

Збірник текстів із тестовими завданнями (рівень А2+).

Укладач: Навроцька Любов Григорівна,
учитель англійської мови
навчально-виховного комплексу №2
м. Хмельницький

ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ
ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКОЇ ОБЛДЕРЖАДМІНІСТРАЦІЇ
ХМЕЛЬНИЦЬКИЙ ОБЛАСНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ
ПІСЛЯДИПЛОМНОЇ ПЕДАГОГІЧНОЇ ОСВІТИ

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Навроцька Л. Г.

Збірник текстів із тестовими завданнями (рівень А2+) Л. Г. Навроцька -
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Посібник складається з двох розділів «Family Life. People» та «Holidays of English-Speaking Countries» та містить чотирнадцять автентичних текстів із тестовими завданнями різних форматів (пошук загальної інформації, пошук специфічної інформації, розуміння структури тексту, детальне розуміння тексту, адекватне вживання лексичних та граматичних одиниць).

Представлені завдання можуть бути використані для підготовки і самопідготовки учнів до зовнішнього незалежного тестування.

Навроцька Л. Г., текст

Зміст

1. Передмова.....	5
2. Family life. People.....	6
3. Task 1. Love and Marriage.....	7
4. Task 2. Ukrainian Wedding.....	9
5. Task 3. The Woman Who Never Forgets Anything. Part 1.....	10
6. Task 4. The Woman Who Never Forgets Anything. Part 2.....	12
7. Task 5. How Sleep Can Save Your Life.....	14
8. Task 6. Mum in a Million.....	16
9. Task 7. The First Canadians.....	17
10. Holidays of English-speaking countries.....	19
11. Task 8. Mother's Day.....	20
12. Task 9. Saint David.....	22
13. Task 10. Don't be an April Fool.....	23
14. Task 11. The Thanksgiving Dinner Table.....	26
15. Task 12. Egg Rolling	28
16. Task 13. Halloween Traditions.....	30
17. Task 14. New Year's Day.....	31
18. Список використаної літератури	33

Передмова

Допомогти учням підготуватися до участі у ЗНО, а також сприяти розвитку компетентності учителя у використанні тестових технологій, підвищити якість шкільного навчання іноземній мові – саме ці завдання є актуальними для сучасної школи.

Зовнішнє оцінювання навчальних досягнень учнів визнано у світі одним з ефективних інструментів освітнього моніторингу. Фахівці визначають його як найбільш об'єктивну й неупереджену форму оцінювання, яка здійснюється зовнішніми, стосовно навчального закладу, інституціями, із застосуванням стандартизованих тестових завдань, відповідних процедур проведення тестування і технології безособової перевірки.

Досвід проведення тестування з іноземних мов, зокрема – англійської мови, показав, що значна частина учасників виявилася недостатньо готовою до цієї процедури. Основну причину труднощів, з якими зіткнулися учасники при проходженні тестування, фахівці бачать у відсутності досвіду роботи з тестовими завданнями.

У чому ж причини проблем? Як покращити ситуацію? Напевне, основним запитанням для вчителів-практиків має стати не «Як підготувати учнів до ЗНО з іноземних мов?», а «Як організувати навчальний процес, щоб забезпечити набуття учнями всіх визначених компетентностей?».

Очевидно, формулу успішного проходження тестування з англійської мови, як і з будь-якого іншого предмета, можна виразити приблизно так: «систематизовані знання, сформовані предметні компетентності + досвід роботи з тестами».

Посібник «Збірник текстів із тестовими завданнями (рівень А2+)» спрямований на оптимізацію підготовки учнів до складання ЗНО з англійської мови. Завдання складено у відповідності до рекомендацій МОН для зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання навчальних досягнень з англійської мови випускників загальноосвітніх навчальних закладів.

Посібник складається з двох розділів «Family Life. People» та «Holidays of English-Speaking Countries» та містить чотирнадцять автентичних текстів із тестовими завданнями різних форматів (пошук загальної інформації, пошук специфічної інформації, розуміння структури тексту, детальне розуміння тексту, адекватне вживання лексичних та граматичних одиниць).

Представлені завдання можуть бути використані для підготовки і самопідготовки учнів до зовнішнього незалежного тестування.

Family Life People



Task 1

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Love and Marriage

Marriage customs vary considerably from culture to culture. But at the same time there are common features in wedding traditions observed in many countries of the world.

