

**ЄДИНИЙ ВСТУПНИЙ ІСПИТ  
З АНГЛІЙСЬКОЇ МОВИ**

для вступу на навчання для здобуття ступеня магістра  
на основі здобутого ступеня вищої освіти  
(освітньо-кваліфікаційного рівня спеціаліста)

Час виконання – 60 хвилин

Тест має дві частини. Частина «Читання» містить **22** завдання. У частині «Використання мови» – **20** завдань. Відповіді на ці завдання Ви маєте позначити в *бланку В*.

**Інструкція щодо роботи в зошиті**

1. Правила виконання зазначено перед завданнями кожної нової форми.
2. Відповідайте лише після того, як Ви уважно прочитали та зрозуміли завдання.
3. За необхідності використовуйте як чернетку вільні від тексту місця в зошиті.
4. Намагайтеся виконати всі завдання.

**Інструкція щодо заповнення бланка відповідей**

1. У *бланк В* записуйте лише правильні, на Вашу думку, відповіді.
2. Відповіді вписуйте чітко, згідно з вимогами інструкції до кожної форми завдань.
3. Неправильно позначені, підчищені відповіді в *бланку В* буде зараховано як помилкові.
4. Якщо Ви позначили відповідь у *бланку В* неправильно, можете виправити її, замалювавши попередню позначку та поставивши нову, як показано на зразку:



5. Ваш результат залежатиме від загальної кількості правильних відповідей, зазначених у *бланку В*.

Ознайомившись з інструкціями, перевірте якість друку зошита та кількість сторінок. Їх має бути 12.

Позначте номер Вашого зошита у відповідному місці *бланка В* так:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
X														

Зичимо Вам успіху!

## Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

### Reading

#### Task 1

Read the texts 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.

#### Some Rules for Learning at Any Age

1 \_\_\_\_\_

No matter how good you think you are at doing several tasks at the same time, you aren't. Enough studies have shown that if you're doing more than one thing at a time, especially when it comes to learning, your speed and attention drops off. It's better to spend 20 uninterrupted minutes a day on the topic you've decided to master than an hour of distracted learning.

2 \_\_\_\_\_

If you're picking up a new language, learning or relearning to play an instrument, or starting to paint, you probably already realise that you will have to put in the time. There is just no way around it; those who are the best at a given subject are those who work on it most. You may have heard of the 10,000 hours theory from Malcolm Gladwell's book "Outliers" – that it takes that much time to become expert at anything.

3 \_\_\_\_\_

If it's difficult to do something (even maddening at times), you're more likely to really remember it. Learning what's easy is like writing in sand, here today and gone tomorrow. When you're stuck on a difficult passage that doesn't seem to make sense, or when you keep making mistakes solving a problem – this is when the most valuable learning is happening.

4 \_\_\_\_\_

Most people think that learning in their preferred way is better. Some like to read things, auditory learners like to hear information aloud, while visual learners like images, graphs and live-action descriptions. But just because it's easier to learn in a certain style doesn't mean it's really better. You learn better when you don't limit instruction or experience to the style you're used to.

5 \_\_\_\_\_

Failures occur in any business, learning attempt or project. Every successful person has gone through this part of the process, sometimes multiple times. When you don't feel like you're getting anywhere, you often feel depressed. Many people give up at this stage. You must keep going to achieve your goals. Just keep going and you're sure to succeed.

- A Don't get discouraged
- B Don't multitask
- C Keep regular hours for learning
- D Don't be afraid to ask for help
- E Don't delay doing your work
- F Be ready to practice a lot
- G Choose hard things to learn
- H Try various learning methods

## Task 2

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

### The Growing Gap

In any period of rapid social change, age may become as important an identity-marker as differences between social and ethnic groups. Any immigrant family, for example, joins in a process of rapid identity change. An extraordinary proportion of today's school children are immigrant children or children of immigrants. In some US cities, the numbers range up to sixty percent; some schools are a virtual UN of immigrant children. When children go to school they may make friends from a very different kind of background, and they usually become fluent in a new language. Typically, an intergenerational gap appears: at least one parent may speak both the language of their own parent and that of the country they have settled in. Children, however, may not share a language in common with grandparents. Such experience can be stressful for each generation and it can create burdens on young children who have to act as intermediaries and interpreters for older family members.

