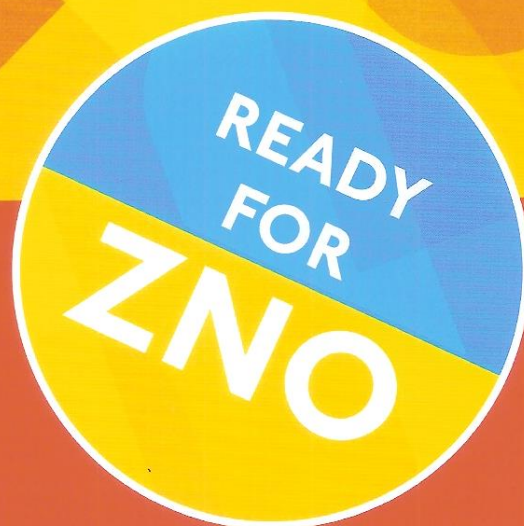




FOCUS ON EXAMS

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Pearson

B1+

INTRODUCTION

ZNO – the Ukrainian External Independent Evaluation – is an exam which high school leavers take in order to go to university. This resource helps you both enrich your language in the **USE OF ENGLISH** part and familiarise yourself with the exam format in the **ZNO PRACTICE** part.

The English-language ZNO exam consists of four parts:

- Listening «Розуміння мови на слух» – Tasks 1-3 (16 questions)
- Reading «Читання» – Tasks 4-7 (22 questions)
- Use of English «Використання мови» – Tasks 8-9 (20 questions)
- Writing «Письмо» – Task 10

The duration of the test is 2h 30 min, so while practising for the test remember to time yourself and make sure you manage your time effectively.

Good luck!

Pearson and Dinternal Education teams

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USE OF ENGLISH: Multiple Choice

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 1

IT'S AS EASY AS APP

What are the basic skills that 1 _____ child starting school should learn? For many centuries the obvious answer was: reading, writing and arithmetic. Quite recently computer classes (ICT) have been made an obligatory part of national curriculums to teach students how to use basic programmes. These days, 2 _____, more and more countries are starting to realise that to succeed in the 21st century pupils should be able to create their own software.

In fact, some schools in the UK are planning to get rid of ICT lessons and replace them 3 _____ programming classes that would involve building websites, designing games and mobile phone apps. They hope that today's generation of children, who are already familiar with using smartphones and practically living in the world of social media, will soon become the designers of the future.

Education authorities have no problem convincing students' parents that 4 _____ skills are important. A recent survey shows that 94% of them believe that computer skills are 5 _____ for the job market. Examples of British teenagers who have managed to sell their apps to big corporations also help make the decision easy. After all, who wouldn't want their child to become a millionaire?

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| 1 a some | b all | c any |
| 2 a although | b however | c despite |
| 3 a for | b with | c from |
| 4 a so | b this | c such |
| 5 a essential | b unnecessary | c modern |

TASK 2

THE ZEBRA MYSTERY

For many years scientists have wondered 1 _____ zebras have black and white stripes. Some believe that the stripes create an optical illusion which hides a zebra's movements and in this way protect it from being attacked. When lions see a group of zebras, the stripes make it difficult for them to assess the zebras' size and speed. However, one study has found that lions are particularly good 2 _____ catching zebras.

There have been other popular theories too. One claims that each zebra has a unique pattern of stripes so 3 _____ one individual can recognise another. There is also a theory that suggests that the stripes help zebras with thermoregulation and protect them from the strong African sun.

A team of US researchers has 4 _____ found evidence that the zebra got its stripes for different reasons. The zebra's short hair makes it easy for dangerous African flies to bite and infect the animal with different 5 _____. It seems that flies find it harder to land on stripes and during their evolution zebras have developed a perfect way to keep the flies away. The stripes are narrow on the lower legs and on the head, the areas which attract flies the most.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| 1 a which | b why | c what |
| 2 a in | b for | c at |
| 3 a that | b as | c to |
| 4 a never | b ever | c recently |
| 5 a allergies | b diseases | c vaccines |

TASK 3

RUTH FLOWERS: AGE IS NO EXCUSE

When you think of your grandparents' hobbies, gardening, knitting or Nordic walking come to mind. 1 _____ Ruth Flowers was not your average grandmother. When she was in her late sixties, she became a world-famous DJ working under the name Mamy Rock.

She was brought 2 _____ in a very musical family and for many years worked as a singer and singing teacher. It was only when she got invited to her grandson's birthday party at a club that she 3 _____ in love with dance music. Ruth said that at first the security didn't want to let her in because of her age, but she insisted and she enjoyed it very much.

She was 4 _____ in touch with a young French producer who helped her develop her sound and image. In her mixing, she used her favourite artists like the Rolling Stones or Freddie Mercury together with electro music. As for clothes, she loved colourful outfits and cool sunglasses. Ruth gave her first gig during the 2009 Cannes Film Festival, after which she became internationally known. 5 _____ then she played in major clubs throughout the world and even had her own reality show called "Rock It Granny".

- | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 1 a Yet | b Although | c In spite of |
| 2 a back | b up | c over |
| 3 a falls | b fell | c has fallen |
| 4 a put | b stayed | c kept |
| 5 a From | b Until | c Since |

TASK 4

WHERE ARE YOUR MANNERS?

While it is true that mobile devices are convenient and help us stay better connected, our social skills seem to be getting worse and worse. According to a recent survey, the majority of people 1 _____ that smartphones, laptops, tablets and social media have made us ruder.

People texting in public places or shouting into their phones on public transport are a common 2 _____. Very often we pay more attention to our Facebook account than the person sitting in front of us. This obsession with digital devices and the need to stay online all the time make people start phone conversations while watching a film at the cinema or forget 3 _____ off their mobile in the theatre, at school or even in church.

Many institutions are trying to bring good old etiquette back. Shops across the UK are putting up signs informing customers that they won't be served while talking 4 _____ the phone. Banks and post offices forbid the use of mobile phones too. There are also numerous online campaigns that make people aware of the basic rules of polite behaviour. All of them come down to a simple fact: use your common sense and 5 _____ you think it will be rude, don't do it.

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 a thinks | b has thought | c is thinking |
| 2 a view | b picture | c sight |
| 3 a to switch | b switching | c about switching |
| 4 a by | b through | c on |
| 5 a unless | b if | c provided |

USE OF ENGLISH: Multiple Choice

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 5

SUPERMARKET MIND GAMES

We all know it too well, we go to a supermarket and we often end 1_____ buying more than we planned. Having a shopping list in your hand doesn't always help because supermarkets use all kinds of psychological tricks aimed at making us 2_____ up our trolleys.

It all starts in the car park where potential customers see red signs advertising discounts and bargains. As soon as they see this colour inside, they will automatically associate it with low prices 3_____ some red labels will only be used to confuse them. Then it's the usual: background music will get shoppers in the right frame of mind and so will the artificial smell of 4_____ baked bread. Shelves with basic products, such as meat, bread and butter, are situated far away from each other so that you have to walk through many aisles and, on the way, be tempted to get items you don't need.

And just when you think it's over, there are so-called *golden zones*, displays with all kinds of sweets located near checkouts that encourage customers and their children to think that they deserve a reward while they 5_____ to pay for their shopping.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 a up | b with | c about |
| 2 a filling | b to fill | c fill |
| 3 a despite | b even though | c therefore |
| 4 a hardly | b freshly | c quickly |
| 5 a are waiting | b will be waiting | c have been waiting |

TASK 6

DON'T WASTE IT

Statistics show that US households throw away a shocking 40% of perfectly good food. At the same time about 50 million Americans don't have 1_____ to eat and many suffer from hunger. However, if US families managed to 2_____ food waste by 15 per cent, it would help feed 25 million people.

The big question is: what can be done to solve the problem? To start with, you should plan your meals well ahead, make use of shopping lists and avoid buying on impulse. If you don't know what to do with the leftovers in your fridge, check online guides for suggestions on how to waste less. Alternatively, you can get a useful mobile app which will provide you with creative 3_____.

Some people get rid of food because the sell-by date has passed and they are afraid they might get sick. 4_____ they don't realise is that most food products can be safely eaten past these dates. If you know you won't have the chance to eat something, you can always freeze it 5_____ it goes bad.

There's also an option of donating food to local food banks. Remember that lots of people need the food you throw away.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1 a plenty | b little | c enough |
| 2 a fed up with | b cut down on | c take away |
| 3 a recipes | b receipts | c prescriptions |
| 4 a That | b What | c Which |
| 5 a after | b before | c while |

TASK 7

Do U hav a job 4 me?

Believe it or not, but many employers nowadays do get letters of application written in 'text speak'. And it is not the only reason why more and more employers 1_____ that the recruitment process is a nightmare.

Many young applicants fail to understand the requirements for the jobs they apply 2_____. They send off identical CVs regardless of the post. In addition, they find it difficult to show up punctually for a job interview, have 3_____ idea what to wear on formal occasions and lack basic social skills, e.g. they are unable to make eye-contact with the interviewer or explain why they want a given job. And that's not to mention their poor knowledge of the company they want to work for.

It doesn't prevent young people from 4_____ unrealistic expectations of the job market. They are mostly interested in professions related to popular culture, the media and sport. Moreover, they think they can just walk into their dream job, because they believe they deserve only the best. 5_____, all of the above greatly limit young people's working opportunities and contribute to the high rates of youth unemployment.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 a accuse | b deny | c complain |
| 2 a for | b to | c about |
| 3 a some | b any | c no |
| 4 a have | b to have | c having |
| 5 a Previously | b Unfortunately | c Eventually |

TASK 8

HUNGER FOR POWER

If you think that politics is boring, you haven't watched *House of Cards*, an American political drama. It is directed by David Fincher, who is known 1_____ *Seven* and *Fight Club*, among others. This TV series is set in the capital of the USA and tells the story of Francis Underwood (Kevin Spacey), a fictional Democratic congressman.

Kevin Spacey 2_____ the role of a ruthless politician who wants to take revenge on the people that have betrayed him, including the President of the United States himself. He is very cynical and uses a young political reporter to reveal his rivals' dark secrets to the press. His power-hungry wife is no angel 3_____. They both stop at nothing to reach their goals and destroy their enemies.

The series is a remake of the 1990s British political miniseries and has become a great success, receiving many 4_____ for excellent acting and directing. Viewers around the world seem to appreciate the fact that it presents the reality of political life as many people suspect it to be: 5_____ cruel world of empty promises and corruption, with no place for idealism.

- | | | |
|------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 a from | b for | c about |
| 2 a stars | b plays | c acts |
| 3 a too | b also | c either |
| 4 a prizes | b rewards | c awards |
| 5 a a | b an | c the |

USE OF ENGLISH: Multiple Choice

Read the text and choose the correct answers. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 9

ARE CHEAP AIRLINES REALLY CHEAP?

Go to Majorca now for only £10! Pay €5 to fly to Crete! Budget airlines 1_____ your attention with bargain ticket prices in their eye-catching advertisements. What they will not tell you, however, is 2_____ they have all kinds of tricks up their sleeve to make much more money out of you later.

To start with, the price of a cheap air fare only looks attractive at the beginning. It often does not include obligatory costs such as taxes, an online check-in charge, service charge or credit card usage fee. 3_____ they are added, the final bill is far from what you expected. Then there are luggage fees. If your hand luggage is not the correct size or your suitcase is too heavy, the excess baggage fee you will have to pay at the airport 4_____ ruin your holiday mood. Not to mention high extra charges if you forget to print your boarding pass at home or make a spelling mistake in your name.

