

**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.

**The Most Endangered Wolf in the World**

1. \_\_\_\_\_

From 2002 to 2014, the wild red wolf population consistently numbered over 100 animals. But starting in 2012, the population began to decline due to actions taken by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission (NCWRC). By 2015, the population had declined to between 50 and 75 animals, and by 2016 it had dropped to between 25 and 48 animals. It is widely believed that there are now fewer than 30 red wolves living in the wild. Scientists have warned that if current management practices continue, red wolves could once again be extinct in the wild by 2024.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

Throughout most of the recovery program's history, shooting by hunters was the leading cause of red wolf deaths, a fact attributed to the similarity in appearance between coyotes and red wolves. Despite this, in 2012 the NCWRC approved a temporary rule allowing the hunting of coyotes at night using artificial lights on public and private lands throughout North Carolina, including in the recovery area. In 2013, the NCWRC adopted a permanent rule that allowed coyote hunting without a permit during the daytime and with a permit at night-time in the recovery area. In response, in 2012 and 2013, AWI and others filed two lawsuits that successfully cancelled both these rules.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

The threat connected with gunshot mortality (deaths) soon became less important than the numerous threats related to the US Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS's) own shifting red wolf management practices. In 2013, the recovery program was transferred from the jurisdiction of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS) to the Ecological Services Program, 600 miles away from the recovery area.

4. \_\_\_\_\_

As a result, starting in 2014, the USFWS not only began to neglect its red wolf recovery and management duties, but also started issuing permits allowing landowners to kill red wolves on private land. In 2015, one of the animals killed was a female red wolf, known to be exhibiting denning behaviour, who had previously mothered a total of 16 pups through four separate litters.

5. \_\_\_\_\_

Given the small and declining number of red wolves, losing even one wolf has a huge influence on the species. The impacts are particularly dire when a mother wolf is lost, because it not only orphans her pups and likely leads to their deaths, but also eliminates the possibility for that particular wolf to contribute more litters to the population. Although red wolves tend to form pair-bonds for life, red wolves may interbreed or hybridize with coyotes, particularly when an adult is lost from a breeding pair close to the mating season.

- A The malpractice of the environmental agency
- B The legislative battle for the red wolf recovery
- C The way endangered species affect humans
- D Maintaining biodiversity in today's world

- E The causes of the red wolf species becoming endangered
- F Significance of female species for the whole population of the red wolf
- G Habitat loss of the red wolf in North Carolina
- H The current population of the red wolf

*(Adapted from:  
<https://awionline.org/content/red-wolves>)*

## 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.

### Wordsworth's Lake District

Two hundred years ago the English poet William Wordsworth wrote a poem that expresses a basic spirit of early English Romanticism. It was Thursday, 15 April 1802. William and Dorothy Wordsworth, the poet's devoted, journal-writing sister, were walking home to Dove Cottage in the Lake District. The wind was fierce, but the Wordsworth siblings were used to striding long distances in foul weather. They were in the woods close to the water side when they first clapped eyes on a field of daffodils 'fluttering and dancing in the breeze'.

What makes this poem an example of Romantic thinking? It isn't just that Wordsworth chooses to write about a natural scene: it is the way he describes the scene as if it had human emotions. For him, nature is not merely a neutral mixture of scenery, colours, plants, rocks, soil, water and air. It is a living force that feels joy and sadness, shares human pain and even tries to educate us human beings by showing us the beauty of life.

Wordsworth's home, Dove Cottage, is now one of the most popular destinations in the Lake District. You can go on a tour of the garden which William planted with wild flowers and which survived in his backyard even after they disappeared from the area. 'He always said that if he hadn't been a poet, he would have been a terrific landscape gardener,' says Allan King of the Wordsworth Trust, the organisation that looks after the cottage and gardens.

The Lake District in the north-west of England becomes particularly crowded during the summer months with tourists and ramblers eager to enjoy the region's majestic valleys, hills and sparkling lakes. Wordsworth himself was far from keen on tourists, *which* was quite apparent. He wanted outsiders to admire the local sights he enjoyed so much, but was afraid the district might be 'damaged' by too many visitors. He opposed the coming of the trains, and campaigned in the 1840s against a plan to link the towns in the area – Kendal, Windermere and Keswick – by rail.

The place near Ullswater, where Wordsworth saw the daffodils, is at the southernmost end of the lake. The lake is wide and calm at this turning point. There's a bay where the trees have had their soil eroded by lake water so that their roots are shockingly exposed. You walk along from tree to tree, hardly daring to breathe, because you are walking in the footprints of William and Dorothy from two centuries ago. The first clumps of daffodils appear, but they aren't tall yellow trumpets proudly swaying in the breeze. They're tiny wild daffodils, most of them still green and unopened, in clumps of six or seven. They are grouped around individual trees rather than collecting together.