This kind of intergenerational language shift is now occurring within countries, as migration to cities or rapid economic and social development create a very different type of world where children grow up. In Shanghai, for example, where Putonghua has become the language of education, and where English is introduced in primary school at Grade 1, a new generation of children are growing up who may have difficulty in communicating with grandparents in the family language of Shanghainese.

In several Asian countries we can see a similar language shift within families. Singapore provides one of the best-documented examples. Gradually, English has shifted from being a second language to become the main language of the home. In India, a similar phenomenon has occurred in middle class families and the number of such families is rising. English is often the language in which young people form relationships in young adulthood. Mothers and fathers may have different linguistic backgrounds, in which case family communication typically takes place in English.

We are now witnessing a further development in many societies, however. Change is occurring so rapidly that differences emerge not just between generations but between siblings: a 14-year-old girl may find a cultural and linguistic gap with her 8-year-old brother. This is not just an issue for Asia. Within Europe, a new middle class, professional elite is emerging in which families move country every few years. A consequence is that children within the same family may have quite different linguistic loyalties and proficiencies.

Traditionally, the family has been regarded central to the reproduction of linguistic and ethnic identity. In times of rapid change, international movement, smaller families and new patterns of childcare, community institutions and resources may be just as important.

- 6 What is stated in **PARAGRAPH 1** about immigrant children?
- A They try to learn their native language from their grandparents.
  - B They lose fluency in their own native language with time.
  - C They help their grandparents to converse in a new language.
  - D They are burdened with getting skills in a new language.
- 7 The author uses the example of Shanghai to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A this city has expanded due to the fast economic growth
  - B Shanghai's citizens observe Asian cultural traditions
  - C English has become a means of instruction in the local schools
  - D languages taught at school may replace the family language
- 8 Which of the following is **TRUE** of the language shift in Asian countries?
- A It influences the number of international marriages.
  - B It occurs only in the families with young children.
  - C It has been officially registered in one of these countries.
  - D It reflects the change of the social status of the family.
- 9 Why does a linguistic gap between children within the same family emerge in Europe?
- A Because children grow in different linguistic environments.
  - B Because younger children are keen on learning Asian languages.
  - C Because elder children prefer to speak English in private.
  - D Because children have parents with different mother tongues.
- 10 Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a factor in forming the linguistic and ethnic identity of a person?
- A Relationships
  - B Migration
  - C World-view
  - D Education

### 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.

## US Camps for Kids

### 11 Camp Wicosuta, New Hampshire

Camp Wicosuta's philosophy is to build campers' confidence and competence in a safe and fun community. Their individual elective program allows children to focus on the activities they love, which means they have a high level of participation all over the camp. As an all-girls' camp, Wicosuta offers its campers the unique opportunity to have fun and be themselves. They go to breakfast in pyjamas, have original hairstyles on "Crazy Hair Night", stand on chairs singing, cheering and dancing in the dining hall, can go horseback riding or ice skating, or do water sports (swimming, water skiing, sailing, kayaking, canoeing, wind surfing).

### 12 Thrill Coaster Tours

Thrill Coaster Tours is the only camp of its kind that takes kids all over the country with the opportunity to ride roller coasters. Each day brings about a different park and a new type of ride! The camp travels in luxury buses equipped with a DVD player and a bathroom. Campers stay at hotel rooms with no balconies. Each night a counsellor goes into each room, ensures that everyone is situated in the room, and then puts the tape on the door for the campers' protection. This tape remains on the door until the morning when a counsellor removes it.

### 13 Sanborn Western Camps, Colorado

At this camp, the kids live in the outdoors, building a sense of community and a sense of the earth through fun and adventure. The camp is located on 6,000 acres of pine forests. In this environment, the campers learn as they backpack, ride horses, hike, make life-long friends and learn to appreciate the natural world. The kids have the unique opportunity to choose all of their program activities, which include digging for 67-million-year-old fossils, rock climbing on the best granite in the county, tubing down the South Platte River, and sleeping under millions of stars.

