міністерство освіти і науки України
Глухівський національний педагогічний університет
імені Олександра Довженка
Навчально-науковий інститут філології та історії
Кафедра іноземних мов та методики викладання**

***ПІДГОТОВКА ДО ЄДИНОГО ВСТУПНОГО ІСПИТУ
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ***

***Навчальний посібник
для студентів закладів вищої освіти***

Глухів-2025

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ПЗ2

Рекомендовано до друку та розповсюдження вченою радою Глухівського національного педагогічного університету ім. О. Довженка (протокол № 5 від 26 листопада 2025 року)

Рецензенти:

Постоленко І.С. – кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри англійської мови та методики її навчання Уманського державного педагогічного університету імені Павла Тичини

Пінчук І.О. – доктор педагогічних наук, доцент, доцент кафедри теорії та методики початкової освіти Глухівського національного педагогічного університету імені Олександра Довженка.

Укладачі:

Мілютіна О.К., доцент кафедри іноземних мов та методики викладання Глухівського національного педагогічного університету імені Олександра Довженка;

Кочубей Н.П., ст. викладач кафедри іноземних мов та методики викладання Глухівського національного педагогічного університету імені Олександра Довженка;

Заремська І.М., ст. викладач кафедри іноземних мов та методики викладання Глухівського національного педагогічного університету імені Олександра Довженка.

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Посібник містить тестові матеріали із частини «Читання» і «Використання мови», які відповідають вимогам Єдиного вступного іспиту та Загальноєвропейським рекомендаціям з мовної освіти (рівень B1-B2). Матеріали посібника пропонувано використовувати для підготовки здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти до єдиного вступного іспиту з англійської мови для вступу до магістратури. Тестові завдання відображають сучасний етап розвитку англійської мови і дібрані як з адаптованих, так і з автентичних джерел.

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ВСТУП / INTRODUCTION

Згідно з вимогами Міністерства освіти і науки України, для вступу до магістратури обов'язковим є успішне складання Єдиного вступного іспиту (ЄВІ) з англійської мови.

Отже, ознайомлення здобувачів вищої освіти зі структурою та форматом цього тесту є необхідною умовою для його успішного складання, вступу до магістратури та, відповідно, професійного зростання.

Головна мета представленого видання – ознайомлення здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня різних спеціальностей із типовими мовними тестами та завданнями, а також розвиток їхніх навичок читання та використання мови, необхідні для проходження іспиту.

Навчальний посібник містить комплекс тестових матеріалів для відпрацювання лексико-граматичних аспектів та вдосконалення розуміння текстів. Ці завдання є об'єктивним засобом оцінювання та ефективним інструментом для підвищення якості підготовки фахівців. Матеріали рекомендовано для тренінгу та ознайомлення зі структурою ЄВІ.

Видання складається із семи змістових модулів, які відповідають програмі підготовки до Єдиного вступного іспиту, логічно структурованих і тематично виважених, з фокусом на граматичну та лексичну іншомовну компетенцію.

Посібник розроблено відповідно до чинних вимог ЄВІ і може слугувати як додаткове навчально-методичне забезпечення в межах освітніх компонентів «Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням», «Практичний курс англійської мови», «Практика усного і писемного мовлення».

MODULE 1. THE WORLD AROUND US

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/b2-reading/sharing-economy>)

The sharing economy

1.If we look at the things we have purchased at some point in our lives, we would notice that not everything we own is used for a good purpose: the thick woollen coat which we thought looked trendy despite the fact that we live in a tropical country, the smartphone that got put away when we bought ourselves the newest model, or even the guest room in our house that somehow got turned into a storeroom.

2.Those underutilized items may seem useless, but could be an asset to others. Some online communities have figured out a way to generate profit from the sharing of those underused assets. Using websites and social media groups that facilitate the buying and selling of second-hand goods, it is now easier than ever for sharing activities to take place. And this is known as the sharing economy.

3.These democratised online platforms are providing a chance for people to make a quick buck or two. To give an example, busy parents previously might not have bothered with setting up a stall at the local market or car boot sale to sell their children's old equipment, but with online marketplaces, parents are now able to sell on those hardly worn baby clothes that their children have grown out and the expensive pushchairs and baby equipment they have invested in, so as to put some cash back into their pockets.

4.Businesses have also caught on to the profitability of the sharing economy and are seeking to gain from making use of those underutilised resources. Companies like Airbnb act as a middleman for people to cash in on their unused rooms and houses and let them out as lucrative accommodation. Another example is Uber, which encourages people to use their own personal cars as taxis to make some extra cash in their free time.

5.This move towards a sharing economy is not without criticisms. Unlike businesses, unregulated individuals do not have to follow certain regulations and this can lead to poorer and inconsistent quality of goods and services and a higher risk of fraud. Nevertheless, in the consumerist society we live, the increased opportunities to sell on our unwanted and underused goods can lead to a lesser impact on our environment.

A. Online tools make it easier to reuse and sell things

- B. The sharing economy also creates environmental benefits
- C. The rise of sharing platforms helps busy parents save money
- D. The popularity of the sharing economy is due to fast technological progress
- E. Companies are profiting by connecting users with unused assets
- F. The sharing economy is free of any disadvantages
- G. Individuals can now easily turn unused belongings into cash
- H. Not everything we own is actually useful to us

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/stray-dog-himalayas-mountain-climb-summit-baruntse-nepal-meera-a8812591.html>)

Stray dog follows climbing expedition to become first to reach Himalayan summit

Expedition leader Don Wargowsky gave the dog a sleeping mat and jacket to use as a bed in his tent for three weeks. A stray dog called Mera has become the first to ascend a 7.000 meter high mountain. After expedition in Nepal, the creature joined the climbers in their way up Baruntse, a peak in the Himalayas just south of Mount Everest. Mera, who appears to be a cross between a Tibetan mastiff and a Himalayan sheepdog, joined the team descending from the summit of the Mera Peak nearby. The 45-pound animal crossed a glacier and joined the group. For the next three weeks Don Wargowsky shared his tent with the dog, giving it a sleeping mat and a jacket to use as a bed.

Due to the prevalence of rabies among some dogs in Nepal, strays are often not treated with much care, but Mera apparently won over the sherpas accompanying the mountaineers with her excellent climbing skills. “They’d never seen anything like this happen. They said she was a special dog, that she brought luck to the expedition,” Mr. Wargowsky said. At one point the dog was not able to follow the climbers and spent two nights alone on a glacier. Mr. Wargowsky was convinced she would not survive, but when two sherpas had to return in that direction they encouraged her to cross the difficult section and she was able to follow the climbers and continue her way.

At a later point Mr. Wargowsky tied her up at a base camp as the next section of climbing involved travelling along a ridge with “vertical snow” and drops of thousands of feet. But Mera chewed through the rope and caught up with the climbers in less than an hour. At the next base camp, because of bad weather Mr. Wargowsky and Mera shared his tent and his meals for four days. When they finally set out for the summit at 2 a.m., Mr. Wargowsky left the animal sleeping in

his tent. She slept until morning and then caught up with the team, crossing part which had taken the mountaineers seven hours in just two.

On the final ridge Mera ran ahead of the climbers moving slowly because of the rarified air. Despite fine weather, the wind-chill factor also meant it was around -20C. "I'd never been on top of something like that with a dog. She was leaning up against me and wanting to be petted. It was pretty surreal," Mr. Wargowsky said. Although he was unable to fly the dog out of Nepal, but she has been adopted by the expedition's base camp manager, Kaji Sherpa.

6. Why did Don Wargowsky give Mera a sleeping pad and jacket for three weeks?

- A. To train her for the climb
- B. To keep her warm and provide a place to sleep
- C. To stop her from wandering around the base camp
- D. To feed her more efficiently

7. What is Mera believed to have achieved according to the article?

- A. She became the first dog to summit Mount Everest
- B. She became the first dog to ascend a 7,000-metre Himalayan mountain
- C. She guided climbers through a dangerous glacier
- D. She survived without food for a week

8. How did Mera manage to continue the climb after being tied at the base camp?

- A. She waited patiently until the rope was removed
- B. She chewed through the rope and caught up with the team
- C. She refused to move and stayed behind
- D. She ran away and was later found by sherpas

9. What challenge did Mera face while alone on the glacier?

- A. Extreme heat and dehydration
- B. High winds for two nights, risking survival
- C. Predatory animals in the area
- D. Lack of climbing skills

10. How did the expedition members react to Mera's climbing abilities?

- A. They thought she was a normal dog with no special skills
- B. They considered her special and believed she brought luck to the expedition
- C. They were concerned she would slow down the climb
- D. They decided she should remain at base camp permanently

11. What was Mera's fate after the expedition ended?

- A. She was flown to the US to live with Wargowsky

- B. She returned to the wild in Nepal
- C. She was adopted by the base camp manager, Kaji Sherpa
- D. She joined another climbing team immediately

Part II. Use of English

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://in2english.net/2022/04/11/external-independent-testing-test-2/>)

Don't Be a Couch Potato: There Are Plenty of Things to Do

Summer. The one word on every student's 1 _____ before finals even start. But now that it is here, what are you going to do? If you're staying in Arizona during the summer, don't worry because there are 2 _____ for you to do.

The beautiful scenery of Arizona makes the state an excellent one for outdoor fun. Lake Havasu is also an outstanding spot that accommodates you with swimming, jet-skiing, and even fishing. There are also a few theme parks here that are great fun and 3 _____ your adrenaline up. But if you're not an outdoor person and you'd rather stay nice and cool inside, there are plenty of activities for you too. Arizona offers a 4 _____ of malls all over the place. So if you're sitting at home with nothing to do, grab some friends and try at least one of these activities, you'll be sure to 5 _____ it.

For those who plan on leaving the state, but don't know exactly where to go, I have a piece of advice. California is one of the biggest vacation spots. Disneyland is the main 6 _____ you should visit if you're visiting California and if you can't then go catch some waves at Mission Bay beach. Colorado is another great vacationing spot. It gives you the opportunity to 7 _____ hiking, take in a breath of fresh air and various other activities.

Let's move over to the East Coast now. New York is full of never-ending activities. The city that never sleeps keeps you 8 _____ twenty-four hours. Shopping, dancing, extraordinary hotels and great food, you won't be bored a minute.

You've got a million ideas running through your head, I'm sure. Do your research on where you want to go, and make sure it happens so your summer vacation is one to remember. Don't be a couch potato and do nothing all day: call your friends and get going! Or start talking to your parents about your 9 _____ gained knowledge and call the airlines or get your car ready for a road-trip to your vacation destination! No 10 _____ what you decide to do this summer, keep in mind that lazy isn't the way to go.

