TASK 1

In pairs make a list of monuments in your region. Who are they to? Which monument is the best? Why?

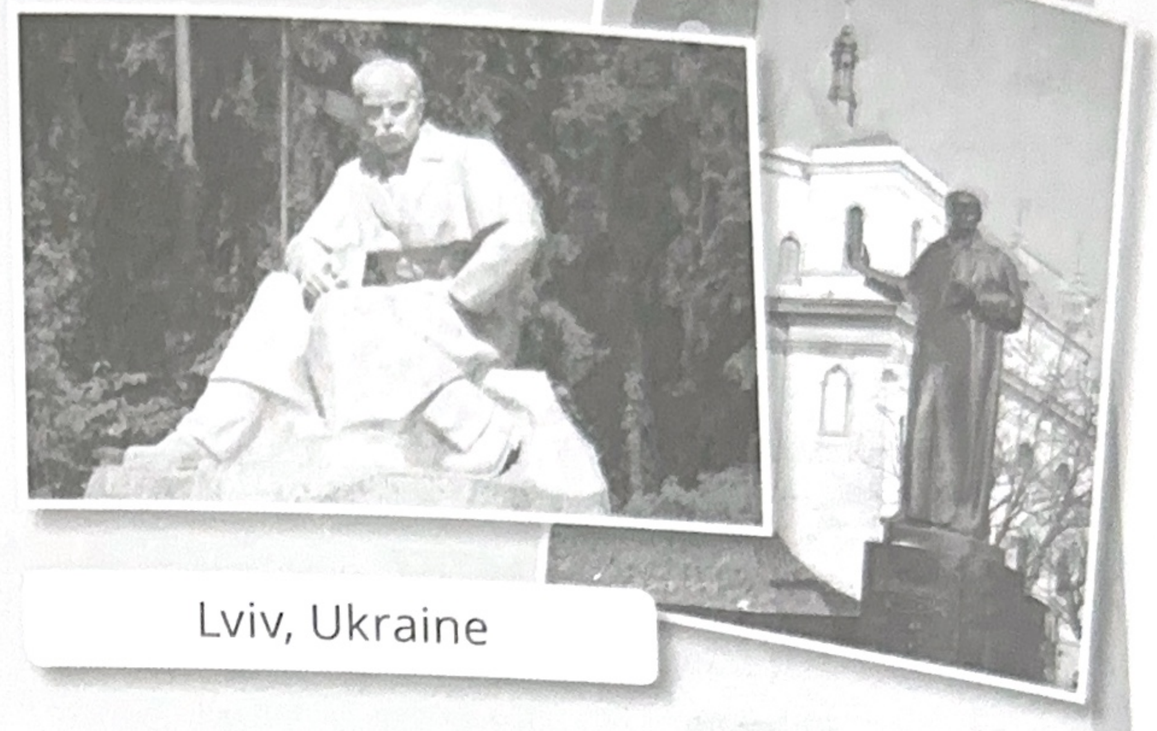
TASK 2

Read the texts about monuments to Taras Shevchenko. Have you seen any of the monuments from the text?

2000+ monuments to one person

1 Kharkiv, Ukraine

As the capital of Ukraine from December 1919 to June 1934, Kharkiv just had to have a Taras Shevchenko Monument, didn't it? Actually, the monument in Kharkiv is considered to be the best monument to Shevchenko in the world. The total height of the monument is more than 16 metres, and the statue of Kobzar, which is made of bronze, is 4.5 metres. The unveiling ceremony of the monument took place on March 24, 1935.



Lviv, Ukraine

2 Hlukhiv, Ukraine

An unusual monument to Taras Shevchenko stands in the city of Hlukhiv in the Sumy region of Ukraine. Everyone is accustomed to seeing the Great Kobzar in images and sculptures as a middle-aged man, aren't they? But once upon a time this grey-haired legendary Ukrainian was young too. In 1844 young Shevchenko came to Hlukhiv for the first time. That is why the inhabitants of Hlukhiv portrayed Shevchenko as a young man. The monument was created by architect Volodymyr Bykov and sculptor Eldanas Gurbanov.

3 Kovel, Ukraine

The monument to Shevchenko in Kovel is over 7 metres high and weighs around 20 tons. That's a lot of granite, isn't it? This makes it the second highest monument to Shevchenko in the world (the highest one was erected in Dnipro in 1958). The monument in Kovel was unveiled in Shevchenko park in 2005. Shevchenko only went to Kovel once – in the autumn of 1846 as a full-time artist in the Archaeographic Commission for the study of monuments.

