

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

## TASK 1

### Moving abroad – here's how to do it!

1 \_\_\_\_\_ There is a common misconception that moving abroad is an escape from work, family and adulthood in general. That's perfectly okay, but know this – living in a new place will not make you a new person. There will be times when you wish you could go back to your old 9 to 5. Sure, moving abroad has a certain glamour to it, but the truth is that it's regular life with a whole lot more paperwork.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ For expats in most parts of the world, visas are an unfortunate but necessary fact of life. As soon as you decide which country you're moving to, research the relevant visa laws. It's best to do this at least three months prior, as bureaucracy can take quite some time. Obtaining a visa will likely involve contacting the country's consulate in your area and putting down a large administration fee. For countries with particularly complicated visa laws (such as China), you might consider using a visa agency, though this will increase the cost significantly.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ The only thing worse than getting sick in a foreign country is not having insurance when it happens. Some countries even require that you buy health insurance before they'll issue your visa. If you're lucky, your company will insure you, but don't wait for them. Get traveller's insurance before you leave, and cancel it when your company's health insurance kicks in.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Going to a place where you don't speak the local language? Learn it! Learning a foreign language opens more doors than you can possibly imagine, and it also shows respect for your new home. English will help you get by in many places, but don't be the guy who makes no effort because you're lazy. Sign up for night classes, take a free course online or sit down with a language exchange partner a few days a week, and you'll go from "Ni hao" to "Ni chi fan le ma?" in no time.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ It's hard to hire a van and a team of movers when you're going from London to Buenos Aires. Although it's tempting to bring along that vintage night stand you inherited from Uncle Noel, it's best to stick with items you can easily pack in a suitcase: clothes and toiletries to get you started, a few books, maybe a poster or two. Look up the baggage requirements of the airline you're flying with, and try to stick to that. You won't believe how much of what you own is not truly necessary when it comes down to it.

A	Make sure you take precautions in case you get ill
B	Make sure you don't forget any belongings
C	Make sure you only pack the essentials
D	Make sure you're 100% certain you want to move abroad
E	Make sure you don't need a visa
F	Make sure your money can move abroad with you
G	Make sure you apply for a visa
H	Make sure you know a few basic phrases

## TASK 2

### Fish and Chips

1 \_\_\_\_\_ No one knows precisely where or when fish and chips came together. Chips arrived in Britain from France in the eighteenth century and were known as *pommes frites* and the first mention of chips was in 1854 when a leading chef included "thin cut potatoes cooked in oil" in his recipe book. Fish and chips gained popularity when the meal helped feed the population during the First World War, and since fish and potatoes were two of only a few foods not rationed in WWII, the traditional dish maintained its status. Today, there are about 11,000 fish and chip shops throughout the UK and Ireland, so finding a chippie (a fish and chip shop) is usually easy.

2 \_\_\_\_\_ A great fish and chips portion is only as good as its ingredients. The U.K.'s favourite fish is still cod and accounts for more than half of the total consumption. Haddock is the second favorite, and there are regional variations. When it comes to the chip, a floury potato is best – waxy potatoes can often result in greasy chips. A thick-cut potato absorbs less oil than thin, so chunkier chips are actually healthier. The perfect and traditional fat for frying both the fish and the chips is beef fat or lard. Both give a crispier and tastier chip and fish. However, cooking fish and chips in vegetable or corn oil is now commonplace as it is healthier and more readily available. The oil must be clean and maintained at a constant temperature of 365 F (185 C) for the crispiest fish and chips.

3 \_\_\_\_\_ The classic condiment for fish and chips is vinegar with a sprinkle of salt and, love them or hate them, mushy peas are also traditional on the side. In addition, since the mid-seventies, curry sauce has also grown in popularity. The only other sauces considered suitable are a squirt of ketchup or brown sauce in Scotland. Although a continental habit of serving mayonnaise with fish and chips has emerged, very few Britons have adopted this.