1	A opinion	B belief	C mind	D point
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2	A things	B clues	C offers	D matters
3	A pursue	B stay	C keep	D continue
4	A versatility	B variety	C richness	D variations
5	A enjoy	B relish	C admire	D fascinate
6	A entertainment	B allurement	C site	D attraction
7	A walk	B get	C take	D go
8	A occupied	B engage	C accommodate	D booked
9	A newly	B recently	C abruptly	D simply
10	A diversity	B variety	C matter	D difference

Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (11–15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://zno.osvita.ua/english/>)

Your amazing Brain

Your brain is faster and more powerful than a supercomputer. You carry around a 11 ____ mass of wrinkly material in your head that controls every single thing you will ever do. From enabling you to think, learn, create, and feel emotions to 12 ____ every blink, breath, and heartbeat — this 13 ____ control center is your brain. It is a structure 14 ____ amazing that a famous scientist once called it “the most complex thing we 15 ____ in our universe yet.”

11	A three-pound	B three-pounds	C three-pound’s	D three-pounds’
12	A control	B controlling	C controlled	D be controlling

13	A impressive	B fantastically	C impressively	D fantastic
14	A the	B as	C an	D so
15	A have explored	B had investigated	C have discovered	D had inquired

MODULE 2. PEOPLE AND PERSONALITIES

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://zno.osvita.ua/english/>)

Body Language

1. Shaking hands is a polite gesture indicating camaraderie or solidarity. At one time, however, meeting with a stranger aroused suspicion and fear. To prevent each other from sudden attack, strangers joined right hands demonstrating that neither party was about to use a weapon. Handshaking is practiced by both men and women not only to greet one another, but to seal a contract.

2. The American “OK” sign, the joining of the thumb and forefinger in a circle, indicates that all is well or perfect. The “OK” sign acquired its modern connotation from the ancient world, in which the circle itself was one of the oldest and most common symbols for perfection. The verbal expression “OK” is native to the United States and was formed in support of the letter “O” indicating that something was as perfect as a circle.

3. The thumbs-up gesture typically indicates “I like that”, while the thumbs-down gesture indicates your negative feelings towards something. The gesture has been linked to the time of the Roman gladiator fights, where the emperor supposedly ordered life or death for a gladiator by turning thumbs up or thumbs down.

4. Crossing one’s fingers is meant to be a protection from bad luck or from the penalties for lying. Thus, when people wish a good luck, they cross their fingers, and when they wish not to be responsible for a lie, they cross their fingers and hide arms behind their backs far their lie not to be revealed.

5. By sticking out their tongues, people react to situations that may be not pleasant for them. For instance, children often stick out their tongues to tease each other. Or, they may also stick out their tongues in reaction to activities requiring undistracted attention when are focused on the work.

- A Showing that you are wrong
- B Denoting a state of being concentrated
- C Showing an aim of avoiding negative consequences
- D Demonstrating your peaceful aims
- E Indicating a feeling of being helpless
- F Expressing approval or disapproval
- G Expressing a feeling of being astonished
- H Denoting that everything is fine

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: "Academic Vocabulary" by Amy E. Olsen)

The importance of hello

Greetings are a socialization behavior that most people take for granted because greetings are so common in society. But from a young age, people are taught the appropriate greetings for different circumstances. Studying everyday life can help us better understand why we act the ways we do. Sociologist Erving Goffman notes that greetings occur not only in face-to-face meetings but also over the phone and in written correspondence.

One area that greetings illuminate is status. For example, which person says "hello" first and how someone is greeted can be part of the stratification system in a society. In the past, a man removed his hat and bowed to greet a prince or king; this behavior showed his lower rank in the society. Later, people began to greet equals by just lifting the hat and then by touching the hat. Finally, a motion toward the hat was enough of a greeting among friends.

Greetings also show cultural differences. In France, people kiss each other on the cheeks as a friendly, everyday greeting, but this type of behavior is not the norm in the United States. In fact, activities that are acceptable in one country may seem odd or even be taboo in another country. Learning what is acceptable and what is prohibited is important for travelers, especially for those conducting international business. In the United States, most business introductions begin with a firm, short (three- to four-second) handshake. In Europe, business associates also shake hands, but the handshake is usually more formal.

Business greetings in Europe rarely display the friendly backslaps that are sometimes seen in the United States. In Japan, people customarily bow as a greeting, and many business people have learned to look carefully at how the bow is done. In Arab countries, men often greet each other with a hand on the right shoulder and a kiss on each cheek. In Latin American countries, male friends hug each other when they meet, and women kiss each other on the cheeks. In business settings, the handshake is the norm at first; however, after a third or fourth meeting, a hug might be given. Visitors are generally allowed some flexibility in greeting ceremonies, but because greetings are so rooted, a native of a country may be ostracized if he or she fails to follow proper behavior.

Linguist C. A. Ferguson, as an informal experiment, decided to deviate from conventional greeting behavior at work. For two days in a row, he didn't respond to his secretary's "good morning". He reported that the atmosphere was unpleasant on the first day and tense on the second day. By the third day, to lessen the stress and save their working relationship, he discontinued the experiment.

What people say and do in what may seem like simple greetings can have more importance than people imagine.

6. Why does the author include the story of hat removal, hat touching, and eventually only motioning toward the hat?

- A) To show how greetings can become simplified over time while still signaling status.
- B) To demonstrate that greetings used to be more respectful than now.
- C) To argue that greetings are more formal in Europe than in the U.S.
- D) To illustrate how greetings are no longer connected to social rank.

7. From the examples in the text, what can be inferred about the role of greetings in maintaining social order?

- A) Greetings mostly help to identify strangers from friends.
- B) Greetings reinforce social hierarchies and expectations within a culture.
- C) Greetings are used to test visitors' knowledge of a culture.
- D) Greetings are primarily about showing affection.

8. Compare business greetings in Europe and in the United States as described in the text. Which option best captures the difference?

- A) Europe prefers a more formal and restrained handshake, whereas the U.S. may include friendly backslaps.
- B) Europe prefers kisses on the cheek even in business, while the U.S. uses only handshakes.
- C) The U.S. handshake is typically more formal than the European handshake.
- D) Europe and the U.S. both favor hugging after a few meetings.

9. The text explains that in Latin America, male friends hug and women kiss each other on the cheeks. How does the author indicate that business culture there differs from this everyday practice?

- A) Business greetings remain handshake-based at first but may shift to hugs after multiple meetings.
- B) In business, men also kiss each other on the cheeks from the first meeting.
- C) Visitors are expected to hug or kiss immediately.
- D) Hugging is strictly forbidden in business settings.

10. What conclusion does Ferguson's experiment support about the seemingly simple act of greeting?

- A) Greetings have little effect on professional relationships.
- B) Ignoring greetings can quickly damage social atmosphere and working relations.

- C) Most people will tolerate a lack of greeting without stress.
- D) Greeting customs are unimportant in informal settings.

11. Based on the cultural examples in the text, which statement is most consistent with the author's view of visitors and greeting customs?

- A) Visitors are allowed some flexibility, but locals may still judge them if they consistently break norms.
- B) Visitors are expected to master all local greeting behaviors immediately.
- C) Visitors can ignore greetings without consequence in most countries.
- D) Visitors should never attempt any form of greeting they're unsure about.

Part II. Use of English

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: “Academic Vocabulary” by Amy E. Olsen)

Tips for Any Occasion

Speeches come in various forms. You may need to inform, persuade, or entertain your audience. You may have had weeks or months to prepare, or you may have to give an impromptu speech with little or no time 1 _____ your thoughts. You could give a speech to ten good friends or before thousands of strangers. You might be asked to speak at a wedding or a board meeting. The following are some tips you can use for any kind of speaking engagement. If it is appropriate to your topic and audience, using levity to begin 2 _____ can help you and your audience to relax. By telling a joke or an amusing anecdote, you may find that you win your audience over in the first 3 _____ minutes. People enjoy 4 _____ stories, and when the stories are about the speaker, they can be particularly effective.

As you plan your speech, make sure your examples are relevant to your topic. You should use examples that deal with the subject you are talking about. For example, if your speech is 5 _____ pollution, you will want to give examples of how bad the water supply is or how poor the air quality has become, not tell how you burned a casserole last night. Also, make sure that you check 6 _____ verity of any statements you make. You want to be accurate in what you say.

Another way to support your statements is 7 _____ using expert testimony. Find people who are authorities on your topic, and quote them to back up your views. Before you use those people as sources, find out what their credentials are and whether other people in the profession respect them.

Think about the ramifications of your statements. What impact will your comments have on your listeners? Also beware of making derogatory statements. You shouldn't belittle your listeners or make negative statements about gender, race, or other characteristics.

A technique that can make your speech vivid is visualization. Use words that will help listeners see what you are talking about. Describe the people and places that are important to your speech by using 8 _____ details. Tell how 9 _____ sounded, smelled, or tasted.

Lastly, don't forget a summation that covers your main points. Remember that your closing is your last chance to reach your audience. If there is something you want them to remember, tell them once again. Give your speech a sense of conclusion. Don't leave your audience feeling that something is missing. Using

these simple techniques can help you feel 10 _____ any time you are asked to step up to the podium.

1	A gathered	B gathering	C to gather	D have been gathering
2	A a speech	B a talk	C a dialogue	D a chat
3	A few	B -	C little	D some
4	A being heard	B to hear	C have heard	D hearing
5	A on	B -	C about	D the
6	A -	B a	C the	D an
7	A with	B on	C by	D of
8	A sensorical	B sensory	C sensorious	D senses
9	A everything	B something	C anything	D nothing
10	A more confident	B the most confident	C confident	D confidenter

Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (11–20) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). Exam Booster. Preparation for B2+ Level Exams. Student's Book. Express Publishing.P.9)

Lying

Many people pretend to know when someone is lying. According to 11 _____ popular belief, all you have to do is look at a person's body language

whether he becomes nervous and fidgety, touches his nose, and bites his nails. However, a researcher at Portsmouth University, England, has arrived at an entirely 12_____ conclusion. Dr Samantha Mann carried 13_____ research on the behavior of suspects who had given 14_____ statements in police interviews. Mann discovered that liars actually stay quite 15_____. This is because they are aware that people are looking for body language that could suggest they are lying. Therefore, liars actually touch their noses 20% less than people who tell the truth. The same 16 _____ for eye contact. While it is generally thought that liars 17_____ eye contact and blink rapidly, in reality, people who are lying 18 _____sure to maintain eye contact and control their blinking. With the findings of her research in mind, Mann claims that the best way to 19 _____ a liar is to look for people who are trying too hard to 20_____ truthful.

11	A the	B with	C to	D an
12	A another	B different	C other	D the other
13	A by	B down	C through	D out
14	A closing	B false	C mistaken	D open
15	A stationary	B at rest	C still	D slow
16	A goes	B comes	C stays	D moves
17	A avoid	B run	C prevent	D escape
18	A keep	B make	C take	D do
19	A exhibit	B see	C reflect	D spot
20	A view	B display	C show	D appear

MODULE 3. THE MEDIA

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: *Media and Society After Technological Disruption*. Ed. Be Kyle Langvardt, Jistin (Gus) Hurwitz. Publisher: Cambridge University Press. 2024. Pp.5-7).

