

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ  
ЧЕРКАСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ БІЗНЕС-КОЛЕДЖ**

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**Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови  
Читання та використання мови**

**Частина I**

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Доробок передбачає розвиток навичок читання та оволодіння лексикою, необхідної для підготовки до Зовнішнього Незалежного Оцінювання та НМТ.

Посібник складається зі вступу, основних тем з завданнями на закріплення лексичних одиниць в межах цих тем, а саме автентичні тексти та завдання на використання мови у ЗНО форматі; списку використаних джерел.

Призначений для студентів закладів фахової передвищої освіти, і всіх тих, хто бажає підготуватися до Зовнішнього Незалежного Оцінювання та НМТ.

Затверджено на засіданні кафедри  
Іноземних мов  
Протокол № від

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Прозоровська І.М., 2022

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## **ВСТУП**

У сучасному світі знання англійської мови є безумовним засобом міжнародного спілкування. Екзамен ЗНО та НМТ, створені в Україні, передбачають оцінювання компетенцій учнів та студентів у межах сформованості навичок та вмінь, які забезпечують їх комунікативний, когнітивний і соціокультурний розвиток.

Доробок розрахований на підготовку до Зовнішнього Незалежного Оцінювання та НМТ (частина «Читання та використання мови») як на заняттях у закладах фахової передвищої освіти, так і самостійно.

Посібник складається з 8 тем з завданнями на закріплення лексичних одиниць в межах цих тем, а саме автентичні тексти та завдання на використання мови. Тематика та характер завдань забезпечують накопичення у студентів словникового запасу, необхідного для складання ЗНО, а також удосконалення навичок читання.

Тексти з вправами, які можна опрацювати самостійно, орієнтують студентів на додаткове читання матеріалів, сприяють розвитку навичок роботи зі словником.

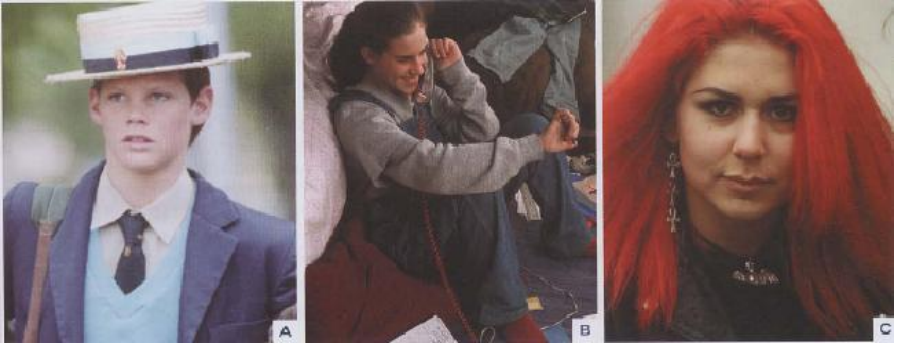
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**ТЕМА 1. PEOPLE**

**WARM-UP**

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- In what ways do they look different to each other?
- In what ways do the teenagers in the pictures look similar to each other?
- Do you think their look tells us anything about their personality?
- Which of these teenagers are you most similar to?



**IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

disappointed  
attitude  
to be committed  
disruptive  
sloppy  
rushed  
dedicated  
to struggle  
to deserve  
mature

розчарований  
відношення  
зберігати прихильність  
деструктивний  
недбалий  
квапливий  
відданий  
боротися  
заслужувати  
зрілий

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1. You are going to read report cards about three students. Read the reports as quickly as you can, and do the tasks below each.

**1.**

Name: Rebecca Thompson

Year: 10

Subject: Geography

Unfortunately, I'm rather disappointed with Rebecca's attitude and performance this term. She doesn't seem to be committed to her studies in the way that she was in the past. She often arrives late to class and she has become quite disruptive. All too often, her homework is sloppy and rushed. This is a shame, because Rebecca used to be such a hardworking and dedicated student. The results of her end of term exam were equally disappointing. I am worried that, unless she starts taking her studies more seriously, she won't pass her Geography GCSE next year.

---

**Underline the words, phrases or sentences which tell us that Rebecca used to be a better student.**

**Now choose the sentence which best summarises the report.**

a Rebecca is not currently achieving her full potential.

b Rebecca is trying hard but her level is currently too low.

**2.**

Name: Charlotte Wilkinson

Year: 12

Subject: Economics

---

Although Charlotte is struggling with some of the terminology and concepts at this advanced level, I feel certain that in due course she will be a fine A-level Economics student. She has all the qualities required: an analytical brain, a desire to learn and the will to study hard on her own. At this stage there's really no

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need to worry about her rather low mark in the end of term exam. I'm confident that things will come together nicely over the next couple of terms. Generally, Charlotte is a pleasure to have in the classroom.

---

**Underline the words, phrases or sentences which tell us that Charlotte is having some problems with her studies.**

**Now choose the sentence which best summarises the report.**

a Charlotte is doing her best despite finding the subject quite difficult.

b Charlotte needs to work a little harder if she wants to be sure of success.

**3.**

Name: Chris Bailey

Year: 7

Subject: Art

---

Chris has a natural talent for all forms of painting and drawing, and I am extremely impressed with what he has produced this term. He certainly deserved to win the Art Prize. He makes very mature choices as to what he draws and paints and he has a good eye for perspective. He does need to develop his shading skills, but that will come with practice. I very much look forward to seeing his pictures displayed in the Art Exhibition on the last day of term.

---

**Underline the words, phrases or sentences which tell us about his ability as an artist.**

**Now choose the sentence which best summarises the report.**

a Chris is a very skilled young artist.

b Chris is a very easy student to teach.

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Arrive; disruptive; rushed; struggle; required; desire; couple; pleasure; produced; displayed.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Disruptive; sloppy; rushed; hard-working; dedicated; disappointing; worried; struggle; advanced; low; confident; win; mature.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Arrive; disruptive; sloppy; dedicated; disappointing; to struggle; required; confident; impressed; produced.

- 2. Here are three more reports. They were written by a social worker. Read each report as quickly as you can and underline ONE sentence which you think is the MAIN PROBLEM that the person faces, and ONE sentence which tells us the action to be taken by the social worker.**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

redundant  
convinced  
to consume  
to burgle  
to play truant

звільнений  
переконаний  
споживати  
грабувати  
прогулювати (заняття)

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1

Name: David Reed

Age: 53

Occupation: Unemployed

---

Having worked in the railway industry for over twenty years, Mr Reed was made redundant in 1998. Since then, his wife has divorced him and he has developed an alcohol problem. He lost his house because of gambling debts last year and is currently homeless and unemployed. After several interviews with Mr Reed, I am convinced that he wishes to break his alcohol addiction I therefore recommend that he is given a place on the council's Freedom From Alcohol programme. This would provide him with accommodation and the medical and counselling support needed to break his addiction. Mr Reed is aware that the programme is strict and that, if he consumes alcohol while on the programme, he will lose his accommodation. He assures me that he has the will and determination to succeed.

2

Name: Carol Jackson

Age: 31

Occupation: Secretary

---

Ms Jackson's flat in Almsgrove Drive was burgled on 22 January. Since then, she has been unable to sleep properly and is terrified of staying at home alone. Her work as a secretary is suffering. She was referred to me by Dr Claire Parker; her G.R I have arranged to visit Ms Jackson once a week for the next two months and advised her to seek counseling with a professional therapist if her condition does not improve. However as Ms Jackson is in private accommodation rather than council housing, and as she has already been prescribed sleeping pills by her doctor; there is unfortunately very little else I can do at present.

---

3

Name: Tim Adams

Age: 14

Occupation:

Tim Adams has frequently played truant from school for the past three months. I was asked to interview Tim by the school's Truancy Officer. It appears that Tim has been severely bullied by other children at his school. From what Tim has said, much of this bullying has revolved around the fact that his parents are too poor to buy him fashionable clothes and trainers. Both Tim's parents are currently unemployed. On discovering the cause of the bullying, I contacted the headmaster, who assures me that the bullies will be punished and that he will make sure Tim is not bullied in future. I shall check up on Tim's progress at regular intervals from now on.

### Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Redundant; accommodation; support; aware; consume; burgle; terrified; arranged; frequently; discoveting.

**4. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Unemployed; convinced; strict; unable; improve; unfortunately; appear; punished; fashionable.

**5. Change the following words into nouns:**

Develop; convinced; consume; burgle; arranged; improve; prescribed; appear; punished; fasionable.

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**EXAM PREPARATION TIPS — READING PART 1**

**Exam know-how**

**When you do Reading Part 1:**

■ Always cross off the example from the list of headings/sentences.

This is so you don't use it by mistake as one of your answers.

■ When you choose the heading/sentence, always **UNDERLINE** the words, phrases or sentences in the text which give you the answer. This will help you to check your answers at the end.

**3. Read and answer**

**You are going to read a magazine article about cloning. Choose from the list A-H the sentence which best summarises each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

to attempt	намагатися
controversy	суперечка
drawback	недолік
realm	сфера
infertile	безплідний
acceptable	прийнятний
prejudice	упередження
embryo	ембріон
indefensible	невиправданий

- A** It is currently extremely dangerous to attempt to clone a human.
- B** The controversy is certain to continue.
- C** It looked like human cloning was becoming a reality.
- D** There could be numerous drawbacks to human cloning.
- E** Most people do not understand what cloning really means.
- F** Cloning is almost certain to continue because it can't be stopped.
- G** According to scientists, the cloning of humans could have medical benefits.
- H** The DNA of a cloned cell is identical to the DNA of another cell.