If a couple decides to get married, the two become engaged and the bride-to-be often receives a ring from her fiancé. Permission from the parents used to be necessary; today it is a courtesy to tell the parents first and ask for their blessing or good wishes. Engagement vary in length depending on the circumstances and the couple's preference.

Weddings also vary in style depending on the ethnic traditions of the bride and groom. The bride usually wears a white gown (a sign of purity) with a veil. It is considered to be bad luck for the groom to see the bride before the ceremony on the day of wedding. The groom often wears a formal suit.

In many countries traditional weddings take place in church. The groom waits at the altar with **the best man**. Brides-maids walk up the aisle followed by the bride, who is accompanied by her father. A clergyman performs the ceremony. In Britain he usually slips a wedding-ring on the bride's ring-finger. This ring she wears for the rest of her life.

The reception after the ceremony is usually a dinner followed by an evening of dancing. While the guests are seated for the meal, there are speeches and wishes. The bride and groom are expected to stand up and kiss each other.

In Britain, when the ceremony is over, the happy newly-married couple and their guests go back to the house, where the lady has been living, to the wedding-breakfast. A highly-decorated "wedding-cake" is usually served, and after the guests have drunk to the bride's and bridegroom's health's, the couple takes leave and depart on their honey-moon or to their new home.

Many people in all the countries prefer civil ceremonies. A civil ceremony is a legal rather than a religious rite. Judges or marriage commissioners perform civil wedding ceremonies, and two witnesses are required. Marriages come under provincial jurisdictions.

1. According to paragraph 1 marriage customs _____ in many countries of the world.
A are completely different
B are the same
C have some similar things
D are important
2. According to paragraph 2 if a couple decides to get married the permission from the parents is _____ these days.
A necessary
B a sign of respect
C an old custom
D a sign of politeness
3. “**The best man**” in line 14 means _____ at a marriage ceremony
A the most attractive man
B the closest male relation of the bridegroom
C the most important man for the couple
D a male friend or a relation of the bridegroom who assists him
4. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about marriage customs?
A. What happens before marriage.
B. The clothes the couple is wearing.
C. The speech of the clergyman.
D. The breakfast after the wedding.
5. According to the text a civil ceremony is _____ than the ceremony in church.
A more related to the law
B more important

C more interesting

D more solemn

Key: 1C; 2D; 3D; 4C; 5A.

Task 2

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Ukrainian Wedding

A wedding is a ceremony of marriage with accompanying festivities, which depends (1) _____ the locality. In old times in Ukraine there were cases when a girl offered herself to a young Cossack as a wife. When it happened it was a great sin to turn (2) _____ the girl with her match makers out the house.

In Ukraine a girl of good name was (3)_____ respected. She (4) _____ save the life of a sentenced to death Cossack just by saying:”He will marry me. Let him go!”

Wedding parties were celebrated in different ways. In some places the wedding loaf was round, in other places - square.

At some wedding parties the bride was “stolen” and merry – making was going on for a week or two.

In old times if a young man proposed to a girl, the girl (5)_____ gave consent or presented him with a “harbuz” /pumpkin/, which has medical property to calm the nervous system. The pretender had no right to drop the pumpkin (6) _____; (7)_____ in the village had to see that the girl refused to get married him.

(8)_____ a sign of consent the girl tied the matchmakers up with “rushnyks” /wedding towels/ and put a kerchief behind the young man’s belt.

The two families gathered on a certain day. The parents, the future family and four match makers sat down at the table and relatives made arrangements.

On Friday, the parents of the bride and the bridegroom invite the round loaf bakers, the women (9) _____are respected by the community for their exemplary family life. It is well known that (10) _____ the people who are happy in their family life can give peace and consent for the young pair by means of the fresh baked bread.

1	A from	B on	C with	D in
2	A into	B out	C away	D off
3	A highly	B high	C more	D taller
4	A had	B must	C should	D could
5	A niether	B or	C either	D -
6	A somewhere	B anywhere	C everywhere	D nowhere
7	A everyone	B someone	C somebody	D anybody
8	A like	B such	C as	D for
9	A which	B who	C whose	D whom
10	A even	B just	C only	D already

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

Task 3

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

The Woman Who Never Forgets Anything

Part 1

A good memory is essential for any aspiring actress struggling with her (1)____ . But in the (2)____ of Marilu Henner – a Broadway star who rose to fame in the 1970s sitcom *Taxi*- her memory isn't just good, it's incredible. For her, the past is simply (3) _____.