4 \_\_\_\_\_ Despite the threat from pizza and burgers, fish and chips remains the nation's favourite takeaway dish and is nearly four times more popular than Indian curries. Traditionally, fish and chips were wrapped in greaseproof paper and a thick layer of newspaper which served not only as an insulator but also as a plate to make eating outdoors easier. However, because of health and safety control chippies are no longer allowed to use newspaper. Many fish and chip purists, though, declare that fish and chips eaten from newspaper outdoors is the best way to eat them.

5 \_\_\_\_\_ Although a meal of deep-fried fish and chips is not considered a healthy meal, it is better for you than other fast food options. Fish and chips have less fat and fewer calories than the average pizza, as well as a Big Mac or Whopper meal with medium fries.

A	The origin of the Chippie
B	The ultimate takeaway dish
C	The best ingredients for Fish and Chips
D	Fat and calories in Fish and Chips
E	A healthy choice
F	A brief history of Fish and Chips
G	A recipe for the perfect Fish and Chips
H	Traditional accompaniments for Fish and Chips

# ZNO PRACTICE: Reading

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

## TASK 5

### Food Uber and Lyft are making traffic worse

For years, the link between increased ride-sharing and reduced congestion was clear: cheap, immediate and abundant taxi rides would encourage city residents to give up their cars. Uber Pool and Lyft's Shared Rides, which pick up extra riders along their routes, would act like city-wide carpooling agencies, combining passengers and extending the reach of public transportation.

But in the last few years, as ride-sharing has expanded to dozens of cities and billions of rides, nearly all of these assumptions have been proven wrong or wildly optimistic.

First of all, ride-sharing hasn't reduced the number of cars on the roads. As taxi rides have come down in price, they have boomed in popularity. San Francisco now has over 20 times more ride-sharing vehicles than official cabs. In New York, registered "transportation network company" cars outnumber yellow cabs six to one. While some city residents have indeed given up their vehicles in favour of car sharing, others have purchased cars specifically to drive for Uber and Lyft.

Secondly, swapping solo drivers for car shares hasn't reduced the number of miles city residents are covering on the roads. "Switching from your own car to an Uber actually adds miles because the car has to come to pick you up," Schaller said.

"It would be great if Uber and Lyft carried small groups of people, but in fact they usually only carry solo riders," said Jarrett Walker, a transit planner and policy consultant. Uber drivers have to get to their first passenger, then end up taking significant detours along the route to pick up their second or third. And that's if they pick up a second passenger at all: According to internal company data obtained by BuzzFeed, 40 percent of Uber Pool trips in San Francisco ended up as solo rides in 2015, when the service was still relatively new. In addition, at this time Uber was heavily subsidizing fares to make the service more popular.

And thirdly, rather than just being a supplement to more efficient forms of transportation, Uber and Lyft are actually stealing customers from them. Two separate studies have found that the majority of Uber and Lyft riders would have walked, cycled or taken a bus if ride-sharing wasn't available. In one study, a University of Colorado researcher became an Uber driver and surveyed his passengers. Only around one in five, he found, replaced driving alone with his taxi ride.

"When you ask people who say they're replacing personal auto trips why they take ride-sharing instead, it turns out they're taking Uber and Lyft to the airport, when they go out drinking and when they travel to avoid renting a car," Schaller said. Those are all replacing public transport trips. Plus, since ride-share passengers tend to be wealthier than city averages, ride-sharing could be tempting the wealthy out of using buses and trains altogether, creating a two-tier system, weakening public support and funding for more efficient forms of transport in the long term.

- 1 What has happened with shared rides recently?
  - A People do not want to ride-share.
  - B The service has become much more popular.
  - C A dozen have used the service.
  - D Billions of people have proven they are good for environment.
- 2 Why hasn't ride-sharing resulted in a smaller number of cars on the roads?
  - A Rides are too expensive.
  - B There are a lot of yellow cabs on the roads.
  - C People refused to give up their vehicles.
  - D Some people bought cars just to drive taxis for Uber and Lyft.
- 3 What is true about the early period of service development?
  - A Uber and Lyft carried small groups of people rather than solo riders.
  - B Uber drivers always had just one passenger.
  - C Uber covered part of the expenses to increase the popularity of the service.
  - D Uber drivers never travelled off the route to pick up passengers.
- 4 What would most of the Uber passengers have done if they hadn't used the service?
  - A driven their own cars
  - B gone on foot or by public transport
  - C got a taxi
  - D not gone to that place
- 5 What might be the effect of Uber and Lyft services?
  - A people will use public transport less
  - B people will drink more alcohol
  - C people will travel by car instead of plane trips
  - D people will travel more