Trusted Communicators

1. Today much of the trust that mainstream media institutions once enjoyed has migrated, in a fragmented way, toward attention merchants of various shapes and scales that treat the news as a mere opportunity to juice engagement by serving identity-affirming content to targeted market segments. There is no way in such an environment for America's trusted media communicators to play the consensus-building role that they once did. Instead, the trust dynamic between Americans and their many news sources today works to accelerate polarization and exacerbate their seeming inability to agree on the facts.

2. In Chapter "Getting to Trustworthiness (but Not Necessarily to Trust)," Helen Norton opens the discussion by backing up a step: What does it mean for a news outlet to be *worthy* of trust? Professor Norton's chapter takes some initial steps on this path, identifying a working index of trustworthy and non-trustworthy media behaviors and offering some ways to elevate trustworthy behaviors.

3. In Chapter 3 "Sober and Self-Guided Newsgathering," Jane Bambauer discusses dramatic coverage of facts that are accurate but nevertheless misleading because they are statistically unrepresentative. Such reporting causes harm by inspiring news consumers to approach life, and each other, with overcaution and hostility. But as Professor Bambauer argues, media institutions trying to compete in a fragmented market face intense pressure to produce just this kind of content. Audiences demand it because they are victims of heuristic biases that make them crave identity affirmation.

4. In Chapter "The New Gatekeepers? Social Media and the 'Search for Truth'," Ashutosh Bhagwat questions whether it is even appropriate to hope that some new generation of gatekeepers can pick up the Walter Cronkite mantle. As he argues, the whole notion that a select few should play gatekeeper based on their status as elite "trusted communicators" chafes against the "marketplace of ideas" theory that conventionally motivates First Amendment thought. On this view, Cronkite had the public's trust because there was only enough spectrum for a few networks; Google has the public's trust because it is the gateway to the internet.

5. Finally, in Chapter "Beyond the Watchdog: Using Law to Build Trust in the Press," Erin Carroll argues that the various problems of media trust may appear

less intractable if the law would update its sense of the role journalists should play in a democratic society. For more than half a century, an adversarial “watchdog” ethic of journalism provides the near-exclusive metric for journalistic prestige in the United States. So, while the watchdog ethic provides invaluable benefits to democratic governance, it can also *frustrate* democratic governance and impair trust in media if news institutions lean exclusively into it.

- A. The dominance of “watchdog” journalism may narrow public trust
- B. Elite communicators gained influence due to structural advantages, not persuasion
- C. Public trust has shifted from mainstream media to fragmented attention markets
- D. Untrustworthy reporting can manipulate facts and worsen public fears
- E. The solution lies in stricter government regulation of all media
- F. News outlets must actively demonstrate behaviors that make them trustworthy
- G. Journalists should abandon factual reporting in favor of opinion
- H. The fragmentation of media trust is partly driven by technology

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/books/social-media-and-democracy/online-political-advertising-in-the-unitedstates/98F09A1F61A67819A70C22920BE4674D#CN-bp-6>)

Online Political Advertising in the United States

Digital political advertising comes in many forms, appears in lots of places, and can be targeted in many more ways than traditional television advertising. At its most basic, digital political advertising is interactive content placed for a fee. It includes display advertising and search advertising. Paid political ads can appear as banners (across the top of the page), as page takeovers, on the side of a webpage or news feed, in mobile apps, or in social media feeds where viewers can interact, like, or share them, further disseminating paid content organically. Some online ads feature call-to-action buttons and some auto-play as pre-roll advertising, appearing before consumers can continue their online activity. Some can be skipped and others will not allow further action until the ad finishes playing.

According to Borrell Associates, digital advertising made up a small fraction (less than 1 percent, \$71 million) of political ad spending in the United States in 2014 but was projected to comprise a fifth of spending (20.1 percent, \$1.8 billion) in 2018 (Borrell Associates 2018). Although digital advertising in

campaigns has been around for a while and has been a growth market for several cycles now, it has long been overlooked by scholars, especially in comparison to traditional television advertising, for which there is a long and robust literature, and even organic social media content, for which there is burgeoning research. The lack of research on paid online advertising stems from the difficulty in tracking the placement of and spending on online ads on websites, in apps, and on social media.

Unlike television, where commercial tracking data has been available for two decades, systematic commercial tracking of digital advertising is very new, and until the aftermath of the 2016 election, the prospects of obtaining data through the large platforms like Google and Facebook seemed dim. The large platforms chose to make public libraries of their paid political content starting in the summer of 2018. As should become abundantly clear throughout this review, which was updated in late 2019, the landscape of what we know about digital advertising is at a pivotal moment.

In this chapter, we will review the data that scholars have started to assemble on the volume, content, targeting, and effect of paid online advertising in the United States. We will discuss how online advertising is regulated through formal rules and shaped informally by content negotiations between advertisers and platforms. We will also explain how the decentralized methods of purchasing digital ads make systematic research challenging.

6. What is digital political advertising at its most basic?

- A. Free videos posted by political parties
- B. Interactive content placed for a fee
- C. Articles written by journalists
- D. Messages sent only by email

7. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a form or placement of digital political advertising?

- A. Banners across the top of a page
- B. Messages painted on billboards
- C. Ads inside mobile apps
- D. Pre-roll advertising before online content

8. What was the share of digital advertising in U.S. political ad spending in 2014, according to Borrell Associates?

- A. More than half
- B. About one fifth
- C. Less than 1 percent
- D. Exactly 10 percent

9. Why has paid online advertising long been overlooked by scholars?

- A. Because it is illegal in many U.S. states
- B. Because television ads are more effective
- C. Because it is hard to track placement and spending of online ads
- D. Because there is no funding for research

10. What major change occurred after the 2016 U.S. election regarding digital political ads?

- A. All online advertising was banned
- B. Large platforms began to make public libraries of paid political content
- C. TV networks stopped airing political ads
- D. The elections stopped being interfered

11. What is the main aim of the chapter described at the end of the text?

- A. To review data on volume, content, targeting, and effect of paid online advertising
- B. To teach how to buy online ads cheaply
- C. To compare digital ads in the U.S. and Europe
- D. To create a new social media platform

Part II. Use of English

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://review.gale.com/2024/07/02/the-influence-of-british-media-on-politics/>)

Modern Impact

The 1 _____ of British media on politics, as illuminated by Gale Primary Sources, underscores 2 _____ transformative power and ethical 3 _____. From historical reforms championed by pamphlets and newspapers to modern debates 4 _____ media bias and ownership, understanding these dynamics is crucial for navigating today's media landscape.

New developments in the media world, such as the rise of social media platforms and the advent of artificial intelligence 5 _____ journalism, are reshaping how information is disseminated and consumed. Social media allows for real-time updates and grassroots movements, but it also 6 _____ challenges in combatting misinformation and ensuring credible reporting. AI-driven 7 _____ promises efficiency and personalised content delivery yet raises concerns about job displacement and algorithmic bias.

The consolidation of media ownership exemplified 8 _____ influential figures like Rupert Murdoch, 9 _____ complicates the landscape, potentially limiting diverse perspectives and unbiased reporting. As these developments 10 ____, the role of media literacy becomes 11 _____ vital.

1	A strength	B impact	C influence	D power
2	A it's	B its'	C it is	D its
3	A responsibilities	B responses	C responsibility	D responsibly
4	A of	B on	C through	D via
5	A in	B at	C on	D inside
6	A present	B presents	C presenting	D is presented
7	A journalist	B journalistic	C journalism	D journals
8	A with	B of	C in	D by
9	A far	B farther	C further	D farely
10	A disfold	B unfold	C misfold	D imfold
11	A increasingly	B increasing	C increase	D decrease

Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (1–5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://review.gale.com/2024/07/02/the-influence-of-british-media-on-politics/>)

Television Media as a Political Tool

12_____ to the mid-twentieth century, the emergence of television transformed political 13_____ and campaigning. Initially overlooked by politicians in the early 1950s, television by the 1960s became indispensable for 14 _____ success.

Politicians and broadcasters recognised 15 _____ power in shaping public perception and fostering a new generation of media-savvy leaders. Figures like Harold Wilson grasped the potential of televised debates and interviews during 16 _____ 1964 General Election, 17 _____ polished performances underscored the importance of image in politics.

18 _____, alongside its potential for transparency and 19 _____, television also became a tool for manipulation. Sir Alec Douglas-Home’s speech, as reported in the Financial Times, criticised 20 _____ use of media and public relations to manipulate rather than inform voters. Sir Alec accused Wilson of avoiding genuine political debate and underestimating the intelligence of voters, 21 _____ him as the “Pied Piper of Downing Street” leading the electorate astray.

12	A movement	B moving	C moves	D move
13	A communicator	B communicate	C communication	D commutator
14	A political	B politics	C politic	D policy
15	A its	B it is	C it’s	D it
16	A the	B -	C an	D a
17	A whereas	B otherwise	C where	D when
18	A Whenever	B however	C though	D although
19	A visibility	B possibility	C accessity	D accessibility
20	A Wilson	B Wilsons	C Wilson’s	D Wilsons’
21	A portraying	B portrait	C is portrayed	D portrayal

MODULE 4. STATE AND SOCIETY

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/b2-reading/buy-nothing-movement>)

The Buy Nothing movement

1. Social media, magazines and shop windows bombard people daily with things to buy, and British consumers are buying more clothes and shoes than ever before. Online shopping means it is easy for customers to buy without thinking, while major brands offer such cheap clothes that they can be treated like disposable items worn two or three times and then thrown away.

2. People might not realise they are part of the disposable clothing problem because they donate their unwanted clothes to charities. But charity shops can't sell all those unwanted clothes. Fast fashion goes out of fashion as quickly as it came in and is often too poor quality to recycle; people don't want to buy it second-hand. Huge quantities end up being thrown away, and a lot of clothes that charities can't sell are sent abroad, causing even more economic and environmental problems.

3. However, a different trend is springing up in opposition to consumerism – the “buy nothing” trend. The idea originated in Canada in the early 1990s and then moved to the US, where it became a rejection of the overspending and overconsumption of Black Friday and Cyber Monday during Thanksgiving weekend. On Buy Nothing Day people organise various types of protests and cut up their credit cards. Throughout the year, Buy Nothing groups organise the exchange and repair of items they already own.

4. The trend has now reached influencers on social media who usually share posts of clothing and make-up that they recommend for people to buy. Some YouTube stars now encourage their viewers not to buy anything at all for periods as long as a year. Two friends in Canada spent a year working towards buying only food. For the first three months they learned how to live without buying electrical goods, clothes or things for the house. For the next stage, they gave up services, for example haircuts, eating out at restaurants or buying petrol for their cars. In one year, they'd saved \$55,000.

