

<p>perks          permanent / temporary job          promotion          quit/give up a job/hand in a notice/resign/leave          resign          retire / retirement          run (a company)          sack / fire / make redundant / lose a job          self-employed          sick leave          skilled work          start/begin work          take a break/relax/rest          take a day off          take a holiday/time off          take a leave          teamwork          unemployed / unemployment          unskilled work          wages          well-paid job          work / do over time          work freelance          work long hours</p>	
<p><b>Phrasal verbs</b>          back out (of) – decide not to          bring out – start selling a new product          carry out – do smth/realize an action          catch up (on/with) – reach the same level as smb          go over – review          keep on – continue          opt out of – decide not to          set up – start a business          stand in for – substitute          take on – hire/employ          take over – take control of          take to – become good at/become a habit          turn down – reject          work away – work abroad          work on – spend time to try to perfect smth          work out – solve or find a solution</p>	<p><b>Word formation</b>          apply – application          depend – dependence          earn – earnings          employ – employee, employer, employed, employment          mean – meaning          opt – option          pension – pensioner          promote – promotion          qualify – qualification          rely – reliance          retire – retirement          work – working, worker, over work</p>

<b>Fixed phrases</b> be praised for be willing better/worse than expected by accident on purpose the pros and cons of	<b>Idioms</b> be a big fish – important be a go-getter – ambitious be a people person – sociable work 9–5 – work 24/7 work around the clock work like a dog
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**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.

**Pablo Picasso**

Pablo Picasso was one of the greatest artists of the 20th century. He experimented in many different styles and changed the world of art during his time. Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain in 1881. His father was a drawing teacher. At 10 Pablo became his father's pupil and at the age of 13 he held his first exhibition. His family moved to Barcelona in 1895 where Pablo joined an art academy. In his early period the young artist painted life as he observed it around him – in cafes and on the streets. At the turn of the century, Picasso went to Paris, which was, at that time, the centre of art and literature.

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

In 1901 a close friend of Picasso shot himself. This had a great impact on Pablo. He was very sad and began painting his pictures in grey and blue tones instead of bright, vivid colours. Later on, he changed his painting style and started using more earth colours – rose, pink or brown. He liked to paint pictures of circus life with dancers and acrobats. This period lasted until 1907.

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

When Picasso started working with his friend and fellow painter Georges Braque in Paris they started experimenting with a new style. Picasso and Braque didn't want to show nature as it really was. They thought that all objects in nature had geometric forms. In cubism, objects were cut into many flat shapes, which looked like a puzzle. All the sides of a person's face, for example, were shown at once, maybe even with three eyes instead of two. Cubist painters wanted to show all parts of an object from one angle.

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

In 1917 Picasso went to Rome to design costumes and scenery for a Russian ballet company. During this period he fell back to classical forms and painting techniques but never gave up experimenting with cubism. This new style was influenced by Greek and Roman art. The trend was characteristic of weighty and serene figures, donning robes in tactile, yet simple landscapes. This trend in art would go on to dominate the stage in Europe for over a decade. Picasso emerged as a leading figure in this new art direction.

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

In 1936 Civil War broke out in Spain. During this period he painted his masterpiece Guernica. It shows the terrified people of the ancient Spanish town which was bombed during the Civil War. Picasso was shocked by this inhuman act and in his painting he shows people running in the streets and screaming with their mouths wide open. To display his sadness and anger he used only black and white as well as shades of grey.

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

After the war Picasso moved to a big house in the southern part of France. There, he continued experimenting with paintings and sculptures. He continued his work up to his death in 1973. Picasso was known as a very moody person and he also displayed this in his paintings. Sometimes he was thoughtful, even sad, and at other times he could be very humorous. Picasso was never satisfied with his own work and he never stopped experimenting.

- A Classical style
- B Cubism



- C 'El Maestro' of modern art
- D Invention of new tools
- E Modern traits in cubism
- F Blue and Rose period
- G Famous paintings
- H One of the most moving and powerful anti-war paintings in history

## 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.

### Where Did Music Come From?

What is music? Musical expression can be divided into two groups: vocal music or «song» which consists of complex, learned vocalizations and instrumental music which consists of structured, communicative sound using parts of the body other than the voice and sometimes additional objects.

Although the production of music is considered uniquely human, musical utterances of various degrees of complexity and perfection can be observed in several species in the animal kingdom. Vocalizations of amazingly high complexity and musicality have evolved several times in birds and mammals. Most research has been done on songbirds so far, but also parrots, hummingbirds, whales, seals and possibly other species show vocalizations that can be called musical according to the above definition. Birdsong is commonly regarded as the most complex vocal utterance in the animal kingdom. Some species, such as blackbirds, nightingales and white-rumped shamas, deliver vocal performances of outstanding musical quality that come close to human music in many aspects. Traits of the latter such as an extensive repertoire of melodies, a sense of diatonic intervals, very precise pitch recognition and intonation, ability of transposition, melodic and dynamic variation, imitation, improvisation and composition have been observed in songbirds in various degrees of perfection.

Instrumental sound generation is very rare among animals. Simple sounds that are instinctive and serve functions like signalling danger are usually not regarded as music. Our closest cousins, the African great apes (chimpanzees, bonobos and gorillas), make drumming sounds with their hands – sometimes with both arms – on their own chest, the ground, on objects like tree roots and even on other individuals. Chimpanzees have been found readily adapting other surfaces to drumming including hollow walls. Drumming sequences typically last only a short time, between one and twelve seconds. It is currently unknown whether apes can learn rhythms. It is also unknown whether they can create more complex rhythmic patterns than the simple, steady beat typically observed. There are a few other drumming species, including palm cockatoos, woodpeckers and kangaroo rats. However, using both hands to drum seems to be unique to the great apes and humans.