Give her any date from the past 40 years and she can instantly (4) ____ you the day of the week, what she was wearing, what the weather was like and what was on TV.

If that isn't impressive enough, the (5)_____ Hollywood star can even recall with complete clarity events that happened when she was just 18 months old.

Marilu Henner is one of a handful of people with a rare condition called hyperthymesia, or 'superior autobiographical memory' – the ability to remember

everything that happened on every day of their lives. Their cases don't just highlight the incredible power of their (6) _____. They are also shaking some of the basic (7) _____ about the nature of memory and what the limits of the brain are.

Henner regards her supercharged memory as a gift.

'It was never a trauma for me – it was just who I was,' she says. 'I was very good at remembering things: I was the family historian. People would come and ask me stuff, and it was never a problem.'

Her earliest memory is playing with her older brother in her family's Chicago home aged one and a half. This has stunned scientists, who had assumed that it was virtually impossible to recall events before the age of two.

And that just the start. Most people can remember about 250 faces during (8) ____- : Henner remembers thousands.

It is impossible for most of us to imagine what it is like to have a memory of every (9) _____ day. She describes sifting through memories as 'looking for a scene on a DVD before me.

'In a second I'm back there, looking through my own eyes at the scene as I saw it in 1980 or (10) _____

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2012 №2

1	A words	B sentences	C lines	D remarks
2	A matter	B case	C occasion	D accident
3	A unforgettable	B unforgettably	C forgetful	D forgettable
4	A say	B tell	C talk	D speak
5	A 59-years-old	B 59-year-olds	C 59-years-olds	D 59-year-old
6	A thought	B head	C mind	D sense
7	A undersdanding	B definition	C meaning	D notion
8	A lifestyle	B lifespan	C lifetime	D life expectancy
9	A one	B lonely	C only	D single
10	A whenever	B whatever	C wherever	D whoever

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

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

There are two more choices you do not need to use.

The Woman Who Never Forgets Anything

Part 2

Hyperthymesia (hyper means excessive while thymesia means memory in Greek) is a new concept in psychology. It was first identified in 2008 (1)_____.

In a ground-breaking paper in the journal *Newrocase*, they introduced the world to a 40-year-old woman – known as school administrator Jill Price.

Just like Marilu Henner, Price can recall with accuracy(2)_____.

In 2003, she was asked by researchers to list every date of Easter since 1980. Within ten minutes, and with no prior warning, Price wrote all 24 dates and added what she was doing on each date. All but one of the dates was right: (3)_____.

When she repeated the experiment two years later, she got all the dates correct. Crucially, too, the personal information she gave about what she was doing each Easter(4)_____. No wonder she was nicknamed the human calendar by friends.

After her extraordinary case was published, (5) _____. Today, between six and twenty people are thought to have the condition.

So what is going on in the brains of these super-recallers? There is nothing new about people with exceptional memories. Memory acts were a staple of Edwardian music hall, while their 21st century counterparts compete every year in World Memory Championships.

Marilu Henner and Jill Price are different. Their powers are out of their control.

Instead of actively remembering events, their brains appear to be like video recorders – taking notes of everything that happens to them and storing it away.

Psychologists admit to being baffled by their talents. But they are also uncertain (6) _____.

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2012 №2

- A how ordinary person's memory works
- B by a team of researchers at the University of California
- C use memory techniques to remember long chains of numbers, cards or shapes
- D matched her earlier answers
- E what she was doing on any date, and on what day of the week it fell
- F the brain has a limitless ability to remember
- G other people with hyperthymesia came forward.
- H the other was off by two days.

Key: 1 B; 2E; 3H; 4D; 5G;6A.

Task 5

Read the text below. Match the choices (A-H) to (1-5). There are three choices you don't need to use.

How Sleep Can Save Your Life

The latest research shows that longer nights mean a leaner body, a fitter heart and a healthier mind. "Sleep is nature's way of providing us with rest, recovery and energy. There is nothing else that does the same thing," says Professor Colin Espie, director of Glasgow University's sleep centre. 'but too many of treat sleep like a commodity. We disrespect it – even treat it as nuisance that gets in the way of waking hours.'" Others are victims of sleep conditions such as insomnia. Having a good night's sleep has never been more important.