4 Oakville, Canada

A massive 11-foot-high bronze statue of Taras Shevchenko was stolen from Shevchenko Park, just north of Oakville, Ontario in December 2006. Originally, the statue was a gift to the 500,000 Ukrainians in Canada from the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations Abroad and was valued at more than $350,000. It was at the centre of a lot of controversy at the time and for a while was under 24-hour police surveillance. Erected to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to Canada, it stood for more than 55 years before being stolen. Public officials there probably won't erect any more valuable statues without security, will they?

5 Canberra, Australia

You don't think that Kyiv is the only capital that has a monument to Shevchenko, do you? A monument to Taras Shevchenko, shaped like a kobza was officially unveiled in Canberra in 2013. This monument has a long and sad history. It was brought to Australia in early 2000 as a gift from the Kyiv City Administration. However, due to the indecision of the Ukrainian community's leaders at that time, no action was taken until 2005, when it was finally erected in Canberra. This is the monument that is the furthest of all from Ukraine. As the crow flies, it is around 15,000 km away.

6 Beijing, China

The first mentions of Shevchenko in Chinese literature and periodicals as well as translations of his poems in Archaic Chinese date back to 1912. So you've already guessed the next city with a monument, haven't you? Yes, you are right – it is Beijing. In fact, this is the only monument to Taras Shevchenko on the Pacific Rim. It was unveiled in 2008 and had quite a prominent tilt of the head at first (the sculptor wanted to depict Taras Shevchenko as if deep in thought). However, upon the request of the Ukrainian ambassador, the sculpture was altered and unveiled again in 2016.

TASK 3

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

Which city _____?

A	asked a young artist to create the monument
B	changed the monument after they had been asked to
C	used the local authorities to protect the monument
D	has the nicest monument in the world
E	has the highest monument in the world
F	was only visited by Shevchenko once
G	didn't show the monument to the public when they got it
H	depicts Shevchenko the way he looked when he visited it

ZNO: USE OF ENGLISH

TASK 4

Look at the underlined parts of the sentence in the text. What are they called? Choose the definition.

A Question tags are added at the end of a sentence to ask for confirmation or to ask a question.

B Question tags are added at the end of a sentence to show interest and to signal that we want more details.

TASK 5

Match the question halves, then ask and answer in pairs.

1 You've done your homework,

2 You aren't going to return the book to the library on time,

3 That's the eleventh year you have been studying English,

4 There won't be any problems with you passing ZNO,

5 You never cheat in tests,

6 Let's go to the cinema after lessons today,

7 Close the window,

8 Your best friend hardly knows your classmates,

A isn't it?	**C** would you?	**E** shall we?	**G** do you?
B does he?	**D** will there?	**F** are you?	**H** haven't you?

TASK 6

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

Miniature museum

A caravan of camels in the eye of a needle, a windmill in half of a poppy seed and a rose inside a human hair. These things **1**_____ really exist, can they? Well, they most definitely do exist, but there is only one place in the world where you can see them all – at **2**_____ Mykola Siadrystyi Microminiatures Museum in Kyiv. The place is right in the centre of Kyiv, just a pleasant 15-minute walk from Arsenalna station, so there won't be any problems finding the place, **3**_____?

Spend an hour of your time examining these one-of-a-kind masterpieces, **4**_____? All the works on show at the museum are by only one sculptor. Hardly anybody has the skills to create such tiny things, **5**_____? The smallest book in the world – Taras Shevchenko's 0.6 mm poetry book 'Kobzar', a shod flea, the tiniest electric engine in the world, and many more are **6**_____ display daily. Just the descriptions sound extraordinary, but when you look at these incredibly tiny works of art through a microscope you will be absolutely **7**_____. The key element of the art is that all the works are handmade with the use of special technology invented by the artist for each and every piece of work. That's hard to imagine, **8**_____?

The creator of these outstanding works is Mykola Siadrystyi, who has worked in this unique style for about 40 years. In addition to **9**_____ his miniatures, Siadrystyi was an agronomist, an engineer, a champion of Ukraine in diving, and even a poet. Visit this museum and you will not only see tiny and beautiful items but also understand that there are no limits **10**_____ our capabilities when we're doing what we love.