So next time you are sitting at your desk to 5_____ that online booking, make sure you are well-rested and ready to face a very tough opponent.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| 1 a draw | b pay | c turn |
| 2 a why | b that | c such |
| 3 a Unless | b Once | c Whereas |
| 4 a must | b should | c may |
| 5 a make | b do | c prepare |

TASK 10

MOBILES AND HEALTH ISSUES

Forty years ago mobile phones did not even exist but soon more than 2 billion people will be using them on a daily basis. This fairly recent 1_____ has proved very useful but the fact that we are constantly bombarded by electromagnetic waves may have long-term effects on our health.

2_____ suggests that our favourite gadget, which we look at 150 times a day, contributes to all kinds of health issues. Staring at your phone for too long may lead to serious problems with your eyesight. 3_____, mobile phone users suffer from headaches, neck and shoulder pains, tiredness, poor hearing as well as problems with sleeping.

So maybe it is worth 4_____ our personal habits when it comes to using mobile phones? Experts suggest holding the devices a few centimetres away from your ear and switching ears every few moments. It is recommended not to use them for more than 15 minutes at a time and to leave them 5_____ your bedroom at night.

And don't forget to clean your phone every once in a while. The average phone is a paradise for all kinds of bacteria.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 a discovery | b invention | c creativity |
| 2 a Research | b Opinion | c Examination |
| 3 a All in all | b Firstly | c Moreover |
| 4 a reconsider | b reconsidering | c to reconsider |
| 5 a opposite | b behind | c outside |

TASK 11

SMART HOUSE

Have you ever left your house wondering if you had locked the front door or turned off the cooker? Now you can stop worrying if you decide to turn your home 1_____ a smart one. Technology that was once reserved for the rich is becoming more and more available 2_____ the popularity of mobile phones and tablets.

Setting up a smart home is all about connecting all the devices and household 3_____ into a network that you can control from any place in the world. Whether you are at work or on holiday, you can check what is going on in your house and react accordingly. A security system will detect a fire or inform you in case a burglar 4_____ to break in. A smart home will control the lighting and room temperature, resulting in lower electricity and heating bills. Once the house knows that you are getting up, it will turn on the coffee maker in the kitchen or put your favourite news programme on the TV.

The list of cool smart home tricks goes on and they are all 5_____ at making your life easier and more convenient.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 a up | b on | c into |
| 2 a owing to | b in spite of | c apart from |
| 3 a tools | b furniture | c appliances |
| 4 a tries | b will try | c tried |
| 5 a aiming | b aimed | c being aimed |

TASK 12

READING BOOKS CAN BE COOL

At present many publishing houses are experiencing a crisis, libraries are not as popular as they 1_____ be and fewer and fewer people are buying books. That is why in 1995 UNESCO started World Book Day, an annual event celebrated worldwide on 23 April 2_____ main aim is to encourage and promote reading. It was decided that it would be held on this day because the date is also the anniversary of the birth and death of William Shakespeare and the death of Miguel de Cervantes.

Every year hundreds of interesting book-related events 3_____ place in bookshops, schools and libraries. In Spain, for example, Cervantes's *Don Quixote* is read during a two-day reading marathon. In Catalonia, where this day is called *The Day of the Rose*, traditionally men gave women roses and 4_____ women gave men books. Nowadays it is still customary to exchange books on this day and in the main streets of Barcelona and other cities in the region you can buy something to read for your loved ones.

UNESCO believes that reading books 5_____ to the social and cultural progress of humanity and leads to building peace around the world.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 a were used to | b used to | c got used to |
| 2 a which | b that | c whose |
| 3 a take | b have | c give |
| 4 a on average | b in return | c for instance |
| 5 a helps | b contributes | c provides |

USE OF ENGLISH: Multiple Choice

Choose the option that fits the gap correctly. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 13

- 1 We need to find a place where we can _____ our tent.
a break down
b put up
c blow out
- 2 How long _____ him?
a do you know
b did you know
c have you known
- 3 _____ in the photo is a surgeon. Can you guess which one?
a Some women
b One of the women
c Either of the women
- 4 _____ live in the house on the left.
a Browns
b The Browns
c The Browns'
- 5 I'd like to _____ your attention to this unusual painting.
a draw
b catch
c pay

TASK 14

- 1 I went to a _____ in London when I was 5.
a primary school
b middle school
c state school
- 2 Do you really think I should apologise? Maybe _____.
a you have the right
b you are right
c you agree
- 3 Let's meet _____.
a for 15 minutes
b by 15 minutes
c in 15 minutes
- 4 Do you think this scarf _____ my black winter coat?
a fits
b matches
c suits
- 5 If he _____, let me know, OK?
a calls
b will call
c has called

TASK 15

- 1 You and your older brother used to fight a lot, _____.
a don't you
b aren't you
c didn't you
- 2 _____, but I don't agree.
a I see your point
b That's what you think
c You might think that
- 3 I _____ on Friday night. I'd love you to come.
a organise a party
b am likely to give a party
c am having a party
- 4 Do you have any _____ questions?
a further
b another
c following
- 5 The doctor says I should _____ fast food and fizzy drinks.
a cut in with
b cut down on
c cut out for

TASK 16

- 1 How does your brother _____?
a do for a living
b earn a living
c pay for a living
- 2 It _____ very hot here every summer.
a used to be
b tends to get
c usually becomes
- 3 I know the person _____ sculptures are on display in the local park.
a whose
b that
c which
- 4 He wanted to know _____ that French film.
a where did I see
b where I had seen
c where I saw
- 5 You _____ to teach your dog some new tricks.
a must
b should
c ought

USE OF ENGLISH: Multiple Choice

Choose the option that fits the gap correctly. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 17

- 1 _____ my favourite vase?
a Who did break
b Who broke
c Who was broken
- 2 I'd like to _____ you a favour.
a please
b request
c ask
- 3 If he _____, he would never get up before 8 o'clock.
a didn't have to
b mustn't
c hadn't
- 4 Have you ever _____ Alaska?
a been to
b gone to
c been on
- 5 _____ three or four times yesterday.
a I called you
b I was calling you
c I would call you

TASK 18

- 1 You know very well that _____ go there alone.
a you shouldn't
b you're unable to
c you aren't allowed
- 2 I have two neighbours, but _____ has a swimming pool in their garden.
a not one of them
b none of them
c neither of them
- 3 _____ weather! Let's go for a walk.
a It's such a beautiful
b What beautiful
c But for the beautiful
- 4 _____ last week that I couldn't study there.
a I told
b I was told
c It was told
- 5 I'll have chicken for the _____ course.
a lead
b main
c principal

TASK 19

- 1 Very _____ people knew about the secret room.
a few
b little
c small
- 2 Terrorists tried to _____ the bridge.
a give up
b set up
c blow up
- 3 Could you _____ to her now?
a excuse
b apologise
c regret
- 4 _____ your phone number with her.
a She mustn't had
b She may not have had
c She needn't have
- 5 _____. Yes, I believe it's in the living room.
a I doubt it
b I don't think so
c Let me think

TASK 20

- 1 You can join them tomorrow. _____.
a That's fine with me
b I haven't got any doubts about it
c I'm sure about that
- 2 He lived there _____ the beginning of 1990.
a since
b for
c from
- 3 Where is she? _____ at half past one.
a She had to be here
b She was supposed to be here
c She should be here
- 4 We are terribly sorry, but we _____ help you at all.
a couldn't
b won't be able to
c might not
- 5 What's the average _____ in Ukraine?
a family
b retirement
c salary

USE OF ENGLISH: Multiple Choice

Choose the option that fits the gap correctly. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 21

- 1 _____ there alone.
a You had better not go
b If only you didn't go
c Suppose you don't go
- 2 Bring an umbrella _____.
a if it rained
b in case it rains
c unless it rains
- 3 He told me that _____ for thirty-three years before he got divorced.
a he is married
b he was married
c he had been married
- 4 If I _____, I'd sell it.
a could be you
b could have your place
c were you
- 5 _____ some brothers.
a I regret not having
b If only I didn't have
c I wish I had

TASK 22

- 1 I'm sorry about your jeans. _____.
a I'll get you new ones.
b I'll buy you a new one.
c I'll have the new ones.
- 2 Do you know that _____ very early in the morning?
a I used to get up
b I'm used to getting up
c I got used to getting up
- 3 I suggest _____ to the theatre with your nephew.
a to go
b you go
c you could go
- 4 She looked absolutely _____ in her new dress.
a thrilled
b amazing
c bored
- 5 I will give him the invitation _____ I see him.
a unless
b supposing
c provided

TASK 23

- 1 _____, but I think you've dropped something.
a I'm sorry that I interrupt
b Sorry to interrupt
c May I interrupt
- 2 I don't know why he refused _____ that letter.
a signing
b to sign
c sign
- 3 At the end of the meeting everybody started shouting _____.
a at each other
b at themselves
c on their own
- 4 Our flight to London was cancelled _____ bad weather.
a due to
b because
c thanks to
- 5 Did you hear their latest _____ on the radio last night?
a article
b column
c commercial

TASK 24

- 1 _____ many people at the party when Dorothy arrived.
a They weren't
b There was no
c There weren't
- 2 We didn't win the match _____ practising really hard all year.
a although
b despite
c however
- 3 I'll wait here until _____.
a he won't come
b he doesn't come
c he comes
- 4 _____ yesterday in the city centre.
a It's impossible to see him
b You mustn't see him
c You can't have seen him
- 5 Do you know _____?
a how much it is
b how expensive is it
c how much does it cost

USE OF ENGLISH: Mini-dialogues

Complete the mini-dialogues by choosing the correct option. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 1

- 1 **X:** Listen, I really _____ be going now.
Y: OK, let's keep in touch.
a could
b might
c must
- 2 **X:** Could I have my keys back, please?
Y: _____
X: Thanks.
a Don't mention it.
b Go ahead, I'll wait.
c Here you are.
- 3 **X:** All the tickets have been sold.
Y: Let's go to the park _____.
X: Good idea. Let me change into something more comfortable.
a though
b instead
c either
- 4 **X:** Who does this car belong to?
Y: _____
X: Well, whose is it, then?
a Don't look at me. It's not mine.
b It's the latest model.
c She's had it for less than a year.
- 5 **X:** What's on TV tonight?
Y: _____
a Have you got any interesting news for me?
b It's an amazing story. I heard it on the news.
c Nothing interesting. Let's just watch the news.

TASK 2

- 1 **X:** You look great!
Y: Thanks. I _____ twice a week.
a eat out
b work out
c hang out
- 2 **X:** How about visiting her together?
Y: _____
a Sounds fantastic!
b Of course, what is it?
c Thanks, I'm OK.
- 3 **X:** How long have you known her?
Y: _____
a I knew her for a long time.
b Since December, I think.
c Until recently if you ask me.
- 4 **X:** What's the point in telling the boss about it?
Y: We'll be in trouble _____.
X: OK. Do what you have to do.
a if we don't
b if we aren't
c if we won't
- 5 **X:** I wonder if you could help me.
Y: _____
a What would you like me to do?
b The same to you.
c You're welcome.