1. _____

If you sleep less than six hours a night and have disturbed sleep, you stand a 48 per cent greater chance of developing or dying from heart disease and a 15 per cent greater chance of developing or dying from a stroke, according to a study from the University of Warwick. The trend for late nights and early mornings is actually a ticking time bomb for our health, so you need to act now to reduce your risk of developing conditions. Lack of sleep causes stress on the body, causing the heart to beat faster, experts explain. Getting too much sleep – more than nine hours at a stretch – may be an indicator of illness, including cardiovascular disease, they add.

2. _____

Managing sleep levels could help in the battle against obesity. One study of 472 obese people, published in the *International Journal of Obesity*, involved participants eating 500 fewer calories per day, along with exercise most days. Those getting too little or too much sleep were less likely to have lost weight over the six-month period. "Studies consistently show that the less sleep people have the greater chance of obesity," confirms Dr David Haslam, chair of the national Obesity Forum. "People think sleep is just sedentary, so it can't possibly help you lose weight, but lack of it mucks up our appetite hormones."

Sleep deprivation puts increased stress on your body, making us produce more steroids from our adrenal glands, causing us to retain more fat in our body. The result of all these things is that no matter how hard people try to lose weight, they will have an uphill battle if they don't get a good night's sleep.

3. _____

Most of us know that in the short term, poor sleep makes us weary, apathetic, forgetful and irritable. But in the longer term, it is linked to impaired performance, job problems, mood disorders and mental health problems, notably depression. So strong is this relationship that poor sleep can even lead to suicide. The University of Michigan found that people with two or more symptoms of insomnia were 2.6 times more likely to report a suicide attempt.

4. _____

“Study after study shows that if you randomly select individuals, those that sleep around the seven hour mark live longer than those who select sleep much shorter or longer,” says Professor Kevin Morgan, from Loughborough University's sleep research unit. While a lack of sleep may be a direct cause of ill health, too much sleep may merely be a marker of ill health already, the researchers concluded, although Professor Morgan is less sure. “Sleep is a form of sedentary behavior, so if you're spending nine to ten hours inactive, it compromises your cardiovascular fitness. That alone can lead to a whole set of health problems.”

5. _____

Some of the earliest studies looking at sleep deprivation involved torturing rats to death by keeping them sleep deprived,” says Professor Morgan. “What was overwhelmingly clear when they were dissected is that they were immunocompromised. Recent studies on humans have shown that people who work night shifts are immunocompromised. It's not that night shifts are bad for you – although they are not good for you – but more that night workers often manage their sleep timing badly”

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2012 №2

- A How to sleep well
 - B Mental health
 - C Sleep deprivation
 - D Weight control
 - E Heart benefits
 - F Risk of developing high blood pressure
 - G Longevity
 - H Immune system
- Key: 1 E; 2D; 3B; 4G; 5H.

Task 6

Read the text below and fill in the gaps with the appropriate words

Mum in a Million

The woman who opened her home to 732 children

Like any woman 1... has devoted her life to motherhood, Doreen Chard has filled her home 2... photographs of her children.

But the hundreds 3... smiling faces which beam out from the walls of Mrs. Chard's sitting room 4... a clear indication that she is no ordinary mother.

In the last 50 years, 75-year-old Mrs. Chard has adopted or fostered 732 children. By way of explaining how she came to be mother to so many youngsters, Mrs. Chard turned back the clock to 1945 when she married her husband Patrick, who died ten years 5....

'We tried to have children 6... five years but there 7... problems', she said. 'I couldn't have any.'

'My husband and I went to see our local vicar and he said that we had 8 ... much love to give we should consider adopting.'

In 1949, the Chards brought home a baby girl they named Gloria. She was quickly followed 9 ... two more baby girls, first Judy, then Hilary and rest is history.

'The children came from to days to 18 years', said Mrs. Chard.

'They certainly kept me busy with washing and cooking. I know people think I must 10... exhausted after 50 years of caring 11... hundreds of children, but I like

to keep busy. I've loved every minute of it. People don't understand 12... rewarding it is to give and receive 13... much love to children who desperately need it, she said.

'I've had a wonderful life and I know that I 14...never be lonely in my old age.'

From 'English Learner's Digest', 1999 № 9

Key:1) who, 2) with, 3) of, 4) is, 5)ago, 6) for, 7) were, 8) so, 9) by, 10)be, 11) for, 12) how, 13) so, 14) will.

Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A-F) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two more choices you do not need to use.

