

Part I TEST
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.

You Are What You Think You Are

1. _____

It is very common for teenagers to have a negative image of their own bodies. They insist they are hopelessly ugly, no matter how much their parents and friends tell them otherwise! Magazine problem pages and Internet blogs are full of agonised accounts. The young people who write them are convinced they are unattractive and therefore unloved and rejected by others.

2. _____

Why do teenagers see themselves in an unflattering way? The fact is, puberty has a lot to do with it. During your early teens, the body is preparing itself for adulthood. New chemicals are moving around the body as it adjusts to adult hormone levels. The body alters its shape, sometimes resulting in puppy fat. Skin problems such as acne are also common. Teens are affected psychologically too. They become confused and anxious about their changing appearance. This in turn can lead to feelings of insecurity and low self-esteem.

3. _____

Nor is the situation helped by the media. Young people are bombarded with images of the ideal body. Top fashion models in glossy magazines are all far taller and skinnier than the average woman. They have their hair and make-up done professionally. After a fashion shoot, magazine editors have the photographs airbrushed before they are published to give the models a flawless complexion. Male actors in epic films flex beautifully toned rippling muscles. But more than likely, they have had them digitally enhanced, or “photoshopped”, as they call it in the trade. Not to mention the fact that many celebrities choose to have cosmetic surgery done to enhance their appearance. None of this reflects a realistic body image, so it’s no wonder adolescents are made to feel inadequate and unsure of themselves.

4. _____

The good news is that, however dissatisfied you are with your looks, the chances are it’s only temporary! Those extra kilos and that spotty skin usually disappear by themselves in time. While your body is sorting itself out and “settling into” its final form, you need to ride out the change! Resist the temptation to compare yourself with your peers. This is easier said than done when you are the tallest girl in your class or the only boy who has started growing a beard. You tend to feel the odd one out and may even get teased or bullied. Just remember that although teens’ bodies change at different speeds, everyone ends up at more or less the same place in the end!

5. _____

It’s important to realise what things you can change about yourself and what things you can’t. Correct diet and exercise can do wonders for your appearance. Having your hair restyled, your nails manicured or your teeth whitened will also help boost your self-confidence. The things you can’t alter, like your height or your shoe size, should be seen as strengths and not weaknesses. They are, after all, the features that make you a unique individual!

(Adapted from: Virginia Evans, Jenny Dooley (Eds.). (2016). Prime Time 4. Student’s Book. Express Publishing. P.108)

- A. Physical traits can reveal your personality
- B. Many teenagers worry about their appearance
- C. Adolescence is the time that influences your mental well-being
- D. People who post selfies are more open to new experiences
- E. Teens develop at a different rate
- F. Fashion models have their appearance improved artificially
- G. An increasing number of teens change their image through plastic surgery
- H. Social media use has no impact on self-esteem, body image and body dissatisfaction

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.

Why Fathers Want to Look after the Baby

One of the most extensive surveys of fathers has now shown that, far from the stereotype, most men would like to share childcare duties with their partners or wives.

The survey made by the Equal Opportunities Commission shows a modern type of father: the New Dad. He takes part in day-to-day childcare and does not mind helping with the vacuuming and washing-up – if only when his partner asks him to. The EOC interviewed sixty-four fathers and their partners about their home and work life. Most fathers agreed that it was important to ‘be there’ for their children for key events such as school sports day, their first appearance in the school play and for at least one meal a day. Many agreed that parenting classes would be a good way to give them more confidence around the home.

Based on the survey results, four types of fathers were defined, from the traditional type of dad to the perfect New Dad, who is as much involved in taking care of the children as the mother. The survey found that the majority of men were somewhere between these two types.

In the first category comes Enforcer Dad, the old-fashioned disciplinarian who does not see himself as involved in the day-to-day care of his children. He sees his responsibilities as setting clear limits for them and being a role model. Most fathers do not see this as their only role.

The two biggest categories are Entertainer Dad and Useful Dad. Entertainer Dad is at his best keeping his children laughing while his partner gets on with household chores and arranging the children’s school and extra activities. Useful Dad is willing to help out around the house, even though he expects the mother to be the “team leader” in all things domestic.