**To clone or not to clone? That is the question.**

**Eileen Peters explores the issues behind the cloning controversy.**

0	H
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What exactly is cloning? According to the Human Genetics Advisory Commission, cloning is defined as ‘producing a cell or organism with the same nuclear genome as another cell or organism’. Basically, that means that a clone is a living being with exactly the same DNA as another living being. At the time of writing, some mammals have successfully been cloned, but humans have not.

1	
---	--

Although frogs were first successfully cloned in the 1950s, it was not until the mid-1990s that cloning became a major political issue. This was when Dolly the sheep became the first successfully cloned adult mammal. Suddenly, it seemed that the cloning of humans had gone out of the realm of science fiction and was close to becoming scientific fact. Some people were extremely excited by this prospect. Others were extremely worried.

2

So, why are some scientists so keen to clone human cells? First of all, it's important to understand that cloning human cells does not necessarily mean that you make a new human being. Scientists believe that in the future we will be able to clone human organs such as the heart, liver and kidneys which we'll be able to use in transplant operations. They also think that cloning will help us get rid of genetic diseases and will allow infertile couples to have children.

3

However, most scientists are against human cloning at present because they argue it is not safe. It took 272 attempts before the cloning of Dolly, and even she has not enjoyed good health since her birth. At present, we do not have the technology to safely clone humans. But what if we are able to solve the safety issues? Will human cloning be acceptable then? Many politicians and religious leaders say no.

4

There are both political and ethical arguments against human cloning. Some religious groups say that cloning would allow us to 'play God': to determine the sex, the eye colour, even the height of our children. They say this is morally wrong. Others argue that clones will suffer severe psychological problems when they learn they have been cloned, and may suffer prejudice and intolerance from non-cloned humans. Cloning could also produce a black market for embryos.

5

So what can we expect to happen in the future? Most Western governments are in the process of legislating against human cloning. However, unless all the countries of the world make human cloning illegal (which is highly unlikely), we are likely to see more and more attempts at human cloning in the near future. It is too early to say how successful they will be.

6	
---	--

Whatever happens, one thing is sure. This issue is not going to go away. Scientists such as Severino Antinori and Panagiotis Zavos are not going to give up trying to develop safe human cloning techniques. And religious organisations such as the Roman Catholic Church will continue to argue that the cloning of humans is morally indefensible.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

major; issue; realm; believe; diseases; solve; determine; severe; produce; techniques; continue.

#### 2. Give the opposites of the following words:

successfully; important; necessarily; believe; allow; infertile; argue; acceptable; severe; intolerance; illegal; safe; indefensible.

#### 3. Change the following words into nouns:

Defined; successfully; scientific; important; necessarily; believe; argue; solve; religious; determine; produce; safe; continue, indefensible.

*Джерела: [ 4. с.28-33 ]*

## ТЕМА 2. FOOD AND DRINK

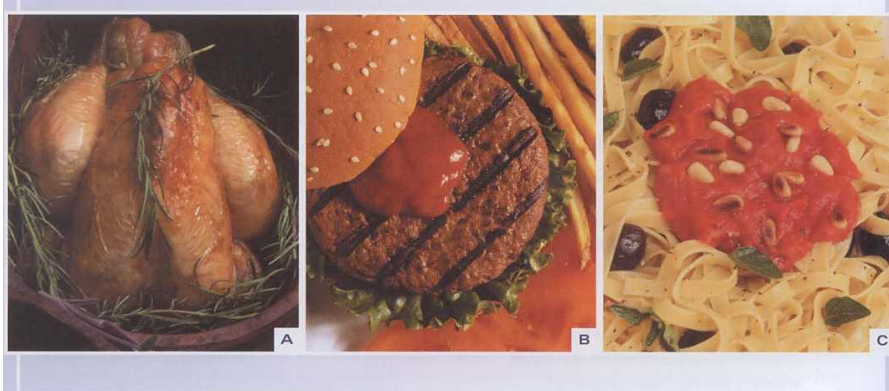
### WARM-UP

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- Which of the meals in the pictures are often eaten in your home? Can you cook? What can you cook?

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- Is it important for people to learn how to cook?
- Should cookery be taught in schools?



### IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

#### 1. Referring backwards

Read these pairs of sentences. In the second sentences, find words that refer to the words in bold in the first sentences. Put a circle around them.

1 I tasted **my soup** and added salt and pepper.

I decided it needed more herbs.

2 We've got **two kitchens** at our school.

The small one is used for cookery lessons and the other for school meals.

3 There are **no** tomatoes left in the fridge.

How can I make a salad unless we get some?

4 **Fry** the potatoes for a further five minutes.

When you've done that, add the onions to the frying pan.

5 Alice said she couldn't **cook pasta**.

Sandy offered to go round to her place to show her how.

6 I didn't **read the recipe**.

If I had, I would have noticed that I needed half a kilo of flour.

**Referring forwards**

**Read these pairs of sentences. In the first sentences, find words that refer to the words in bold in the second sentences. Underline them.**

1. There are many traditional dishes that visitors to Britain can enjoy. **Yorkshire pudding** and **Lancashire hotpot** are always great favourites.
2. I loved doing cookery at school, apart from one thing. Every week, whatever we were cooking, **I would forget something.**
3. It's not that I dislike cooking. **The problem** is that other people dislike eating what I cook.

**What's so funny?**

**Put the sentences in the correct order to recreate the jokes.**

**A** His aunt wakes up and smiles when she sees him.

**B** Little Johnnie goes to visit his aunt in hospital.

**C** He decides to wait until she wakes up.

**D** They chat for a while and Johnnie says,

‘Oh, thanks for the peanuts.’

**E** She's lying there asleep and he doesn't want to disturb her.

**F** His aunt says, ‘That's all right.

I don't like them after I've sucked the chocolate off, anyway.’

**G** He opens a magazine and starts eating peanuts from a bowl by his aunt's bed.



**Correct order:**   /  /  /  /  /  /  /

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- A** The man thinks for a moment and a waiter comes over.
- B** The waiter goes into the kitchen and the man can hear people shouting.
- C** The man says that he'd like an elephant steak with pitta bread.
- D** A man walks into a new restaurant and sits down.
- E** 'That's the first time in ten years we've run out of pitta bread,' he says.



- F** It says that anybody who orders anything the restaurant doesn't have will win 1,000 euros. The manager appears and gives him his 1,000 euros with an angry look on his face.
- H** While he's wondering what to have, he sees a sign.

**Correct order:**   /  /  /  /  /  /  /  

### **EXAM PREPARATION TIPS — READING PART 3**

#### **Exam know-how**

#### **When you do Reading Part 3:**

- **Think about the logical order things happen in. Remember that this is NOT always the order they are mentioned in the passage.**
- **When you have to put missing sentences into the passage, read the sentences before the gap, the sentence you have chosen and the sentences after the gap carefully to see if it makes logical sense and fits grammatically.**

**Read and answer**

**You are going to read a newspaper article about a chef. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

to adjust	пристосовуватися
unbearable	нестерпний
scarred	зі шрамами
approach	підхід
flat out	з усіх сил

- A** It was difficult at first to adjust.  
**B** This kind of discipline is important because there is no time to wonder about what is happening during busy periods.  
**C** He chopped so many onions that he started to see them in his sleep.  
**D** There's nothing like the satisfaction you get when you know that you made it to the end of the day.  
**E** These men seemed to be in complete control of chaos.  
**F** Few diners realise the effort that goes into producing their meals.  
**G** He likes to have a hand in every aspect of the kitchen.  
**H** It's noisy, fast, and some find the stress unbearable.

Chef's Life  
**Interview by Gordon Wright**

Pierre Wilkinson believes that TV chefs give people the wrong idea. Their clean, white kitchens, which are perfectly tidy and quiet, are a world away from his day-to-day life. Pierre is the head

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chef at the New York Bistro and in his kitchen you have to be tough to survive. \_\_\_\_ **0 Н** \_\_\_\_ Pierre, though, loves it when the orders are coming in thick and fast.

Growing up in tourist resorts along the East Coast, Pierre's early heroes were the men he saw working twelve-hour shifts over the stoves. It was hard work; in high season, a small kitchen might turn out 400 seafood lunches. \_\_\_\_1 \_\_\_\_ Their voices would cut through the noise of cooking, shouting orders to each other. Their hands, scarred from so many cuts, used to amaze Pierre and he was determined to become a chef when he was older.

His first job was in a chilli bar in Texas. It was boring and hot and he soon lost any romantic illusions he had about cooking. His main responsibility was keeping the cooks supplied with prepared vegetables. He remembers his boss as a big Texan who was constantly shouting at him for falling behind. \_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_ He loved the kitchen atmosphere, but knew that he had to get more experience if he was ever going to be in charge of his own kitchen.

Moving to New York, Pierre decided to qualify as a chef. \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_ He had to go from a fast, rough approach to food to a much more delicate approach. In some ways, he found it frustrating but he now believes that some of the techniques he learned then have been very useful.

His day at the Bistro begins before everybody else's and ends after everybody else's. \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_ He might be a tough boss, but nobody can ever say he doesn't work hard. His deliveries start arriving early and he checks all of them for quality. He often sends loads back, even if he really needs the food. The supply companies know he will only accept the best.