The First Canadians

The native people of North America have not had a fair deal in the popular mythology of Canada and the United States. In countless stories and motion pictures, the Indians have been portrayed as primitive savages, (1) _____. Even the name we have given them is the result of a mistake no one ever bothered to correct. It comes from the deluded belief of Columbus, when he made his first landfall in the western hemisphere that he was in India. From that we have the "West Indies" and "Indians." No white man ever thought of asking (2) _____.

The actual fact is that when the white man first arrived in North America, the native people received him hospitably, (3) _____. The first white settlers in Canada could not have survived a winter without the aid and advice of the Indians. This belies our description of them as savages. As for them being ignorant pagans, the native people of Canada had complicated cultures, a sane and civilized system of government and law, (4)_____.

Not all the native people were at the same level of culture and civilization, which indicated how misleading it can be to lump them all under the one label "Indian". There were many nations living in North America, as different from each other as the nations of Europe, speaking different languages, with different systems of laws and government and with different religions,(5)_____ .

From all available evidence, before the arrival of the white man there was very little inter-tribal warfare among the Indians. There was little need for it. The land was large, food was plentiful, and there was room and food enough for the relatively small number of people. It is significant that when the white man first arrived, the Indians had no weapons designed specifically for war (6)_____. But though their weapons were few and simple, some of them had well-developed agricultural implements and advanced farming techniques. It was from the North American Indians that we obtained such important crops as corn, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, squash of all kinds, sunflowers, maple sugar and most of the beans.

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2008 №13

A although all had a belief in a great and omnipotent God.

B the native people what they called themselves.

C their settlements were of respectable

D eager to attack and kill the noble and innocent white settlers

E with all honour and kindness

F but had only the clubs and bows they used for hunting.

G and the weapons to carry on such wars, the guns and the scalping knives

H and had adapted themselves to their environment far more satisfactorily than the white man has done.

Key: 1D; 2B; 3E; 4H; 5A; 6F.



Holidays of English-Speaking Countries



Task 8

Read the text below. For questions (1-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D)

Mother's Day

13 May – Mother's Day (the US)

On the second Sunday in May, American children of all (1) _____ treat their mothers to something special.

It is the one day out of the year when children, young and old, try to show in a tangible way how much they (2) _____ their mothers.

England was one of the first countries to set aside a day to recognize mothers.

In the United States, Mother's Day did not become an official holiday until 1915.

Its establishment was (3) _____ largely to the perseverance and love of one daughter, Anna Jarvis. Anna's mother had provided strength and support as the family made their (4) _____ in West Virginia and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where her father served as a minister. (5) _____ a girl, Anna had helped her mother take care (6) _____ her garden, mostly filled with white carnations, her mother's favourite flower. When Mrs. Jarvis died on May 5, 1905, Anna was determined to (7) _____ her. She asked the minister at her church in West Virginia to give a sermon in her mother's memory. On the same Sunday in Philadelphia, their minister honored Mrs. Jarvis and all mothers with a special Mother's Day service. Anna Jarvis began writing to congressmen, asking them to set aside a day to honor mothers. In 1910, the governor of West Virginia proclaimed the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day and a year (8) _____ very state celebrated it.

On Mother's Day Morning some American children follow the tradition of serving their mothers breakfast in bed. Other children will give their mothers gifts which they have made themselves or bought in stores. Adults give their mothers red carnations, the (10) _____ Mother's Day flower. If their mothers are deceased they may bring white carnations to their grave sites.

This is the busiest day of the year for American restaurants. On her special day, family members do not want Mom to cook dinner!

From 'English Learner's Digest ', 2012 №9

1	A years	B ages	C stages	D periods
2	A estimate	B assess	C appreciate	D evaluate
3	A due	B because	C instead	D in spite
4	A house	B home	C building	D settlement
5	A like	B as	C what	D such
6	A about	B for	C on	D of
7	A memorize	B value	C honor	D judge
8	A after	B before	C later	D later on
9	A follow	B accompany	C celebrate	D use
10	A official	B legal	C formal	D informal

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

Task 9

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-5).

There are two more choices you do not need to use.

Saint David

St David's Day celebrations *1 March – St David's Day (Wales)*

Saint David, or Dewi Sant as he's called in the Welsh language, is the patron saint of Wales.

St David's Day falls every year on March 1. It has been a national festival in Wales since the 18th century, and 1 _____.

Many people will wear either a daffodil or a leek, which are both symbols of Wales. The other Welsh symbol, Y Ddraig Goch (the Red Dragon, Wales's national flag), 2_____.

