

**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.**

**Clothes**

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

Clothing is a distinctly human artifact. Even more than the use of tools, it distinguishes humans from the other creatures on this planet. While there are other creatures which use implements to a greater or lesser degree, clothing is unique to humanity. Clothing is also uniquely human, in that it serves more than one function. The basic purpose of clothing was originally utilitarian. By putting on an artificial skin, humans were able to move into regions where they otherwise would have been unable to cope with the climate.

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

Clothing tells us many things about the wearer. It can be used to indicate whether she is a member of a particular group or organization, the most extreme example of this type of clothing being a uniform. It tells us a lot about the importance of clothing that the clothes a person was wearing have been, literally, the difference between life and death. In war, soldiers recognize friends and enemies by their uniforms. Spies may be shot if captured, but if they go about their business in the uniform of their country, they are regarded as legitimate members of that country's armed forces.

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

Uniforms can also be less formal. Anyone who has seen a group of teenagers walking together will have noticed that their clothing conforms to the standard set by their particular group. Nor are teens the only ones who are subject to such pressures. It is a rare businessman who does not feel the need to wear a suit and tie. Most politicians also try to be neat and well-dressed. People who wish to impress others often do so by the selection of their clothes – sometimes by choosing more expensive versions. This can be seen particularly in the fashion industry, where clothing by a particular designer fetches prices which are out of all proportion to the actual utilitarian value of the material.

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

The significance of what we wear and how we wear it is, if anything, becoming more rather than less important as the cultures of the world mix and sometimes come into collision. There have been cases on holiday islands where the locals have a strict conservative tradition and have been outraged by visitors – especially female visitors – who wear far less than the minimum that the locals consider decent. The humble headscarf has become a symbol of conformism to religious values, and some westerners are as affronted by a woman wearing one as others in the Middle East are upset by its absence. (Yet in medieval Europe, both men and women habitually kept their heads covered in public, and almost always when outdoors.) Indeed, the signals given by clothing as worn by men and women have not decreased because many women now wear what were once “men’s” garments. For example, today most women are very comfortable wearing jeans. Yet the sight of a man in a dress would raise eyebrows in most western cultures. For even though the signals given by clothing change over time – the ancient Romans thought that only barbarians wore trousers – the signals themselves are as strong as ever. It is impossible not to signal something about yourself in the clothes you wear, for even not trying to say anything is itself a strong signal.

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

Therefore, even though we are steadily managing to adjust our micro-environments to temperatures which are as close to ideal as the human body wants, and even though sexual taboos of undress are being steadily eroded, it is highly unlikely there will be no use for clothing in our future, unless humanity evolves into a completely new species.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.english-online.org.uk/fcefolder/fcereadp2.htm>)*

- A Clothes show the membership of a group.
- B Clothing is a feature of humans.
- C Different types of a uniform are a form of pressure.
- D People will wear clothes in future.
- E According to the article, uniforms are mainly worn by soldiers.
- F Uniforms are always worn by teenagers.
- G In future clothing will be worn by other species.
- H Signals given by clothing are changing nowadays.

## 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 Fake Hairdresser Remembers

Some years ago, a British TV company came up with an idea for a reality TV show. People with no experience would be trained in a profession in a very short period of time, then would try and pass themselves off as the real thing with the general public. The show was called *Faking It*, and the format has since been imitated the world over. One of the first contestants was Gavin Freeborn, a twenty-three-year-old farmer's son, who trained with celebrity hairdresser Trevor Sorbie in London. Gavin remembers the experience.

'I was at university, studying for a degree in agriculture, when some friends mentioned that a TV company had advertised for people to take part in *Faking It*. They were looking for someone who'd never picked up pair of scissors or thought of hairdressing as a career, which I certainly hadn't. I reckoned it would be a laugh. Having spent my school holidays shearing sheep on my parents' farm, I was used to the idea of haircutting, but obviously it's harder doing it on people – because they have an opinion about it!'

'I'd never been to London before and it was so busy that I felt a bit overwhelmed at first.

Meeting Trevor for the first time, he seemed really strict, but once he realised I was taking the challenge seriously we got on like a house on fire and they often had to stop filming because we couldn't stop giggling. Fortunately, I didn't have to do any of the washing or sweeping floors other people new to the business have to do. I went straight into blow-drying and cutting instead.'

'At first I practiced on a dummy's head, which was a welcome safety net, but I did make a really bad mistake halfway through filming when I was cutting one real man's hair. I'd been shown how to use clippers to get a cropped effect but hadn't been warned to angle the comb. I ended up shaving off a huge patch of hair! He couldn't see what I'd done, but the camera crew couldn't stop laughing, so it was obvious I'd made a mistake. Luckily, I managed to rectify the situation and told the client, who was alright about it, so I forgave them.'