Once the restaurant opens for lunch, the action is non-stop. His kitchen becomes a mad rush, while outside in the dining room

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everything is quiet and calm. \_\_\_5\_\_\_ That's exactly the way Pierre wants it, creating an image of peace while behind the scenes his people work flat out.

Pierre has a staff of ten and each of them has a particular job to do. \_\_\_6\_\_\_ The more experienced cooks produce the final dishes, while the beginners prepare the vegetables. Many of the workers who pass through his kitchen look at Pierre and dream of having a kitchen of their own, in the same way he once did.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Stove; hot; constantly; approach; frustrating; mad; quiet; staff.

#### 2. Give the opposites of the following words:

Tidy; quiet; tough; survive; boring; hot; lost; constantly; rough; delicate; frustrating; useful; accept; quiet; peace; final.

#### 3. Change the following words into nouns:

Survive; qualify; frustrating; useful; mad.

*Джерела: [ 4. с.40-45 ]*

## ТЕМА 3. THE WEATHER

### WARM-UP

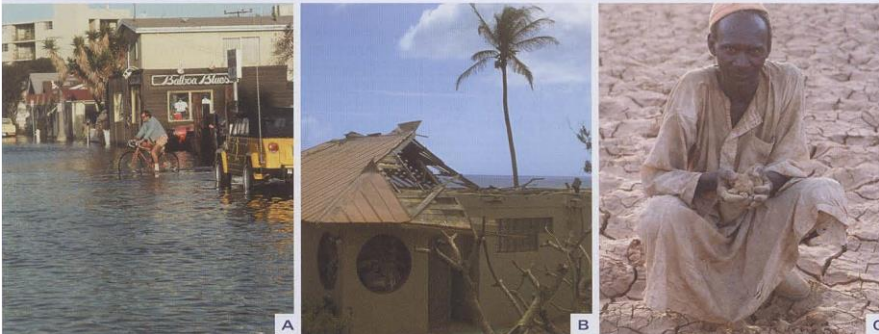
*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- What kinds of weather do you think caused the situations in the photos?
- How would you feel if you experienced any of these

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situations?

- What's the worst type of weather you have ever experienced?



## IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

1 What are the paragraphs about?

Here are three paragraph headings from an article about weather and climate.

Circle a, b or c.

**Heading 1: People are clearly concerned.**

- a People often need to know what the weather will be like.
- b People are worried that the world's climate is changing.
- c It is obvious that people worry when the weather is bad.

**Heading 2: A change in the weather or a change in climate?**

- a Is the world's climate actually changing?
- b Would you like to live in a different climate?
- c Is global warming caused by pollution?

**Heading 3: We should take a long-term view.**

- a Don't just think about what the weather is like where you live.
- b We should always look at the weather forecast for the next few days.

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c We have to consider changes in weather patterns over many years.

**Here is the next paragraph heading from the same article. What do you think it is about? Make notes on the lines below.**

*Heading 4: Don't believe the hype!*

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**4. Match the paragraphs to the headings  
Quickly read the paragraphs below.**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

daffodils	нарциси
frostbite	мороз
gale	штурм
hailing	град
measurements	вимірювання
to alter	змінювати
frequently	часто
to witness	бути свідками
blizzard	хуртовина

**Match four of the five paragraphs with the headings from the task above**

Heading 1      paragraph \_\_\_\_  
Heading 2      paragraph \_\_\_\_  
Heading 3      paragraph \_\_\_\_  
Heading 4      paragraph \_\_\_\_

When it comes to things like regional and global climate, you have to think big. It's no good comparing this spring to last spring and deciding that the end of the world is nigh because all your daffodils have died of frostbite. It's no good just looking at decades. We can't really even consider permanent climatic change throughout one lifetime. Any competent meteorologist will tell you that we have to see how the weather - average temperatures, rainfall, number of sunny days, inches of snowfall, etc - changes over hundreds and thousands, even millions, of years. It's only that that gives a clear indication of what is really happening to the world's climate.

**B**

We have to be clear what the terms 'weather' and 'climate' actually mean, as it's essential to understand the difference between them. Whereas the weather is what it's like outside right now — it might be sunny, raining, a bit chilly, blowing a gale, hailing - climate is the general and average weather conditions of a region as measured over a very long period: hundreds and thousands, even millions, of years.

**C**

In truth, we don't know what the real situation is with regard to global climate change. It's too early to tell. Of course, we do have some records that go back hundreds of years, but most of our reliable recording methods were only introduced in the 19th and 20th centuries. What we have to do is keep taking accurate measurements, make predictions based on those measurements and constantly alter those predictions based on what happens tomorrow. What we must avoid at all costs is to blindly accept all the rubbish that's spoken on the subject. It comes from a point of ignorance and is frequently not based on fact. Just because it said it in the newspaper doesn't make it true, even if your everyday experience tells you that it is true.

**D**

You hear it every day, don't you? 'We never had weather like that when I was a child.'; 'It seems to be getting worse every year, doesn't it?'; 'The South East has experienced the heaviest rainfall for three weeks since records began.' So, there can't be any doubt, can there? The world's climate is changing. Scientists tell us so every day with warnings of global warming, and we can see it with our own eyes. The media, the scientific community, even some politicians are telling us we should be worried. And we are.

**E**

In fact, however, it's possible that the world's climate is not changing dramatically. Or, at least, any more than usual. All we are witnessing are minor changes to weather patterns within a relatively stable climate. Just because this summer is a bit hotter than last year, and last winter had the worst blizzards for thirty years, doesn't actually mean very much. It doesn't prove that there aren't changes taking place in the global climate, but it doesn't prove that there are either.

**5. Choose the best heading**

**Look again at the paragraph you didn't use.**

**Circle the best heading for it.**

- a. The weather outside your window
- b. Making a mistake
- c. A long time ago
- d. Not the same things
- e. Learning the vocabulary

**4. True or false**

**Read the paragraphs again and decide whether the following statements are True or False according to the writer.**

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

- 1 You get the wrong idea if you only look at the recent past.  
**True / False**
- 2 An area's climate could be very different from this year's weather.  
**True / False**
- 3 Scientists know enough to be certain about climate change.  
**True / False**
- 4 Not everything in the media should be taken as fact.  
**True / False**
- 5 People generally don't care about climate change.  
**True / False**
- 6 We can be sure that no permanent climate change is happening.  
**True / False**

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Regional; consider; permanent; competent; indication; essential; predictions; constantly; happen; rubbish; frequently; community.

#### 2. Give the opposites of the following words:

Competent; reliable; constantly; accept; avoid; ignorance; frequently; true; usual; minor; stable.

#### 6. Change the following words into nouns:

Regional; consider; measured; frequently; witnessing; prove.

**EXAM PREPARATION TIPS — READING PART 1**

**Exam know-how**

**BEFORE** you do Reading Part 1, decide on the best strategy for you:

- Some people prefer to skim read paragraph 1, and then go down the list of headings until they find the one that is appropriate
- Other people start with heading A and then skim read the text until they find the paragraph that's appropriate. If you use this strategy, remember that there's one extra heading that you don't need to use.

**Read and answer**

You are going to read a magazine article about weather forecasting. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-I for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

to have a go	спробувати
to tempt	спокушати
to flap	махати
proverbial	загальновідомий
amateur	непрофесійний
shepherd	пастух

- A** Coming up with a forecast
- B** You can still have a go
- C** Do they always get it right?
- D** Small but powerful

Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.

- E** Useful information for the amateur
- F** Hi-tech assistance
- G** An art not a science
- H** Difficulties with long-term forecasting
- I** An opposing view

**What's it going to be like tomorrow?  
Andy Gray explores the science of modern weather  
forecasting.**

0	I
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The British like to talk about the weather, that's what they say. True, but they particularly like to complain when the weatherman (or weather- woman) gets it wrong. Edward Lorenz, a scientist whose research led to the development of chaos theory in physical systems, has a different approach to weather forecasting. In *The Essence of Chaos*, he writes, 'To the often heard question, 'Why can't we make better weather forecasts?' I have been tempted to reply, 'Well, why should we be able to make any forecasts at all?'

1	
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What he is saying is that, in meteorology, one has to remember that a tiny difference in the initial conditions of the atmosphere can have an enormous effect on what the weather will be like several days later. For example, whether or not a butterfly flaps its wings in South America could be the difference between whether there's a storm in Europe or not.

2	
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Some of these differences, like the proverbial butterfly above, are too small to detect. That's why meteorologists will probably never be able to provide us with accurate day-to-day weather forecasts several weeks in advance. Today, the longest period of time they can forecast with some accuracy is five days. And even this is frequently not accurate enough for us to totally rely on.

3

So how do they forecast the weather? The first step is observation. Meteorologists all over the world are constantly taking readings, measurements and recordings of what the weather is like now. This information is collected, and fed into computers which use mathematical models to come up with predictions. There are different models, and each model will come up with a (slightly or enormously) different prediction.

4

The key question, of course, is ‘How accurate are these predictions?’. The answer is that it depends. Remember the butterfly we talked about above? Sometimes small differences in the initial conditions have a large effect on weather systems, but sometimes they don’t. In other words, sometimes the weather is more predictable than at other times. Because of this, forecasters run their computer models several times, and each time they change the initial conditions slightly. If the resulting predictions are all similar to each other, the forecast is more likely to be right.