Concerts are held to mark the occasion 3_____.

Saints David's Day begins in many Welsh primary schools with 4 _____.

Children dress in the traditional Welsh costumes. Girls wear a petticoat and overcoat, made of Welsh flannel, and a tall hat, worn over a frilled bonnet. Boys wear a white shirt, a Welsh flannel waistcoat, black long wool socks and black shoes. Children enjoy traditional Welsh dances, sing Welsh folk songs and recite Welsh poems.

Some secondary schools in Wales celebrate the Saint's day with an Eisteddfod, 5 _____. The climax of the Eisteddfod is often a choir competition.

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2012 №5

A organizes yearly events to celebrate St David's Day

B a religious service

C and is still marked with gusto

D are held in pubs, clubs and other venues

E a festival of singing, dancing, and reciting

F particularly male voice choirs

G will be on many more buildings than usual

Key: 1 C; 2G; 3F; 4B; 5E.

Task 10

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Don't Be an April Fool

On April 1st, workers at British zoos receive hundreds of calls from victims of April fool pranks. The 'victims' have gone into work to find messages on their desks telling them to ring such –and – such a number (the number of the zoo) and ask for 'Mr. Jim Pandsey' (chimpanzee), 'Mrs. G Raff' (giraffe) or 'Miss C Lyon' (sea lion).

The first day April is known as April fool's Day. From midnight to midday, the idea is to play tricks on others or to send them on fools' errands. No one quite knows how it all started, but the custom seems to date from the eighteenth century.

April fool tricks are still very popular in homes, schools and workplaces all around Britain. And nowadays it is possible to fool people on a really grand scale. One of the earliest TV hoaxes was a television programme about the spaghetti harvest in Italy. The film showed farm workers gathering long strips of spaghetti from the trees. There were many viewers who believed this 'documentary' until the full story came out.

National newspapers have had great fun fooling their readers. One says it considers leg-polling to be an annual sport. For example, last year *The Scotsman* revealed that genetic engineers had given a donkey a human voice. The *Daily Mirror* reported that a brewery was producing beer in the colours of leading football clubs – blue for Wimbledon fans, for example and black – and – white striped for fans of New castle United. *The Daily Mail* had the story of a monkey who had stolen a wildlife photographer's camera in Africa and then taken an award – winning photo of a snarling lioness. The story was followed by an item on how to teach your pets to take photos.

Try to get hold of a British newspaper on April 1st and see if you can 'sport the spoof.' It may not be as easy as you think: the real news is often so weird that it can be hard to tell the spoof from the truth!

From 'English Learner's Digest', 1999 № 7

1 On April 1st many people in Britain ...

- A help workers at zoos;
- B phone workers at zoos;
- C talk to workers at zoos;
- D visit zoos.

2 People play tricks on each other ... on April 1st.

- A in some parts of Britain;
- B only in England;
- C in England and Scotland;
- D all around Britain.

3 Tricks are prohibited after ...

- A 12 a. m.
- B 1 p. m.
- C 2 p. m.
- D 12 p. m.

4 The custom to fool people on April 1st started ...

- A a century ago;
- B two centuries ago;
- C three centuries ago;
- D four centuries ago.

5 According to the text nowadays mass media can ... on a really grand scale.

- A tell a lie;
- B tell the truth;
- C influence people;
- D educate people.

6 One of the films showed how farm workers in Italy were

- A eating favourite Italian dish;
- B picking up vermicelli from the trees;
- C gathering a harvest of fruit;
- D playing tricks on each other.

7 The Scotsman revealed ...

- A problems of genetic engineers;
- B a new invention of genetic engineers;
- C future plans of genetic engineers;
- D the way of taking care of donkeys.

8 According to the Daily Mirror a brewery was producing beer ...

- A of different colours;
- B of special taste ;
- C that is free of charge for football fans;
- D that is called after leading football clubs.

9 The Daily Mail published recommendation on ...

- A how to take photos of a snarling lioness;
- B how to become a wild life photographer;
- C how to prevent people from stealing cameras;
- D how to teach animals to use a camera.

10 With reference to the text it's ... to tell the spoof from the truth.

- A very easy;
- B easy;
- C difficult;
- D impossible.

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

Task 11

Read the text below. For questions (1-5) choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

The Thanksgiving Dinner Table

A family gathered around a festive dinner table is another favorite subject for Thanksgiving greeting cards. What other scene could express the spirit of the occasion better?