TASK 3

- 1 **X:** Let's use dad's computer for this.
Y: But what if he finds out?
X: _____
a I'm afraid he will.
b He won't, trust me.
c I think so, too.
- 2 **X:** What time should we _____?
Y: The plane leaves at midnight, so we have to be at the airport at about 10 pm.
a check in
b move out
c sign up
- 3 **X:** Would you like to come to our wedding?
Y: _____
a All the best!
b It doesn't sound very good.
c I'd love to.
- 4 **X:** Why did you take his toys? You should be ashamed of yourself!
Y: I really regret _____.
X: So apologise to your brother now!
a do it
b to do it
c doing it
- 5 **X:** _____
Y: Gladly.
a Where are your manners?
b Can you give this package to him?
c What will you say to their proposal?

TASK 4

- 1 **X:** I'll be back tomorrow at five.
Y: Shall I _____ from the airport?
X: That would be nice.
a drop you off
b ask you out
c pick you up
- 2 **X:** I'm afraid my mobile phone is faulty. Could you please replace it?
Y: Could I see the _____, please?
a recipe
b receipt
c reception
- 3 **X:** It's the third time _____ about our mother's birthday!
Y: Don't get angry! I'm so absent-minded.
a I will remind you
b I remind you
c I have reminded you
- 4 **X:** Why do you keep biting your fingernails?
Y: _____
a I can't stand it.
b I can't help it.
c I can't do it.
- 5 **X:** Do you want another sandwich?
Y: _____
a No, thanks. I'm on a diet.
b Please do.
c Help yourself.

USE OF ENGLISH: Mini-dialogues

Complete the mini-dialogues by choosing the correct option. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 5

- 1 **X:** Would you like to join us?
Y: _____
X: Be ready tomorrow at 7 then.
a How come?
b Why not?
c Wouldn't I?
- 2 **X:** What's her phone number?
Y: _____. Let me check in my mobile.
a Hang up
b Hold on
c Look out
- 3 **X:** How long have you known each other?
Y: Let me think. We've been friends since the moment we _____ introduced.
a are
b have been
c were
- 4 **X:** I hope it's not too much trouble for you.
Y: _____
a I apologise for all the trouble.
b Not at all.
c That's a good point.
- 5 **X:** Excuse me, have you got change for 5 pounds?
Y: _____
X: Thanks, I need it for the parking meter.
a Certainly, here you are.
b I'm afraid not.
c Sorry to trouble you.

TASK 6

- 1 **X:** Which one do you prefer: the blue one or the red one?
Y: _____
X: Let me check.
a I don't like either of them.
b Neither, actually.
c Have you got any green ones?
- 2 **X:** I've got a sore throat and a fever.
Y: _____
a What's the matter?
b How long have you been like this?
c What do you think I should do?
- 3 **X:** Who's the _____ behaved student in your class?
Y: Unfortunately it's me. My parents are not happy about it.
a least
b best
c worst
- 4 **X:** Do you _____ sugar in your tea?
Y: Just one spoonful, please.
a take
b drink
c avoid
- 5 **X:** What do you think of our new Maths teacher?
Y: _____
a I'd rather he didn't.
b I believe he's very strict.
c Not very well.

TASK 7

- 1 **X:** Whose house is it?
Y: _____.
a My cousin
b My cousins
c My cousin's
- 2 **X:** It's very kind of you.
Y: Don't _____ it.
a prove
b mention
c predict
- 3 **X:** Could I speak to Mark, please?
Y: _____
a Put him on the phone.
b I'll just see if he's in.
c I'd be glad to.
- 4 **X:** Do you need my help?
Y: _____
X: OK, I'll be in my office in case you need me.
a No thanks, I think I can manage.
b Are you sure it's not too much trouble?
c That's very kind. I'll pass it on.
- 5 **X:** Happy Easter!
Y: _____
a I beg your pardon!
b Thanks, me too!
c The same to you!

TASK 8

- 1 **X:** I'd like to book a single room for next weekend, please.
Y: _____
X: Oh dear, let me think about it then.
a There are only double rooms available.
b Certainly, single rooms overlook the sea.
c I don't think you need to book it.
- 2 **X:** Stop _____ me!
Y: I'm sorry. Please carry on.
a interrupt
b interrupting
c to interrupt
- 3 **X:** Is a window seat OK with you?
Y: _____
a I don't mind sharing.
b I'd rather take a seat.
c By the aisle would be better.
- 4 **X:** I'd like to make _____ for tomorrow, please.
Y: Certainly, would 10 o'clock be convenient?
X: That would suit me fine.
a an appointment
b a complaint
c an excuse
- 5 **X:** Do you mind if I open the window?
Y: _____
X: Well, it is rather hot in here, isn't it?
a It's my pleasure.
b Thanks a lot.
c OK, if you insist.

USE OF ENGLISH: Mini-dialogues

Complete the mini-dialogues by choosing the correct option. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 9

- 1 **X:** Thank your mum from me, OK?
Y: I will, _____ I get home.
a provided that
b until
c as soon as
- 2 **X:** My girlfriend and I were born on the same day.
Y: What a _____!
a difference
b coincidence
c disturbance
- 3 **X:** Can I take a photo of you?
Y: _____
a Sure, where do you want me to stand?
b OK, take it easy, won't you?
c Of course, what is it?
- 4 **X:** Could you hold the door for me, please?
Y: _____
a It's hard to tell.
b No problem.
c It doesn't matter.
- 5 **X:** Are you into sports?
Y: _____
a Not really.
b I'd love to.
c Yes, I agree.

TASK 10

- 1 **X:** How about _____ a short break?
Y: I couldn't agree more.
a giving
b making
c taking
- 2 **X:** I'm not sure I understand.
Y: _____
X: Why don't you explain it to me again?
a How can I help?
b I see what you mean.
c OK, why not?
- 3 **X:** I used to fight with my brother a lot.
Y: _____
a Nor did I.
b But I did.
c So did I.
- 4 **X:** You look great in that pullover.
Y: Really? I only paid £4 for it.
X: _____
a What a pity!
b That's incredible!
c Shame on you!
- 5 **X:** I think the best idea would be to stay here.
Y: _____ The teacher won't like it.
a I couldn't agree more.
b I wonder if you could tell me something.
c Are you sure it's the right thing to do?

TASK 11

- 1 **X:** Would you like more coffee?
Y: _____
a You're right.
b Me too.
c I'm OK, thanks.
- 2 **X:** _____
Y: I haven't got a clue.
a Do you speak English?
b Could you give me a hand?
c Where was this photo taken?
- 3 **X:** Can I help you, madam?
Y: Thanks, but someone _____.
a will serve me
b is already serving me
c hasn't served me yet
- 4 **X:** Could you copy it for me?
Y: _____
X: Thanks, you're very kind.
a With pleasure.
b That's a pity.
c I could have done that.
- 5 **X:** Why don't we _____ till tomorrow?
Y: I'm all for it.
a put it aside
b put it off
c put it out

TASK 12

- 1 **X:** Will you and Mark join me tomorrow?
Y: Unfortunately we won't. We _____ yesterday.
X: Sorry to hear that.
a broke up
b went out
c broke down
- 2 **X:** I didn't do well, I'm afraid.
Y: _____
a What a shame!
b You're right!
c Actually, I do.
- 3 **X:** Could you show me the way to the city centre, please?
Y: _____
a You can always use the lift.
b It's quite easy, you can't miss it.
c Just go straight on for about 5 minutes.
- 4 **X:** How old is he?
Y: _____
X: Well, you used to date him, didn't you?
a Why should I tell you that?
b What makes you think so?
c I'm not sure. Why?
- 5 **X:** What _____ his children like?
Y: Comedies and cartoons, I think.
a do
b are
c were

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentence Paraphrasing

Choose the options that can best replace the words in bold. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 1

- 1 We'd **better** get going.
a can
b should
c may
- 2 Can I **buy this magazine** in Ukraine?
a Is this magazine sold
b Do you buy this magazine
c Who can sell this magazine
- 3 They **turned down** his application.
a didn't reject
b didn't fill in
c didn't accept
- 4 The last time I **spoke to Alexandra** was two months ago.
a We haven't spoken for two months.
b We didn't speak for two months.
c We hadn't spoken for two months.
- 5 I **wish I could dance** well.
a If only I danced
b I regret not dancing
c Imagine I could dance

TASK 2

- 1 Why are you **wearing smart clothes**?
a in casual clothes
b dressed up
c wearing designer clothes
- 2 Let me know **as soon as** you see him.
a provided that
b as long as
c the moment
- 3 My uncle Jack doesn't smoke and **his wife doesn't smoke either**.
a so does his wife
b nor does his wife
c also his wife
- 4 For the past three weeks George has been **off work** because of the flu.
a unemployed
b on sick leave
c looking for a job
- 5 It **isn't necessary to** wear a tie.
a You don't have to
b You had better not
c You ought not to

TASK 3

- 1 Their son **was too short** to go on some of the rides at the funfair.
a wasn't tall enough
b wasn't so tall
c wasn't too tall
- 2 How can I **get in touch with** your cousin?
a remind
b contact
c appreciate
- 3 **Having realised** he was late, Michael texted his girlfriend.
a After realising
b Before realising
c While realising
- 4 My mum **took up** yoga last year.
a started doing
b preferred doing
c enjoyed doing
- 5 **Shall I get you something to drink?**
a Will you order something to drink?
b Let's prepare something to drink, shall we?
c Would you like something to drink?

TASK 4

- 1 Are you in favour of **capital punishment**?
a corporal punishment
b a suspended sentence
c the death penalty
- 2 I **hardly know you**.
a I know a lot about you.
b I know very little about you.
c I know nothing about you.
- 3 **As far as I'm concerned** you should do it.
a To my mind,
b To start with,
c To be honest,
- 4 I know the man with glasses but I don't recognise **the rest of the people**.
a the other
b another
c the others
- 5 **Her car has been repaired** by a mechanic.
a She has her car repaired
b She has had her car repaired
c She had her car repaired

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentence Paraphrasing

Choose the options that can best replace the words in bold. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 5

- 1 Jake **is almost as tall** as his sister.
a is about the same height
b isn't quite as short
c is taller than
- 2 **Could you say that again, please?**
a Sorry?
b Repeat!
c Again!
- 3 **They say he hijacked** a plane.
a He is said to hijack
b He is said to be hijacking
c He is said to have hijacked
- 4 **The trip was so amazing** that we recommended it to all our friends.
a It was a very amazing trip
b It was such an amazing trip
c The trip was amazing enough
- 5 **May** I open the window?
a Do you mind if
b Are you in favour of
c Do you approve of

TASK 6

- 1 I need to **go through my notes again** before the Biology exam.
a register
b resit
c revise
- 2 **Even though** he likes me, he doesn't respect me.
a Despite
b Although
c Nevertheless
- 3 **If you ask me**, I think he's honest.
a You should ask me
b If I may add something
c If you want to know my opinion
- 4 **She can't have done it alone.**
a She must have done it on her own.
b It's impossible that she did it alone.
c She might do it with somebody else.
- 5 In our Chemistry lessons we often **carry out** interesting experiments.
a conduct
b analyse
c discuss

TASK 7

- 1 **'I know you did it,' he said to me.**
a He persuaded me to do it.
b He warned me against doing it.
c He accused me of doing it.
- 2 She'll fire him **unless he apologises** to her.
a on condition that he apologises
b if he doesn't apologise
c by the time he apologises
- 3 We can **go to Greece or we can go to Croatia** for our summer holiday.
a either go to Greece or to Croatia
b neither go to Greece nor to Croatia
c go to both Greece and Croatia
- 4 **We have never visited this place before.**
a We've already been to this place.
b It's the first time we have visited this place.
c We've just visited this place.
- 5 Unfortunately the film was rather **dull.**
a disappointing
b boring
c awful