5

Of course, the more advanced modern technology becomes, the better we are at forecasting the weather. These days, it’s not just a question of looking at the barometer and measuring wind speed to decide what the weather’s going to be like tomorrow. Weather forecasting is extremely complex, making use of radar and satellites and global communication systems. Also, the more powerful the computers that produce the models are, the more accurate the forecasts will be.

6

Does that mean that there’s no place for amateur weather forecasting anymore? Well, yes and no. Meteorologists say that relying on old weather proverbs such as ‘red sky at night, shepherds’ delight’ and ‘fair weather cometh out of the north’ are really not reliable. The problem is they were usually created a long time ago, often in different parts of the world. What may have been generally true then and there is not universally true

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

today. However, watching the rise and fall of your barometer and checking the direction of the wind can prove a fairly reliable indicator of the weather to come.

7			
wind direction	barometer reading	weather forecast	
SW to NW	30.10 - 30.20 (steady)	fair, with slight temperature changes for 1-2 days	
SW to NW	30.10 - 30.20 (rising rapidly)	fair, followed by rain within 2 days	
StoSE	30.10 - 30.20	rain within 24 hrs (falling slowly)	
going to W	29.80 or below (rising rapidly)	clearing and getting colder	

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Approach; different; forecast; tiny; enormous; detect; observation; constantly; prediction; powerful.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Competent; able; tiny; initial; enormous; constantly; slightly; similar; advanced; amateur; rise; fall.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Complain; different; proverbial; collected; created; universally.

*Джерела: [ 4. с.52-57 ]*

**ТЕМА 4. EDUCATION**

*WARM-UP*

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- What is happening in the three pictures?
- Are there any differences/similarities between the types of education shown in the photographs?
- How do you think the people in the photographs feel?
- Have you ever experienced any of the situations shown?



**IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**

- 1. You are going to read some sentences from different texts about education. For each of the sentences, decide what kind of point the writer was making in the previous sentence.**

*Before you are going to read the sentences, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

disincentive  
instil  
workforce

безперечний  
поступово вселяти  
робоча сила

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

curriculum	курс навчання
in droves	натовпом
barbaric	варварський

Write in the gap:

A for a point which CONTRASTS (disagrees) with the point made in the second sentence

B for a point which SUPPORTS (agrees with) the point made in the second sentence

C for a point which gives the CAUSE (the reason) for something happening

**Example:**

  B   Moreover, many educational psychologists argue today that strict classroom discipline is actually a disincentive to effective and efficient learning.

1.\_\_\_\_\_. As a result, more and more graduates are leaving university with bank balances deeply in the red.

2.\_\_\_\_\_. However, this ignores the fact that mixed-ability classes often discriminate against the more able students in those classes.

3.\_\_\_\_\_. In addition, society has to recognise that schools can never totally replace the role of the parent when it comes to moral guidance.

4.\_\_\_\_\_. On the other hand, school uniforms do instil in pupils a sense of belonging.

5.\_\_\_\_\_. Apart from that, we also need to consider the important issue of whether university lecturers have actually received any training in how to communicate their knowledge effectively to their students.

6.\_\_\_\_\_. What's more, it has never been proved that children who are taught by their parents at home receive less of a

grounding in social and life skills.

7.\_\_\_\_\_. In consequence, it seems clear that the way forward is to have as highly educated a workforce as possible.

8.\_\_\_\_\_. Thus, until we deal with the generally inadequate standard of state school teaching, there will always be a market for private schools.

9.\_\_\_\_\_. Lastly, the school has recently introduced craft, design and technology courses to the curriculum.

10.\_\_\_\_\_. Despite this, teachers are still leaving the profession in droves, fed up with the education system being treated as a political football by politicians.

**3. Here are some more sentences. For each one, decide what kind of point the writer makes in the next sentence.**

Write in the gap:

A for a point which CONTRASTS (disagrees) with the point made in the previous sentence

B for a point which SUPPORTS (agrees with) the point made in the previous sentence

C for a point which gives the EFFECT (the result) of the point made in the previous sentence

D for a point which is the writer's own OPINION

E for a point which is someone else's OPINION

F for a CONCLUSION

G for an EXAMPLE

1. On the one hand, we do have to have a system that adequately tests what has been taught. On the other hand, \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Firstly, there is no evidence that left-handed students are treated any differently by teachers than right-handed students. Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_.

3. A number of teachers have managed to reduce the amount of homework they assign their students without it affecting overall performance. For instance, \_\_\_\_\_.

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

4. We have seen in this chapter that there are a number of ways for the teacher to attempt to motivate a troublesome class. To sum up, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The number of school leavers from disadvantaged backgrounds entering higher education is falling dramatically. According to the EducationResearch Foundation, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If education doesn't prepare our children for the realities of modern working practices, then it is failing both our children and our society as a whole. Therefore, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Corporal punishment is seen by most people today as being barbaric, unnecessary, destructive and old-fashioned. To my mind, \_\_\_\_\_.

**4. Here are some more words, phrases and expressions which we sometimes find in texts. Writers use them to make their argument clearer. What do they tell us?**

Write a letter from the list A-G in previous exercise next to each expression below.

1. For example, \_\_\_\_\_
2. Furthermore, \_\_\_\_\_
3. As far as I'm concerned, \_\_\_\_\_
4. In conclusion, \_\_\_\_\_
5. For this reason, \_\_\_\_\_
6. But... \_\_\_\_\_
7. As I see it, \_\_\_\_\_
8. Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_
9. Personally, \_\_\_\_\_
10. Finally, \_\_\_\_\_
11. In my opinion, \_\_\_\_\_
12. It seems to me that... \_\_\_\_\_
13. To conclude, \_\_\_\_\_
14. Because of this, \_\_\_\_\_
15. ... such as ... \_\_\_\_\_
16. Having said that, \_\_\_\_\_

**EXAM PREPARATION TIPS - READING PART 3**

**Exam know-how**

**When you do Reading Part 3:**

- **Quickly read the text first to get a general idea about what it is about. Ignore any unknown words at this stage.**
- **Sometimes sentences have been removed from the text, and sometimes paragraphs. For sentences, make sure that the sentence you think is the answer fits **LOGICALLY** and **GRAMMATICALLY** in terms of what comes before and what comes after. Look for any linking expressions that might help you. Leave the most difficult sentences until last.**

**Read and answer.**

**You are going to read a guide for international university students. Seven sentences have been removed from the guide. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-6). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

A Inside, you will find a number of shops, bars and food outlets, as well as a laundrette, two banks and a travel agent.

B Generally, your course will consist of lectures, seminars and regular meetings with your Personal Tutor.

C In addition, you are free to join any of the university clubs and societies and attend Union-organised events such as pop concerts and discos.

D A confidential counselling service is also available.

E As a result, a number of ethnic societies, such as the Greek Society, the Irish Society and the Jewish Society, exist to fill your cultural and social needs.

F As an international student, you may have some questions that neither your Hall Tutor nor your Personal Tutor are able to answer.

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

G However, they are not expected to do your washing-up or tidy away your things.

H For this reason, we have produced this small factsheet which may make your first few days here a little easier.

### **Alcot University**

#### Guide for International Students

Welcome to the University of Alcot. We very much hope that your time here will be both highly productive and highly enjoyable, but we do recognise that it is not always easy for students from other countries to adapt to campus life in 

0	H
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 Britain.

Your Hall of Residence contains twelve rooms, all like yours. The kitchen and bathrooms are communal. In the interests of hygiene and respect for your flatmates, we would ask you to keep these shared facilities as clean and tidy as possible. These rooms will be cleaned by a member of the cleaning staff once a day (Monday to Friday).

1	
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 Please be polite and respectful to your cleaners - they have a difficult and unpleasant job to do. Your Hall Tutor will introduce himself or herself to you over the next few days. If you have any problems with anything to do with your life on campus, they are there to help you.

Student social life revolves around the Student Union, which is the large yellow building opposite the 

2	
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 library.

As a student at Alcot, you are automatically a member of the Union. This entitles you to use all the facilities and to vote in all Union elections and meetings. 

3	
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See The Alcot Excalibur, the free weekly student newspaper, for further information regarding upcoming Union events.

Regarding your course of studies, you will receive a letter in the next couple of days from your Head of Department inviting you to

attend a welcome meeting for new students. You will be given further

information concerning your course at this meeting.

4	
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He or she will be able to deal with any academic problems or questions you may have.

5	
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If you have any problems, issues or concerns directly related to that fact that you are a non-British citizen, these can be referred to the International Office. Situated next to the Arts Building, the International Office is staffed by one permanent Welfare Officer and a body of trained student volunteers. They are experienced in handling issues related to visas, immigration and police registration.

6	
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Further information regarding other university facilities, such as the medical centre, sports centre, arts centre and library, can be found in the accompanying Alcot Guide for Undergraduates. This also contains useful phone numbers and a map of the campus.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Attend; productive; recognise; facilities; staff; member; receive; issue; permanent.

#### 2. Give the opposites of the following words:

Join; available; tidy; unpleasant; permanent.

#### 3. Change the following words into nouns:

Attend; productive; recognise; adapt; respectful.