'By the day of my final test, I knew I was capable but I felt sick with nerves. I didn't want to let Trevor down. But even though I failed to convince the client that I was a real hairdresser, she approved of the haircut and the judges were impressed by it, too. It didn't worry me at the time but, looking back now, I think it was a bit unfair that I was penalized for taking too long – an hour-and-a-half – when I'd been taught the most important thing was to ensure your client walks out of the salon feeling like a million dollars.'

'After the programme, I went home for a week but I decided to come back to London because I'd fallen in love with the buzz of the city. People in town kept stopping and staring at me as if I was famous. I found this unnerving at first, but with time I got used to *it*. There were a few comments about me being too full of myself, but I took no notice.'

'When I agreed to do *Faking It*, I had no idea how much I was signing my life away, but I couldn't say I have any regrets. The thing is that I've discovered growing up on a farm doesn't mean I can't work in a creative field. What's more, I've now got choices I didn't realise I had, which is brilliant. Although I still keep in contact with everyone from Trevor's salon, and we all go out when I'm in London, I'm hardly a celebrity anymore.'

*(Adapted from: Cambridge English First Practice Tests Plus 2 with Key. New Edition. Nick Kenny Lucrecia Luque-Mortimer. Pearson Education, 2015. P. 144)*

**6. Why did Gavin first apply to be on the programme?**

- A He liked the idea of going to London.
- B He thought it would be fun.
- C His friends managed to talk him into it.
- D He had some experience of hairdressing.

**7. How did Gavin feel about the hairdressing mistake he made?**

- A sorry that the client was dissatisfied
- B relieved that the client didn't notice it
- C annoyed by the reaction of the camera crew
- D pleased that he was able to find a solution

**8. Thinking about the final test now, Gavin feels that he \_\_\_\_\_**

- A was unjustly criticised for one aspect of his performance
- B didn't take enough notice of his client's wishes
- C was too slow in completing the haircut
- D should have paid more attention to things he'd been taught

**9. What does the italicized word '*it*' refer to?**

- A people making comments about Gavin
- B Gavin feeling proud of himself
- C people looking at Gavin in the street
- D Gavin feeling uncomfortable

**10. Looking back on the whole experience, Gavin now \_\_\_\_\_**

- A realises that his life has given more opportunities as a result
- B wishes he'd thought more carefully before applying
- C appreciates his farm upbringing more
- D accepts that it has helped him to become a celebrity

**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.

**Ethical Fashion Doesn't Have to Be Expensive & Exclusive**

We're sharing brands that make ethical shopping an affordable experience.

**11. Outdoor Voices**

Ethics | Uses recycled materials, ethical production

Product Range | Adult activewear

Price Range | \$25 – \$80

Outdoor Voices creates high-quality activewear that encourages wearers to get outside and be active. The brand is always on the lookout for better, more sustainable technical fabrics, like the recycled polyester and sustainably-produced Merino wool. From the adult activewear separates to the affordable outfit kits, these durable and ethical athletic essentials will have you #DoingThings in no time.

**12. ABLE**

Ethics | Artisan-made in Peru, fair labor practices

Product Range | Women's apparel, denim, shoes, bags, jewelry

Price Range | \$25 – \$80

ABLE believes that to end generational poverty, you must create economic opportunities so people, specifically women, can provide for themselves. The brand's beautiful bags are made all over the world by fairly-paid women who've overcome extraordinary circumstances.

### 13. TENTREE

*The Good Trade Partner*

Ethics | Ethically-made, organic, eco-friendly, gives back to the environment

Product Range | Adult apparel, hats, backpacks, and accessories

Price Range | \$25 – \$80

TENTREE is rooted in the belief that we have a responsibility to protect and preserve the world we live in. This earth-first apparel brand celebrates its commitment to our planet with ethically-crafted and sustainably-designed products, all the while planting ten trees for each item purchased. With a motto of "Buy one, plant ten," TENTREE believes that you don't have to be a hardcore environmentalist to make a difference. The brand has now planted over 35 million trees around the world, and is well on the way to planting one billion trees by 2030.

### 14. Thought Clothing

Ethics | Organic, eco-friendly, sustainable Product Range | Adult apparel, socks, accessories

Price Range | £25 – £300

Thought makes eco-friendly clothing from organic ingredients, including cotton, bamboo, and hemp. Boasting a wardrobe of unique colors and gorgeous styles, the UK brand offers affordable pieces that are perfect for work, a night out, or even lounging (don't miss the cozy nightwear). Don't worry if you're not a UK resident; Thought ships worldwide!