TASK 8

- 1 She asked me **'Are you OK?'**
a was I OK
b I am OK
c whether I was OK
- 2 They **set up** the company in 2010.
a closed
b started
c sold
- 3 **It's high time you talked** to him.
a I'd rather you talked
b Suppose you talk
c You'd better talk
- 4 The film **is about to begin.**
a is going to start shortly
b ought to start soon
c must have just started
- 5 **Actually**, I disagree.
a All in all
b In fact
c Also

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentence Paraphrasing

Choose the options that can best replace the words in bold. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 9

- 1 Philip is really shy, **but on the other hand**, he's very friendly.
a in the meantime
b however
c unfortunately
- 2 She **admitted** stealing the money.
a confessed to
b was charged with
c reported
- 3 I **started collecting paintings 20 years ago**.
a I collected paintings for 20 years.
b I've been collecting paintings for 20 years.
c I'd collected paintings for 20 years.
- 4 We always **set off** early to avoid traffic jams.
a leave
b finish
c return
- 5 **Do you fancy** going for a swim?
a Perhaps we could
b Why don't we
c How about

TASK 10

- 1 He goes to a **school where students live and study**.
a vocational school
b comprehensive school
c boarding school
- 2 It looks **like** it's going to rain.
a how
b as if
c likely
- 3 I have three pen-friends but **they're not** British.
a neither of them is
b any of them is
c none of them are
- 4 She **stopped to talk to her neighbour**.
a met her neighbour and started talking to him.
b got angry with her neighbour and decided not to talk to him.
c will never talk to her neighbour again.
- 5 **His wife has died recently**.
a He's become a foster parent not long ago.
b He's become a widower not long ago.
c He's become an orphan not long ago.

TASK 11

- 1 I'd rather eat **vegetables than** meat.
a I prefer eating vegetables to
b I like eating vegetables as much as
c Eating vegetables is better than eating
- 2 She **had twins** at the age of 25.
a raised twins
b gave birth to twins
c brought up twins
- 3 **Eventually**, they won the race.
a Suddenly
b Finally
c Actually
- 4 Could you complete this **survey** for me?
a receipt
b questionnaire
c prescription
- 5 I'd go for the **second option**.
a I find the second option better.
b I should choose the second option.
c I appreciate the second option.

TASK 12

- 1 **They showed me** the new swimming pool.
a I was showing
b I was shown
c I showed
- 2 Can you help me **do up** my room?
a renovate
b tidy up
c vacuum
- 3 **Is she used to working** in a team?
a Did she use to work
b Is she getting used to working
c Is she accustomed to working
- 4 **'Are you leaving tomorrow?' she asked**.
a She asked me why I was leaving the following day.
b She wanted to know if I was leaving the next day.
c She wondered whether I was leaving that day.
- 5 **I can't stand it**.
a I quite like it.
b I really hate it.
c I recommend it.

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentence Pairs

Choose the word that correctly completes the gaps in both sentences. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 1

- 1 I must stop eating sweets. I've put _____ too much weight recently.
I think that, _____ average, girls are better at academic subjects than boys.
a in
b off
c on
- 2 We're _____ rid of our old clothes.
Unfortunately, his parents are _____ a divorce.
a becoming
b taking
c getting
- 3 They live in a terraced _____ in Green Street.
Could you tell us when you are moving _____?
a house
b flat
c home
- 4 To get this job, you must have a _____ in Economics.
Last night the temperature was one _____ Celsius below zero.
a title
b degree
c grade
- 5 When you _____ the end of the street, turn left.
The jury couldn't _____ a verdict for two days.
a reach
b get
c arrive

TASK 2

- 1 What do you do to _____ fit?
Your son finds it hard to _____ up with the rest of the class.
a keep
b stay
c get
- 2 We're in our final year so we don't have much _____ time.
You should always carry a _____ tyre in your car in case you have a puncture.
a free
b leisure
c spare
- 3 We're planning to _____ this hotel for three more years.
I don't think this software will _____ on my old computer.
a operate
b run
c go
- 4 We were brought _____ by our grandmother.
The price of petrol has gone _____ recently.
a up
b in
c on
- 5 Next summer I want to _____ a Spanish course in Alicante.
I promise you I'll try to _____ my best.
a take
b make
c do

TASK 3

- 1 I've _____ this exam three times but failed each time.
I don't recognise the place. Where was this photo _____?
a taken
b passed
c made
- 2 Don't worry, son! You have to keep _____ trying.
The best way to travel around this city is _____ foot.
a at
b on
c by
- 3 Excuse me, sir! I think you've _____ something!
The temperature _____ suddenly this morning.
a cut
b dropped
c lost
- 4 The man was quite tall and of _____ build.
I'll have a _____ rare steak, please.
a middle
b mild
c medium
- 5 My favourite band _____ in my city last week.
The surgeon _____ an emergency operation on the accident victim.
a played
b performed
c made

TASK 4

- 1 She played the leading _____ in our school play.
Teenagers need positive _____ models that they can look up to.
a role
b part
c example
- 2 It is commonly known that World War II _____ out in 1939.
Somebody _____ into our flat when we were on holiday.
a came
b burgled
c broke
- 3 Are you _____ any sharp objects with you, sir?
They're _____ out the experiment in the school lab.
a taking
b carrying
c hiding
- 4 In British schools, parents pay a fine if their children _____ classes.
I've been away for so long that I'm beginning to _____ my country.
a skip
b miss
c leave
- 5 He tends to spend most of his free time _____ the Internet.
They've just bought a house _____ the outskirts of London.
a in
b by
c on

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentence Pairs

Choose the word that correctly fills the gaps in both sentences. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 5

- 1 Just _____ on! I'll be back in a second.
Where shall we _____ the still life? Below your portrait?
a hang
b put
c take
- 2 I'm going in your direction, so I'll _____ you home.
This noise from the street is beginning to _____ me mad.
a take
b drop
c drive
- 3 I got up, _____ the bed and took a shower.
The customer was dissatisfied so he _____ a complaint.
a laid
b made
c tidied
- 4 I'm not interested _____ anything you have to say.
When does the next train get _____?
a about
b by
c in
- 5 I know her phone number by _____.
We found a perfect house in the _____ of New York.
a memory
b centre
c heart

TASK 6

- 1 Can you give me a recipe for a traditional British main _____?
Eight students from my class have signed up for an evening History _____.
a course
b meal
c dish
- 2 The music's too loud. Can you _____ the volume down a little bit?
Don't _____ around! Your ex-girlfriend is sitting behind you in the corner.
a put
b turn
c make
- 3 I'm really fed _____ with this weather. It's been raining for two weeks.
Peter, can you tidy _____ your room today?
a at
b out
c up
- 4 Could I borrow your phone? Mine's got a _____ battery.
The countryside was completely _____. There were no mountains in sight.
a dead
b flat
c clean
- 5 You can use that bottle _____ to get rid of empty bottles.
Let's have a picnic by the river _____ on Saturday!
a bin
b coast
c bank

TASK 7

- 1 Unfortunately, I did not manage to _____ the bills today – the bank was closed.
Could you stop talking? You must _____ attention in class.
a pay
b draw
c book
- 2 What's that actor's name? It's on the _____ of my tongue.
We gave the waiter a big _____ for his excellent service.
a tip
b end
c top
- 3 When will you make up your _____?
To my _____, this plan won't succeed.
a opinion
b belief
c mind
- 4 All the paparazzi knew the actress had _____ in at the Ritz Hotel.
Have you _____ that all the doors are locked?
a checked
b stayed
c ensured
- 5 Ukraine is trying to _____ up with the biggest EU countries.
He didn't _____ the 7.15 bus so he had to take a taxi to work.
a put
b catch
c take

TASK 8

- 1 There isn't enough _____ in the wardrobe for this suitcase.
The changing _____ is at the back of the shop.
a place
b room
c space
- 2 She works as a personal _____ at the local gym.
Mum, have you seen my other red _____? I can't find it in my room.
a coach
b assistant
c trainer
- 3 His latest album goes on _____ next week.
I've heard that our neighbours' house is for _____.
a offer
b rent
c sale
- 4 We'd like to start the meeting so could you please _____ your seats?
How long does it _____ you to get to school?
a have
b take
c get
- 5 How are you _____ on with your new classmates?
My brother and his fiancée are _____ married soon.
a getting
b becoming
c doing

USE OF ENGLISH: Sentence Pairs

Choose the word that correctly fills the gaps in both sentences. Circle the letter a, b or c.

TASK 9

- 1 I think you're overreacting. I'm not laughing _____ you.
Thanks for telling me all this. Now I know that _____
least you're honest with me.
a for
b at
c from
- 2 The lift is out of _____. We need to take the stairs.
All the books in the library are in alphabetical _____.
a function
b operation
c order
- 3 Why are you trying to change the _____?
Maths is not my favourite school _____.
a topic
b subject
c theme
- 4 I've _____ on a diet many times in my life.
The company has _____ bankrupt after three months.
a gone
b been
c put
- 5 The _____ from the balcony was amazing.
His point of _____ is quite interesting.
a sight
b view
c look

TASK 10

- 1 I desperately need a job. Where can I get information on
job _____?
I'm sorry, we have no _____ at the moment. We're fully
booked for the weekend.
a adverts
b vacancies
c offers
- 2 The party was a disaster because nobody showed _____.
It's _____ to you what subjects you want to study in the
future.
a over
b up
c in
- 3 This puzzle is too difficult for me. I can't _____ out the
answer.
We need to get rid of that old printer. It doesn't _____
anymore.
a think
b make
c work
- 4 It is commonly believed that nurses are _____ paid.
My grandfather was _____ injured in the war.
a poorly
b slightly
c badly
- 5 I should get an alarm _____ in my car.
There was a nice _____ carpet on the floor in her room.
a fitted
b installed
c fixed

TASK 11

- 1 How did you come up _____ this solution?
Is hip hop still popular _____ young people?
a for
b about
c with
- 2 Josh, could you _____ the table before dinner, please?
How many eggs do sea turtles normally _____?
a set
b lay
c have
- 3 I promised my parents that I'd do the _____ after dinner.
The restaurant opposite our house serves delicious Italian
_____.
a meals
b plates
c dishes
- 4 There were about 60 guests at my sister's wedding
_____.
Ask the man at _____ what time we should leave the
room tomorrow.
a ceremony
b party
c reception
- 5 He's been _____ with shoplifting three times so far.
I think the plumber _____ us too much for the repairs.
a charged
b accused
c released

TASK 12

- 1 I'm afraid the meat has gone _____. It smells horrible.
It's really hot in here. You can take _____ your jacket.
a out
b over
c off
- 2 I think I'll _____ another glass of orange juice, please.
You look really tired. Why don't you _____ a rest?
a order
b take
c have
- 3 Unfortunately the situation soon got out of _____ and
we had to call the police.
Could you give me a _____ here? I can't do it on my own.
a control
b hand
c help
- 4 They've just bought a lovely house _____ the suburbs.
One _____ three people think that he will be the next
president.
a in
b on
c over
- 5 He'll _____ his A-level exams in May.
I've never managed to _____ through that film.
a sit
b pass
c take

ZNO PRACTICE: Listening

Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-3 choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will listen to each recording twice.