Finally, and probably every woman’s dream, is Fully Involved Dad. He is equally engaged in running the home and the family, and sees the role of the father and the mother as practically identical. Fully Involved Dads adjust their work arrangements to their partners’ professional duties. “I do have definite childcare commitments,” said one father in this category. “There are certain times or occasions where it is non-negotiable and I just leave the office on time.”

Julie Melior, chairwoman of the EOC, said that fathers were still not given enough flexibility at work and mothers would feel fully supported only if employers treated (and paid) both sexes equally. “Mums and dads should be able to choose how they want to share the responsibilities of bringing up children and working outside the home,” she said. “But until we have equal pay, decent childcare and more opportunities to work flexible hours, many fathers will continue to find it hard to be there for their children and many women will continue to be disadvantaged at work. This is not necessarily the best solution for parents, children or employers. Equality at work or home depends on both mums’ and dads’ family responsibilities being acknowledged,” Melior said.

(Adapted from: Exam Excellence (2006). Oxford University Press.P.15)

6. Which of the following topics does the headline of the article reflect?

- A Fathers can choose how they want to share the responsibilities of bringing up children
- B Fathers should be encouraged to participate in childcare more actively
- C Fathers are ready to participate in taking care of children
- D Working women want their partners to take over some childcare responsibilities

7. Why would many fathers like to attend parenting classes?

- A So they can be more confident in dealing with domestic issues
- B So they can learn how to do day-to-day childcare
- C Because they think it's important to be involved in the day-to-day care of children
- D Because they want to attend important school events

8. How do Enforcer Dads view their role in childcare?

- A They don't see childcare as their responsibility
- B They teach their children discipline by setting an example for them
- C They keep children amused while their partner gets on with housework
- D It's important for them to be involved in the day-to-day care of their children

9. How do Fully Involved Dads find time to share childcare responsibilities with their partners?

- A They fit their work commitments to their partner's arrangements
- B They often leave the office early
- C They run the home and the family, so their partners can focus on their professional duties
- D They think it's their partner's responsibility to negotiate flexibility at their workplace

10. What does Julie Mellor think employers should do?

- A They should give women more support so they can take on more of the childcare responsibilities at home
- B They should allow parents to work from home so they can look after their children
- C They should pay women more because they are often disadvantaged in the workplace
- D Employers should provide both parents with equal pay and flexible working hours

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.

Dealing with Difficult People

11. Gossips might seem harmless, but when they're talking about you, it can be extremely upsetting and embarrassing. Gossips take great delight in passing on bad news: "Did you hear about poor ...?" They are not that worried about the truth either. As long as it sounds good, they're more than willing to pass the story on, usually exaggerating it in the process. The gossip will often try to find out what you know in order to tell someone else later on, but avoid getting involved. If necessary, be direct: "Sorry. I'm just not interested in gossip!" Gossip usually dies down quickly when no one wants to listen or contribute.

12. The steamroller can be very hostile and aggressive and will walk all over you without a second thought. They may shout, make threats and even physically intimidate their victims to get what they want. It is essential to be calm when dealing with a steamroller so that they don't get even angrier. Don't shout back or appear scared or nervous as this is what they want – for you to be afraid of them. Let the steamroller see that you take them seriously, even admit they may have a point, but be assertive and firmly state your case. Sometimes you have to stand up for yourself and not back down.

13. The know-it-all thinks they know it all! They can have valuable opinions to offer, but the problem is, they can't stand being wrong. The know-it-all tends to dominate conversations and often tries to make other people feel small because of their lack of knowledge. One way to deal with these kinds of people is not to get involved in whatever they are talking about: stay neutral or admit to seeing both sides of an issue. Don't forget that the most important thing for know-it-alls is winning an argument. If they try to drag you into one, let them know that you couldn't care less about winning. They'll soon get bored if they can't show off!

14. The whinger complains about absolutely everything! It doesn't matter how trivial or bizarre the complaint ("The ice cream was far too cold!"), the whinger will go on and on about it as if it's the end of the world. They see the downside of everything and dismiss solution you come up with. The problem is that deep