5. The changes they made meant two fewer cars on the roads, a reduction in plastic and paper packaging and a positive impact on the environment from all the energy saved. If everyone followed a similar plan, the results would be impressive. But even if you can't manage a full year without going shopping, you can participate in the anti-consumerist movement by refusing to buy things you don't

need. Buy Nothing groups send a clear message to companies that people are no longer willing to accept the environmental and human cost of overconsumption.

- A. Giving up shopping for a year can also save a lot of money
- B. People donate clothes, but this doesn't solve the problem
- C. Some trends in fashion are too poor in quality to recycle
- D. Buy Nothing groups replace shopping with protests and exchanges
- E. Influencers and individuals are experimenting with buying less
- F. Online shopping always supports sustainable consumption
- G. Spending on clothes is increasing, and so is waste
- H. Cutting consumerism helps the environment and delivers a strong

message

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://academic.oup.com/socpro/advance/article/doi/10.1093/socpro/spaf028/8165972>)

Learning to Like the Likes and the Hate: The Labor of Internet Fame in the New Attention Economy

How do people experience internet fame? In the digital era, new pathways, platforms, and monetization models have altered the speed and nature of fame. Whereas public visibility and reputation were once tightly coupled, they can now be decoupled in the new media attention economy. The pursuit of online visibility brings both high rewards and steep risks to people trying to make a living from it, and it is an important dynamic of labor control in the age of platform capitalism.

This is evident among people who aim to “go viral” on social media platforms like Facebook, YouTube, and TikTok. Virality is often discussed as an issue of circulation; when something “goes viral” on the internet, it spreads to many users in a short time. In our research, we approach virality as labor and examine the work of getting internet famous. When viewed as labor, a tension emerges: success online is defined as maximal visibility, known as the “visibility mandate,” but visibility comes with steep risks.

Platforms convey visibility, and hence success, in metrics such as numbers of followers, views, likes, and comments. Metrics can make work feel like a fun game and become addictive for platform workers. Content creators, people who seek to earn money from their social media postings, have been described as “obsessing” over their metrics.

While it can be extremely pleasurable, there are also considerable risks of hyper-visibility on the internet, such as harassment and the problem of context

collapse, when the distinct social contexts of offline interactions get merged into a single online space, leading to challenges in managing one's identity. Context collapse can feel destabilizing, provoke anxiety, and invite unwanted criticism.

In contrast to traditional reputation-based fame, which has more stable and long-term value, internet fame rests on precarious and fickle short-term attention, thus requiring incessant work to maintain. This new experience of online attention is an important and undertheorized dynamic in platform capitalism. Platforms thrive on user data, engagement, and visibility metrics.

To examine the contradictions of high visibility, this paper marshals 18-months of ethnographic data from working inside a "content farm," a company of viral content creators. In addition, we draw from 60 interviews with mostly full-time creators whose goal is to make viral content, and a supplemental analysis of Reddit threads about people's viral experiences.

6. What key shift does the text identify in how fame operates in the digital age?

- A. Fame now depends entirely on traditional reputation-building
- B. Public visibility and reputation can be separated in the new media attention economy
- C. Fame is no longer influenced by economic factors
- D. Platforms have eliminated all risks of online visibility

7. Why do the authors describe virality as a form of labor rather than just circulation?

- A. Creating viral content involves continuous work and exposes creators to risks
- B. Only employees of platforms can "go viral"
- C. Virality always guarantees financial stability
- D. Viral content is strictly regulated by governments

8. Which statement captures the dual role of platform metrics for content creators best?

- A. They are purely neutral numbers without emotional effects
- B. They simultaneously gamify the work and make it addictive
- C. They are used solely for taxation purposes
- D. They discourage creators from posting frequently

9. The text mentions "context collapse." What makes this phenomenon destabilizing for internet-famous individuals?

A. It merges separate social contexts into one online space, complicating identity management

B. It permanently deletes creators' previous posts

C. It blocks content from being shared across platforms

D. It protects creators from harassment

10. How does internet fame compare to traditional fame in terms of sustainability?

A. It is less stable and depends on fleeting attention, requiring constant work to maintain

B. It offers creators lifelong security without extra effort

C. It is more prestigious and permanent than traditional fame

D. It shields creators from the demands of platform capitalism

11. What combination of research methods underpins the study's conclusions about high visibility online?

A. A mixture of ethnographic immersion in a content farm, interviews with creators, and analysis of Reddit discussions

B. A random survey of social media users

C. A review of advertising budgets from major platforms

D. A single case study of one viral influencer

Part II. Use of English

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://www.eastoftheweb.com/short-stories/UBooks/ModMil.shtml>)

Oscar Wilde

The Model Millionaire

Unless one is 1 _____ there is no use in being a charming fellow. Romance is the privilege of the rich, not the profession of the 2 _____. The poor should be practical and prosaic. It is 3 _____ to have a permanent income than to be fascinating. These are the great truths of modern life which Hughie Erskine never 4 _____. Poor Hughie! Intellectually, we 5 _____ admit, he was not of much importance. He never said a brilliant or even an ill-natured thing in his life. But then he was wonderfully good-looking, with his crisp brown hair, his clear-cut profile, and his grey eyes. He was as popular with men as he was with 6 _____, and he had every accomplishment except that of 7 _____. His father had bequeathed him his cavalry sword, and a History of the Peninsular War in fifteen volumes. Hughie hung the first over his looking-glass, put the second on a shelf between Ruff's Guide and Bailey's Magazine, and lived on two hundred a year that an old aunt allowed him. He had tried everything. He had gone on the Stock Exchange 8 _____ six months; but what was a butterfly to do among bulls and bears? He had been a tea-merchant for a little longer, but had soon tired of pekoe and souchong. Then he 9 _____ selling dry sherry. That did not answer; the sherry was a little too dry. Ultimately he became nothing, a delightful, ineffectual young man with a perfect profile and no profession.

To make matters 10 _____, he was in love. The girl he loved was Laura Merton, the daughter of a retired Colonel who had lost his temper and his digestion in India, and had never found either of them again. Laura adored 11 _____, and he was ready to kiss her shoe-strings. They were the handsomest couple in London, and had not a penny-piece between them. The Colonel was very fond of Hughie, but would not hear of any engagement.

'Come to me, my boy, when you have got ten thousand pounds of your own, and we 12 _____ about it,' he used to say; and Hughie looked very glum on those days, and had to go to Laura for consolation.

1	A healthy	B wealthy	C wealth	D health
2	A employment	B disemployed	C misemployed	D unemployed

3	A good	B nice	C better	D the best
4	A realised	B realising	C realises	D relised
5	A should	B must	C need to	D has to
6	A woman	B womans	C women	D woman's
7	A making money	B taking money	C getting money	D gathering money
8	A by	B with	C on	D by
9	A had tried	B tried	C have been trying	D trying
10	A bad	B worse	C badder	D the worst
11	A his	B him	C he	D hims
12	A see	B sees	C will see	D seeing

Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (13–23) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley. Prime time 3. Express Publishing, 2012. P.83)

Studying abroad

So, Steven, why did you 13 _____ to spend a year studying abroad? Well, generally I thought it 14 _____ an adventure and a great learning opportunity to live in a totally 15 _____ culture. I chose Mexico because I 16 _____ Spanish for three years now and I wanted to improve my language skills. What have been the best parts 17 _____ your experience so far? It's very difficult to choose just 18 _____, but one of the best things has definitely been the experience of living with a host family. Mexicans are very warm, outgoing people and my hosts have been treating me like part of 19 _____ family. During my first week, they invited their whole family for dinner to meet me and it was fun but quite overwhelming trying to answer all their questions in Spanish. I've also been learning to slow down

and relax and take an afternoon siesta after a big lunch, like the rest of the family! It's been fantastic living in one of Mexico's oldest cities, too, with its beautiful 16th century architecture. It's a great feeling when you start to feel like you belong in a foreign place. Little things like knowing the answer when strangers ask you for directions or 20 _____ without getting lost are so rewarding. And what about the challenging parts? Well, I've been struggling a bit to get used to the hot weather, but now I wear a hat. It was also difficult 21 _____ to the spicy food, but now I'm really enjoying it. I still have difficulty understanding social etiquette. Last week, for example, a new Mexican friend invited me for dinner and I turned up exactly on time. My host seemed a bit surprised. I found out later that Mexicans usually turn up for an appointment at least half an hour late. Schoolk Concordia University, Oregon, USA Studying in: Puebla, Mexico What would you say to other young people 22 _____ studying abroad? Go for it! 23 _____ a doubt, this has been the best experience of my life so far. I've become more self-confident and patient.

13	A deciding	B decided	C decide	D decides
14	A would be	B should be	C ought to be	D have to be
15	A difficult	B different	C differs	D differ
16	A being learned	B have been learning	C have learned	D has learned
17	A of	B in	C for	D with
18	A a little	B a few	C fewer	D little
19	A theirs	B they	C their	D the
20	A get	B getting around	C go round	D get along

21	A to get used	B would	C be used to	D get used to
22	A consider	B considering	C considered	D is considered
23	A with	B despite the	C although	D without

MODULE 5. EDUCATION

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/b1-reading/robot-teachers>)

Robot teachers

1.If you think of the jobs robots could never do, you would probably put doctors and teachers at the top of the list. It's easy to imagine robot cleaners and factory workers, but some jobs need human connection and creativity. But in some cases, robots already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some people might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all?

2.British education expert Anthony Seldon thinks so. And he even has a date for the robot takeover of the classroom: 2027. He predicts robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements and maybe even brain signals. Then they will adapt the information to each student.

3.One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 per cent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

4.Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not Will robots replace teachers? But How can robots help teachers? Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

- A. Robots could assist teachers rather than replace them entirely
- B. Some people may prefer sharing information with robots than with humans
- C. Robots cannot teach because they lack empathy
- D. Robots could solve teacher shortages in areas with few educators
- E. The future of teaching depends entirely on robot technology
- F. Robots may take over repetitive, non-teaching tasks
- G. Robots are likely to replace human creativity in classrooms

H. Robots might be better than no teacher at all

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://open the magazine.com/feature/back-to-class/>)

Back to class

As schools reopen, India is grappling with the dilemma of just how to do it and whether it is even ethical.

Earlier in November, less than a fortnight after Haryana began to reopen its schools, a small government one in a distant part of the state began to report Covid-19 cases. Only between 120 to 160 students from Classes 9 and 12 had returned to the Government Senior Secondary School in Rewari's Kund village, but of the 35 tested for Covid, as many as 19 results returned positive. The worst had come true. But this was not the only case. More than 150 students from Jhajjar, Jind and Rewari districts had tested positive, most of them asymptomatic, within a fortnight of these schools being reopened, according to media reports. These affected schools were understandably closed down.

Several states, such as Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Goa, have reopened for the senior classes. Maharashtra earlier planned to reopen schools across the state on November 23rd, but some cities like Mumbai and Thane, just days before the deadline, decided to stay shut till the end of the year. As various states across the country begin to reopen schools — or at least consider the idea — instances like in Haryana, especially when safety measures are lax, are expected to not be uncommon.