### 15. People Tree

Ethics | Fair trade, certified organic Product Range | Women's tops & bottoms, dresses, skirts, accessories, gifts

Price Range | \$80 – \$500

It would be remiss of us not to include the fair trade pioneers, People Tree. Also based in the UK, this brand creates beautiful garments that last – items we bought years ago still look stunning as the day we purchased them. All clothing from People Tree is fair trade and made with eco-friendly, organic fabrics.

### 16. Kotn

Ethics | organic, safe & fair labor standards, gives back

Product Range | Adult cotton basics

Price Range | \$25 – \$300

Kotn is known for clothes made of soft and remarkably breathable Egyptian cotton. Working directly with farmers, the brand pays fair prices for cotton and assists suppliers in making the switch to organic. With affordable basics (we love the classic white tees and nostalgic 90s sweatshirts), Kotn is crafted with quality and comfort in mind. So long, consumable t-shirts.

*(Adapted from: <https://www.thegoodtrade.com/features/affordable-ethical-fashion-brands>)*

Which brand of eco-clothes \_\_\_\_\_?

- A creates apparel that run for years
- B offers beautiful garments for resident of the UK
- C produces things made of technical fabrics
- D sells kid's clothes made of the recycled polyester
- E provides world-wide transportation of stylish and unique products
- F pursues the policy to plant trees for each sold product
- G produces white tees made of soft cotton

H sells women's apparel and accessories made by people who have experienced difficult times

#### 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.

#### Ethical fashion

The fashion industry has been slow and unwilling to change the way it works; we've known for ten years now that (17) \_\_\_\_\_, exposes workers to dangerous chemicals and often does not respect workers' basic rights. However, *Estethica* is beginning to improve the situation and change (18) \_\_\_\_\_. *Estethica* was launched at London Fashion Week six years ago and is now an important part of the show. It is a place where ethical designers and fashion houses (19) \_\_\_\_\_ and the results are promising. It is not just about the exclusive end of the fashion market, well-known high street brands are also gradually increasing (20) \_\_\_\_\_. To be part of *Estethica* the rules are clear and strict. Firstly, farmers and workers must be paid a fair amount of money, (21) \_\_\_\_\_ common projects such as schools and hospitals. No child labour is used in the process of making the clothes. All the materials used in the production of fabrics should be organic, that is produced without the use of artificial chemicals. This is better for the local environment but also safer for workers. An effort is also made (22) \_\_\_\_\_; transportation is kept to a minimum for example. Fabrics are used and waste is recycled where possible. And finally working conditions and production methods are valued higher than cheap clothes.

(Adapted from: FCE Practice Tests Karen Dyer Dave Harwood. 2015.p.183)

- A to reduce the environmental impact of the whole process
- B their ranges of ethically produced clothing
- C the fashion industry uses child labour
- D have the chance to show their designs to the world of fashion
- E and profits from the business are often spent on
- F the face of fashion
- G the fashion is changing for the better
- H child labour is not used any more

### 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.

#### Shopping Malls

Victor Gruen, an American architect, revolutionized shopping in the 1950s by creating the type of shopping centre that we now call a shopping mall. Gruen's (23) \_\_\_\_\_ was to provide a pleasant shopping environment in the suburbs. This meant shutting out the noise of the city environment and also enabling people to shop in all kinds of weather. He (24) \_\_\_\_\_ on using building designs that he knew people would feel (25) \_\_\_\_\_ with, but placed them in landscaped 'streets' that were entirely enclosed and often covered with a curved glass roof. This was done to imitate some of the older shopping arcades of city centres, but while these housed only small speciality shops, Gruen's shopping malls were on a much grander scale.

Access to the whole shopping mall was gained by using the main doors, which (26) \_\_\_\_\_ the shopping 'streets' from the parking areas outside. As there was no need to (27) \_\_\_\_\_ out bad weather, shops no longer needed windows and doors, and people could wander freely from shop to shop. The space required to build a shopping mall and visit its vast car parks can usually only be found in the suburbs or on the edge of the city.

(Adapted from: *Use of English. Part 1 with answers. Collection 2015. University of Cambridge. P.26*)

23	A	search	B	aim	C	direction	d	view
24	A	demanded	B	requested	C	emphasized	d	insisted
25	A	favourable	B	agreeable	C	comfortable	d	enviable
26	A	disconnected	B	separated	C	withdrew	d	parted
27	A	keep	B	Stay	C	run	d	hold

### Markets

In practically any country in the **world**, you are sure to find a market somewhere. Markets have been with us since (28) \_\_\_\_\_ times, when people became self-sufficient and needed to exchange the goods they produced. For example, a farmer might have exchanged a cow (29) \_\_\_\_\_ tools and so on. But just as times have changed, so have market practices. So, whereas in early times the main activity (30) \_\_\_\_\_ with markets would have been 'bartering', meaning the exchange of goods as described above, today most stall-holders wouldn't be too keen on accepting potatoes as payment, for instance, instead of cash.

