

### ***1. Який твій теперішній рівень?***

Важко радити «роби те», «читай те», не знаючи рівня мови учня на даний момент, тим більше якщо йдеться про [підготовку до ЗНО](#). Тому на самому старті треба визначити орієнтовний поточний рівень. Для цього проходимо тест, наприклад, той, який дає *British Council*: [тест](#). Але відразу попереджу, що тести, які ніби-то визначають рівень володіння мовою, точно його все одно не визначають. Один з таких може видати рівень Intermediate, інший - Upper-intermediate. Хіба в тесті буде 500 завдань, тоді можна говорити про якусь достовірність. Де стільки терпіння взяти?

Але ми готуємось до ЗНО, тому раджу пройти повний [тест попередніх років ЗНО](#), щоб побачити, скільки та яких помилок допускається найбільше. Це також хороша підказка, в якому напрямку рухатись. Крім того, це ще й найточніший поточний рівень.

Read the texts below. Match choices (A-E) to (1-2). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Write your answers on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you.

## WHY DO TEENS TAKE RISKS?

When teens drink or do other forbidden things, adults often say we aren't thinking about the risks of unsafe behaviour. But a recent study shows that teens think things through far more than people realize. I wanted to know more, so I decided to interview Dr. Valerie Reyna, a Cornell University professor.

David Schmutzer

Interviewer: 0 \_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Valerie Reyna: The conventional wisdom has been that kids do these activities because they think they're invulnerable and they're going to live forever. The research has shown that's not the case. In fact, teens think that they're more vulnerable than adults think they are.

Teens actually take longer than adults to think about the risks and benefits of doing something dangerous. They even overestimate their risk. But then they decide the benefits — like peer acceptance — outweigh the risks. That’s why they engage in the risky behaviour.

Interviewer: 1 \_\_\_\_\_

Reyna: We used to think that you got to be an adult and you began to calculate risks more. But now the evidence suggests that you calculate less as you get older, and that’s why you don’t take risks.

The theory is that adults don’t need to go into the precise details and weigh them to make a decision. Instead, they base their decisions on their bottom-line “gist” of the situation.

Interviewer: 2 \_\_\_\_\_

Reyna: There are certain situations that adults look at and they say, “Wow, we know how this situation is going to turn out before we hear the rest of the story.” For young people without experience, what happens can be a surprise.

For example, let’s say it’s prom night and some kids are renting a hotel room, there’s a lot of drinking going on, and there’s no adult supervision. Most adults won’t be surprised that there might be some behaviour problems in that situation: an adult immediately gets the gist. The bottom-line decision is that you don’t get into that situation. If you’re not in that situation, nothing bad will happen to you.

A What makes teens do risky things?

B How can public health officials help to inform teens?

C Why do some teens choose not to take risks?

D When do teens start making more adult decisions?

E What's "bottom-line" decision-making?

Правильні відповіді: 0 — A; 1 — D; 2 — E

Непотрібні варіанти: B та C

Read the text below. For question (1) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answer on the separate answer sheet. An example (0) has been done for you. \_\_\_\_\_

From The Sunday Times

### KEEP CLICKING AND YOU'LL BE A SNAPPY THINKER

The net is making us good at quick decisions — but there is a cost

Brendan Montague and Helen Brooks

The internet is changing the way the human brain works, researchers have found. It is improving people's ability to make snap decisions and filter large amounts of information — but at the cost of subtle skills such as picking up the nuances of facial expression.

Overall, a new study concludes, the brains of those tested were markedly more active when carrying out internet searches than when reading books.

However, the stimulation was concentrated in the areas that control decision-making and complex reasoning. Areas linked to abstract thinking and empathy showed virtually no increase in stimulation.

0 What approach was taken in the recent research to prove the influence of the internet on the human brain?

- A The brains' subtleties were tested.
- B Abstract thinking was stimulated.
- C Net-browsing was compared to reading.
- D Some areas were simulated virtually.

1 According to the text, which of the following is true of the way the internet may improve the human brain?

- A Our brains will be able to excel in subtle skills.
- B Our brains will be able to take in a lot of information.
- C Our brains will be able to respond fast to life options.
- D Our brains will be able to do more complex tasks.

Правильні відповіді: 0 - C; 1 - C.