But why did music develop? This natural question may be asked in another way: what, if any, adaptive functions does music serve? In other words, what advantage did species with musical skills have that allowed them to have more offspring than those that did not? This is a question that interested Darwin. In fact, he was probably the first to ask it, when he said «As neither the enjoyment nor the capacity for producing musical notes are faculties of the least use to man in reference to his daily habits of life, they must be ranked amongst the most mysterious with which he is endowed».

Few stones have been left unturned as to potential functions of music since Darwin posed the question. Many researchers have many different ideas. The following hypotheses about the function of music are among the most common that have been suggested so far. As a null hypothesis, it has been proposed that music has no adaptive function at all. Perhaps it is a mere byproduct of some other ability that we need, such as language. Another often talked about purpose for music, prominent both in the scientific literature and in the popular press, is in mate choice. Data on birdsong and whale song support this hypothesis. Other ideas include that music might have begun with the use of song by mothers to soothe infants, or as a learning tool in the play of young animals.

*(Adapted from: Betsis Andrew, Lawrence Mamas. Successful FCE. 10 Practice Tests. GLOBAL ELT. 2015. P. 194)*

**6. What is special about music?**

- A It can be played with musical instruments.
- B It also involves additional objects.
- C There can be vocal and instrumental subdivision.
- D It always includes communicative sounds.

**7. Why are birds' sounds considered to be the most difficult in fauna?**

- A Their melodies are varied and resemble human music.
- B Their musical utterances contain vocalization.
- C Intonation of songbirds is easily transformed.
- D There are paused diatonic intervals in all of them.

**8. What was NOT mentioned in the text?**

- A What features are peculiar to songbirds.
- B How long the scientists have studied the animal kingdom.
- C What species the researches have been devoted to.
- D Animals can sound like a drum.

**9. How can apes drumming be described?**

- A It is all about improvisation and imitation.
- B It can be recognized easily.
- C As very noisy.
- D As balanced and plain.

**10. What are the functions of music?**

- A They are unknown and mysterious.
- B Music is used for protection.
- C Adaptive function is the most important.
- D Scientific theories suggest different explanations.

**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.

**11. The National Gallery**

The National Gallery is an art museum in Trafalgar Square in the City of Westminster, in Central London. Founded in 1824, it houses a collection of over 2,300 paintings dating from the mid-13th century to 1900. The Gallery is a charitable and a non-departmental public body of the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. Its collection belongs to the government on behalf of the British public, and entry to the main collection is free of charge. It is among the most visited art museums in the world, after the Louvre, the British Museum, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

**12. Derby Museums**

The Museum and Art Gallery boasts paintings and artefacts that are of both local and international importance. People can visit a collection of Joseph Wright paintings. March through the Soldier's Story exhibition to see the range of weaponry and objects, both military and personal. Visitors can explore historic artefacts from thousands of years ago, within our Archaeology Gallery. The collections are regularly updated, so there will always be something new – no two visits will ever be the same! There is also a newly refurbished shop of unique souvenirs and art materials to browse at your own leisure.



### 13. Bristol Museum & Art Gallery

Bristol Museum & Art Gallery is a large museum and art gallery in Bristol, England. As part of Bristol Culture it is run by the Bristol City Council with no entrance fee. It holds designated museum status, granted by the national government to protect outstanding museums. The collections include: geology, Eastern art, and Bristol's history, including English delftware. In January 2012 it became one of sixteen Arts Council England Major Partner Museums. The art gallery contains works from all periods, including many by internationally famous artists, as well a collection of modern paintings of Bristol.

### 14. The Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum

It is a museum and art gallery in Glasgow, Scotland. The museum has 22 galleries, housing a range of exhibits, including Renaissance art, taxidermy, and artifacts from ancient Egypt. The centrepiece of the Centre Hall is a concert pipe organ constructed and installed by Lewis & Co. Its music is beautiful. There is an urban myth in Glasgow that the building was accidentally built back-to-front, and the architect jumped from one of the towers in despair upon realizing his mistake. In reality, the grand entrance was always intended to face into Kelvingrove Park.

### 15. The Rugby Art Gallery & Museum

It is a combined art gallery, museum and library located in central Rugby, Warwickshire, in England. The purpose-built building housing it was opened in 2000 and was built in the place of Rugby's previous library. The art gallery hosts a nationally recognized temporary. The museum hosts a collection of Roman artefacts, excavated from the nearby Roman town of Tripontium. It also has a display of the social and industrial history of Rugby. It also houses the town's visitor centre.

### 16. Manchester Art Gallery

Formerly Manchester City Art Gallery, it is a publicly owned art museum. The main gallery was built for a learned society in 1823 and today its collection occupies three connected buildings. Both Barry's buildings are listed. Manchester Art Gallery is free to enter and open seven days a week. It houses many works of local and international significance and has a collection of more than 25,000 objects. More than half a million people visited the museum in the period of a year, according to figures released in April 2014.

Which museum \_\_\_\_\_?

- A provides books for reading
- B of the listed is the most attended
- C offers music to listen to
- D exhibits contemporary pictures of the city
- E displays photos of celebrities
- F sells pieces of art
- G proposes visitors something to buy
- H is located in several buildings

#### 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.

### World Music Day

The idea of World Music Day or Fete de la Musique began in France in the 1980s (17) \_\_\_\_\_ and is now celebrated on 21st June in over 120 countries. An American musician, Joel Cohen, who was working for a French radio station, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ with the idea for a music festival that everyone could enjoy and take part in. He suggested an all-night music festival (19) \_\_\_\_\_. The French minister for culture liked