Is it time now to shift the conversation from the danger of opening schools to the risk of continuing to keep them closed? Can we begin to consider the notion of learning to live with the virus, even inside our schools? Or do we just forego all risks and keep our kids secure at home?

Lopamudra Achuthan, a mother of two sons in Mumbai, received a questionnaire from the school her sons go to a few days ago with a single question and three options. Should the school reopen in the first week of January, the first week of February, or until a vaccine becomes available? She chose the earliest option. And although the survey's results aren't out yet, she knows, that most parents chose to wait it out until a vaccine became available. "I don't understand it," she says, "We must all learn to live with the virus, even our kids. Most of the parents, I know, are allowing their children to visit malls, to go on small vacations here and there, but the moment the talk of reopening of schools starts, they just freeze." According to her, while most parents are satisfied with the current online

mode of education, nothing beats a classroom environment for children. A vaccine, as she points out, is still a long way off. Even when it becomes available, as some guess sometime next year, it will come in batches. Children, who have been known to be the least vulnerable, will probably not feature among the first few groups to receive it.

Achuthan is an outlier. "I think the safety of children comes first. No doubt about it," says Madhu Jain, the principal of Billabong High International School in Mumbai's Malad area.

5. What happened at the Government Senior Secondary School in Rewari's Kund village after reopening?

- A. All students tested negative for Covid-19
- B. A large proportion of tested students were positive, many asymptomatic
- C. Only teachers tested positive
- D. No cases were reported

6. How did some cities in Maharashtra respond to the planned reopening of schools on November 23?

- A. They opened schools earlier than planned
- B. Some cities postponed reopening until the end of the year
- C. They reopened only for primary classes
- D. They ignored the decision and reopened all schools immediately

7. What contradiction in parents' behavior does Lopamudra Achuthan point out?

- A. Parents are willing to send children to schools but not to malls
- B. Parents allow children out for leisure but hesitate to reopen schools
- C. Parents support reopening schools but not online classes
- D. Parents oppose all social activities for children

8. How did Lopamudra Achuthan respond to her school's reopening survey?

- A. She selected the option to wait until a vaccine is available
- B. She chose the earliest reopening option (January)
- C. She did not respond
- D. She suggested indefinite online learning

9. According to the text, why might children not receive a Covid-19 vaccine immediately when available?

- A. They are less vulnerable and likely to be vaccinated after other groups
- B. Children do not require vaccination

- C. Children are prioritized before adults
- D. Vaccines will not be distributed in schools

10. What is the stance of most parents of children attending premier schools, as described in the text?

- A. They prioritize children's safety and prefer to wait for government guidelines before reopening
- B. They want immediate reopening regardless of risk
- C. They believe online education is inferior and unsafe
- D. They rely on private tutors exclusively

Part II. Use of English

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Danuta Gryca. *Oxford Exam Excellence*. Oxford University Press, 2006. P.64)

America's first night high school

The first impressions are rather menacing. Visitors 1 _____ sign in and show identification before 2 _____ into the building. But what a deceptive first impression! Manhattan Comprehensive Night High School may be 3 _____, most caring institution in all of New York City. A school of last resort for many of 4 _____ students is their best chance to turn their lives around and make friends in the process. Manhattan Comp, as it's called, is the first full-time night high school in America.

High school is 5 _____ until the age of sixteen in America, but many students drop out, either before or after they reach sixteen, and 6 _____ receiving their high school diplomas. Until now, night education programmes for dropouts only provided the basics and then awarded an equivalency certificate. The students receive an academic diploma, which they say is 7 _____ in getting a job than an equivalency certificate. More than sixty percent of Manhattan Comp's students go on to college.

Most of the 8 _____ 450 students have either been expelled from or dropped out of other high schools. 9 _____ have been in two or three schools before this one. What seems to make this schoolwork for these hard-to-place students is the staff and, most importantly, the principal. All the students call him Howard. The institution is his own creation. He designed and opened it in 1989.

Most students at Manhattan Comp are between eighteen and twenty-two years old. You must be 10 _____ seventeen to enroll in regular day high schools, students are usually 11 _____ fourteen and eighteen years old. The classes run from 5 to 11 p.m., Mondays through Thursdays, with all day enrichment programmes on Sundays which explore topics like playwriting, art and video 12 _____. Most students already have some academic credits from previous schools, so instead of the normal four years in high school, they spend, on average, between six months and two years at Manhattan Comp.

1	A need	B must	C don't have to	D doesn't need to
2	A being allowed	B allowed	C allowing	D allows

3	A friendly	B friend	C friendlier	D the friendliest
4	A its	B it is	C its'	D it
5	A comprehensive	B obligatory	C compulsory	D primary
6	A after	B before	C in	D while
7	A more helpful	B helpfuler	C the helpfulest	D the most helpful
8	A school	B school's	C schools'	D schools
9	A every	B all	C none	D some
10	A -	B at least	C less than	D no more
11	A between	B around	C on	D less than
12	A product	B productive	C produce	D production

Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (13–24) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley. Prime time 3. Express Publishing, 2012. P.21)

The story of Google

Google was the brainchild of Larry Page and Sergey Brin. They 13 _____ in 1995 2 14 _____ Stanford University, USA, while they 15 _____ Computer Science. You could say Google started with an 16 _____ as, at first, Sergey and Larry didn't really get on! In fact, they argued and disagreed on just about 17

_____. However, there was one thing they did share: a commitment to making the Internet more userfriendly. At that time, Internet search engines were slow and 18 _____. They listed search results according to the number of times the search term appeared on a page. Larry and Sergey found this frustrating. An idea came to them: why not list search results according to a 19_____popularity? So, they set about creating a search engine that could calculate how important a particular web page was. At first, their research received a fair amount of criticism from experts, but the two friends 20 _____give up and managed to raise enough money from investors, family and friends to support 21_____. While they were developing the search engine, Larry and Sergey realised it needed a catchy name. They were inspired by a mathematical word, 'googol' which means '1 followed by a hundred zeros'. They thought it was a really good name, considering the 22 _____ amount of information available on the Net, and so 'googol' became 'google'. In 1998, Larry and Sergey set up their office in a friend's garage and Google went online. Soon, they were answering thousands of search requests 23 _____. People really liked Google's simple, neat design and, of course, its speedy performance! Before long, Sergey and Larry moved their operations to a new headquarters they called Googleplex. In 2000, Google introduced ten foreign language versions and officially became the world's 24 _____ search engine.

13	A meet	B metted	C met	D was meeting
14	A in	B at	C inside	D at sight
15	A were studying	B was studying	C studied	D has been studying
16	A argue	B argues	C arguing	D argument
17	A nothing	B everything	C something	D anything
18	A complex	B compulsory	C complete	D complicated
19	A website's	B website	C websites	D websites'
20	A doesn't	B didn't	C hasn't	D wasn't
21	A itself	B ourselves	C themselves	D himself
22	A endless	B endly	C edge	D -
23	A a day	B per day	C via day	D daily
24	A popularer	B rather popular	C most popular	D popularest

MODULE 6. WORK. JOBS. EMPLOYMENT

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://medium.com/simplilearn-career-edge/future-of-work-what-job-roles-will-look-like-in-10-years-updated-simplilearn-7925403c8877>)

Future of Work: What Job Roles Will Look Like In 10 Years

1. Will technology kill jobs and aggravate inequality, or bring in more significant work and healthier societies? This question has worried humankind ever since technological advancement took over certain manual jobs. The services of a clock keeper, film projectionist, switchboard operator, etc. were no longer required once we developed better technology. The question still remains as is, what will the future of work look like?

Our past has taught us that there could be a world in the future where the human resources function vanishes and gets replaced by automation, outsourcing, and self-organizing teams. A world in which top talent is fought over so fiercely that the most skilful workers hire personal agents to manage their careers isn't hard to imagine. The idea is to stay prepared for that future.

2. Let's look forward another 10 years to what the future of work will look like in 2030. PwC sees four alternative worlds of work, all named after different colors. **The Red World** where technology will allow tiny businesses to tap into the vast reservoirs of information, skills, and financing. There would be fierce competition for talent, and those with in-demand future skills will command the highest rewards. **The Blue World** where global corporations will become larger, powerful, and more influential than ever. **The Green World** as a reaction to strong public opinion, scarce natural resources, and strict international regulations, companies will push a strong ethical and ecological agenda. **The Yellow World** where workers and companies will seek out greater meaning and relevance.

3. According to independent studies published by CBRE and Genesis, and a report in WSJ, the workplace in 2030 will be very different from the one seen today. The best workplaces will have different quiet areas so that workers have choices to where they want to work, work will thrive in teams, not with dictators, workers at all levels will be using robotic helpers in the future like Siri or Alexa, to sort through incoming email, schedule meetings, create spreadsheets, etc.

4. Analyzing the major technological and business trends today, Cognizant and ZDNet propose the best jobs/careers to emerge over the next 10 years will focus on customer satisfaction through virtually advising customers using the knowledge of the product line, ensure consumers receive revenue from their data, consult with patients and stakeholders to generate specifications for virtual reality experiences,

collaborate with talented engineers and technical artists to develop vital elements for clients.

5. The hiring managers and job hunters of today would agree that an interview isn't the ideal way to find the best person for the job. Managers rely on subjective information to make their decision, which sometimes isn't the most accurate. Hence, interviews in the future would look nothing like they do today. As soft skills gain importance, more employers will use AI to create personality profiles using social-media.

- A. Technology has historically replaced some jobs while creating new challenges
- B. Workplace design and AI will shape the offices of 2030
- C. The Red, Blue, Green, and Yellow worlds represent different organizational futures
- D. Emerging jobs will reflect technology, healthcare, and space exploration
- E. Traditional interviews will be replaced by AI and VR-based hiring
- F. Workers will need cognitive, social, and technological skills to succeed
- G. Future trends will focus on customer satisfaction
- H. Organizational changes will require flexible roles and adaptive skills

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://mronline.org/2022/06/10/the-future-of-work-1-remote-working/>)

The future of work. Remote working

A few weeks ago, the world's richest man Elon Musk, Tesla CEO, told his employees that they must return to the office or get out of the company. Musk wrote in an email that everybody at Tesla must spend at least 40 hours a week in the office. "The office must be where your actual colleagues are located, not some remote pseudo office. If you don't show up, we will assume you have resigned".

In 2021, Goldman Sachs's chief executive, David Solomon, said "remote work is not ideal for us, and it's not a new normal", and predicted that it would be "an aberration that we're going to correct as quickly as possible". A year later, however, less than half the bank's employees were regularly turning up to its New York headquarters, forcing Solomon, to again plead with staff to come back.

Again, last year, Jamie Dimon, JP Morgan Chase's chief executive, said working from home doesn't work for spontaneous idea generation. Dimon finally relented and said 40% of the bank's 270,000 employees could work as few as two days a week from the office.