#### 6. According to the article, Wordsworth's poem

- A started the Romantic movement
- B was based on actual experience
- C was written while he was visiting his sister
- D was written after he had been lonely

**7. What was the poet's attitude to nature?**

- A He believed nature had a character of its own
- B He felt nature was human
- C He thought nature could talk to people
- D He believed that we could influence nature

**8. According to the text Dove Cottage**

- A has gardens designed by a landscape gardener
- B has a wide range of flowers in its garden
- C receives a lot of visitors
- D has a very large garden

**9. What does 'which' in paragraph 4 refer to?**

- A the number of tourists who come to the Lake District
- B Wordsworth's desire for outsiders to admire the local sights
- C the fact that Wordsworth was keen on tourists from far away
- D Wordsworth's dislike of tourists

**10. In what way is the scene different from what Wordsworth described?**

- A All the daffodils are green and small
- B There are no daffodils by the lake
- C The daffodils are fewer and smaller
- D There are no daffodils around trees

*(Adapted from: Osbourn Ch. Exam Essentials Practice Tests.  
Cambridge English: First (FCE), 2015)*

**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.

**Environmental Awareness Day**

**11. Plumpton High School.** This school decided to arrange a variety of activities, some aimed at achieving a better understanding of environmental problems, and others designed to be of practical help. For instance, the school magazine brought out a special edition on the subject, full of articles and stories where pupils expressed their feelings about the threats facing our environment. The school also held a sponsored walk and handed over nearly £1000 to the World Wide Fund for Nature.

**12. Cresswell College.** The staff and students at Cresswell College held a meeting and discussed a number of suggestions. The most popular suggestion turned out to be the most practical one; it was decided that the local environment should be brightened up. Teams were sent out to plant flowers and young trees on areas of land in the neighbourhood. Senior students monitored the progress of species threatened with extinction and prepared a report on their findings. It was hoped that this would help publicise the problem.

**13. Grayner Institute.** This school had already been involved in some projects connected with the environment, though naturally efforts were increased for Environmental Awareness Day. For the last two years the school had been studying the effects of variations in climatic patterns around the world and how these can affect wildlife. A leading expert on wild birds was invited to come and give a talk about the dangers faced by these creatures. He explained the importance of the food chain and asked people to support local wildlife reserves.

**14. Halliwell Academy.** The pupils at this inner-city secondary school felt that the best way to mark Environmental Awareness Day would be to help people in the area understand how important the environment

is to them. One suggestion that was greeted with enthusiasm was to measure the levels of noise in Stanley Road, a busy local shopping street. The information was then placed on a website that the school had started. In order to give them a chance to see for themselves the problems facing some local species, the school took pupils to the coastal marshes of Easton. Many pupils reported afterwards that they had never realised how terrible the effects of pollution could be on coastal wildlife.

**15. Albion High School.** In an attempt to find out for themselves how serious environmental threats really are, the pupils decided to study the problem of pollution by making a survey, run by the science department, into air pollution in the local shopping centre. Pupils also prepared a campaign to ban cars from the city centre and reduce traffic congestion. They gained a lot of publicity for the school by cycling through the city and handing out brochures about the benefits of cycling and walking.

**16. Doncaster College.** A film about magnificent marine mammals, whales, which was shown to the whole school as part of Environmental Awareness Day, was received with great enthusiasm by pupils. Meredith Summers was invited to talk about how pollution can destroy buildings in the region. Following that, pupils decided to launch a campaign for the restoration of the medieval square in the city centre and asked local authorities to support them financially.

Which school \_\_\_\_\_?

- A banned cars in the city centre and reduced traffic congestion
- B raised money to help an organisation
- C carried out a project about endangered animals and plants
- D provided online information about the environment
- E became better known after Environmental Awareness Day
- F spent a huge sum on the World Wide Fund for Nature
- G arranged a talk on pollution and local architecture
- H is following changes in general weather conditions

*(Adapted from: Osbourn Ch. Exam Essentials Practice Tests.  
Cambridge English: First (FCE), 2015)*

#### 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.

#### How to Stay Safe around Wild Animals

With summer being the busiest season for most U. S. national parks, the potential for run-ins with wildlife increases – and so do (17) \_\_\_\_\_. Though most people imagine bears or bison are the animals (18) \_\_\_\_\_, even small mammals can pose a risk.

“At the Grand Canyon, the number one reason people end up at the clinic is from squirrel bites,” says Kathy Kupper, a spokesperson for the U. S. National Park Service.

It’s illegal to approach, harass, or feed any type of wildlife in national parks, adds Kupper. “No matter the size, no matter how harmless or safe they appear.”

Between 2008 and 2015 in the United States, 1,160 people died in animal encounters, mostly (19) \_\_\_\_\_, followed by venomous species such as hornets, bees, and snakes.

Though such incidents are rare, they can be made even rarer (20) \_\_\_\_\_. The first and perhaps most important is (21) \_\_\_\_\_.