TASK 1



1 What is the picture Anna posted?

A



B

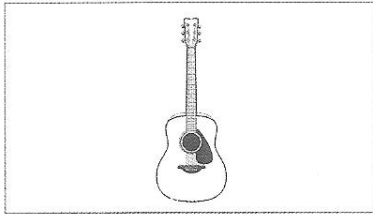


C

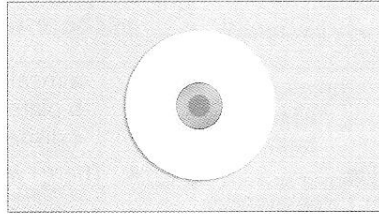


2 What present do the friends choose?

A



B

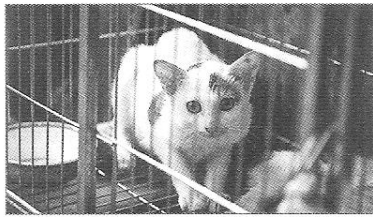


C

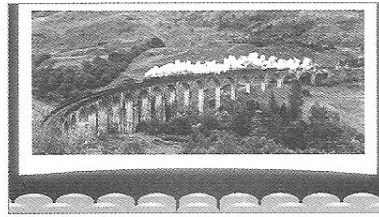


3 How does Anna want to spend her weekend?

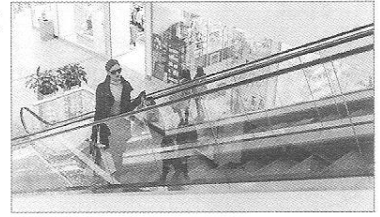
A



B



C

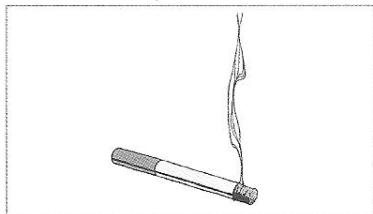


TASK 2

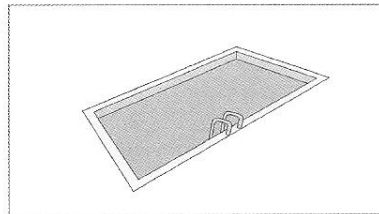


1 What must Mr Stephenson avoid?

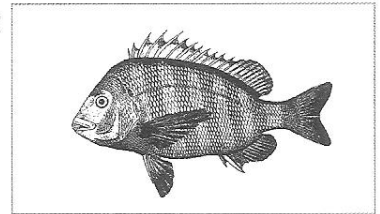
A



B

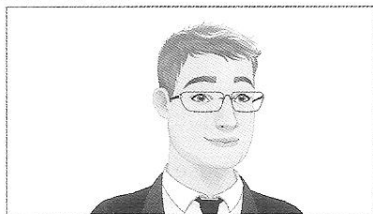


C

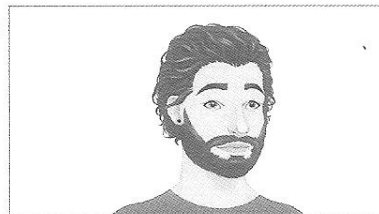


2 Who is Andrew?

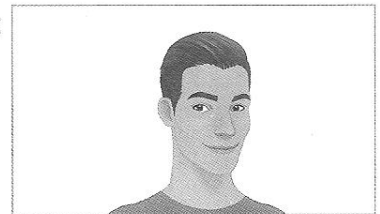
A



B



C



3 How will Tom travel to Bulgaria?

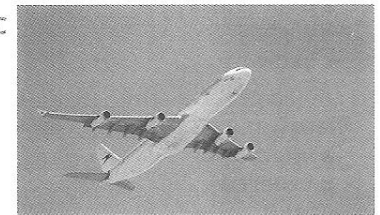
A



B



C



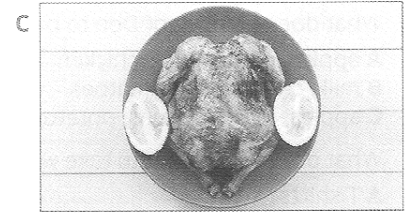
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Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-3 choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will listen to each recording twice.

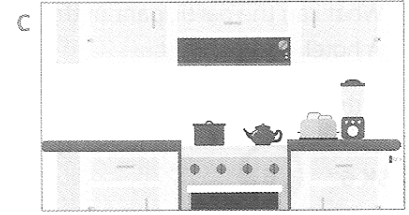
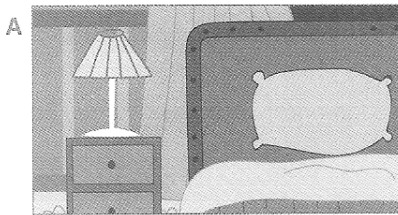
TASK 3



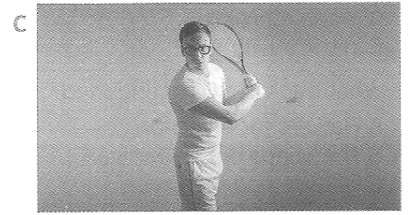
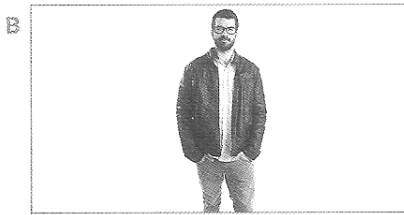
1 What does Ann decide to have for dinner?



2 Where is the man's phone?



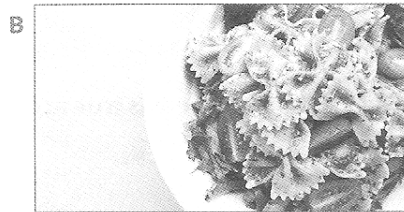
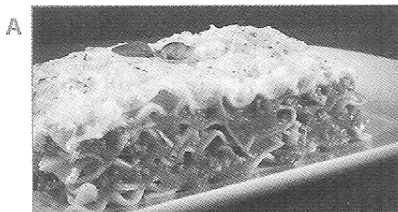
3 How does Andrew look now?



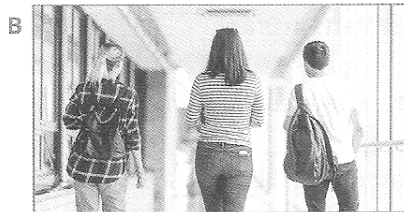
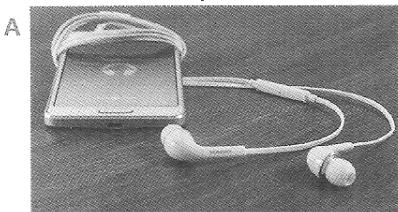
TASK 4



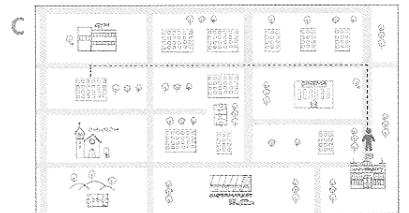
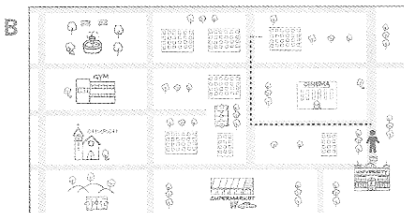
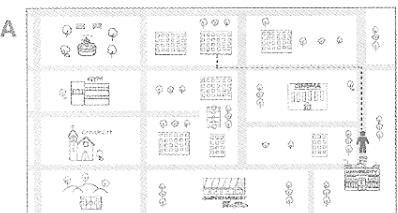
1 What does the man order?



2 What is forbidden by the new rules?



3 Where is Tim's flat?



ZNO PRACTICE: Listening

Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-3 choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will listen to each recording twice.

TASK 5



- 1 What does Mom want Den to buy?
A apples, onions, rice, chicken
B milk, cream, rice, tomatoes
C apples, milk, bananas, potatoes
- 2 What does Anna want to take with her?
A T-shirts
B medicine
C warm clothes
- 3 What can the participant of the contest choose?
A hotel
B landmarks
C the day of the trip

TASK 6



- 1 When does Tom want to work?
A in the summer
B in the morning
C in the evening
- 2 What book is **NOT** mentioned?
A Flowers for Algernon
B The Minds of Billy Milligan
C Of Mice and Men
- 3 What does Peter say about choosing a career?
A Tom needs to be an engineer.
B Tom should make a choice as soon as possible.
C Tom can take some time to think.

TASK 7



- 1 What do Andy and Ann decide to do about the picnic?
A cancel it
B have it anyway
C change the day
- 2 What advice does Dave get?
A to copy the homework from Paul
B to say he is sorry
C not to go to the training
- 3 What does Ann want to vlog about?
A nail polish
B college problems
C cooking

TASK 8



- 1 Who is the "twelfth man"?
A a reserve player
B a football player
C the captain
- 2 How much time does Ben spend online?
A all day
B 7 hours
C 3-4 hours
- 3 Why can't Josh go out with Kevin tonight?
A He is in the office.
B He is working.
C He's going out with someone else.

Listen to the text. For statements 1-5 choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

TASK 9



- 1 School or work influence when breakfast starts in Brazil.
- 2 Breakfast includes a lot of different food and it takes about an hour.
- 3 Brazilians eat the same food for breakfast during the weekdays and at the weekends.
- 4 Brazilians always eat papaya for breakfast.
- 5 Only children can drink milk with chocolate for breakfast.

T	F
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

ZNO PRACTICE: Listening

Listen to the text. For statements 1-5 choose T if the statement is true according to the text, F if it is false. You will listen to the text twice.

TASK 10



- 1 The area covered by forests has become smaller since Jane was a child.
- 2 Jane thinks we don't need money to live.
- 3 Modern kids never clean up rubbish or try to stop pollution.
- 4 Professors taught Jane that animals have personalities and feelings.
- 5 Jane has worked on environmental problems for 56 years.

T	F
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

TASK 11



- 1 As a LifeBook project manager Tom guides people who write autobiographies.
- 2 Tom's grandfather took part in World War II with the British.
- 3 After the war, Tom's grandfather worked in a shoe shop.
- 4 Tom always won at Battleships, when he played with his grandfather.
- 5 Tom encourages his clients to include the smallest details they can remember.

T	F
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

TASK 12



- 1 Christmas is a public holiday in Japan.
- 2 More than 3 million families visit KFC on December 25.
- 3 In Japan the tradition of going to KFC at Christmas goes back to the 1970s.
- 4 Takeshi Okawara worked in the first restaurant ever in Japan.
- 5 T. Okawara became the president of KFC Japan thanks to his marketing skills.

T	F
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐
☐	☐

ZNO PRACTICE: Listening

Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-5 choose the correct answer A, B or C. You will listen to the recording twice.