*Джерела: [ 4. с.16-21 ]*

**ТЕМА 5. TRANSPORT**

**WARM-UP**

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- When would people use these forms of transport? What for?
- How many forms of transport can you think of that you have used?
- Would you prefer to go on holiday by train or by car?
- Can you ride a bicycle? How did you learn?



**IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**

**1. Read and underline**

Quickly read the following passage about transport and underline all the means of transport you can find.

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

jet  
cart  
to float  
cargo

реактивний літак  
віз, екіпаж  
триматися на плаву  
вантаж

steam train  
hydrofoil

паровоз  
судно на підводних крилах

Since people first realised that they could travel faster from one place to another using a means of transport rather than walking, they have developed an amazing number of ways of getting around. From camels to the space shuttle, from horses to jets, we love to travel. Carts pulled by horses once took people to market and now people drive to supermarkets in their cars. Boats first took people out to fish and now submarines float deep beneath the waves with huge cruise ships and stylish sailboats above them. People first flew in hot-air balloons and now they fly into space aboard rockets. We also use means of transport to move goods and materials from one area to another. Ships take cargo and oil tankers take fuel around the world. Trucks, lorries and vans move goods on the roads while electric trains and diesel trains do it on rails, just like steam trains used to do.

People are moved from one place to another every day to work, some of them going by underground, others by bus, tram or taxi, and some making their own way by bicycle or motorbike. They go on holiday by plane, by ferry, by hydrofoil, or by coach. From the poorest person going home by donkey to the richest going home by limousine, people's lives are dependent on many different means of transport.

## **2. Think in categories**

Write the means of transport from the text that fall into these categories. Some means of transport might fall into more than one category.

They are public.	They are old-fashioned.	They have a driver.	They don't travel on land.
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**1. Choose the best summary**

Now read the text in A again. Decide whether the following statements are

True or False and then choose the sentence which best summarises each paragraph.

1 The writer mentions carts and cars to show how transport has changed.

**True / False**

2 The writer thinks submarines are less developed than fishing boats.

**True / False**

3 One way people travel is on oil tankers.

**True / False**

4 The writer thinks trains are generally old-fashioned.

**True / False**

5 The writer thinks people travel for many different reasons.

**True / False**

**Paragraph 1**

**a** Ways of travelling have become more advanced.

**b** People love speed more than they used to.

**c** Cars have completely changed our lives.

**Paragraph 2**

- a** Steam trains are too old-fashioned to be useful.
- b** The railway is becoming less important than the roads.
- c** It's not just people that we transport.

**Paragraph 3**

- a** Transport affects many areas of our lives.
- b** People enjoy travelling to work every day.
- c** Poor people can't go far on holiday.

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Amasing; space shuttle; jet; beneath; huge; goods; richest; different.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Amasing; deep; beneath; huge; poorest; richest; different.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Amasing; deep; fly; dependent; different.

**2. Choose the best heading**

**These paragraphs come from different texts.**

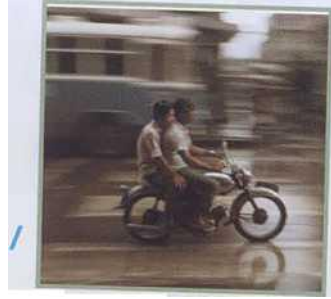
**Choose the most appropriate heading for each paragraph.**

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

exposed  
vulnerable  
remarkably  
congested

незахищений  
вразливий  
надзвичайний  
скупчений



### **1 Careless driving / Danger on two wheels/ Don't ride bicycles**

On our roads today, we can't afford to ignore those most at risk. An increasing number of motorcyclists and passengers on motorbikes are involved in accidents every year. The fact that they are so exposed to other vehicles and to the road means that they are usually injured more than drivers of cars in similar accidents. People on bicycles, too, are vulnerable to injury on the roads because of their lack of protection.

### **2 The ship of the desert / Help in times of danger / Taming the natural world**

A good example of this is the camel. It will respond to a range of commands that enable it to be used as a means of transport. This takes some effort, and the result is never as good as with a horse, it is still vital in some areas. The elephant, a remarkably intelligent creature, will also learn to obey and can be very useful when travelling through tiger territory. Even ostriches can be saddled up and raced.



### **3 Too many travellers / Too many buses / Too many cars**

This effect can be seen very clearly in the traffic patterns at holiday time. As thousands of people attempt to drive their families to the coast for the day, key roads and motorways become congested. This leads to traffic jams and delays. People travelling with caravans and by bus and coach add to the problem.

On one day last summer, drivers and passengers going to the south coast were forced to wait for up to four hours in the midday heat.

#### **Choose the best summary**

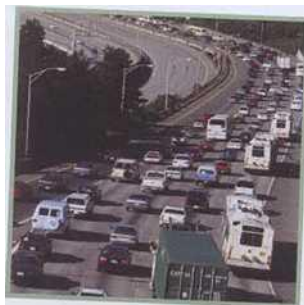
#### **Choose the sentence which best summarises each of the paragraphs in text above**

##### **Paragraph 1**

- a** People who ride motorbikes and bicycles are in a lot of danger.
- b** More and more accidents are happening and that puts road users at risk.
- c** Serious injuries can be avoided if people drive more carefully.

##### **Paragraph 2**

- a** It is worth the effort it takes to train an animal to follow commands.
- b** Many different animals can be used as means of transport.
- c** Horses can learn much more than other kinds of animal.



##### **Paragraph 3**

- a** It is better to avoid the south coast on national holidays in the summer.
- b** Problems can be caused on the roads when everybody has the same idea.

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

c Traffic jams are made worse when people travel with their families.

**These sentences come from texts about transport. Match the ones that express a similar idea.**

- 1 The government should put more money into public transport. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 2 The number of cars on the road will increase if we give drivers a better road system. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 3 Ferry passengers must be made aware of the emergency procedure. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 4 Keeping alert is a problem for those who spend their working lives on the road. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 5 Delays at certain times of the day can seriously affect commuters. \_\_\_\_\_
  - 6 People go abroad more now because commercial travel has become more affordable. \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- a People at sea should know what to do if there is an accident.
  - b Cheaper air fares mean that exotic beaches are more accessible.
  - c The bus system is in desperate need of increased investment.
  - d Long-distance lorry drivers are at increased risk of falling asleep at the wheel.
  - e More road building encourages more people to drive.
  - f People travelling to work can be made late by transport problems at rush hour.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Number; respond; vital; intelligent; attempt; forced.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Careless; danger; ignore; increasing; injured; similar; respond; good; intelligent; obey; congested; add.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Exposed; injured; respond; intelligent; attempt; add; forced.

**EXAM PREPARATION TIPS - READING PART 1**

**Exam know-how**

**When you do Reading Part 1:**

- **When you are given summary sentences, look for words and phrases in the sentences that mean something similar to words and phrases in the paragraphs.**
- **Sometimes the wrong sentence mentions one particular thing from the paragraph but not the general idea. Make sure the summary sentence you choose is the best summary of the whole paragraph.**

**Read and answer**

**You are going to read a newspaper article about public transport. Choose from the list A-H the sentence which best summarises each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

to tend to	схилитися до
to resent	обурюватися
outskirts	околиці
toll	мито
discourage	знеохочувати

- A Car drivers may be forced onto buses for financial reasons.
- B One possible solution mixes public and private transport.
- C Increased knowledge about the effects of cars will be necessary.
- D The system must be reliable for people to change their way of life.
- E Investment in the roads has led to greater use of private vehicles.
- F When buses don't run, people turn to their cars.
- G Local businesses may oppose schemes to limit traffic.
- H There will always be a section of the population who rely on buses.

### **The Future of Public Transport**

0	H
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Although the private ownership of cars has steadily increased as it has become more affordable, there is still a demand for public transport. The cost of a new car has fallen in real terms so that now it is cheaper than ever to own one. Nevertheless, a minority of the population will never be in a position to do without public transport for even the shortest journey.

1	
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Successive governments, under pressure from middle class car-owning voters, have poured money into the building of new roads and the widening of existing ones. Better facilities for drivers have

tended to attract more drivers. The result is overcrowding on an overstretched and expensive road system. Now governments are faced with huge bills and dissatisfied voters who resent paying taxes for a poor service.

2

When people travel to other towns, the problem might be eased by getting them to park on the outskirts of town. Buses could be provided to take them into the centre. These Park and Ride schemes are increasingly popular and early results from large scale studies seem positive. At Southerton, for example, a council-funded scheme led to a 15% drop in city centre traffic over five months.

3

What the council found, though, was that the measure proved somewhat unpopular with shops and retail outlets in the areas outside the centre. Many of these places relied on passing traffic for some of their trade. As the number of people driving past dropped, so did incomes. It was discovered that visitors found it more difficult to get around without their cars and so they were not stopping on their way into the city centre.

4

Making car driving expensive is another way of making sure that people use public transport more. Road taxes and tolls on roads to pay for repairs tend to mean that people use their cars less. Fining drivers who are in areas where cars have been banned can also tend to encourage them to leave their car behind.

5

There is one point that has to be got right for any solution to succeed. If we expect people to give up the habits of a lifetime, we must give them an alternative they can depend on. Constant delays, unannounced changes to the timetable and sudden cancellations all discourage people from using public transport.

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People will only see it as a real option if the buses and trains are on time.