“If your actions cause a reaction from the animal, then you’re too close,” says Kupper. “And (22) \_\_\_\_\_ a selfie with wildlife, then you’re definitely too close.” Why people risk their lives for the ultimate animal selfie.

- A by following a few basic guidelines
- B to watch out for
- C to preserve in nature reserves
- D visits to the emergency room
- E if you make
- F to give wildlife a lot of room
- G due to domestic animals such as dogs
- H if you can take

(Adapted from:

<https://www.nationalgeographic.com/animals/reference/safety-animals-wildlife-attacks-national-parks/>)

## 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.

### Climate Change or Global Health Crisis?

The climate crisis is also a health crisis. The same emissions that cause global warming are also largely responsible for polluting the air we (23) \_\_\_\_\_, causing heart disease, stroke, lung cancer, and infections, and (24) \_\_\_\_\_ every organ in our bodies. Air pollution is the new tobacco, causing as many deaths as cigarettes. And (25) \_\_\_\_\_ it (26) \_\_\_\_\_ us all, children, the elderly, pregnant women, and adults with weakened immune systems are the most (27) \_\_\_\_\_ risk.

It is now common knowledge that smoking tobacco severely harms you and those around you. That is why the tobacco industry’s lobbying and advertising campaigns have been regulated around the world. Globally, we have (28) \_\_\_\_\_ steps to safeguard existing health policies, and to force these companies to tell the truth: that their product kills.

The choice between phasing out fossil fuels and continuing on the current path is black and white – it is a matter of life or death. We either will decide to prevent seven million premature deaths per year by (29) \_\_\_\_\_ our air and providing people (30) \_\_\_\_\_ clean energy sources, or we won’t. We either will decide to prevent four million childhood asthma cases per year (31) \_\_\_\_\_ traffic fumes, or we won’t. In any case, the lifetime health of a child born today will be (32) \_\_\_\_\_ affected by the decisions we make about climate change now and in the years to come. That is why the World Health Organization has made climate change a top institutional priority.

23	A	breath	B	exhale	C	breathe	D	exhaust
24	A	affecting	B	effecting	C	causing	D	breaking
25	A	however	B	despite	C	besides	D	though
26	A	threats	B	threatens	C	extincts	D	frightens
27	A	in	B	under	C	at	D	of

28	A	taken	B	made	C	descended	D	climbed
29	A	cleaning out	B	cleaning up	C	cleaning after	D	cleaning away
30	A	for	B	with	C	against	D	to
31	A	by	B	against	C	from	D	for
32	A	superficially	B	slightly	C	profoundly	D	insignificantly

(Adapted from:

<https://breathelife2030.org/news/call-climate-change-like-global-health-crisis/>)

### Task 6

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

### Water Pollution

(33) \_\_\_\_\_ the beginning of civilization, water has been used to carry away unwanted refuse. Rivers, streams, canals, lakes, and oceans are currently used as receptacles for every imaginable kind of pollution. Water has the capacity (34) \_\_\_\_\_ down or dissolve many materials, especially organic compounds, which decompose during prolonged contact with bacteria and enzymes. Waste materials that can eventually decompose in this way are called biodegradable. They are less of a long-term threat to the environment than are (35) \_\_\_\_\_ persistent pollutants such as metals, plastics, and some chlorinated hydrocarbons. These substances remain in the water and can make it poisonous for most forms of life. Even biodegradable pollutants can damage a water supply for long periods of time. As any form of contamination (36) \_\_\_\_\_, life within the water starts to suffer. Lakes are especially vulnerable to pollution because they cannot cleanse themselves (37) \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly as rivers or oceans.

A common kind of water pollution is the effect caused by heavy concentrations of nitrogen and phosphorus, which are used by plants for growth. The widespread use of agricultural fertilizers and household detergents (38) \_\_\_\_\_ these elements has added large amounts of plant nutrients to many bodies of water. In large quantities, nitrogen and phosphorus cause tiny water algae to bloom, or grow rapidly. When the algae die, oxygen (39) \_\_\_\_\_ to decompose them. This creates an oxygen deficiency in the water, which causes (40) \_\_\_\_\_ death of many aquatic animals. Plant life soon reduces (41) \_\_\_\_\_ of open water. These events speed up the process of eutrophication, the aging and (42) \_\_\_\_\_ drying up of a lake.

33	A	After	B	At	C	Since	D	In
34	A	breaking	B	broken	C	have broken	D	to break
35	A	more	B	most	C	little	D	few
36	A	accumulates	B	accumulate	C	are accumulating	D	have accumulated
37	A	such	B	as	C	more	D	much
38	A	contained	B	contains	C	containing	D	contained
39	A	needs	B	need	C	is needed	D	had needed
40	A	any	B	-	C	a	D	the
41	A	the number	B	the amount	C	a number	D	scope
42	A	eventual	B	eventually	C	previous	D	foregoing

(Adapted from:

*Earth's Changing Environment: Compton's by Britannica (Learn and Explore), 2008)*