# ZNO PRACTICE: Use of English

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

## TASK 1

### Painting for gold medals

Baron Pierre de Coubertin, the **1** \_\_\_\_\_ of the modern Olympics, believed that sports and the arts were inseparably linked. Pierre was raised and educated classically, and he was particularly **2** \_\_\_\_\_ by the idea of what it meant to be a true Olympian – someone who was not only athletic, but **3** \_\_\_\_\_ in music and literature. However, the idea to include some aspects of art **4** \_\_\_\_\_ opposition from the beginning, and it wasn't until the Stockholm games in 1912 that medals were awarded in artistic disciplines.

The resistance was understandable, as sporting **5** \_\_\_\_\_ can be measured in easily-understood metrics such as time and distance, but judging the arts is undeniably subjective. Moreover, the works created had to be **6** \_\_\_\_\_ with sport and thus the arts **7** \_\_\_\_\_ also suffered from this parameter.

Additionally, the requirement of **8** \_\_\_\_\_ status in the early period of the modern games eliminated the chance of **9** \_\_\_\_\_ artists to enter the competition. The resulting works were inevitably, well, amateurish. So the Olympic art events were finally struck from the competition in 1948. Arts medals were removed from the **10** \_\_\_\_\_ Olympic records and the events were reduced to a non-competitive exhibition running for the duration of the games.

1	A designer	B beginner	C starter	D founder
2	A impressed	B excited	C stirred	D influenced
3	A able	B skilled	C keen	D equal
4	A suffered	B opposed	C faced	D challenged
5	A profits	B achievements	C execution	D production
6	A mingled	B mixed	C leaged	D associated
7	A competition	B match	C race	D sport
8	A delittante	B amateur	C apprentice	D learner
9	A proficient	B licensed	C expert	D professional
10	A definite	B formal	C official	D valid

## TASK 2

### Why do leaves fall off the trees?

As the days grow **1** \_\_\_\_\_ and cooler air temperatures roll in, the colour of Indiana's trees **2** \_\_\_\_\_ from summer green to the brilliant autumn shades of orange, yellow, red, and brown. It's autumn. Soon, the leaves will fall to the ground ... or will they?

The simple answer is this: Leaves **3** \_\_\_\_\_ trees so that the trees can survive the winter.

But the word "fall" is a bit **4** \_\_\_\_\_. It implies that the trees are passive this time of year, when, in fact, they are actively "pushing" the leaves off their branches.

The changes in weather and daylight trigger a hormone that **5** \_\_\_\_\_ a chemical message to each leaf that it is time to **6** \_\_\_\_\_ for winter. Over the next few weeks, special cells form a bumpy line at the place where the leaf stem meets the branch. And slowly, but surely, the leaf is "pushed" from the tree branch.

This winterization process is a must for trees' **7** \_\_\_\_\_. In spring and summer, leaves **8** \_\_\_\_\_ sunlight into energy in a process we all know as photosynthesis. During that process, the trees lose a lot of water – so much water that when winter arrives, the trees are no longer able to get enough water to **9** \_\_\_\_\_ it.

And so now we know. Leaves fall or are pushed off trees so that the tree can survive the winter and **10** \_\_\_\_\_ new leaves in the spring.

1	A smaller	B tinier	C shorter	D less
2	A changes	B becomes	C gets	D mobiles
3	A fall off	B get off	C go off	D run off
4	A mistaking	B false	C misleading	D specious
5	A delivers	B releases	C issues	D commutes
6	A ready	B develop	C appoint	D prepare
7	A stamina	B duration	C survival	D wildlife
8	A convert	B adapt	C translate	D mutate
9	A return	B switch	C remove	D replace
10	A make	B raise	C amplify	D grow

# ZNO PRACTICE: Use of English

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

## TASK 1

### The history of football

More than 240 million people around the world play football regularly according to the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA).