Musk and these other bosses like King Canute are trying to turn back the tide. Since the pandemic, many workers are refusing to return to a full-time five-day week. More than a third of the UK's office-based workforce is still working from home and a further 38% are in a hybrid pattern, splitting their time between the office and home.

Remote working may be here to stay; and many employers may agree to a four-day week (but almost certainly only if 'productivity' rises enough to justify it and probably with a pay cut). But the daily (and nightly) drudge on barely acceptable rates of pay will continue for most workers.

6. What consequence did Elon Musk specify if Tesla employees failed to return to the office?

- A. They would be placed on probation
- B. They would be assumed to have resigned
- C. They would have reduced pay
- D. They would be transferred to remote work permanently

7. How did David Solomon's stance on remote work in 2021 compare to actual employee behavior a year later?

- A. He welcomed widespread remote work, and employees followed his guidance
- B. He rejected remote work as abnormal, but less than half the employees regularly returned
- C. He required hybrid schedules, which employees ignored
- D. He promoted fully flexible work hours, and all employees complied

8. What compromise did Jamie Dimon make regarding remote work for JP Morgan Chase employees?

- A. He required all employees to return full-time
- B. He allowed 40% of employees to work as few as two days a week from the office
- C. He banned remote work entirely
- D. He introduced mandatory night shifts for remote workers

9. What pattern in employees' behavior does the text highlight since the pandemic?

- A. Most workers fully resumed a five-day office week
- B. A significant portion continue to refuse a full-time five-day week
- C. Only executives refused to return, while staff complied
- D. Remote work was completely abandoned

10. How is remote work currently distributed among UK office-based employees according to the text?

A. Over a third work entirely from home, and another 38% follow a hybrid schedule

B. Almost all employees work full-time in the office

C. Less than 10% work remotely

D. Half the employees work full-time from home

11. What does the text suggest about the conditions under which a four-day workweek might become acceptable?

A. It will be allowed only if productivity rises enough to justify it, potentially with a pay cut

B. It will automatically be granted to all employees

C. It will replace remote work entirely

D. It will be implemented without regard to productivity

Part II. Use of English

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–15) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/skills/reading/b2-reading/work-life-balance?utm_source)

Work–life balance

Ronan

I work in a fairly traditional office 1 _____ doing a typical nine-to-five job. I like my job, but it's 2 _____ that my commute to work takes an hour and a half each way and most of my work 3 _____ online from home. But my boss doesn't 4 _____ to trust that we will get any work done if left to our own devices, and 5 _____ in the company has to clock in and out every day. It's frustrating that they feel the need to monitor what we do so closely instead of judging us based on our task performance, like most companies do these days.

Jo

I used to do a typical five-day week, but after I came out of my parental leave, I decided that I wanted to spend more time with my children 6 _____ they start school. After negotiating with my boss, we decided to cut my working week down to 7 _____ work week. This of course meant a significant cut in my pay too, as I'm paid on a pro-rata basis. I've since noticed, though, that my workload hasn't decreased in the slightest! 8 _____ five days' worth of work in three days, but getting paid much less for it! I find myself having to take work home just so that I can meet the deadlines. It's wearing me out trying to juggle work with looking after my children and my family, but I don't dare to bring this up with my boss because I think he feels as if he's made a huge concession letting me come in only three days a week.

Marcus

I work for a global IT company, but because their headquarters is in the States, I do all my work online from home. That means that I don't 9 _____ time commuting or making idle chit-chat with colleagues. I work on a project basis, and this 10 _____ is very valuable to me because it means that I can easily take some time off when my children need me to go to their school performances or if I need to schedule an 11 _____ with the dentist. The downside is that without clear office hours, I tend to work well into the evening, sometimes skipping dinner to finish a task. It can also get quite lonely working on my own, and I sometimes miss sharing ideas with colleagues.

Lily

I'm a 12 _____ and work for myself. This is great because I am in control of what I do and how I spend my time. At first, I was working from home, but I found it really hard to concentrate. There were just too many distractions around: housework that needed doing, another cup of tea, my family members wanting my attention for various things. So I started to go to a nearby café to work, but the Wi-Fi connection wasn't ideal and I found myself drinking 13 _____ coffee. In the end, I decided to rent a desk in a co-working space with five other freelancers like 14 _____. I liked getting dressed to go to work in the morning and being able to focus in an office environment. The other freelancers do similar kinds of web-based work to me and so it's nice to have workmates to bounce ideas off 15 _____.

1	A environment	B surrounding	C society	D group
2	A annoyed	B annoying	C annoy	D is annoyed
3	A must be done	B is done	C will be done	D could be done
4	A seeming	B seem	C seemed	D seems
5	A none	B no one	C everyone	D someone
6	A before	B as	C when	D after
7	A three days long	B three-day's	C a three-day	D three days'
8	A I'm doing	B doing	C I do	D I'll do
9	A spend	B spent	C take	D waste
10	A flexility	B flexibility	C flexing	D flexibilitment
11	A appointment	B appointing	C appointer	D appointist
12	A freework	B freelancer	C freelancee	D freelancist
13	A many	B much	C too many	D too much
14	A herself	B me	C myself	D himself
15	A -	B as well	C too	D like

Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (16–23) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Danuta Gryca. Oxford Exam Excellence. Oxford University Press, 2006. P. 70)

Shocking news: students want to teach!

Teachers may feel 16 _____ and unappreciated, but, judging 17 _____ the results of a recent career survey, 18 _____ a very tough crowd: teenagers.

The survey found that teaching is a top career choice for teenagers, ranking as high as doctor – a frequent favourite – and just above lawyer – another popular choice. The survey 19 _____ on responses from more than 1,000 people who were aged from 13 to 17. The question asked was, 20 _____ 'of work do you think you will do for a career?' The teenagers were asked to give their top three 21 _____. The other top ten choices included sports, science, architecture, business, the military, engineering and nursing.

Results have always 22 _____ between girls and boys. For example, a military career has never been a top ten choice among girls, but it's often popular 23 _____ boys. On the other hand, nursing is usually a popular choice with girls but has never made the top ten with boys.

16	A underpaid	B overpaid	C overwhelmed	D well-paid
17	A with	B of	C from	D in
18	A they inspire	B they inspired	C they inspiring	D they're inspiring
19	A were based	B was based	C being based	D has based
20	A What kind	B Why	C What	D Whose
21	A choice	B choose	C choicement	D choices
22	A been differed	B differentiate	C differ	D differenting
23	A among	B with	C of	D by

Module 7. Science and Technology

Part I. Reading

Test 1.

Read the text below. Match choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Danuta Gryca. *Oxford Exam Excellence*. Oxford University Press, 2006. P. 125)

Mobile revolution

1.No consumer product in history has caught on as quickly as the mobile phone, global sales of which have risen from six million in 1991 to more than 400 million a year now. The arrival of the mobile phone has transformed our lifestyles so much that men now spend more time on the phone than women, according to the results of our special opinion poll. Mobile phones are no longer just the domain of the teenager and, in fact, just as many 40- and 50-somethings now own a mobile phone as the 15 to 20 age group (slightly below 70%). Even among the over 65s more than 40% now have a mobile.

2.The survey found that men with mobile phones spend more than an hour a day making calls on an average weekday. The average man spends sixty-six minutes on his land line or his mobile, compared with fifty-three minutes before the mobile phone revolution. But the poll reveals that, while men are using their phones a lot more, women are actually spending less time on the phone. Slightly fewer women 167% have a mobile phone, and the survey shows that the average amount of time they spend on the phone on a weekday has gone down from sixty-three minutes before they got a mobile to fifty-five minutes now. The explanation might lie in the fact that men love to play with technotoys while women may be more conscious of the bills they are running up. Innovation in mobile phones has been happening so fast that it's difficult for consumers to change their behaviour.

3.Phones are constantly swallowing up other products like cameras, calculators, clocks, radios, and digital music players. There are twenty different products that previously might have been bought separately that can now be part of a mobile phone.

4.Mobiles have changed the way people talk to one another, they have generated a new type of language, they have saved lives and become style icons. Obviously, the rich have been buying phones faster than the poor. But this happens with every innovation. Mobile phone takes up among the poor has actually been far quicker than it was in the case of previous products, such as colour television, computers and Internet access. Indeed, as mobile phones continue to become cheaper and more powerful, they might prove to be more successful in bridging the gap between the rich and the poor than expensive computers.

5. There are obviously drawbacks to mobiles as well: mobile users are two and a half times more likely to develop cancer in areas of the brain adjacent to their phone ear, although researchers are unable to prove whether this has anything to do with the phone; mobile thefts now account for a third of all street robberies in London, and don't forget about all the accidents waiting to happen as people drive with a mobile in one hand. But, overall, mobile phones have proved to be a big benefit for people.

- A. Rapid adoption among the poor can reduce social inequality
- B. Mobile phones combine multiple devices in one
- C. Mobile phone sales have risen and changed user behavior
- D. Drawbacks of phones include health and safety risks
- E. Mobile phones are cheap and powerful devices
- F. Men use phones less than women
- G. Phone use does not affect daily life
- H. Men talk longer on their phones, while women are more careful about usage

Test 2.

Read the text below. For questions (6-11) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Danuta Gryca. Oxford Exam Excellence. Oxford University Press, 2006. P. 118)

The Rise of the Machines. The changing face of our motorised world

Cars have given us freedom. We can go wherever we want to go, whenever we want to go. They have also given us independence. We don't have to compromise or consider where other people wish to travel. Cars provide us with a personalised, door-to-door transport solution that's always available. But they also change the world we live in. If you had to consider the impact of cars on your town, first of all you would probably think of traffic jams and the difficulty of getting about in a car in the rush hour. Or maybe you would think of pollution, and how the toxic fumes erode the facades of buildings along busy thoroughfares. But there is a much bigger change we almost never think about. Cars change the face of the towns themselves. As people buy more and more cars, roads keep getting widened to accommodate the increasing volume of traffic. They encroach upon formerly green spaces: lawns, flowerbeds, or trees that used to line the roads. They expand until the pavements become a thin strip along the foot of the buildings, further narrowed by the parked cars that invade the last remaining inches of pedestrian space. We all enjoy the facilities that shopping malls, multiplex cinemas and enormous entertainment complexes bring because we can use our cars to get to them. They are efficient, convenient, and fast. At the same time, we are saddened

by the loss of our local groceries, our beautiful Art Deco picture houses and the friendly neighbourhood community centres.

What we must also realise is that these changes go hand in hand, and we are to blame. Preferring our freedom to sharing transport with others, we get into our cars to get to our workplaces, to do our shopping, to go out to the theatre, and many would even drive to go for a walk in the fields. Parking spaces are huge areas of land used up by empty cars waiting for hours on end for their passengers to return. What used to be a vast grassy meadow now becomes a small muddy field fringed by a square of concrete and tar. And what cars have changed will never be like it used to be, ever again.