1	**A** can	**B** can't	**C** don't	**D** aren't
2	**A** a	**B** an	**C** the	**D** -
3	**A** will they	**B** will there	**C** won't they	**D** aren't there
4	**A** don't you	**B** do you	**C** shall you	**D** won't you
5	**A** do they	**B** have they	**C** has he	**D** can he
6	**A** on	**B** in	**C** at	**D** with
7	**A** amazing	**B** amaze	**C** amazed	**D** have amazed
8	**A** is that	**B** isn't that	**C** aren't that	**D** isn't it
9	**A** create	**B** creating	**C** created	**D** have created
10	**A** with	**B** at	**C** in	**D** to

TASK 2

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

The longest wind musical instrument

1_____

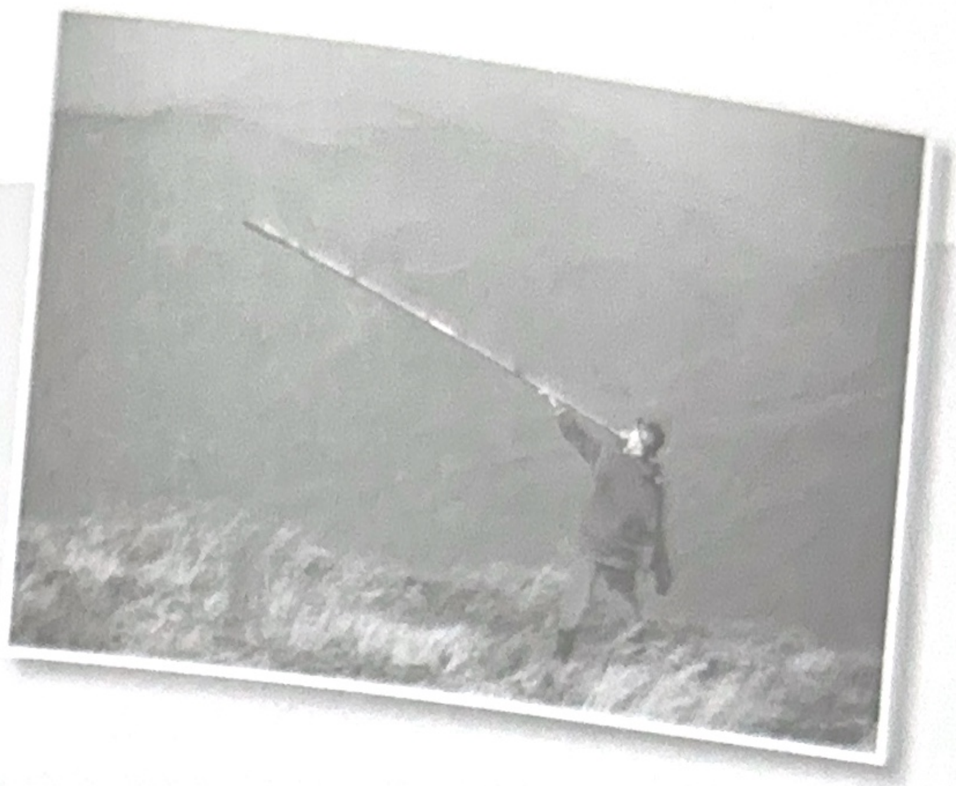
In the past, the trembita was a peculiar type of communication. The sound of a trembita was used to signal an enemy invasion, the movement of a farmer's flock of sheep, wedding celebrations and the birth or death of a Hutsul. There was no festival without the songs on a trembita. The tradition of creating this legendary musical miracle is still supported in some villages. You can buy your own trembita for around 100 euros. If you do decide to buy this Hutsul wind instrument for yourself, think twice, as eight metres of timber is neither easy to transport nor store at home.

2_____

On the outside the trembita is a wooden conical tube. The length of the musical instrument ranges from three to eight metres, and its weight is about 1.5 kg. The trembita is considered to be an exclusively male instrument since it is extremely difficult to play. The range of sounds it produces reaches up to 2.5 octaves and can be heard up to a distance of more than 10 km away.

3_____

It's not easy to create the world's longest wind musical instrument. Manufacturing a trembita takes about two years. The age of the tree used for the production of a trembita should be between 120-150 years old. Hutsuls believe that the perfect tree for the future instrument is a fir tree. Legend has it that this tree should be struck by lightning. The tree must then be cut in half with only one stroke and the core carved



out. The loudness and sonority of a trembita directly depends on how long the tree had been standing in the sun and been blown around by the wind.