TASK 13



- 1 What is mentioned about food in chain cafés?
A The food is too expensive there.
B They help us to save money.
C They are environmentally-friendly.
- 2 What is YumNow?
A an online restaurant
B a platform where you can sell home-made food
C an application where you can buy food at a lower price
- 3 How much food is wasted per year in the UK?
A 13 billion kg
B 7,3 million tones
C 3.476 kg
- 4 What kind of food can you buy on YumNow?
A new products that restaurants want to make popular
B all types of sandwiches
C products that have to be sold now or thrown away
- 5 When did the idea of creating YumNow come to Hendrick?
A when he was studying at the University of Bristol
B when he was travelling outside the country
C when he saw people throw away their food

TASK 14



- 1 How many jobs will the machines have taken from people in 4 years?
A 133 million
B 75 million
C 4 million
- 2 What fields will the machines create new jobs in?
A sales and marketing
B finance
C banking
- 3 What will be one of the biggest challenges of the 'Fourth Industrial Revolution'?
A retraining people who work now
B training the machine workers
C focusing on highly-skilled employees
- 4 What is Klaus Schwab famous for?
A He is the person who started the World Economic Forum.
B He is one of the businessmen who use robots.
C He is a former worker at the World Economic Forum.
- 5 What topic do people often concentrate on, when talking about technology?
A the fear of being displaced by machines
B the fear of continuous retraining
C the reality of the creation of new jobs

TASK 15



- 1 Why do most people wear masks in Japan now?
A They are sick.
B They want to stop the spread of germs.
C They have allergies.
- 2 What was special about the face masks that appeared in 2003?
A They were the first ones on the Japanese market.
B They were made specifically for people with allergies.
C They were really expensive.
- 3 What reasons for using masks are **NOT** mentioned?
A keep your face warm
B save money spent on medicine
C cover your face when you don't want to show it
- 4 How does a mask help you avoid communicating with others?
A People cannot recognize you.
B People find it harder to come up to you.
C You can't talk when you're wearing a mask.
- 5 Why are more masks sold during cold and flu outbreaks?
A People spend more time with the sick.
B People want more protection from illnesses.
C People move to big cities.

TASK 16



- 1 Jacob Brown, the award winning chef, _____.
A collects money for environmental issues
B cooks traditional meals
C runs a restaurant with his better half
- 2 Why did J. Brown decide to add jellyfish to his menu?
A There was no tuna on sale.
B People wanted more different protein dishes.
C Jellyfish became rare on New Zealand's shores.
- 3 What does J. Brown serve jellyfish with?
A meat
B tuna
C grains
- 4 Where does J. Brown get jellyfish for his dishes?
A He buys it from New Zealand's Ministry.
B He collects it at the shore.
C He orders it from abroad.
- 5 What does J. Brown hope to change in people's eating habits?
A They will consume more cows.
B They will consume more seafood.
C They will eat less protein.

ZNO PRACTICE: Reading

Read the text below. Fill in gaps 1-6 with choices A-H. There are two choices you do not need to use.

TASK 1

Shoelaces as a weapon!

It comes as no surprise that, throughout history, spies all over the world have used all sorts of secret skills, tools, and training 1 _____. And though the most famous secret agent of them all – James Bond – might have been a fictional character, his preferred methods and devices aren't all totally fictional.

One trick that 2 _____ in their arsenal during the Cold War, however, might surprise even Bond himself. In order to pass messages to one another in the most secret way possible, they 3 _____.

Even during the Cold War, CIA agents who 4 _____ had to tie their shoes in the morning just like everyone else. Only, when *they* did it, they would often tie them in specific ways 5 _____ to other agents. For example, if an agent were to approach another and glance down at his shoes to see a certain pattern, he would immediately know that the shoelaces signaled "I have information.", "Follow me." or "I brought someone with me."

This information comes from "The Official CIA Manual of Trickery and Deception," a guide that the agency commissioned from magician John Mulholland in 6 _____. They wanted him to teach them easy to perform tricks so they could communicate more secretly in the field. Thus, shoelaces became secret messages.

A	CIA agents had
B	so another agent could read it
C	spies used to deceive
D	to complete their missions
E	were deep undercover
F	the middle of the Cold War
G	that acted as coded messages
H	cleverly used some everyday items

TASK 2

A great pirate

Born in 1780, Jean Lafitte, together with his brother, 1 _____. The Lafitte brothers earned a reputation for piracy because they sometimes attacked Spanish ships in the Gulf, but it was smuggling 2 _____. The local Governor Claiborne of Louisiana had been trying to imprison the heads of illegal smuggling operations, which included Lafitte, before the start of the war.

During the War of 1812, which saw the English fight against the United States, Lafitte was approached by the English. They planned to capture New Orleans and offered to 3 _____ and pay him \$30.000 for his services.

Pretending to think about taking the offer, Lafitte waited for the English to leave and then 4 _____. He offered to help protect Louisiana.

Claiborne, 5 _____ ignored the offer. Sometime after, an American warship attacked and destroyed Lafitte's base and captured 80 of his men.

Claiborne offered a \$500 reward 6 _____. When Lafitte saw this he made similar posters calling for the governor's capture and offering a bigger sum of \$5.000.

A	who refused to deal with criminals,
B	make Lafitte a captain in the English navy
C	did not like the idea
D	for the capture of Lafitte
E	made his fortune through smuggling and piracy
F	position in the navy
G	told the local authority about the planned attack
H	that really made them rich

ZNO PRACTICE: Reading

Read the texts below. Match choices A-H to the texts 1-5. There are three choices you do not need to use.

TASK 3

5 tips for taking the perfect selfie on your travels

1 _____

One of the key things to think about when you're taking a travel selfie is to remember what's behind you. If you're taking a selfie with the Eiffel Tower, you don't want to place yourself where the tower looks like it's growing out of your head. Be mindful in a busy environment of other people in your shot. Just make sure you don't have anyone making any nasty hand gestures or pulling any funny faces. Trust me, you think you have the perfect shot then up pops a random tourist with their tongue out and ruins your picture – not a good look.

2 _____

If you want all of the Eiffel Tower or the Leaning Tower of Pisa in your shot, you may have to think about holding the camera lower down so that the angle faces up. It's something to be aware of when looking at taking portrait selfies with tall monuments or buildings. Be creative; try tilting the camera slightly to fit everything in and to ensure you capture the best image of you and the best background.

3 _____

There is nothing worse than taking a great selfie and then looking back at it and it's blurred and unclear. It can be difficult to keep the phone still and push the button on the screen at the same time. If it's possible, use your external button (depending on what phone you have). That way, you are not trying to do hand yoga with your camera while trying to take the image.

4 _____

Too many times I see pouting or over-posed selfies. In a travel selfie, we are trying to capture a memory. You might never get back to this special location again in your life, so the last thing you want is a picture of a wonderful moment and location with you pouting or pulling a funny face. Relax, smile naturally, and remember where you are. Take in the wonder of that special location and enjoy who and where you are at that time. The picture will reflect you, if you are truly natural and yourself.

5 _____

If you've managed to get the best light for your selfie, then in reality you won't need to edit it. Remember you are trying to take a picture that encapsulates the memory of your travel experience, so a lot of editing can actually make that memory completely different or false. If you feel a little extra saturation may be a help, or changing the image to black and white will help with over exposure, then these are the only things I would edit, along with a little cropping.

A	Don't over-edit
B	Hold steady
C	Adjust angles
D	Enjoy the moment
E	Remember about your background
F	Light it up
G	Avoid people
H	Relax wherever you are

Read the texts below. Match choices A-H to the texts 1-5. There are three choices you do not need to use.

TASK 4

Rules to follow if you go to Denmark

1 _____

Riding a bike can cost you 231 dollars if you do it while drunk. There isn't a legal limit for alcohol intake, but if a policeman believes a rider cannot ride a bike properly, that person will not only get a fine but will also have to leave their bicycle and walk home as well.

2 _____

At the entrance of Freetown Christiania, visitors will see a sign with the district's rules. Sometimes foreigners don't notice it or just ignore it. However, the sign clearly stresses that running and taking photos on Pusher Street isn't allowed because running causes panic and Christianites prefer not to have pictures taken of them.

3 _____

Many have felt the need to stroke someone else's dog that is just too cute to ignore and pass by. In most cases, the owner waits patiently and smiles before getting on their way. That's not the case in Denmark. Danes prefer to be left alone. Strangely enough, their dogs share the same look of disapproval when a stranger approaches them, so it's better to just admire them from afar.

4 _____

While packing for a summer trip, travellers usually include T-shirts, flipflops, sunglasses, and sunscreen lotion. When traveling to Denmark, make sure to add an extra sweater, a raincoat, and winter shoes no matter the time of year. Summer doesn't always reach Denmark and even if it does, it may only be for a couple of days or even hours. It's better to be prepared than to have to deal with the harsh-Scandinavian temperatures wearing summer clothes.

5 _____

It's an unspoken rule among Danes that privacy is to be respected at all times. That is probably why they rarely bother to close their windows or even to hang curtains. While walking around the streets of a Danish city, you're likely to see buildings and houses that offer a clear view inside a ground-level bedroom or a living room. Most foreigners are tempted to peak inside to see what a typical-Danish house looks like. To avoid any misunderstandings, try not to stare.

A	Don't interact with Danes' dogs
B	Don't drink and bike-ride
C	Don't ride a bike if you do not know the rules
D	Don't take summer clothes to Denmark
E	Pack carefully
F	Do not try out your Danish skills
G	Resist the desire to peep
H	Do not take pictures in forbidden places

ZNO PRACTICE: Reading

Read the texts below. Match choices A-H to the texts 1-6. There are two choices you do not need to use.

TASK 5

Old-fashioned ways of keeping time

1 Sundial

As the sun moves across the sky, shadows change direction and length, a simple sundial can measure the length of a day. It was quickly noticed that the length of the day varies at different times of the year. Another discovery was that sundials had to be specially made for different latitudes because the Sun's altitude in the sky decreases at higher latitudes, producing longer shadows than at lower latitudes.

2 Obelisk

Obelisks aren't just impressive monuments, they also have long shadows that are perfect for timekeeping. In Paris, you can still see an obelisk being used as a sundial: The Luxor Obelisk in the center of the Place de la Concorde aligns its shadow with points on the pavement to show pedestrians the time.

3 Water clock

A sundial becomes rather useless after sunset, so another ancient timekeeping device appeared. The water clock dates back to at least 1500 BC, basically it's a device that uses the reliable flow of water to represent the passing of time. Water clocks appear throughout the ancient world, from Egypt to Greece to the Arabic world, and became quite incredible in their complicated designs.

4 Church bells

Before every household had a clock, communities could keep track of time by listening for the local church bells. The word clock actually comes from *clocca* – Latin for bell – as many of the church clocks that began to be built in the 14th century involved striking bells. If you live near a church that still rings the bell every hour, you're getting the time like a medieval person.

5 Hour glasses or sandglasses

As the technology of glass-blowing developed, somewhere in the 14th century it became possible to make sandglasses. Originally, sandglasses were used as a measure of periods of time, but then sandglasses were adjusted to measure specific periods of time, and to decide the correct duration of university lectures and even periods of torture.

6 Candle clocks

Marked candles were used for telling the time in China from the 6th century. There is a popular story that King Alfred the Great invented the candle clock, but we know they were in use in England from the 10th century. However, the speed of burning depends on air blowing, and the quality of the wax. This is why candles were used to mark the passage of time from one event to another, rather than to tell the time of day.

Which time-tracking device _____?

A	depended on the quality of the material and on the wind
B	had to be specially made for a specific area
C	could measure time only during the night
D	signalled the time to everyone, who lived nearby
E	used different colours to signal the time
F	also has architectural value
G	was used to tell how long a certain event should be
H	was already used a couple thousand years ago in a number of Arabic countries

Read the texts below. Match choices A-H to the texts 1-6. There are two choices you do not need to use.