Preparations for the feast start days ahead. Besides turkey, the shopping list might include sweet potatoes, onions, green peas or beans, squash, turnips, celery,

cranberry sauce, nuts, fruits, and candies. Usually, there are also pies to be baked or bought.

The menu varies from family to family, but usually includes turkey, roasted golden brown and stuffed in all sorts of delicious ways.

At the Pilgrims' first feast, they ate their fill of wild turkey roasted over open fires. They had plenty of venison, or deer meat, too, the nearest thing to the roast beef that they missed so much.

Perhaps they also ate fish, clams, oysters, and lobsters. But lobster and other shellfish were not the luxury to the Pilgrims. Their hooks were too large to catch flounder and cod, and they had no nets.

Aboard the *Mayflower*, the Pilgrims had lived mainly on pickled salt beef or pork and hardtack. Few of them had fresh fruit or any vegetables to eat. The lack of vitamins caused the **scurvy** from which a number of them died that first winter.

Those still alive in the spring had been barely strong enough to plant the crops that were their only hope of surviving another year. Now, here before them was all this corn, all these pumpkins, and beans. What better way to celebrate than with a feast?

When modern Thanksgiving became fixed as a November holiday, this was so close to harvest time that a feast always seemed in order. Gradually, the dinner became an important part of the day. People would go to church, then home to a feast.

In Massachusetts, on Thanksgiving morning, the pastors used to read the governor's Thanksgiving proclamation. Elbridge Gerry, who was governor from 1810 to 1812, wrote one that took more than two hours to read. When one pastor looked up after reading it, he found most of the pews empty. The church members, hungry for their dinners, had slipped out, one by one.

With its roots in former harvest festivals, when people gloried in a feeling of plenty, American Thanksgiving has always been a day for sharing. Every year churches, clubs, classes, and other groups see to it that the needy and unfortunate have good dinners on Thanksgiving Day.

- 1 According to the text which of the following statements is WRONG?
- A Many Pilgrims didn't survive during their first winter.
 - B The Pilgrims didn't expect to have a large harvest during their first year.
 - C The Pilgrims had meat at their first feast.
 - D The menu of the Thanksgiving dinner table nowadays is the same in all families.
- 2 The Pilgrims didn't catch small fish because they _____ .
- A preferred lobsters and other shellfish
 - B had lack of necessary equipment
 - C they were not strong enough to do it
 - D were busy planting crops
- 3 The word 'scurvy' means a disease caused by _____.
- A eating a lot of pickled salt beef or pork
 - B travelling for a long time
 - C not eating such foods as fruit and vegetables
 - D starving for a long time
- 4 Most church members, who were listening to Elbridge Gerry, went home before the end of the proclamation because_____.
- A they didn't like the pastor
 - B the proclamation was too long and they were feeling hunger
 - C they had to gather in the harvest
 - D they hurried to share with the needy
- 5 When talking about the Thanksgiving Day the author mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A greeting cards
 - B celebrating with a feast
 - C donating to charity
 - D recreational activities of family members

Key: 1 D; 2 B; 3 C; 4 B; 5 D.

Task 12

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two more choices you do not need to use.

Egg Rolling

Every year the White House celebrates the day after Easter Sunday in style. The President and First Lady throw a big party for thousands of guests—mostly kids—(1)_____. There is plenty to do at this all-day affair — everything from storytelling and stage shows to art activities—and plenty to eat. But it is the egg rolling (2) _____. Easter involves eggs, and the White House celebration has lots of them. Thousands of hard-boiled eggs are dyed different colors, and guests go home with special wooden eggs.

Washington, D.C., has been hosting egg parties for quite some time. Some say Dolley Madison and also Abraham Lincoln (3)_____. But most people agree that the Easter Monday party got its start at the United States Capitol in the early 1870s. It moved to the White House South Lawn in 1878, when Rutherford B. Hayes was President. Two years later, (4)_____.

The Easter parties are never the same. In the late 1880s, John Philip Sousa, the famous U.S. Marine Band director, started performing at them. In the late 1920s, he even wrote a musical composition called "Easter Monday on the White House Lawn." Some years, guests played Egg Ball, Toss and Catch, or Egg Croquet. Sometimes they went on an egg hunt. While egg rolling was a big part of every party, egg-rolling race (5)_____. And it wasn't until 1969 that the White House Easter Bunny was invited. He has been at every party since then.