6	
---	--

Education about the threat posed to the environment by our driving culture will prove vital. As people realise that the rate of road building cannot be sustained and that driving is likely to become the right of a privileged, wealthy few, so they will start to take seriously the problem of getting from A to B on public transport.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Increase; demand; huge; poor; outskirts; drop; income; repair; banned; constant; realise; wealthy.

#### 2. Give the opposites of the following words:

Increase; cheaper; minority; shortest; expensive; dissatisfied; resent; poor; popular; positive; drop; outside; encourage; constant; unannounced, discourage; real; wealthy.

#### 3. Change the following words into nouns:

Popular; discovered; difficult; to fine; encourage; depend; discourage; real; wealthy.

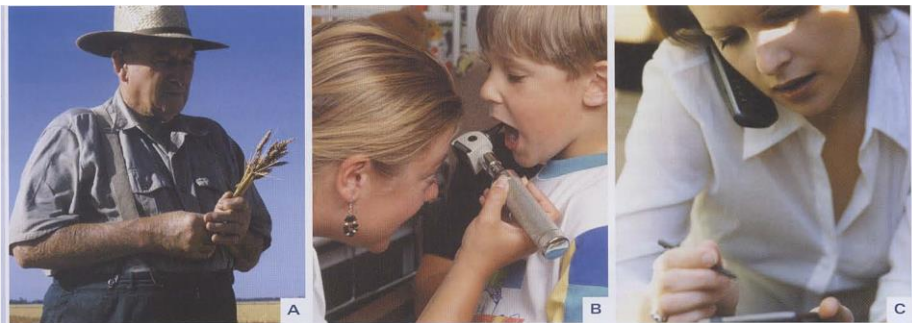
*Джерела: [ 4. с.76-81 ]*

**ТЕМА 6. OCCUPATIONS**

**WARM-UP**

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- What do you think the people in the pictures do every day?
- What are the advantages about their jobs?
- What are the disadvantages?
- Would you like to have any of these jobs? Why / Why not?



**IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**

1. You are going to read about four different jobs. Read the paragraphs as quickly as you can, and write on the line below each paragraph which job you think the person is describing.

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

court  
to persuade  
to unload  
to adore  
current affairs

суд  
переконувати  
розвантажувати  
обожнювати  
останні події

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

1. 'I spend about half of my time in my office, and the other half in court. I don't have customers. I have clients. They come to me with legal problems and I represent them. It's a very demanding job, because you feel responsible for what happens to your clients, but it's also very satisfying. One of my clients was recently arrested for a crime he hadn't committed, and I was able to persuade the police they'd made a mistake. It's a great feeling helping people when they're in trouble.

'What's their job? \_\_\_\_\_

2. 'Many people think that this is an easy job, but in fact it can get very tiring and lonely. You're often away from your family for long periods of time - maybe two or three weeks, if you have to go to Germany or somewhere. That can be difficult. I do love it, though. I like being on the road behind the wheel, and being able to look down on all the cars. But it's a pain when you have to unload all the boxes and stuff at the end of the journey. Still, it's all part of the job.

"What's their job? \_\_\_\_\_

3. 'Well, I used to work for a tabloid, but now I work for a more serious paper. I generally write two or three pieces a day. You really have to keep up with current affairs in this job, though. I'm often going to press conferences and interviewing politicians and famous people, so I have to know what questions to ask. The most satisfying thing is seeing my name in print above a story. I look at it and think, 'I wrote that yesterday, and today millions of people are reading it.' 'Amazing!'

"What's their job? \_\_\_\_\_

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3. 'People have this image of us being very boring and old-fashioned, but I don't think that's true at all. Where I work, it's often very lively and interesting and, these days, people don't have to whisper all the time. Kids are welcome, and it's a very friendly place. Of course, you couldn't do this job if you didn't love books. I adore literature, and it's great being in an environment where everyone around you also gets pleasure from it. I think we provide a very valuable service to the public. People can borrow books from us which they would never be able to afford to buy for themselves.'

'What's their job? \_\_\_\_\_

- 2. Now answer these questions about the four paragraphs.**

### **Paragraph 1**

What does the writer enjoy most about the job?

- a working in two places
- b having a lot of responsibility
- c being able to help clients
- d arguing with the police

### **Paragraph 2**

What does the writer dislike most about the job?

- a being on the road for so long.
- b the fact that the work is so easy.
- c driving through foreign countries.
- d the fact that the work is physical.

### **Paragraph 3**

According to the writer, one of the skills required to do this job well is ... a being able to write quickly and accurately.

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- b knowing what is happening in the world.
- c making sure your questions are answered.
- d getting your name printed in the newspaper.

#### **Paragraph 4**

The writer suggests that modern libraries ...

- a have a better atmosphere than they used to.
- b have more books than they used to.
- c provide a better service than they used to.
- d employ more caring librarians than they used to.

**Now match these headings with the four paragraphs in the task above.**

- a Member of the media \_\_\_\_\_
- b Serious consequences \_\_\_\_\_
- c A good atmosphere \_\_\_\_\_
- d A long way from home \_\_\_\_\_

#### Vocabulary exercises

##### **1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Customers; clients; happen; persuade; journey; affairs.

##### **2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Legal; responsible; trouble; easy; unload; famous; satisfying; whisper; adore.

**Here are two more descriptions of different jobs.**

**Quickly read them, and underline the best heading for each description.**

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*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

marvellous	чудовий
appreciative	вдячний
to dig	копати
brickwork	цегляна кладка

*A. An actor's life for me / Luck is so important / The same every night*

I can't imagine being in any other profession. This job is my life. I do do a little TV work, but I'm mainly based in the theatre. Every night, Monday to Saturday, and twice on Thursdays. At the moment, I'm in a production of King Lear. I'm playing Cordelia. It's a great role, and I've been lucky to have some very good reviews. The rest of the cast are so supportive - we're like a family - and John, the director, is marvellous. I just can't wait to get on the stage every night. And the audiences are so appreciative, too. We got a standing ovation last night'.



*B. Low cost housing / Building a building / I'd rather be inside*

'You actually feel a real sense of achievement once a house is finished. You know, you've seen it grow from just a hole in the ground to somewhere for someone to live in. And you've made it happen. You've dug the foundations, laid the brickwork, put the roof on, put in the windows and the doors. It's actually very creative. Of course, it's hard work too, with all the carrying and lifting you have to do. You have to be prepared to get dirty, and work outside in all weathers, but that's a small price to pay, if you ask me.'

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Lucky; supportive; marvelous.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Lucky; hard; dirty; small.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Imagine; supportive; appreciative.

**EXAM PREPARATION TIPS - READING PART 2**

**Exam know-how**

**When you do Reading Part 2:**

- Always quickly read the text **FIRST**, before you look at the questions. This is so you have a general idea what it is about.
- When you answer the questions, always **UNDERLINE** in the text the words which give you the answer. This will help you make sure your answer is the correct one, and will allow you to check your answers more easily at the end.

**Read and answer.**

You are going to read an extract from an autobiography. For questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

to undergo	терпіти
supervisor	керівник
booth	кабіна
despair	відчай
destined	приречений
to quit	звільнитися

Although I left university with a good degree, I suddenly found that it was actually quite hard to find a job. After being unemployed for a few months, I realised I had to take the first thing that came along or I'd be in serious financial difficulties. And so, for six very long months, I became a market research telephone interviewer.

I knew it wasn't the best company in the world when they told me that I'd have to undergo three days of training before starting work, and that I wouldn't get paid for any of it. Still, I knew that the hourly rate when I actually did start full time would be a lot better than unemployment benefit, and I could work up to twelve hours a day, seven days a week if I wanted. So, I thought of the money I'd earn and put up with three days of unpaid training. Whatever those three days taught me — and I can't really remember anything about them today — I wasn't prepared for the way I would be treated by the supervisors.

It was worse than being at school. There were about twenty interviewers like myself, each sitting in a small, dark booth with an ancient computer and a dirty telephone. The booths were around the walls of the fifth floor of a concrete office block, and the supervisors sat in the middle of the room, listening in to all of our telephone interviews. We weren't allowed to talk to each other, and if we took more than about two seconds from ending one

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phone call and starting another, they would shout at us to hurry up and get on with our jobs. We even had to ask permission to go to the toilet. I was amazed how slowly the day went. Our first break of the day came at eleven o'clock, two hours after we started. I'll always remember that feeling of despair when I would look at my watch thinking, 'It must be nearly time for the break', only to find that it was quarter to ten and that there was another hour and a quarter to go. My next thought was always, 'I can't believe I'm going to be here until nine o'clock tonight.'

It wouldn't have been so bad if what we were doing had been useful. But it wasn't. Most of our interviews were for a major telecommunications company. We'd have to ring up businesses and ask them things like, 'Is your telecoms budget more than three million pounds a year?' The chances are we'd get the reply, 'Oh, I don't think so. I'll ask my husband. This is a corner shop. We've only got one phone.' And so the day went on.

The most frightening aspect of the job was that I was actually quite good at it. 'Oh no!' I thought. 'Maybe I'm destined to be a market researcher for the rest of my life.' My boss certainly seemed to think so. One day — during a break, of course - she ordered me into her office. 'Simon,' she said, 'I'm promoting you. From tomorrow, you're off telecoms and onto credit card complaints. I'm sure you can handle it. There's no extra pay, but it is a very responsible position.'

Three weeks later I quit. It was one of the best decisions I've ever made.