Records trace the history of football back more 1 \_\_\_\_ 2,000 years to ancient China, but it was England that transitioned football into the game we know today. The English are credited with recording the first uniform rules for the sport, 2 \_\_\_\_ forbidding tripping opponents and touching the ball with one's hands. As the sport developed, more rules were implemented and more historical landmarks were set. For example, the penalty kick 3 \_\_\_\_ in 1891.

Some of the top players throughout history include Pele from Brazil, who 4 \_\_\_\_ six goals in the 1958 World Cup and helped Brazil claim its first title and Marco Van Basten from Holland, 5 \_\_\_\_ won several very prestigious football awards during one year alone.

1	A then	B with	C than	D from
2	A including	B have included	C including	D included
3	A introduced	B had introduced	C has been introduced	D was introduced
4	A scored	B score	C has scored	D will score
5	A which	B who	C what	D where

## TASK 2

### Telephone and mobile phones

"Mr Watson, come here, I want you." 1 \_\_\_\_ 10 March 1876, these were the first words 2 \_\_\_\_ by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, to his assistant Thomas Watson, using his new device. It is conceivable that the history of the telephone 3 \_\_\_\_ as a result of our desire to communicate far and wide. This incredible invention and the creation of the cellular network supported the revolution 4 \_\_\_\_ the telephone industry. From bulky mobile phones to ultrathin handsets, mobile phones 5 \_\_\_\_ a long way so far. Even now, scientists continue to create new ideas that will further enhance users' experience.

1	A At	B On	C In	D Since
2	A have been spoken	B spoken	C spoke	D speak
3	A will start	B been started	C started	D was starting
4	A of	B by	C from	D off
5	A have come	B had come	C came	D will have come

## TASK 3

### The shortest war in history

Fought between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar on 27 August 1896, the conflict lasted approximately 40 minutes, 1 \_\_\_\_ it the shortest war in history. It all started when 2 \_\_\_\_ pro-British Sultan Hamad bin Thuwaini died on August 25 and his cousin, Khalid bin Barghash, 3 \_\_\_\_ the throne. Rumours claimed that the new Sultan poisoned the old one.

The British government wanted Hamoud bin Muhammad in place as Sultan, and gave Khalid 4 \_\_\_\_ 9 a.m. local time on 27 August 1896, to cede the throne to the pro-British heir. At precisely 9 a.m., when Khalid refused to abdicate, the British bombardment began. Guns from the British ships fired 5 \_\_\_\_ the Sultan's palace. After a mere 38 minutes, Khalid's troops fled the scene. The shortest war in the history of the world was over.

1	A made	B making	C having made	D having been made
2	A a	B an	C the	D -
3	A seizing	B had seized	C seized	D has seized
4	A since	B until	C from	D with
5	A at	B from	C in	D to

## TASK 4

### Influenza: the origin of the name

Influenza earned its name 1 \_\_\_\_ an Italian folk word that attributed colds, cough, and fever to the influence of the stars. 2 \_\_\_\_ the term evolved into influenza del freddo - "influence of the cold".

The flu has appeared under various names through the years, 3 \_\_\_\_ epidemic catarrh, gripe and the sweating sickness. In the mid-17th century, New Englanders colourfully called the disease "the jolly rant" and "the new acquaintance". In England it was the "knock-me-down fever". 4 \_\_\_\_ English adopted the word "influenza" in the mid-18th century, while the French called it *la grippe* from gripper, meaning "to grasp or hook". There is also a similar-sounding phrase in Arabic, *anf-al-anza*, which means "nose of the goat", used because goats 5 \_\_\_\_ to be carriers of the disease.

1	A with	B from	C by	D of
2	A Late	B The latest	C Latest	D Later
3	A was included	B being included	C including	D included
4	A -	B an	C The	D a
5	A were thought	B thought	C had been thought	D are thought