TASK 6

Wedding traditions around the world

1 Germany

Guests at traditional German weddings bring the happy couple different porcelain plates, and then smash them in the belief that this will scare off evil spirits. The couple are then expected to clean up the mess together, learning that married life will not be easy, but that by working together, they can overcome any challenge.

2 Ireland

In Ireland, the bride's feet must stay on the floor at all times when she and the groom are dancing. This is due to the belief that if they don't, evil fairies will come and sweep her away.

3 Mauritania

In Mauritania, girls aged between five and fifteen are sent to "fat farms" before their wedding to put on the pounds. If a bride has stomach rolls, stretch marks and overlapping thighs, it signals that her husband is wealthy enough to keep her satisfied.

4 Guatemala

After the wedding, everyone typically goes to the groom's house. Hanging over the doorway is a white ceramic bell filled with rice, flour, and other different types of grain – all of which represent wealth. As the couple arrives, the mother of the groom welcomes them and ceremonially breaks the bell, bringing the couple wealth and good luck.

5 India

When the groom takes off his shoes on the way to the mandap (altar), the bride's family promptly tries to steal and hide his footwear. The groom's family must try and protect the shoes at all costs – and so the battle of the families begins! If the bride's family gets away with the shoes, the groom must pay a ransom to get them back.

6 Spain

After the wedding, usually during the reception, the groom will be surrounded by his groomsmen and closest friends, who will cut the tie from around his neck! The tie will then be cut into small pieces and auctioned off to the wedding guests, bringing good luck to everyone who manages to get a piece.

In which country _____?

A	should a bride be fat
B	is a part of the groom's clothing cut into pieces
C	is it good luck to break plates at a wedding
D	should a couple eat together from one bowl
E	can bad creatures steal a bride
F	must a bride pay to get her family back
G	is a bell broken to bring money
H	might the groom have to pay for his shoes

ZNO PRACTICE: Reading

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

TASK 7

What is the official language of the US?

Do you know what the official language of the United States is? If you answered English, guess again. Although, at the moment English is the most widely spoken language in the nation, Spanish is catching up with over forty million Hispanics speaking their native language at home, at work, and in their daily lives.

This brings us to another point: Why does the US, which is considered an English-speaking country, feel obliged to offer services for Spanish speakers and those speaking many other languages, some of which you might not even know about?

Well, let's not forget that since 1776 the US has been – and continues to be – a multilingual nation. Back then, it wasn't uncommon to hear up to 20 different languages spoken in daily life.

Today 322 languages are spoken in the country. So having one official language would limit the rights of individuals who cannot communicate in English, individuals who are paying taxes and who should have the same rights as those who speak English.

Nevertheless, in 1780, John Adams proposed to the Continental Congress that English should be declared the official language of the United States. Debate over the official language has been going on for years, with people on both sides of the fence, but so far a decision has not been made. This doesn't mean that the individual states have not declared an official language because many already have. Twenty-seven states, to be exact, have declared English as their official language.

But, to protect the rights of those speaking any other languages, there is something called Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Although twenty-seven states have declared English as their official language, in order to receive federal financial assistance these states still have to follow Title VI, which requires that important materials be available in the language the person speaks if they want to be subsidised by the Federal Government.

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the 2000 Executive Order No. 13166 require that public organizations receiving federal funds must have all vital documents available in every language that their clients speak; every language, not just Spanish. Why? Because the US has never declared an official language and because of this, the Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 still applies.

- 1 What is **NOT** true about the Spanish language in the US?
A over 40 million people use it
B Spanish is spoken at home and at work
C the number of people who speak it is growing
D it is the most widely spoken language
- 2 Why isn't there an official language in the US?
A because of the immigrants that might come to the country
B because every citizen speaks many languages
C to encourage people to pay taxes
D to protect the rights of those whose English is limited
- 3 What language was suggested to be made the official language of the US in the 18th c?
A English
B Spanish
C German
D none
- 4 Where in the US is English the official language?
A in 27 states
B everywhere but for 27 states
C it is not
D everywhere with few exceptions
- 5 What language must all important documents be in?
A English
B any language, just not Spanish
C any language the person speaks
D any official language

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

TASK 8

Why is a baker's dozen not 12?

Request a dozen eggs from a farmer, a dozen steaks from a butcher, or a dozen pencils from a travelling office supplies salesman, and you will almost certainly receive 12 of your chosen item (although counting errors do happen). But a *baker's dozen* is commonly understood to mean 13. Are bakers just bad at counting? Not quite.

There are a few theories as to why a baker's dozen became 13, but most think it has its origins in the fact that many societies throughout history have had extremely strict laws concerning bakers' products. This is due to the fact that it is fairly easy for bakers to cheat customers and sell them less than what they think they are getting.

These societies took this very seriously as bread was a primary food source for many people. So in Britain from the mid-13th century up to the 19th century there was the Assize of Bread and Ale law. This law set the price of ale and what weight a loaf of bread should be. So basically, in terms of bread, it settled the relationship between the price and quality of wheat and what the price and quality of a loaf of bread from a certain quantity of wheat should be.

Even though this law appeared at the request of bakers, it still caused a problem for them. If they happened to accidentally cheat a customer by giving them less than what they were supposed to according to the law, the punishment and fines were severe. Depending on where the lawbreaker lived, it could include for example losing a hand.

In those times it wasn't that hard to accidentally cheat a customer. Making a loaf of bread with an exact weight was nearly impossible by hand without modern day tools. So, bakers began giving more than what the statute outlined to make sure they went over and never under. Specifically, in terms of the "baker's dozen", if a vendor or other customer were to order a dozen or several dozen loaves of bread from a baker, the baker would give them 13 for every dozen they ordered. Likewise, when selling quantities of anything, they'd give 13 measures when only 12 were purchased.

This practice eventually made its way into the Worshipful Company of Bakers (London) guild code. This guild was actually started in the 12th century and had a large part in putting together the conditions of the Assize of Bread and Ale law.

- 1 Why did many societies have strict laws about bread products?
 - A Customers wanted more bread than bakers could produce.
 - B Bakers were not very good at counting.
 - C It was not very difficult for bakers to give customers less than they paid for.
 - D It was easy for bakers to sell more bread.
- 2 What did the Assize of Bread and Ale law regulate?
 - A the weight of a loaf
 - B the price of bread
 - C the quality of bread
 - D all of the above
- 3 Why was the Assize of Bread and Ale statute a problem for bakers?
 - A They did not want it to appear.
 - B They had to pay money or receive another punishment if caught cheating.
 - C They had to take less money for products.
 - D They all lost a hand if they made a mistake.
- 4 Why wasn't it hard to accidentally cheat a customer?
 - A All the loaves were underweight.
 - B No one knew how big a loaf should be.
 - C It was hard to make loaves which were all the same weight.
 - D They did not use any tools.
- 5 How did the bakers make sure they did not cheat customers?
 - A They gave one extra loaf if anyone bought 12 loaves.
 - B They always sold 13 loaves.
 - C They did not sell bread to vendors.
 - D They always gave the exact amount of bread the law ordered.

ZNO PRACTICE: Use of English

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

TASK 1

Cinderella's story

We all know Cinderella. She's a princess. She **1** _____ a beautiful dress with a shiny tiara, glass shoes, and long white gloves. She lives with a wicked stepmother and stepsisters, who treat her as their maid. With some help she meets and dances with a very **2** _____ prince, then hurries home before the clock **3** _____ midnight and her **4** _____ becomes a pumpkin again.

But that's not the real Cinderella. That's the Disney Cinderella, the one from the 1950 animated film and the new **5** _____ in cinemas right now. The real Cinderella isn't so easy to describe. She is a **6** _____ who mixes together centuries of storytelling from many different cultures. In total, more than 500 versions of the Cinderella story have been found in Europe alone, and the Cinderella we know best comes from there.

However, the first recorded story with a Cinderella-like figure **7** _____ back to the sixth century BC in Greece. In that ancient story, a Greek woman named Rhodopis has one of her shoes stolen by an eagle, who flies it all the way across the Mediterranean and drops it in the **8** _____ of an Egyptian king.

Taking the shoe drop as a **9** _____ from the heavens (both literally and metaphorically), the king goes on a mission to find the **10** _____ of the shoe. When he finds Rhodopis, he marries her, lifting her from her low status to the throne.

1	A wears	B carries	C shows	D bears
2	A graceful	B pretty	C handsome	D gorgeous
3	A strikes	B collides	C knocks	D smacks
4	A transit	B carriage	C transportation	D carrier
5	A reshape	B remodel	C redo	D remake
6	A quality	B nature	C complex	D character
7	A determines	B registers	C dates	D comes
8	A lap	B waist	C kidney	D liver
9	A flag	B sign	C bell	D note
10	A keeper	B owner	C partner	D sharer

TASK 2

How potatoes became popular in Greece

Count John Kapodistrias was elected as the first head of state of independent Greece (1827–33) after a long **1** _____ in European politics and diplomacy. He is considered the founder of the **2** _____ Greek State, and the founder of Greek independence. Among other things, in an effort to raise the living **3** _____ of the population he introduced the cultivation of the potato into Greece.

4 _____ to legend, Kapodistrias ordered that potatoes should be **5** _____ to anyone who was interested. However the population was unwilling at first to accept the offer. The legend continues, that he then ordered that the whole shipment of potatoes was unloaded on public display on the docks of Nafplion, and placed it under guard to make the people **6** _____ that they were valuable. Soon, people would **7** _____ to look at the guarded potatoes and some started to steal them. The guards had been ordered in advance to turn a blind **8** _____ to such behaviour, and soon the potatoes had all been "stolen" and Kapodistrias' plan to **9** _____ them to Greece had succeeded. And now some of the most famous Greek dishes, like moussaka, use potatoes as a basic **10** _____.

1	A course	B career	C race	D progress
2	A modern	B latest	C stylish	D recent
3	A codes	B rules	C laws	D standards
4	A As reported	B According	C As stated	D Just as
5	A applied	B devoted	C handed out	D assigned
6	A accept	B believe	C trust	D admit
7	A gather	B collect	C select	D grow
8	A sight	B eye	C curtain	D look
9	A announce	B begin	C enter	D introduce
10	A additive	B ingredient	C element	D part

ZNO PRACTICE: Use of English

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

TASK 3

Captain returned to prison to escape

On 24 August 1914, during World War 1, Captain Robert Campbell of the British Army's 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment was captured while serving on the front line.

He was taken to a 1 _____ for prisoners-of-war in Magdeburg, Germany. During his time there, he 2 _____ a letter saying that his mother was dying of cancer. Wishing to see his mother one last time before she died, Campbell wrote a touching 3 _____ to the German Kaiser.

Surprisingly, the Kaiser 4 _____ his request – as long as Robert Campbell returned. Campbell gave his 5 _____ and returned to the UK – likely through the Netherlands. There he 6 _____ time with his dying mother, who died in February 1917.

After her death, he kept his 7 _____ and came back. Most surprisingly, however, is that Campbell then tried to 8 _____ soon after his return.

Unfortunately, no other British 9 _____ in German captivity were shown compassion of this sort, after the British 10 _____ a similar request from a German prisoner-of-war called Peter Gastreich.