- 1 Why did the writer become a market research telephone interviewer?  
A He had completely run out of money.  
B He had the right university degree for the job.  
C It was the first job he was offered.

- D He knew it was only for six months.
- 2** The writer had doubts about the company when  
A they only offered him three days of training.  
B they told him he wouldn't receive payment for his training.  
C they told him he had to be trained first.  
D he was told what the hourly rate would be.
- 3** His workplace could best be described as  
A large and noisy.  
B silent and dirty.  
C untidy and crowded.  
D old-fashioned and uncomfortable.
- 4** How did he feel when he realised it wasn't time for the break yet?  
A He felt that he would have to go home early.  
B He felt that he wouldn't survive to the end of the day.  
C He felt that the end of the day seemed so long away.  
D He felt that he must have made a mistake.
- 5** What would have made the job more bearable?  
A knowing that he was carrying out a valuable service  
B being able to phone much larger companies  
C not having to talk to shopkeepers  
D not having to ring up businesses
- 6** What was unusual about Simon's promotion?  
A It showed how good he was at his job.  
B It meant he would be phoning different people.  
C It involved greater responsibility.  
D There was no increase in salary.
- 7** What would be the most suitable title for this extract?

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

- A Typical Office Life
- B Unpleasant Employment
- C How To Earn a Decent Salary
- D You Get What You Deserve

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Supervisor; ancient; permission; amazed; started; reply; frightening.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Find; full time; better; unemployment; unpaid; remember; prepared; ancient; slowly; started; despair; bad; useful.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Believe; destined; to order; promoting; responsible.

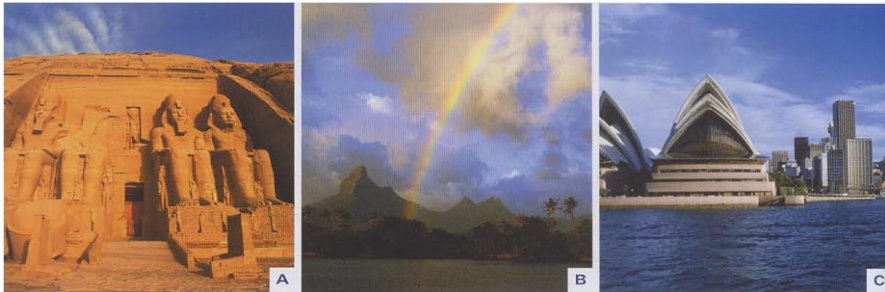
*Джерела: [ 4. с.10-15 ]*

**ТЕМА 7. TRAVEL**

**WARM-UP**

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- What would you see if you travelled to these places?
- What do people learn when they travel?
- Would you like to travel to exotic places? Which ones?
- Which of the places in the photographs would you choose to visit on holiday? Which could you live in?



IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS

**1. What's behind the words? Read these extracts from descriptions of different journeys. Decide what the writer is implying by circling the correct answer. Underline any words or phrases that help you decide.**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

decent  
to imply  
income

пристойний  
натякати  
дохід

1

Mary,

Weather quite hot, and Tom is brown already. Very handsome! Had a wonderful journey here. Got to the airport on time and no delays to the flight, thank God. Decent food on the plane for a change. Hotel is marvellous, just like in the brochure. We're off to a restaurant this evening. Hope everything is fine at home.

Love, Alison

Alison implies that

- a Tom is not usually very attractive.
- b she has often travelled by plane.
- c hotels are usually a little disappointing.

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2

Leaving the mountains and travelling by train to the coast, you realise why these are called the Salt Plains. Vast flat areas have been created where the sea water slowly disappears in the baking sun, leaving the salt behind. This is what provides local people with their only source of income. Even the children are involved in collecting the salt, which is then driven to factories in the north.

The writer implies that

- a the people are damaging the environment.
- b the people dislike working in the heat.
- c we might not expect children to be working.

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Hot; journey; fine; attractive; vast; income.

#### 2. Give the opposites of the following words:

Hot; fine; attractive; disappointing; disappear.

#### 3. Change the following words into nouns:

Attractive; disappointing.

#### 1. Where are they?



**Read these descriptions of tourist attractions and decide which photograph matches which description. There is an extra photograph you don't need to use.**

1

It's strange because everything's a lot smaller than you expect from seeing the photographs. There's a great feeling of mystery. What did they think, the people who built them? It must be a little scary to be out here at night and they say it gets surprisingly cold. We still don't really know how they made the sides so straight. It's a shame you can't climb to the top because the view must be great.

2

It seems an incredible feat of building, these days. It must have taken them forever to get all those stones into position. Just walking along the top is tiring enough! Knowing it was there when it was finished must have given the people a feeling of safety and security. \_\_\_\_\_

3

I think the area was used for religious purposes. They say that if you look through from one side to the other on the longest day of the year, you can see the sun in a special position. People probably came from miles around to see the stones. We still don't know how they managed to get the huge, heavy ones to balance on top like that. \_\_\_\_\_

**Which writer (1, 2, or 3) says they ...**

- |  |       |
|--|-------|
| 1 had seen pictures of the monument before?              | _____ |
| 2 think people used to travel far to visit the monument? | _____ |
| 3 got to the top of the monument?                        | _____ |
| 4 weren't expecting the temperature?                     | _____ |
| 5 couldn't get to the top of the monument?               | _____ |

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Mystery; scary; cold; incredible; safety; huge.

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**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Cold; safety; huge; heavy.

**EXAM PREPARATION TIPS - READING PART 2**

**Exam know-how**

**When you do Reading Part 2:**

■ **Make sure you read the first half of the sentence you are given carefully. All the A, B, C, D options may be true, but that doesn't always make the whole sentence true.**

■ **Think about what the writer is implying. They might not state clearly everything they mean. Sometimes you have to 'read between the lines'.**

**Read and answer**

**You are going to read a magazine article about going on holiday. For Questions 1-7, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

drizzle

to insist

to get rid of

мряка

наполягати

позбутися

**Getting Away From It All**

Somewhere around February it begins. The drizzle is coming down outside and the kids are bored on a Saturday afternoon. It's usually then that my husband decides it is time to plan our

summer holiday. Out come the brochures and the discussion begins.

It's not that we're an argumentative family, but it seems that where we are to spend two weeks in the summer relaxing brings out the worst in us. Before too long, we're all insisting on places and refusing others, the volume steadily increasing. My daughter discovers a lifelong ambition to go to India. Funny how she never mentioned it before. My son isn't going anywhere unless he can bring his dog and my husband doesn't mind where he goes as long as it's within five miles of a golf course.

As usual, it's left to someone, and guess who, to find somewhere that everybody is willing to accept (the dog goes to the neighbours, though). This can take some weeks of persuading, reminding and convincing on my part, but usually there's a solution. Then it's time to plan the packing. It seems that everybody else believes that it can be done half an hour before we leave for the airport. My husband lays out things he wants to take and I put them back when he's not looking and get out the real holiday clothes. My daughter wants to take everything she owns. Each item she has to put back is the subject of another argument.

Finally the day arrives and we get to the airport in plenty of time. This happens because I start to shout five hours earlier that we are going in five minutes, ready or not. Once at the airport, we check in. It sounds simple enough, but the thing is that airports are full of people running around who don't know where to go. Not surprising since we only do it once a year and we've forgotten where we went last time. We finally find the right desk, get rid of the bags and go through to the departure lounge.

Somewhere around here I can finally think about relaxing. Not for me the cold sweats, shaking, and nervous wondering about the plane. Everything is somebody else's problem. If there's

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something wrong with the plane, the pilot can worry about it. If a passenger has a heart attack, the stewards can worry about it.

And so begin two weeks of relaxation. I learned long ago that the only way to do it is to stop being called 'Mum'. For those two weeks, whenever I hear the word I look around as if it refers to someone else. I ignore any question that begins with 'Where's my...'. The funny thing is that they always find it anyway. The only thing I worry about is which book I'm going to take to the pool. My husband follows a ball around a course, my kids do whatever kids do these days and I become myself again for a short while.

**1 The writer implies that her family**

- A find it hard to agree on anything.
- B all have very different personalities.
- C don't usually fight over things.
- D don't care about each other's feelings.

**2 The writer thinks her daughter's ambition to go to India is**

- A not as strong as she claims.
- B amusing in a girl her age.
- C strange for someone like her.
- D a secret she should have shared.

**3 The writer implies that**

- A her son refuses to go with them.
- B the others try to make her agree.
- C nobody is really happy with the idea.
- D she gets the others to agree.

**4 Why does the writer put back the clothes her husband chooses?**

- A She doesn't like what he wears.
- B He forgets to choose things for her.

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- C He can't decide what to take.
- D The clothes aren't suitable.

**5 The writer implies that**

- A it's not far from her house to the airport.
- B they would be late if she didn't make a fuss.
- C airports are usually badly designed.
- D people should go on holiday more often.

6 The writer thinks she is different from some other people because she

- A finds flying an enjoyable experience.
- B doesn't worry about problems.
- C understands what pilots face.
- D doesn't care about other passengers.

**7 The writer thinks that her family**

- A try to stop her from relaxing on holiday.
- B don't recognise her when she's on holiday.
- C don't need her as much as they think.
- D ignore her unless they need something.

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Begin; relaxing; increasing; accept; persuade.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Begin; outside; bored; relaxing; worst; long; refusing; increasing; never; accept; simple; full; nervous; worry.

