



ПРОБНЕ ТЕСТУВАННЯ «ЗІГЗАГ» – 2012 З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ Час виконання – 120 хвилин

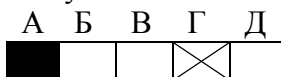
Тест складається з двох частин. Частина «Читання» містить 42 завдання, відповіді на які Ви маєте позначити в *бланку А*. Частина «Письмо» містить завдання, відповідь на яке Ви маєте записати в *бланку Б*.

Інструкція щодо роботи в тестовому зошиті

1. Правила виконання завдань зазначені перед кожною новою формою завдань.
2. Відповідайте тільки після того, як Ви уважно прочитали та зрозуміли завдання.
3. У разі необхідності використовуйте як чернетку вільні від тексту місця в зошиті.
4. Намагайтеся виконати всі завдання.

Інструкція щодо заповнення бланків відповідей

1. До *бланка А і Б* записуйте лише правильні, на Вашу думку, відповіді.
2. Відповіді вписуйте чітко, дотримуючись вимог інструкції до кожної форми завдань.
3. Неправильно позначені, підчищені відповіді в *бланку А* вважатимуться помилкою.
4. Якщо Ви позначили в *бланку А* відповідь неправильно, можете виправити її, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову, як показано на зразку:



5. Виконавши завдання частини «ПИСЬМО» в тестовому зошиті, акуратно запишіть його в *бланк Б*.
6. Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, зазначених у *бланку А*, та якості написання власного висловлення в *бланку Б*.

Подбай про знання сьогодні!

ЧАСТИНА «ЧИТАННЯ»

Reading

Task 1

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

A job for life?

By 2020 whole careers will be wiped out and new ones created in a wave of technology. Make sure you can survive.

1 _____

Until recently in the UK, new employees would be sat down by an older colleague and quietly told the likely course of their career over a cup of tea. Junior Management might be followed by a spell abroad, an executive position and eventual retirement with a gold watch and pension. No longer. In the next 15-20 years new technologies will have as great an impact on the way we work as industrial changes in the nineteenth century had on our forefathers.

2 _____

The changes have already started. In the early 1890s, about 60% of jobs in the UK fell into three categories: farming, manufacturing and mining. In 2000 it was less than 15%. Staff who would previously have worked in manufacturing are now joining the new service economy and the world of information technology (IT). The economy of the future will consist of ideas, information and knowledge, and by 2015 it is estimated that as many as 95% of jobs will require people with IT skills.

3 _____

The first evidence of these changes is already clear. Fewer workers are needed to produce goods and services. Robots are starting to have a major impact in the workplace. In the future, more and more people will choose to become self-employed, working through the Internet, and selling skills in the marketplace.

4 _____

According to one expert, 'Flexible working represents the future of work'. People working in areas such as sales, engineering and consultancy will be freed from the constraints of time and location. For workers this should mean less time travelling to work, more leisure time, a better match between work and family, reduction in stress and financial savings.

5 _____

Employers will gain too, saving office space and increasing efficiency. British Gas moved 5000 of its service engineers to teleworking in 1996, enabling the company to close 440 depots and offices.

Engineers now keep in touch via laptops and mobile phones. According to a manager, there has been a noticeable increase in efficiency.

- A** New industries
- B** The benefits for companies
- C** Potential for re-training
- D** The way things were
- E** Improved lifestyles
- F** Not everyone's a winner
- G** Working for yourself
- H** Find the right place

Task 2

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

A young Harpist's Career

Being a student is costly enough, harpist Serafina Steer tells Margaret Dibber, without being responsible for an unwieldy £10,000 instrument, too.

Serafina Steer, known as Sefa, is a student with a talent for earning lots of money. She is studying the harp and is in demand to play at weddings and other functions. This summer she performed in a Radio 3 broadcast and won a harp fellowship for Dartington summer school: 'It was fabulous – and I much prefer it to waitressing.'

5 The problem is that playing the harp drains her energy and she is not particularly happy working at the same thing she does in college. 'If you play background music at a do for three hours, the last thing you want to do is go and practice for three hours afterwards,' says Sefa. So, although playing the harp pays good money, she is likely to be earning less than her full potential while she remains a student.

10 Sefa's second year at Trinity College of Music is going to be more expensive than her first. 'Last term I lived in a hostel, which was really cheap and in fact I could pay all the rent at the beginning of the term. But now I'm going to be in a house so my expenditure is obviously going to go up, and I'll have to find the rent each month.' She also wants to buy a car. 'It is impossible to do gigs without taking taxis, and that eats up the profits. I would like to save for

15 a car. I need a rather large one to take the harp!'