### 14 Cheley Colorado Camp, Colorado

Since 1921, Cheley has been committed to introducing children to the outdoors and providing a challenging environment for children to explore. They believe that every summer in a young person's life is a window of opportunity. The campers get to spend the summer with campers from over 40 states and 10 foreign countries. Cheley is located at the gateway to Rocky Mountain National Park. With over 1600 acres of property, Cheley camps has 5 horse riding rings, four barns with 140 horses, a fishing pond and much more. Activities include hiking, horseback riding, backpacking, river rafting, archery, crafts and woodworking.

## **15 Four Winds Westward Ho**

Four Winds Westward Ho is located on Orcas Island in the Northwest corner of Washington State. Smaller cabin living arrangements of four campers and one experienced counsellor allow for close bonds to develop. Days are filled with a wide range of classic camp activities for all ages and both genders. The camp requires that kids leave behind technology and certain comforts for four weeks, and discover what kind of person they can be without them. They will have time to explore, to sail, to sing and play music, to create art, to build fires, and to watch the sky.

## **16 Camp Chief Ouray, Colorado**

This camp, which has been in operation for over 100 years, is committed to developing five core values in its campers: Caring, Honesty, Respect, Responsibility and Faith. Campers explore and grow through a strong tradition of quality programming and fun. A typical day offers activities such as archery, sports and games, orienteering, nature study, cooperative games, and hiking. For older kids they offer Wilderness Adventure Camp, and Leadership Training Programs. Children come home more mature and more confident. The camp uploads photos at the end of the day so that family members can see how much fun their child is having.

**Which of the camps \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A** provides well-equipped accommodation
- B** lets its campers have meals in nightwear
- C** offers a program in mountaineering
- D** organises regular parents' days
- E** takes special safety measures
- F** offers a holiday in the international community
- G** provides online information for parents
- H** forbids the use of any gadgets

## Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (17-22). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### LONG LUNCH

*Spanish civil servant skips work for years without anyone noticing*

Only when Joaquin Garcia, a Spanish civil servant, was due to collect an award for two decades of loyal service did anyone realise that he had not shown up to work for at least six years.

Garcia, a 69-year-old engineer, began working for the local authority in the city of Cadiz in 1990, and in 1996 was posted to the municipal water board, where his job was (17) \_\_\_\_\_.

In 2010, when Garcia – now retired – was due to collect his long-service medal, the man who had hired him, deputy mayor Mr. Fernandez, wondered where he was.

After the former manager of the water board, who (18) \_\_\_\_\_, told Fernandez he had not seen his employee for several years, the deputy mayor called the engineer in. A court fined Garcia €27,000, the equivalent (19) \_\_\_\_\_, having earlier found that the engineer did not appear to have occupied his office for “at least six years” and had done “absolutely no work” between 2007 and 2010, the year before he retired.

Garcia told the court that he had turned up to the office, although he admitted (20) \_\_\_\_\_. He said he was the victim of workplace bullying because of his family’s socialist politics and (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

His friends told *El Mundo* that the engineer had been unwilling to report his accusations of bullying because he “had a family to support” and was worried that (22) \_\_\_\_\_.

- A had been deliberately sidelined
- B to supervise a waste water treatment plant
- C after tax of one year of his annual salary
- D to make the most of the confusion as a reader
- E being responsible for his current employment
- F he would not find another job at his age
- G had the office opposite Garcia’s
- H he might not have kept regular business hours

## Частина «ВИКОРИСТАННЯ МОВИ»

### Use of English

#### Task 5

Read the text below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

#### A Globetrotting Cat

*A globetrotting cat managed to make its (23) \_\_\_\_\_ from Australia to Northern Ireland after a stop-off in London - almost 11,000 miles away.*

The 25-year-old ginger cat, named Ozzie by his rescuers, was found wandering the streets of Laurelvale, near County Armagh, last week and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ to the local Cats Protection centre. The staff at the clinic scanned his microchip and were stunned to find the poor feline was registered in Sydney in 2000 as “Tigger”.

Volunteers launched an international campaign on social media to uncover how the tomcat ended up on the other side of the world – and the post has been (25) \_\_\_\_\_ more than 18,000 times. The Cats Protection Centre says it is likely that Ozzie was brought to London by its owner, before he (26) \_\_\_\_\_ then crossed the Irish Sea to Northern Ireland some 450 miles away.