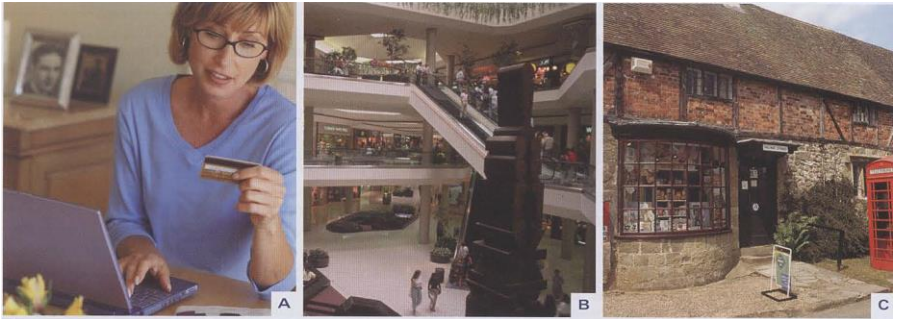
*Джерела: [ 4. с.34-39 Джерела: [ 4. с.16-21 ]*

**ТЕМА 8. SHOPPING**

**WARM-UP**

*Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the following questions:*

- What kinds of shopping do these pictures show?
- How has shopping changed in the last ten years?
- What kind of things do you enjoy shopping for?
- Is personal service important in shops?



**IMPROVE YOUR READING SKILLS**

1. What kind of text?

Read these sentences and choose which kind of text they have probably come from.

- 1 The weather was terrible, but you would've loved the shops!  
a formal letter  
b friendly letter
- 2 Although the location of the new store is inexpensive, it is not felt that many customers would travel so far out of town.  
a business report  
b advertisement
- 3 If you are dissatisfied in any way with this product, return

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it to us, stating where and when it was purchased.

- a label
- b review

4 There had always been a shop on the corner of Ralph Street, and my father was determined that there always would be.

- a news report
- b biography

5 Statistics indicate that the growth in the number of supermarkets is likely to continue for many years.

- a government report
- b short story

6 We've all done it - got the things home we spent hours trying on and wondered what on earth made us spend so much money.

- a encyclopedia entry
- b magazine article

## **2. Read and decide**

**Read these paragraphs and decide what kind of text they are from.**

**Write your idea in the space provided and make a note of why you think that.**

*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

to tap  
till  
trolley  
to flee  
roving

пробивати  
каса  
возик  
втікати  
бродячий

*Підготовка до ЗНО з англійської мови. Читання та використання мови. Частина I.*

1

I walked up to the counter and handed the clothes over. The assistant began to tap the prices into the till. I glanced behind me, along the rows of suits, but saw nothing. It was important that nobody saw me buying the clothes. Nothing must link me to this suit. She named a price and I quickly paid and left the shop, disappearing into the crowds.

Text type: \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

2

The manager this morning praised Mrs Brown's quick thinking. 'If it hadn't been for her,' he said, 'the thief might have got away with everything.' Mrs Brown herself says that she didn't have to think twice about pushing her trolley into the path of the fleeing criminal. 'Well, it's not right, is it? This is my corner shop,' she said.

Text type: \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

3

Although not for everyone, a career in sales management can be very rewarding. Meeting the public and dealing with the problems that come up through the day certainly stops you getting bored. We sent our roving reporter along to find out just what it takes to make it in the world of sales.

Text type: \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

### Vocabulary exercises

#### 1. Give the synonyms of the following words:

Till; glanced; quickly; fleeing.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Important; quickly; push; rewarding.

**3 Choose the best sentence**

**Choose which sentences would be more natural in these text types.**

**Friendly letter**

**a** The new shopping centre is a must, and the underground car park means you can say goodbye to the parking problems that used to keep people away.

**b** You have to go to the new shopping centre. They've got a great new car park - remember what a pain it used to be trying to park round there?

**Short story**

**a** Lincoln pushed the old door of the shop and a bell rang somewhere in the back. There was a faint smell of dust. An old man came slowly to the counter.

**b** The service was slow and I found that they didn't have some things I wanted. The dusty atmosphere also makes it difficult to recommend.

**Advertisement**

**a** It's not just a supermarket. Simpson's brings you products from all over the world and makes your shopping experience a pleasure.

**b** Simpson's was on the corner and I remember my mother would take us in on our way home from school and let us buy sweets.

**News report**

**a** With the holidays coming up, you're probably not looking forward to the Christmas rush. We've got ten top tips to help you

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survive,

**b** Shopkeepers today held a meeting to protest against the latest tax, which they say will seriously damage their income over the Christmas period.

## **EXAM PREPARATION TIPS - READING PART 4**

### **Exam know-how**

#### **When you do Reading Part 4:**

- **Remember that you might be asked two multiple choice questions at the end of Part 4. It's very easy to forget them, so make sure you don't.**
- **These questions often ask about the text type. Think about the formality and tone of the text. Think about where you might find a text like this. Ask yourself who might be interested in reading it and why.**

### **Read and answer**

**You are going to read some information about some shops. For questions 1-12, choose from the shops (A-F). Some of the shops may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0). For questions 13 and 14, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

#### **Which shop or shops:**

mentions something they can't 

0	F
---	---

 do?

delivers its goods?

1	
---	--

2

offers a free gift?

3

will not let you return some of its products?

4

offers different ways of paying?

5

is part of a charity?

6

might help if you have a problem?

7

claims to be cheaper than its competitors?

8

9

has assistants with experience?

10

will do a job while you shop?

11

12

13 Where has this text come from?

A

**A** a newspaper article

**B** a shopping centre guide

**C** a travel book

**D** a company report

14 What is the text trying to do?

- to persuade

- to educate

- to entertain

- to advise

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*Before you are going to read the texts, look at the wordlist to be sure you know the words:*

branch	філія
funerals	поховання
flexible	гнучкий
unbeatable	неперевершений
deducted	відрахований
disposable	одноразовий
eligible	той, що підходить

## **A**

### **International Flowers**

You'll find us on the third floor, where we have flower arrangements to suit everybody at all prices. Established in 1968, International Flowers has branches all over the country. This means that when we say your flowers will be there the next day, they will.

Whether it's birthdays, weddings, or even the sad times like funerals, International Flowers is there to make it easy. We also make paying easy, too, and we accept all major credit cards. For larger items, our monthly payment scheme is very flexible.

## **B**

### **Fletcher's Sports**

Come on down to Fletcher's and discover the new you! We've got all the best name trainers, sportswear and equipment at unbeatable prices! Best of all, you get John Fletcher's personal guarantee that either you're completely satisfied or you get your money back, no questions asked! Whether you're a professional or just beginning, we've got something for everyone. Our staff are players themselves, so you know you'll be getting the advice that's right for you. At Fletcher's, we're not just selling sports equipment. We're giving you a whole new, healthier lifestyle.

**C**

**The Games Centre**

They're the hottest, fastest, loudest computer games and they're here, right now! Located towards the lifts on the second floor, The Games Centre brings you action like you've never seen! For those of a nervous disposition, we've also got the largest selection of sports simulations anywhere! Why not rent before you buy with our members only scheme? If you like it, keep it and the money will be deducted from the final price. We guarantee that you won't be disappointed with all the latest games for PC and games consoles from around the world. We regret that refunds are not available on games.

**D**

**Caring hearts**

Books, clothes, toys and records. Raising money for the homeless, Caring Hearts shop, between Henley's and The Earth Shop, hopes you'll find time to visit. As well as our ranges of second-hand goods, we have new, quality products made by homeless people themselves. We also need your donations, so think about us before you throw it away. Donate to Caring Hearts and put your second-hand goods back into circulation.

**E**

**Snap Happy**

Drop your films off with us and have them developed while you shop! Snap Happy is your one-stop shop for all your photographic needs. From panoramic to disposable and from colour to black and white, you won't find cheaper. Our unique 'no photos, no pay' policy means that you can be sure of the result. Orders over 3 films are eligible for a 10% discount. To have your photos put on disk, please ask our assistants.

**F**

**The Key Booth**

Don't wait until you get locked out before calling us. Get your keys copied now! We will do any current key type, and even throw in a keyring free! And it's not just keys! We sell a full range of locks, keyrings, chains and penknives. And if you do leave it until it's too late, our call-out service means you can be back inside your house or car before you know it.

Leave your keys with us and pick them up an hour later. You can be sure they're safe and, with our hi-tech cutting equipment, you can be sure they're accurate. Please note that it is not possible to copy electronic security keys.

Vocabulary exercises

**1. Give the synonyms of the following words:**

Arrangements; sad; accept; staff; selection; regret; eligible; safe; possible; security.

**2. Give the opposites of the following words:**

Easy; accept; major; flexible; satisfied; hottest; fastest; loudest; deducted; disappointed; available; locked; safe; possible; security.

**3. Change the following words into nouns:**

Sad; satisfied; deducted; disappointed; developed; safe.

*Джерела: [ 4. с.94-99 ]*

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## **ПРО УКЛАДАЧІВ**

**Гудкова Олександра Георгіївна** – викладач англійської мови Черкаського державного бізнес-коледжу. Закінчила факультет іноземних мов Черкаського національного університету (2003), спеціаліст першої категорії. Є автором та співавтором понад 10 наукових та навчально-методичних праць.

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*Навчальне видання*

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