Harpers are expensive items. At music school in Manchester she borrowed the school's harp, but in the sixth form realized that she needed her own. So her mother, Clancy, set about fundraising. Sefa recorded and sold a demo CD which, with money from a couple of trusts and help from a family friend, made up the £10,000 she needed. But that was just the start. 'Then

20 you need insurance, trolleys and harp covers. I recently had the harp serviced, too. That cost a fortune.' Clancy is worried about her youngest child. 'Sefa will be studying for four years and, unless some miracle occurs for either her or us, will be embarking on a freelance career with a student loan debt of something in the region of £20,000, a thought which fills me with horror. 'She is unable to help more: 'We are both freelance. My husband is a composer and I am a

25 stage designer with my best earning years behind me.'

Sefa's studying may continue for some time longer. 'After this, I hope to do a postgraduate course and stay in education as long as possible because I'm not sure how you make living out of playing harp. You can make good money just doing functions and weddings, but it is a mind-numbing and I would prefer not to do it!'

- 6** The phrase ‘in demand’ in line 2 demonstrates Sefa’s
A busy schedule
B popularity
C control over her career
D experience
- 7** Sefa is unlikely to earn as much as she could while she’s a student because she
A has to spend most of the day practicing
B has to pay to use her harp
C wants to concentrate on her studies
D isn’t committed to working hard
- 8** Why will her second year at college be more expensive than the first one?
A because she will have to pay more taxis
B because she will have to pay rent more frequently
C because she has to buy a bigger car
D because her accommodation will cost more
- 9** What does Clancy say about her own career?
A She lost income when she became freelance
B She used to earn more than she does now.
C She used to earn more than her husband.
D She hasn’t had a good income for a very long time
- 10** Sefa would prefer not to just play at ‘functions and weddings’ (line 28) because she
A wants to stay in full-time education
B does not find them satisfying
C is not certain they will make her enough money
D wants a job which does not involve playing the harp.

Task 3

Read the texts below. Match choices (A – H) to (11 – 16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Visit these historic houses in Northern Ireland

11 Springhill

An atmospheric 17th-century home, in a most attractive setting. The house tour takes in the exceptional library, family furniture from the 19th century, the nursery, and the unusual and colourful exhibition of costumes, which has some fine 17th-century Irish pieces.

12 Ardress House

House tours of this elegant 17th-century farmhouse include the impressive drawing-room, fine furniture and paintings. The farmyard, complete with traditional farm implements, is very popular with children. A new programme of family events is arranged each year.

13 The Argory

This handsome 1820 house has remained unchanged since 1900. It demonstrates the decorative taste of the family who lived here at that time, and also includes a barrel organ that plays traditional Irish tunes once a month during house tours. There are horse carriages, a harness room, and a laundry in the imposing stable yard. As the house has no electric light, visitors wishing to make a close study of the interior and paintings should avoid dull days early and late in the season.

14 Castle Coole

Castle Coole is one of the finest late 18th-century houses in Ireland. The guided tour shows the rich interior decoration, furnishings and furniture of the time, the state bedroom prepared for the visit of King George IV in 1821, and the elegant hall, where evening concerts of classical music are often held.

15 Castle Ward

This mid-18th-century mansion is an architectural oddity of its time, the inside and outside having been built in two distinct architectural styles. In the surrounding estate there are many holiday cottages available for private lets as well as a caravan site.

16 Hezlett House

One of the few buildings in Northern Ireland surviving from before the 18th century, this 17th-century thatched house is simply furnished in late 19th-century style. There is a small museum of

farm implements. There are picnic tables outside the house, and for younger visitors a landscaped play area is provided.

A This house contains furniture of the period when it was built.

B The building is described as having an unusual appearance.

C Clothes from the past can be seen there.

D Children are permitted to play games here.

E A musical instrument exhibited here can sometimes be heard.

F Torch lightening is provided under bad weather conditions.

G Parents can take part in the same activity as their children.

H This house was built specially for King George IV.

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17 – 21). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Going to extremes!

Whether it's a jaw-dropping move on a skateboard or the raw speed of BMX, there's no doubt that extreme sports have taken off in a big way over the last twenty-five years. Some need snow, some need wheels, but they all share an element of danger, usually combined with acrobatic stunts.

ESPN, the American TV sports network, organized the first Extreme Games (now the X Games) in 1995 and coined the phrase 'extreme sports'. (17) _____. However, some older, more traditional sports, such as freestyle skiing, skydiving, surfing and water skiing, are also sometimes considered extreme sports.

Extreme sports have also been characterized as 'alternative sports'. (18) _____. Also, many of the athletes have adopted alternative fashions and have seen themselves as outside the usual sporting world.

Many extreme sports are in fact versions of older sports, often made possible by technological changes or improvements in equipment. (19) _____. In-line skating is a form of roller skating.

For the most part, extreme sports originated as recreational activities for individuals, but often in a group context. (20) _____. As they have become competitive, extreme sports have been at least partly absorbed into mainstream, although snowboarding is still the only extreme sport to have become an Olympic event.