Cats Protection co-ordinator, Gillian McMullen, said: “I responded to a call from a member of the public who was (27) \_\_\_\_\_ about a poorly stray cat that had been hanging around her garden for several days. The poor cat was in a starving (28) \_\_\_\_\_ but obviously had been cared for in the past because it was (29) \_\_\_\_\_ a collar. In Willow Veterinary Clinic we discovered it was microchipped and this is where the mystery begins. The cat had (30) \_\_\_\_\_ been microchipped in Australia. In 2004 he (31) \_\_\_\_\_ as a stray in a vet clinic in London, but no owners could be traced.”

Ozzie was also found to have been born in 1989, making him 25 – 10 years older than the age of the average cat. Ms McMullen added: “If only he could (32) \_\_\_\_\_ us about his life and how he got here.”

23	A	way	B	road	C	path	D	distance
24	A	held	B	picked	C	taken	D	captured
25	A	written	B	recorded	C	given	D	shared
26	A	sometimes	B	somehow	C	somewhat	D	anyway
27	A	afraid	B	disappointed	C	annoyed	D	concerned
28	A	condition	B	health	C	shape	D	form
29	A	bearing	B	carrying	C	wearing	D	holding
30	A	mainly	B	originally	C	easily	D	extremely
31	A	turned on	B	turned up	C	turned down	D	turned around
32	A	tell	B	say	C	talk	D	speak

## Task 6

Read the texts below. For questions (33-42) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

### Baldwin Street

When asked, "What is the world's steepest street?", (33) \_\_\_\_\_ people would reply, "The zig-zag one", referring to Lombard Street in San Francisco. Lombard Street is definitely zig-zaggy and steep but, compared to Baldwin St in Dunedin, New Zealand, it is no more than a gentle slope.

Baldwin Street (34) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Guinness Book of Records as the steepest street in the world. The street has an average slope of just over 1:5, which means that for every 5 metres travelled horizontally, you also travel 1 metre vertically. Walking up and down Baldwin Street is Dunedin's best attraction for tourists. It takes about ten minutes (35) \_\_\_\_\_ just about 350 metres! (36) \_\_\_\_\_ a couple of annual events held at Baldwin street, one being the Jaffa Race at the annual Cadbury Chocolate Carnival, where (37) \_\_\_\_\_ Giant Jaffas, hard orange candies with a chocolate centre, are rolled down the street.

33	A	most	B	more of	C	the most	D	more
34	A	recognizes	B	recognized	C	is recognized	D	have been recognized
35	A	walks	B	walk	C	to walk	D	walking
36	A	There is	B	There are	C	It is	D	Here are
37	A	thirty thousand	B	thirty thousands	C	thirty thousand of	D	thirty thousands of

## Predicting Hurricanes

In 1943, the Texas coast was devastated by a “surprise hurricane” no one **(38)** \_\_\_\_\_ coming. There were no weather satellites in 1943 — the first wouldn’t enter orbit for the other 20 years — and not even weather radar was available yet.

Today, **(39)** \_\_\_\_\_, no hurricane can get very far without lots of humans watching its every move. We have several ways of tracking and predicting **(40)** \_\_\_\_\_ tropical cyclones do, but NOAA and NASA satellites are some of the best tools for understanding them. Both agencies have systems **(41)** \_\_\_\_\_ precise data and imagery of hurricanes. Recently, NASA **(42)** \_\_\_\_\_ eight micro-satellites to improve our understanding of hurricane formation.

<b>38</b>	<b>A</b>	hadn’t seen	<b>B</b>	didn’t see	<b>C</b>	saw	<b>D</b>	has seen
<b>39</b>	<b>A</b>	however	<b>B</b>	furthermore	<b>C</b>	although	<b>D</b>	moreover
<b>40</b>	<b>A</b>	that	<b>B</b>	what	<b>C</b>	how	<b>D</b>	where
<b>41</b>	<b>A</b>	providing	<b>B</b>	provided	<b>C</b>	provide	<b>D</b>	are providing
<b>42</b>	<b>A</b>	launch	<b>B</b>	launches	<b>C</b>	launched	<b>D</b>	has launched

**Кінець зошита**