1	A camp	B tent	C cottage	D hut
2	A collected	B earned	C received	D gained
3	A reply	B letter	C sign	D e-mail
4	A adopted	B liked	C welcomed	D accepted
5	A vow	B declaration	C word	D statement
6	A devoted	B spent	C wasted	D killed
7	A assurance	B promise	C consent	D contract
8	A run	B fly	C escape	D avoid
9	A prisoners	B hostages	C cons	D criminals
10	A rejected	B dismissed	C eliminated	D disbelieved

TASK 4

The history of money

From the earliest days of human beings on Earth bartering was the way people exchanged goods and services. If you grew rice, for example, you could trade 1 _____ of rice for the other goods and services you needed.

Over time, though, bartering wasn't always possible. Sometimes people couldn't 2 _____ on what goods were worth in exchanges. In other situations, people simply might not want to trade for what you had available. These situations led to the 3 _____ of commodity money.

Commodities are basic items used by almost everyone. In the past, popular commodities included salt, tea, cattle, and seeds and using these items of 'money' 4 _____ some of the problems of bartering. However, commodities weren't always easy to transport and often they were difficult to store.

These 5 _____ with commodities led people to create coins out of 6 _____ metals to use as money. No one knows for sure who first 7 _____ such money, but historians believe metal objects were first used as money as early as 5.000 B.C.

Eventually, societies moved away from using metals to make money. Known as representative money, the new paper 8 _____ and coins made of non-precious metals represented certain values that everyone in those societies could agree upon. Governments or banks would promise to exchange representative money for a specific 9 _____ of silver or gold.

Today, most modern currency is not 10 _____ by silver or gold. Instead, today's money is known as fiat money. Fiat is a Latin word that means "let it be done". Money has a certain value today because it was given that value by government fiat or decree. Legal tender laws now make it illegal to refuse legal currency in favour of some other form of payment.

1	A pieces	B bags	C lumps	D loaves
2	A admit	B permit	C settle	D agree
3	A development	B progress	C event	D occurrence
4	A explained	B determined	C dealt	D solved
5	A topics	B issues	C matter	D argument
6	A dear	B prized	C precious	D rich
7	A came up	B discovered	C invented	D planned
8	A check	B notes	C invoices	D debts
9	A number	B measure	C amount	D score
10	A financed	B sponsored	C encouraged	D backed

ZNO PRACTICE: Use of English

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

TASK 5

A mathematician's life work reduced to 40 seconds

Schoolmaster and amateur mathematician William Shanks (1812–82) spent the greater part of his life working out 1 _____ value of Pi (the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter) to 707 decimal places. More than 60 years after his death, mathematician DF Ferguson, 2 _____ a mechanical calculator, pointed out that William 3 _____ the last 180 of these decimal places wrong.

In the late 1940s an ENIAC computer took 70 hours 4 _____ 2.037 digits of Pi. In 1958 an IBM computer 5 _____ in 40 seconds what William Shanks had done in a lifetime. The millionth digit of Pi was found in 1973 and the billionth in 1995.

1	A the	B -	C a	D an
2	A being used	B had used	C using	D was used
3	A was got	B been got	C got	D had got
4	A to calculate	B calculate	C calculated	D was calculated
5	A had done	B did	C has done	D has been done

TASK 6

How the Austrian army defeated itself

The Battle of Karansebes in 1788 was caused 1 _____ friendly fire. The Austrian Army at that time 2 _____ of Austrians, Czechs, Germans, Frenchmen, Serbs, Croats, and Poles. This made communication difficult and resulted in an army that was poorly organized.

During the night some soldiers got into an argument over alcohol and a shot was fired. Suddenly the main camp was shouting "Turks, Turks!" and chaos followed. Austrian officers were shouting "Halt, Halt!" in German, 3 _____ to reestablish order but the majority of the soldiers did not speak German and believed they were hearing the Turks screaming "Allah Allah" as they attacked. Suddenly everyone 4 _____ anything that moved in the darkness. A commander, believing the Ottoman cavalry was attacking the camp, decided 5 _____ his own men with artillery fire! This is what led to 10.000 dead Austrian soldiers.

The Turkish Army? Well, they did not arrive until 2 days later and took control of the town of Karansebes.

1	A in	B from	C by	D with
2	A made up	B was made up	C had been made up	D is made up
3	A trying	B were trying	C were tried	D had tried
4	A had been shooting	B were shooting	C was shooting	D shot
5	A were bombarding	B bombarding	C bombard	D to bombard

TASK 7

Lord Byron and a pet bear

George Gordon Byron is one of 1 _____ British poets of all times, well known for his love of animals. During his life, Byron kept a countless number of animals. When Byron 2 _____ at Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1805 to 1808, he even had a bear. At this time, according to the statutes of the college, dogs 3 _____. Lord Byron was angry with the college rules, so he brought a tame bear as a pet.

The college authorities had an argument with the poet, but since there was no mention of pet bears in the statutes of the college, they had no legal right to expel 4 _____ bear or its owner. Byron walked the bear on a chain and treated it like a dog. When Byron left Cambridge, in 1808, he 5 _____ the bear with him to his house in London.

1	A the greatest	B greater	C more greater	D the most great
2	A studied	B had studied	C was studying	D was studied
3	A did not allow	B were not allowed	C was not allowed	D had not been allowed
4	A a	B the	C an	D -
5	A had been taken	B was taken	C had taken	D took

TASK 8

Napoleon and the battle of the rabbits

This battle happened in July 1807, after Napoleon signed 1 _____ Treaties of Tilsit. To celebrate the occasion, he proposed a rabbit hunt with his men and asked Alexandre Berthier 2 _____ it.

Berthier collected somewhere 3 _____ several hundred and 3.000 rabbits. On the day of the hunt the cages with rabbits were placed all along the edges of a massive field. When Napoleon and his guests arrived, the animals 4 _____ and the hunt began. However, instead of running away the rabbits bombarded Napoleon and his men. There were so many of them that Napoleon had to escape in his carriage. Why were the rabbits so courageous? The answer is simple: Berthier did not trap wild rabbits, he simply took tame rabbits raised 5 _____ farmers in nearby towns. And these were not afraid of humans.

1	A a	B the	C -	D some
2	A to be organized	B organizing	C organize	D to organize
3	A between	B among	C with	D from
4	A had been released	B did release	C were released	D released
5	A from	B with	C by	D for

ZNO PRACTICE: Use of English

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

TASK 9

How Charlie Chaplin failed

Charlie Chaplin will always be regarded as one of 1 _____ comedians of all time and a pioneer of film comedy. 2 _____ 1915 and 1921 there was a popular rumour that Chaplin entered 3 _____ Chaplin look-alike contest and lost. This was not an unbelievable story and in fact, if Chaplin ever entered such a contest he probably made sure that he didn't win just so that he could 4 _____ the absurdity of the situation.

5 _____ August of 1920, The Straits Times from Singapore was the first newspaper to publish the story of Chaplin entering a contest and trying to impersonate himself, but we will probably never know how true it was.

1	A the most iconic	B more iconic	C iconicer	D the iconicest
2	A Between	B From	C Since	D With
3	A -	B the	C an	D a
4	A enjoyed	B would enjoy	C have enjoyed	D enjoy
5	A On	B In	C At	D From

TASK 10

The biggest human migration on Earth

Chunyun (The Lunar New Year), or spring migration, is the world's largest annual human migration. The migration lasts 1 _____ 40 days. The Lunar New Year, or Spring Festival, is the most important holiday in the Chinese cultural calendar. It 2 _____ as a time of family reunions and reconnection, prompting separated members to travel long distances and sit together at one table. No matter how far parents or their offspring have to travel in China, they are always willing 3 _____ the journey home during The Chinese New Year. College students and migrant workers are the main travellers during the holiday. These workers usually come from the rural parts of China. 4 _____ long distances to find work opportunities, they move to big cities far from home. For many, the Chinese New Year is their only holiday, and a rare chance to spend time with family – including their children, who are normally 5 _____ in the care of grandparents.

1	A for	B from	C since	D under
2	A has seen	B was seen	C is seen	D sees
3	A make	B to make	C making	D having made
4	A Travelling	B Travel	C Travelled	D Will travel
5	A been left	B being left	C leave	D left

TASK 11

The 50-Star American flag got a B as a school project

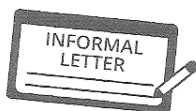
The flag we know today and its arrangement of stars 1 _____ by a high schooler – before Alaska and Hawaii were even states. It was 1958, and America only contained 48 United States. The flag at that time 2 _____ six rows of eight stars. Heft's history teacher assigned a class project, asking to redesign the flag. Heft decided to use the flag he had at home and added some changes to his 3 _____ 48-star flag. His teacher, however, was not impressed and gave the project a B minus. But Heft protested the low grade. His teacher told him 4 _____ it accepted into Washington if he wanted a better grade.

Heft spent the next two years making calls and writing letters to the White House. After Alaska and Hawaii gained statehood, Heft got the call he'd been hoping for. President Eisenhower told him that his flag design 5 _____ out of over a thousand. And, yes, his teacher did update his grade to an A

1	A designed	B was designed	C has designed	D was been designed
2	A featured	B features	C featuring	D has featured
3	A parent	B parent's	C parents	D parents'
4	A to get	B get	C got	D to have got
5	A chose	B was chosen	C had chosen	D had been chosen

ZNO PRACTICE: Writing

TASK 1

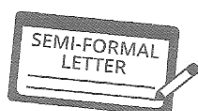


Your friend wants to start working as a courier in his dream company and then try to build a career there. His parents think that he should get higher education first and then apply for a more prestigious job. Write a letter to your friend where you

- compare the advantages of getting work experience with those connected to getting a higher education
- give your friend some advice about what might be better for him and why
- tell him about your plans for after you graduate from school

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses or any other personal information. Start and finish your letter in an appropriate way.

TASK 2

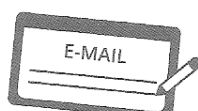


Your school magazine has announced a contest for the best reorganization idea for the gym area which will then be adopted. Write a letter to an editor where you

- briefly outline how the gym area looks now
- give your idea on reorganization and explain how it will improve school life
- suggest how the local community (students, parents, teachers) can help

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not use your real name or any other personal information. Start and finish your letter in an appropriate way.

TASK 3



You are helping to organise a school-leaving event for this year's graduates. You asked the headmaster of your school for help and he asked you to send him an email with what you need. Write an email where you

- briefly describe the types of activities you plan to organise
- say which school facilities are necessary to hold the activities you planned and why
- assure him that everything will be cleaned afterwards and explain how you plan to do that

Write an email of at least 100 words. Do not write your own name, any dates, addresses, or any other personal information. Start and finish your letter in an appropriate way.

TASK 4



You have seen an announcement about a competition in your school magazine. The task is to write a short article about sport in your school. Write an article in which you

- say which sport is popular with the students and what sports teams you can join at school
- talk about any recent sports events in your area
- conclude with what you think can be done to promote sport in your school

Write an article of at least 100 words. Start and finish in an appropriate way.

TASK 5



The mayor of your town wants to make school uniform obligatory for every school in the area. Write him a letter in which you

- state what types of clothes students can wear at your school
- explain why you think it is a good or a bad idea to have a school uniform
- give examples to support your opinion

Write a letter of at least 100 words. Do not include your own name, any dates, addresses or any other personal information.

TASK 6



You've seen a competition announcement for the best review of your favourite book. Write a review in which you

- give the name of the author, the book title and a brief description of the story.
- analyse and evaluate the book, and give examples to support your opinion
- say why you recommend reading it

Write a review of at least 100 words. Start and finish it in an appropriate way.