4_____

The only sure way is to visit a Hutsul or Boyko folk festival where guests are usually welcomed by the sound of trembitas. However, it's really not the kind of instrument you can find just anywhere. Definitely not in a restaurant or even a typical orchestra, because trembitas are huge. They are also extremely loud, so the instrument is usually played outside.

5_____

The trembita is officially listed in The Guinness Book of Records as the longest instrument in the world. Even more interesting is that the longest trembita, (8.35 metres), was made by a Polish folk musician Józef Chmiel located in the Czech Republic.

Today the trembita is not only considered a symbol of the Carpathians, but also the whole of Ukraine. In the year 2004 it was shown on the Eurovision Song Contest by the Ukrainian winner Ruslana during her performance of the song "Wild Dances". Recently it has also been used by popular Ukrainian band ONUKA.

A	How is a trembita made?
B	The voice of Ukraine
C	Choosing the perfect tree
D	The trembita today

E	What does a trembita look like?
F	Folk instruments in Ukraine
G	Where to find a trembita?
H	Buying a trembita

TASK 3

Match the linking words to their usage. Find the examples of linking words in the text.

A	Because / since	F	Or
B	In order to / so that	G	But / while / however
C	So	H	Although / despite
D	And	I	After / before
E	Both ... and	J	First / then / later / eventually

1 introduce a surprising difference
2 introduce the reason for something
3 describe a series of events
4 add extra information
5 connect two similar actions, things or people
6 say why we do something
7 introduce a result
8 introduce a choice between two or more things
9 show a simple difference between two pieces of information
10 show the order of events

TASK 4

Fill in the gaps with correct linkers from TASK 3. Sometimes more than one option is possible. Think how true the sentences are for you. Discuss with a partner.

1 I haven't prepared for the Maths test, _____ I feel a little nervous.
2 My friend told me not to come to the party, _____ I came anyway.
3 _____ I like to play football, my favourite sport is tennis.
4 _____ not being a good dancer, I really love dancing.
5 I went out last weekend_____ the weather was bad.
6 I got a bad result in the test _____ I hadn't had time to prepare.
7 _____ not to be late, I always leave home early.
8 I love travelling, _____ I always try to do all the sights.
9 I love speaking English _____ I always look for opportunities to practice.

TASK 5

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

Beethoven

Beethoven wrote nine symphonies, the first heralding the new century, in 1800, and the last was completed in 1824. Symphony No. 5 in C minor from 1808 has gone down in music history as **1**_____ Symphony of Fate. The work was completed in 1808 and dedicated **2**_____ Count Rozumovskyi, Prince Lichnowskyi's brother-in-law, the Tsar's representative in Vienna – an incredibly generous patron while his money lasted. It was first performed at a concert **3**_____ 22nd December, 1808. Andrii Rozumovskyi was the son of Kyrylo Rozumovskyi, the last Hetman of the Zaporozhian Sich. In 1792 he **4**_____ the Tsar's diplomatic representative to the Habsburg court in Vienna, one of the crucial diplomatic posts during the Napoleonic era.

Being **5**_____ a generous wealthy man and a patron of music, the Count commissioned three new string quartets, published as Beethoven's Op. 59, and bearing his name. Apart from **6**_____accommodation, while writing the quartet Beethoven had the great luxury of a readily available group of string players, the house quartet of Count Andrii Rozumovskyi. The count asked Beethoven to include a theme from his homeland in **7**_____ piece. It wasn't **8**_____ uncommon for patrons to ask for something like that and the composer obliged in two of the quartets. **9**_____ the first performance the audience said they had found the music very complex. Beethoven simply shrugged at the criticism 'They are not for you, **10**_____ for a later age'; he is reported to have said. It looks like he was right, these quartets may well be the most often played of all his string quartets nowadays.

1	A a	B an	C the	D -
2	A with	B from	C for	D to
3	A by	B at	C on	D in
4	A appointed	B was appointed	C had appointed	D had been appointed
5	A neither	B both	C either	D together
6	A being given	B been given	C giving	D was given
7	A both	B none	C each	D every
8	A many	B much	C too	D enough
9	A Eventually	B Afterwards	C Before	D After
10	A and	B but	C by	D with