6. According to the text, what is the main advantage of cars for individuals?
- A. They reduce urban pollution
 - B. They provide freedom and independence with personalised, door-to-door transport
 - C. They encourage shared transportation
 - D. They preserve public green spaces
7. Which negative effects of cars are most immediately noticeable in towns?
- A. Narrowing roads and loss of community centres
 - B. Traffic congestion and pollution affecting buildings
 - C. Expansion of pedestrian zones
 - D. Increase in small local shops
8. How do cars reshape the physical structure of towns over time, according to the text?
- A. By encouraging green belts along streets
 - B. By widening roads, encroaching on lawns and trees, and reducing pedestrian space
 - C. By reducing the need for large parking lots
 - D. By keeping town layouts unchanged
9. What tension does the text highlight between modern conveniences and local communities?
- A. Cars allow access to malls and cinemas but contribute to the loss of local shops and community spaces
 - B. Cars increase local shop visits while reducing large entertainment complexes
 - C. Cars improve community cohesion by reducing travel times
 - D. Cars eliminate the need for cultural facilities

10. How does widespread use of cars affect land usage for parking, as described in the text?

- A. Only small areas are used, leaving most land green
- B. Large areas of land are occupied by idle cars waiting for passengers, permanently altering former meadows
- C. Parking lots preserve natural fields
- D. Cars reduce the need for paved surfaces

11. What overall consequence of cars does the author emphasize?

- A. Cars offer personal freedom but permanently transform towns, reducing green spaces and changing communities
- B. Cars mainly improve traffic flow without broader impacts
- C. Cars temporarily disrupt towns but the effects are reversible
- D. Cars only affect shopping patterns, not urban structure

Part II. Vocabulary focus

Test 3.

Read the text below. For questions (1–12) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley. *Prime time 3*. Express Publishing, 2012. P.10)

Objects in the sky

A strange shape 1 _____ across the sky. Is it a bird? Is it an aeroplane? Or is it a UFO? Nick Porter is fascinated 2 _____ the possibility of life on other planets, so in his free time he tries to find out what these objects are. We asked him some questions about his 3 _____ hobby. So, Nick, why are you so interested 4 _____ UFOs?

Well, thousands of people see strange objects in the sky all over the world. Most of 5 _____ are planets, meteors, or military planes - but what about the rest? I'm a very curious person, so I want to find an 6 _____! And what exactly does your hobby involve? Well, I started a UFO club and we mostly investigate sightings. We interview 7 _____ and analyse videos and photos. 8 _____ we go out to a UFO 'hotspot', too. In fact, we're going out tonight. We usually go high up on a rooftop or a hillside. If we see something strange, we 9 _____ as much information as we can! We use camcorders, cameras, telescopes, and other devices. Then we 10 _____ the information on our laptops. Maybe some of our readers are thinking about taking up UFO hunting now! What advice do you have for them? Well, anyone can become a UFO hunter. You just need to be 11 _____ and patient. You also need to join a local UFO club. This way, you find out where the UFO hotspots are, and you have witnesses if you spot 12 _____. So, what are you waiting for? UFO hunting is a lot of fun, and you never know - you might just turn science fiction into science fact!

1	A move	B moving	C is moving	D moves
2	A with	B as	C for	D by
3	A misusual	B unusual	C usually	D disusual
4	A in	B -	C by	D of
5	A this	B that	C them	D these
6	A explanation	B explainment	C explain	D explicitly
7	A audience	B witness	C witnesses	D onlookers
8	A Each time	B Every time	C Always	D sometimes
9	A record	B records	C are recording	D is recording
10	A analyses	B analyse	C analys	D analysment
11	A enthusiast	B enthusiastic	C enthusiaster	D enthusiasm

12	A something	B anything	C everything	D nothing
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Test 4.

Read the text below. For questions (13–17) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

(Adapted from: <https://zno.osvita.ua/english/>)

Tesla and SpaceX founder's Schedule

Elon Musk rises at about 7 a.m. He usually skips breakfast. 13 _____ he's up, Musk launches into a blistering schedule that breaks his time into a series of five-minute slots, 80% of which is spent on 14 _____ and design.

To keep his workday on track, Musk gives up 15 _____ phone calls. He usually takes his lunch during a meeting. He ends up getting his calories later in the day. 16 _____ his busy life, he also carves out enough time to read.

Late bedtime isn't too surprising for a man who's busy 17 _____ to do things like revolutionize the way we drive and send humans to Mars.

13	A Although	B Once	C Unless	D Till
14	A engine	B engineer	C engineered	D engineering
15	A the most	B more	C most	D most of
16	A Despite	B Except	C Through	D Though
17	A try	B to try	C tried	D trying

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

№	English	Українською	Example
1	achieve	досягати	She worked hard to achieve her goals.
2	advice	порада	Can you give me some advice?
3	afford	дозволити собі	I can't afford a new car right now.
4	agreement	угода	They signed an agreement yesterday.
5	almost	майже	It's almost time to go.
6	alone	сам, наодинці	He lives alone in a big house.
7	already	вже	I have already finished my homework.
8	although	хоча	Although it rained, we played football.
9	among	серед	She was sitting among her friends.
10	amount	кількість	We need a large amount of water.
11	announce	оголошувати	They will announce the winner soon.
12	appear	з'являтися	A rainbow appeared after the rain.
13	apply	подавати (заяву)	She applied for a new job.

№	English	Українською	Example
14	argue	сперечатися	They often argue about money.
15	arrange	організувати	We arranged a meeting for Monday.
16	attend	відвідувати	She attends English classes twice a week.
17	avoid	уникати	You should avoid junk food.
18	aware	усвідомлювати	Are you aware of the problem?
19	basic	основний	We need to learn the basic rules.
20	behave	поводитися	The child behaved well at school.
21	believe	вірити	I believe in you.
22	borrow	позичати (у когось)	Can I borrow your book?
23	both	обидва	Both of them are my friends.
24	busy	зайнятий	She is busy with her project.
25	career	кар'єра	He wants a career in medicine.
№	English	Українською	Example
26	challenge	виклик	Learning English is a big challenge for many students.
27	chance	шанс	This is your chance to win a prize.
28	choose	вибирати	She chose the red dress.
29	clever	розумний	That was a clever idea.

№	English	Українською	Example
30	compare	порівнювати	Let's compare the two phones.
31	completely	повністю	The room was completely silent.
32	confident	впевнений	He is confident about his exam.
33	connect	з'єднувати	The bridge connects the two towns.
34	consider	розглядати	We are considering buying a new house.
35	contain	містити	This box contains old photos.
36	continue	продовжувати	Please continue your story.
37	convenient	зручний	Online shopping is very convenient.
38	create	створювати	They created a new app.
39	customer	клієнт	The customer is always right.
40	decide	вирішувати	She decided to study abroad.
41	decrease	зменшувати	The price of oil decreased last year.
42	definitely	точно	I definitely want to see that movie.
43	depend	залежати	Success depends on hard work.
44	describe	описувати	Can you describe the picture?
45	develop	розвивати	Children develop quickly.
46	difference	відмінність	What's the difference between

№	English	Українською	Example
			“make” and “do”?
47	difficult	важкий	The test was difficult.
48	direct	прямий	This bus is a direct route to the city center.
49	disappear	зникати	The cat disappeared in the garden.
50	discover	відкривати	Columbus discovered America.
51	distance	відстань	The distance between the two cities is 200 km.
52	during	під час	I met him during the holiday.
53	earn	заробляти	She earns a good salary.
54	education	освіта	Education is very important.
55	effort	зусилля	He made an effort to learn Spanish.
56	either	або	You can choose either tea or coffee.
57	employee	працівник	The company has 100 employees.
58	energy	енергія	Solar energy is clean.
59	enough	достатньо	We have enough food for everyone.
60	environment	довкілля	We must protect the environment.

№	English	Українською	Example
61	especially	особливо	I like summer, especially July.
62	event	подія	The concert was a big event.
63	exact	точний	Do you know the exact time?
64	expect	очікувати	I expect he will call soon.
65	experience	досвід	She has a lot of experience in teaching.
66	explain	пояснювати	Can you explain this word?
67	express	виражати	He expressed his opinion clearly.
68	factory	фабрика	The factory produces cars.
69	fail	зазнавати невдачі	He failed his driving test.
70	familiar	знайомий	That song sounds familiar.
71	famous	відомий	Paris is famous for the Eiffel Tower.
72	fashion	мода	She is interested in fashion.
73	finally	нарешті	Finally, we arrived home.
74	follow	слідувати	Please follow the instructions.
75	foreign	іноземний	He speaks three foreign languages.
№	English	Українською	Example
76	forgive	прощати	She forgave him for being late.
77	fresh	свіжий	I bought some fresh bread.

№	English	Українською	Example
78	friendly	дружній	The staff were very friendly.
79	future	майбутнє	What are your plans for the future?
80	government	уряд	The government announced new rules.
81	guess	здогадуватися	Can you guess the answer?
82	happen	траплятися	What happened yesterday?
83	healthy	здоровий	Eating fruit is healthy.
84	history	історія	She studies modern history.
85	hold	тримати	He held her hand.
86	hope	сподіватися	I hope it doesn't rain.
87	huge	величезний	They live in a huge house.
88	hurt	поранити, боліти	My leg hurts after running.
89	idea	ідея	That's a great idea!
90	improve	покращувати	Reading helps improve vocabulary.
91	include	включати	The price includes breakfast.
92	independent	незалежний	She wants to be more independent.
93	information	інформація	The website gives useful information.
94	instead	натомість	Let's go for a walk instead.
95	international	міжнародний	English is an international

№	English	Українською	Example
			language.
96	introduce	представляти	Let me introduce my friend.
97	invite	запрошувати	They invited us to the party.
98	island	острів	We stayed on a small island.
99	join	приєднуватися	She joined the tennis club.
100	journey	подорож	The journey took three hours.
101	judge	суддя, судити	Don't judge people too quickly.
102	knowledge	знання	Knowledge is power.
103	language	мова	He speaks two languages.
104	laugh	сміятися	They laughed at the joke.
105	law	закон	Everyone must follow the law.
106	lawyer	адвокат	She wants to be a lawyer.
107	lead	вести	The guide led us through the forest.
108	learn	вчитися	I'm learning French now.
109	least	найменше	That was the least expensive option.
110	leave	залишати, йти	She left her bag at home.
111	lend	позичати (комусь)	Can you lend me some money?
112	level	рівень	His English level is B1.
113	library	бібліотека	I borrowed a book from the library.

№	English	Українською	Example
114	likely	ймовірно	It's likely to rain tomorrow.
115	local	місцевий	We bought food at the local market.
116	lose	втрачати	He lost his wallet.
117	lucky	щасливий, везучий	She was lucky to find a job quickly.
118	manage	справлятися, керувати	He managed to finish on time.
119	marry	одружуватися	They married last year.
120	match	підходити, поєднуватися	The shoes don't match the dress.
121	matter	мати значення	It doesn't matter to me.
122	meaning	значення	Do you know the meaning of this word?
123	memory	пам'ять	My grandmother has a good memory.
124	mistake	помилка	I made a mistake in my homework.
125	modern	сучасний	They live in a modern apartment.
№	English	Українською	Example
126	movement	рух	There was a sudden movement in the bushes.
127	nation	нація	Every nation has its traditions.