One of the most spectacular extreme sports is BMX. There are two main forms, BMX racing, which takes place on a dirt track of about 300 to 400 metres with a series of jumps, and freestyle BMX, involving stunts and tricks. The sport has come long way since a group of kids first started organizing races at Palms Park, Santa Monica, California, back in 1969. (21) _____. They couldn't have known what they were starting. Races quickly got bigger and the sport became known as BMX, which stands for 'bicycle motocross'. The first American national championship was held in 1974 and the first magazine devoted to the sport appeared in the same year. It went from strength to strength throughout the eighties and nineties and today there are over 50 national BMX organizations around the world.

It seems certain that extreme sports will continue to grow in popularity and bring even more heart-stopping action to more people. So, what are you waiting for? Go to extremes!

- A** This form of the sport is based on skateboarding competitions.
- B** Athletes would show off their skills for the people watching to copy.
- C** A number of people have objected to these dangerous sports, highlighting the risk of accident.
- D** Several of the sports that fall into this category have also been known as ‘outlaw sports’ because they were banned in many areas for being too dangerous.
- E** This design was easier to control and led to an increase in popularity for the sport.
- F** This is partly because they are often considered to be different from older, established sports.
- G** Fans of motocross, but too young to ride motorbikes, they named their sport ‘pedal cross’.
- H** For example, BMX racing and mountain biking are both based on cycling.

Task 5

Read the text below. Fill in the gaps (22 – 30) with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Guilty or Not Guilty

In many legal systems around the world, the defendant is considered (22) _____ innocent until proven guilty. This means in effect that it is not up to the (23) _____ lawyers to prove that the defendant did not commit the crime he or she is (24) _____ of. Rather, it is the responsibility of the prosecution to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant did break the law.

But what does the phrase ‘beyond a reasonable doubt’ mean in practice? It means that, (25) _____ there may not be absolute proof, such as video, that the defendant committed the crime, the judge or jury, after having examined all the (26) _____, are certain that the person is guilty. If they are not certain, or, in (27) _____ words, if they believe there is a reasonable doubt, they (28) _____ find the defendant ‘not guilty’. In British (29) _____, defendants are never (30) _____ innocent. The only possible verdicts are ‘guilty’ or ‘not guilty’.

22	A of being	B to be	C to have been	D having been
23	A defendant	B defendant's	C defendants	D defendants'
24	A accused	B blamed	C charged	D arrested
25	A ever	B nevertheless	C although	D however
26	A warnings	B hints	C confirmation	D evidence
27	A other	B another	C differing	D these
28	A are	B must	C can't	D might not
29	A exhibitions	B courts	C councils	D institutions
30	A mentioned	B declared	C spoken	D stated

Task 6

Read the text below. Fill in the gaps (31 – 42) with the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

An eyewitness account of the fall of the Berlin Wall

Ralf Schmidt, 17, reports from West Berlin on 9 November 1989.

The day began like (31) _____. I'd started to get ready for school when I turned (32) _____ the radio. The announcer said that the Wall was down. I couldn't help (33) _____ if I was dreaming, it was so unbelievable. I thought I'd better (34) _____ to school to see what was happening. In the school playground, everyone seemed to be very happy and excited. Then the head teacher came out. He said he wanted us to join in the celebrations and so (35) _____ let us have the whole day off school.

My friends and I decided to go immediately to Checkpoint Charlie, the main crossing point from East to West Berlin. We were keen to welcome the people arriving from the East. When we arrived, everything (36) _____ in chaos. We saw young people, old people, friends and strangers laughing and hugging (37) _____. The first cars from East Berlin started arriving and people were clapping, cheering, and throwing flowers. At first the border guards attempted to control the flow of cars but soon gave (38) _____ trying because there were so many, and instead joined in dancing. After a while they didn't prevent people from climbing the Wall (39) _____. Soon the people at the top were helping others to clamber up – me and my friends among them – and we all carried on dancing. Someone lent us a hammer and suggested knocking chunks of concrete (40) _____ the wall. I remember waving to the East German guards in their watchtowers and they waved back. Only yesterday they (41) _____ ordered to shoot us! What was one of the (42) _____ days of my life. I will never forget it.

31	A the other	B one another	C any other	D another
32	A out	B off	C in	D on
33	A wondered	B to wonder	C wonder	D wondering
34	A to hurry	B hurry	C hurrying	D be hurried
35	A would	B will	C had	D will have
36	A was	B were	C had been	D was being
37	A oneself	B themselves	C each other	D himself
38	A back	B up	C down	D off
39	A neither	B both	C either	D as like
40	A out	B off	C over	D on
41	A might be	B were	C would be	D would have been
42	A happiest	B happy	C happier	D most happy

Writing

- describe what a special day it was;
- tell about your plans;
- ask her some favor;
- invite your aunt to visit your family.

Dear _____,

[illegible]