In contrast, what might be a common sight in a modern market is a certain amount of 'haggling', where customer and seller eventually (31) \_\_\_\_\_ on a price, after what can sometimes be quite a heated debate. This has become so popular in certain places that many people think that this is what makes the unique atmosphere of a market. But just as no two people are the same, no two markets are the same either, and so behaviour which is expected in one market in one country may not be (32) \_\_\_\_\_ in another. Even within one country, there are those markets where you could bargain quite easily and those where you would be advised not to try!

(Adapted from: *Use of English. Part 1 with answers. Collection 2015. University of Cambridge. P.32*)

28	A	antique	B	ancient	C	old	D	past
29	A	into	B	by	C	for	D	over
30	A	associated	B	attached	C	connecting	D	relating
31	A	connect	B	agree	C	discuss	D	speak
32	A	suitable	B	convenient	C	acceptable	D	comfortable

### 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.

#### The Oldest Leather Shoe in the World

Archaeologists report that a perfectly preserved (33) \_\_\_\_\_ shoe has been discovered in a cave in Armenia in south-west Asia. It is believed to be the oldest leather shoe ever found. The shoe was made of a single piece of leather, stitched at the front and back, and was shaped to fit the (34) \_\_\_\_\_ foot. It had been stuffed (35) \_\_\_\_\_ grasses, either for warmth or to make sure it kept its shape. 'The shoe is relatively small but we can't say for certain (36) \_\_\_\_\_ it was worn by a man or a woman,' says Dr Ron Pinhasi, an archaeologist on the research team 'We thought at first that it was about 600–700 years old because it was in

such good shape.' Shoes of this type from later periods have turned up in archaeological excavations in various places in Europe, and shoes of a very similar design were still being used on the Aran Islands off the west coast of Ireland as recently as the 1950s. It's obviously a style which remained popular (37) \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years.

(Adapted from: <https://www.ltc.ntu.edu.tw/Cambridge/MS/Handbook/FCE/en/cambridge-english-first-handbook-2015.pdf>)

33	A	5,500-year-old	B	5,500-years-old	C	5,500-years old	D	5,500 year old
34	A	wearers'	B	wearers	C	wearer's	D	wearer
35	A	with	B	for	C	on	D	by
36	A	despite	B	which	C	whether	D	besides
37	A	in	B	for	C	on	D	while

### Vera Neumann: Fabric Designer

Vera Neumann was a designer and businesswoman whose products found their way into the homes of people across the USA. Vera was born in Connecticut in 1907 and showed artistic talent from an early age.

After attending Art College in New York, she got a job as textile designer, but didn't like (38) \_\_\_\_\_ what to do. (39) \_\_\_\_\_ to develop her own styles, Vera started to produce tablecloths each item printed by hand in her kitchen.

But it (40) \_\_\_\_\_ her scarves that made Vera's name. Good fabric was in short supply during the Second World War, but Vera was lucky enough to come (41) \_\_\_\_\_ some silk left over from the manufacture of parachutes. Vera used it to design scarves with floral, abstract and geometric designs. These were an instant success when they appeared in department stores and during the 1950s they were the height of fashion, being worn by celebrities such as the film star Marilyn Monroe. By 1960, the company which Vera had set up (42) \_\_\_\_\_ 200 staff and producing 130 patterns per season.

(Adapted from: *Cambridge English First Practice Tests Plus 2 with Key. New Edition. Nick Kenny Lucrecia Luque-Mortimer. Pearson Education, 2015. P. 86*)

38	A	be told	B	being told	C	to be telling	D	to tell
39	A	Determined	B	Be determining	C	Having determining	D	To determine
40	A	were	B	have been	C	was	D	has been
41	A	on	B	down with	C	along	D	across
42	A	was employing	B	was employed	C	employing	D	to employ

## PART II VOCABULARY FOCUS

1. Complete the following sentences with a word or expression from the box.

bargain	withdraw	refund	launch	traveller's	transfer	agent
special	try on	insurance	matches	fit	interest	suits

- I don't really go to travel \_\_\_\_\_ – I prefer to book my holidays online myself.
- That supermarket chain has loads of items on \_\_\_\_\_ offer every week.
- I don't really like using \_\_\_\_\_ cheques when I travel. I prefer using *my* cash card.
- We need to find the bank that is offering the best \_\_\_\_\_ rate.
- Peter lost the receipt for his shoes, so he can't get a \_\_\_\_\_ from the shop.
- Don't you want to \_\_\_\_\_ those jeans \_\_\_\_\_ before you buy them?