№	English	Українською	Example
128	natural	природний	She prefers natural food.
129	nearly	майже	It's nearly midnight.
130	necessary	необхідний	A passport is necessary for travel.
131	nervous	нервовий	She felt nervous before the exam.
132	noise	шум	There was a lot of noise in the street.
133	normal	нормальний	That's a normal reaction.
134	notice	помічати	Did you notice her new haircut?
135	object	предмет, об'єкт	The museum has many ancient objects.
136	offer	пропонувати	He offered me a cup of tea.
137	opinion	думка	In my opinion, this film is great.
138	order	замовлення, наказ	I ordered pizza for dinner.
139	ordinary	звичайний	He looks like an ordinary man.
140	organize	організувати	They organized a charity event.
141	original	оригінальний	That was an original idea.
142	outside	зовні	The kids are playing outside.
143	owner	власник	The owner of the shop is very kind.
144	pain	біль	She felt a sharp pain in her leg.

№	English	Українською	Example
145	pair	пара	I bought a new pair of shoes.
146	pale	блідий	He looked pale after the long flight.
147	patient	пацієнт, терплячий	The doctor was patient with the child.
148	perhaps	можливо	Perhaps we'll go tomorrow.
149	personal	особистий	That's my personal opinion.
150	photograph	фотографія	I took a photograph of the sunset.
151	planet	планета	Earth is our planet.
152	pleased	задоволений	She was pleased with her exam results.
153	polite	ввічливий	He is always polite to strangers.
154	popular	популярний	That singer is very popular.
155	position	позиція	His position in the company is important.
156	possible	можливий	Is it possible to book a seat now?
157	power	сила, влада	Knowledge is power.
158	predict	передбачати	Scientists predict changes in the climate.
159	prepare	готувати	She prepared dinner for her family.

№	English	Українською	Example
160	present	подарунок, присутній	I got a nice present for my birthday.
161	press	преса, натискати	He pressed the button.
162	probably	ймовірно	It will probably rain today.
163	problem	проблема	We need to solve this problem.
164	produce	виробляти	The farm produces vegetables.
165	professional	професійний	He is a professional photographer.
166	promise	обіцяти	She promised to call me later.
167	protect	захищати	We must protect endangered animals.
168	provide	забезпечувати	The school provides free books.
169	public	публічний, громадський	Smoking is not allowed in public places.
170	publish	публікувати	They published a new article online.
171	purpose	мета	The purpose of the meeting is to discuss plans.
172	quality	якість	The quality of this product is high.
173	quick	швидкий	He gave a quick answer.
174	quiet	тихий	The street is very quiet at night.
175	quite	досить	She is quite tall.

№	English	Українською	Example
№	English	Українською	Example
176	raise	піднімати, збільшувати	They raised their hands to ask questions.
177	reach	досягати, діставати	She reached the top of the mountain.
178	receive	отримувати	I received a letter yesterday.
179	recommend	рекомендувати	Can you recommend a good restaurant?
180	reduce	зменшувати	We must reduce plastic waste.
181	refuse	відмовлятися	He refused to help me.
182	regard	вважати, розглядати	She is regarded as a good teacher.
183	regular	регулярний	He takes regular exercise.
184	relationship	стосунки	They have a good relationship.
185	remain	залишатися	Only a few cookies remained on the plate.
186	remind	нагадувати	Please remind me to call my mom.
187	remove	видаляти, знімати	He removed his shoes.
188	repair	ремонтувати	The mechanic repaired the car.
189	repeat	повторювати	Can you repeat the question?
190	replace	замінювати	We replaced the old TV with a new one.

№	English	Українською	Example
191	reply	відповідати	She didn't reply to my message.
192	report	звіт, повідомляти	He wrote a report about the project.
193	request	прохання, запит	We made a request for more information.
194	require	вимагати	The job requires experience.
195	respect	повага, поважати	We should respect our teachers.
196	result	результат	The results of the test were good.
197	return	повертатися	She returned home late.
198	review	огляд, переглядати	I read a review of the film.
199	rich	багатий	The man is very rich.
200	rise	підніматися	The sun rises in the east.
201	risk	ризик	He took a big risk by investing.
202	role	роль	She played the main role in the play.
203	rule	правило	You must follow the rules.
204	safe	безпечний	This neighborhood is safe.
205	save	зберігати, рятувати	She saved some money for a trip.
206	scene	сцена	The film's final scene was emotional.
207	schedule	розклад	My schedule is very busy this

№	English	Українською	Example
			week.
208	science	наука	Science helps us understand the world.
209	score	рахунок, набирати бали	He scored two goals.
210	search	шукати	They searched for their dog.
211	season	сезон	Summer is my favorite season.
212	secret	таємниця	Can you keep a secret?
213	seem	здаватися	It seems like a good idea.
214	sense	відчуття, сенс	He has no sense of humor.
215	serious	серйозний	She made a serious mistake.
216	service	послуга	The restaurant has excellent service.
217	several	кілька	I have read several books this month.
218	share	ділитися	They shared a pizza.
219	shoot	стріляти, знімати (фільм)	They shot a new movie in London.
220	shout	кричати	He shouted for help.
221	sign	знак, підписувати	Please sign this form.
222	similar	схожий	The two cars look similar.
223	simple	простий	The question is very simple.
224	single	єдиний, одинокий	She lives in a single room.

№	English	Українською	Example
225	situation	ситуація	The situation is under control.
№	English	Українською	Example
226	skill	навичка	Speaking in public is a useful skill.
227	society	суспільство	Modern society depends on technology.
228	solution	рішення	We need a solution to this problem.
229	sort	вид, тип	What sort of music do you like?
230	source	джерело	The river is the source of fresh water.
231	space	простір, космос	There isn't enough space in the room.
232	specific	конкретний	Can you give me a specific example?
233	speech	промова	He gave a speech at the wedding.
234	spend	витрачати	She spends a lot of money on clothes.
235	staff	персонал	The hotel staff were very helpful.
236	stage	сцена, етап	The singer walked onto the stage.

№	English	Українською	Example
237	stand	стояти	She stood near the window.
238	statement	заява	The company made a public statement.
239	stay	залишатися	We stayed at a small hotel.
240	steal	красти	Someone stole my bike.
241	step	крок	Take one step forward.
242	store	магазин, зберігати	I bought milk at the store.
243	story	історія	She told me a funny story.
244	strength	сила	Swimming builds strength.
245	strong	сильний	He is a strong man.
246	student	студент	The students are in the library.
247	study	вчитися, дослідження	She studies medicine.
248	style	стиль	I like her style of clothing.
249	subject	предмет, тема	English is my favorite subject.
250	succeed	досягати успіху	She succeeded in passing the exam.
251	success	успіх	His success made his parents proud.
252	suddenly	раптово	It suddenly started to rain.
253	suffer	страждати	Many people suffer from stress.
254	suggest	пропонувати	I suggest going for a walk.
255	support	підтримка, підтримувати	She always supports her

№	English	Українською	Example
			friends.
256	suppose	припускати	I suppose he will be late.
257	sure	впевнений	Are you sure about that?
258	surprise	сюрприз	It was a nice surprise.
259	system	система	The new system works well.
260	talent	талант	She has a talent for music.
261	teach	навчати	He teaches English at school.
262	technology	технологія	Technology is changing quickly.
263	temperature	температура	The temperature is below zero.
264	term	термін	“Democracy” is a political term.
265	terrible	жахливий	The food was terrible.
266	text	текст	I sent her a text message.
267	throw	кидати	He threw the ball to his friend.
268	tidy	охайний	Her room is always tidy.
269	title	заголовок, титул	What’s the title of the book?
270	today	сьогодні	I have a meeting today.
271	topic	тема	Let’s change the topic.
272	total	загальний, повний	The total cost was \$50.
273	touch	торкатися	Don’t touch the hot pan.
274	traditional	традиційний	Christmas is a traditional

№	English	Українською	Example
			holiday.
275	travel	подорожувати	She loves to travel abroad.
№	English	Українською	Example
276	treat	лікувати, поводитися	The doctor treated her for a cold.
277	truth	правда	Tell me the truth, please.
278	trust	довіряти	I trust my best friend.
279	try	намагатися	She tried to open the door.
280	type	тип	What type of phone do you have?
281	understand	розуміти	Do you understand this exercise?
282	unusual	незвичайний	It was an unusual situation.
283	useful	корисний	This book is very useful.
284	usual	звичайний	He came home at his usual time.
285	value	цінність	Education has great value.
286	various	різноманітний	The shop sells various products.
287	view	вид, точка зору	The hotel has a beautiful view.
288	visit	відвідувати	We visited our grandparents.
289	voice	голос	Her voice is very soft.
290	wait	чекати	Please wait a moment.

№	English	Українською	Example
291	wake	прокидатися	He woke up early.
292	walk	ходити, прогулянка	We walked to school together.
293	waste	марнувати	Don't waste your time.
294	watch	дивитися	They watched a film last night.
295	whole	цілий	He ate the whole cake.
296	wide	широкий	The road is very wide.
297	wild	дикий	We saw wild animals in the forest.
298	win	вигравати	She won the race.
299	wish	бажати	I wish you good luck.
300	wonder	дивуватися	I wonder what he is doing now.
301	wonderful	чудовий	We had a wonderful holiday.
302	wood	дерево, ліс	The table is made of wood.
303	word	слово	Can you spell this word?
304	work	робота	He is looking for work.
305	world	світ	The world is changing fast.
306	worry	хвилюватися	Don't worry about me.
307	worth	вартий	This book is worth reading.
308	write	писати	Please write your name here.
309	writer	письменник	She is a famous writer.
310	wrong	неправильний	The answer was wrong.
311	x-ray	рентген	The doctor looked at my chest

№	English	Українською	Example
			x-ray.
312	yard	двір	The kids are playing in the yard.
313	year	рік	She finished school last year.
314	yellow	жовтий	The sunflowers are yellow.
315	yes	так	Yes, I agree with you.
316	yesterday	вчора	I met her yesterday.
317	yet	ще, вже	I haven't finished my homework yet.
318	you	ти, ви	You are my best friend.
319	young	молодий	They are still very young.
320	your	твій, ваш	What's your name?
321	youth	молодь	The youth of today use technology a lot.
322	zero	нуль	The temperature fell to zero last night.
323	zoo	зоопарк	We went to the zoo on Sunday.
324	zone	зона	This is a no-smoking zone.

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Електронне видання

Укладачі:

Мілютіна Ольга Костянтинівна

Кочубей Наталія Павлівна

Заремська Іванна Мечиславівна

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З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ***

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41400, м. Глухів, Сумська обл., вул. Київська, 24,

тел/факс (05444) 2-33-06.

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