Only a few things can stop the White House Easter event. It has been canceled (6)_____. During some of those years, devoted egg rollers

travelled to other locations in Washington, D.C. They were spotted at the National Zoo, the Washington Monument, and the U.S. Capitol.

But nothing seems to keep kids away from this popular public event — one of the oldest in White House history. Two years ago, more than ten thousand guests celebrated Easter and egg rolling, White House style.

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2008 №8

A that attracts the most attention

B because of war, weather, and work being done on the White House

C didn't begin until the early 1970s

D was considered 'childhood greatest pleasure

E held egg-rolling parties

F became later as a tradition

G on the White House South Lawn and nearby

H it was a regular event there.

Key: 1 G; 2 A; 3 E; 4 H; 5 C; 6 B.

Task 13

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6).

There are two more choices you do not need to use.

Halloween Traditions

While rooted in the past, Halloween as we know it today dates back to the early 20th century.

The holiday was relatively obscure in late 19th century America. It was brought to the country by Irish and Scottish immigrants, combining the features of the Celtic and Christian holidays, (1) _____

Nowadays Halloween is known and loved as a time to wear costumes, go door to door asking for candy, and watch monster movies.

People had been carving gourds or pumpkins and using them as lanterns (2) _____. We don't know exactly when and why these lanterns became associated with Halloween in particular, (3) _____. But by the start of the 20th century, the connection was firmly established.

The *name* "Jack-o'-lantern" has changed in meaning several times. It was first recorded as a nickname for a night watchman, dating back to 1663. Around the same time, it was used as another name for a will-o'-the-wisp. It began to be used for pumpkin lanterns sometime in the 19th century. It's possible that the name (4) _____

On the other hand, an Irish legend tells of a miserly man named Jack who, while alive, (5) _____. Upon his death, St Peter wouldn't let Jack into Heaven, (6) _____. The Devil wouldn't let him into Hell because of the deal they'd made. Jack was condemned to wander between Heaven and Hell with his lantern, looking for a place to rest and never finding one.

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2012 №20

A tricked the Devil into agreeing not to take him into Hell

B was a night for mischief and pranks

C simply went from the night watchman (a man holding a lantern) to the lantern itself.

D and celebrated with feasting, divinations, and mischief making

E though we do know it was in North America

F because he had been too stingy and sinful.

G begging for food and playing tricks

H long before this practice was associated with Halloween

Key: 1 D; 2 H; 3 E; 4 C; 5A; 6 F.

Task 14

Read the text below. Choose from (A-H) the one which best fits each space (1-6). There are two more choices you do not need to use.

New Year's Day

Whatever the custom, most of people feel the same sentiment. With a new year, we can expect a new life. We wish each other good luck and promise ourselves (1) _____.

In the United States, the federal holiday is January 1, but Americans begin celebrating on December 31. Sometimes people have masquerade balls, where guests dress up in costumes and cover their faces with masks. According to an old tradition, (2)_____.

At New Year's Eve parties across the United States on December 31, many guests watch television as part of the festivities. Most of the television channels show Times Square (3)_____. At one minute before midnight, a lighted ball drops slowly from the top to the bottom of a pole on one of the buildings. People count down at the same time as the ball drops. When it reaches the bottom, the New Year sign is lighted. People hug and kiss, (4)_____.

On January 1, Americans visit friends, relatives and neighbors. There is plenty to eat and drink when you just drop in(5)_____. Many families and friends watch television together enjoying the Tournament of Roses parade preceding the Rose Bowl football game in Pasadena, California. The parade was started in 1887, when a zoologist who had seen one in France suggested to the Valley Hunt Club in Pasadena, California that they sponsor "an artistic celebration of the ripening of the oranges" at the beginning of the year. At first the parade was a line of decorated horse-drawn private carriages. Athletic events were held in the afternoon, and in the evening, a ball (6)_____. In later years colleges began to compete in football games on New Year's Day, and these gradually

replaced other athletic competitions. The parade of floats grew longer from year to year, and flower decorations grew more elaborate.

From 'English Learner's Digest', 2012 №20

A to wish your loved ones and friends the best for the year ahead

B in the heart of New York City

C have inherited the tradition

D to do better in the following year

E associated with the tradition

F where winners of the events of the day and the most beautiful float were announced

G guests unmask at midnight

H and wish each other "Happy New Year!"

Key: 1 D; 2 G; 3 B; 4 H; 5 A; 6 F.

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