

«ПОГОДЖЕНО»

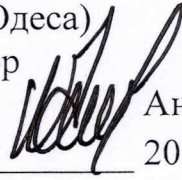
Заступник начальника академії з
навчальної роботи
полковник


Олег МАСЛІЙ

«20» 05 2026 р.

«ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ»

з Голова приймальної комісії Військової
академії (м. Одеса)
генерал-майор



Андрій КОВАЛЬЧУК

«22» 05 2026 р.

ПРОГРАМА
вступних випробувань з дисципліни “ІНОЗЕМНОЇ МОВИ”
(АНГЛІЙСЬКА) для навчання у Військовій академії за ступенем
вищої освіти “Бакалавр”

Одеса
2026

Розроблено та внесено: кафедрою іноземних мов Військової академії
(м. Одеса)

Розробники програми:

Суслов Володимир Володимирович, полковник, начальник кафедри іноземних мов;

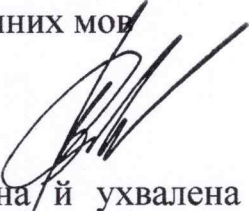
Васильєва Галина Василівна, працівник ЗС України, старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов;

Остапчук Людмила Леонідівна, працівник ЗС України, старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов;

Хіменес Сапата Юліана Данилівна, працівник ЗС України, старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов.

Програма вступного іспиту розглянута на засіданні кафедри.
Протокол від 06 квітня 2026 р. № 10.

Начальник кафедри іноземних мов
полковник
06 квітня 2026 р.


Володимир СУСЛОВ

Програма обговорена/й ухвалена на засіданні приймальної комісії
Військової академії (м. Одеса) « 22 » 05 2026 року *16*

ПОЯСНЮВАЛЬНА ЗАПИСКА

Запропонована програма вступного випробування з іноземної мови створена з урахуванням основних положень програми зовнішнього незалежного оцінювання результатів навчання з іноземних мов, здобутих на основі повної загальної середньої освіти.

Вступне випробування з іноземної мови для абітурієнтів проводиться у формі тестів у форматі НМТ.

Вступне випробування з іноземної мови має на меті визначення рівня сформованості іншомовної комунікативної компетентності абітурієнтів у таких видах мовленнєвої діяльності, як читання та використання мови, зокрема:

- загальне розуміння тексту;
- вибіркоче розуміння тексту;
- повне розуміння тексту;
- розуміння структури тексту.

ЗМІСТ ПРОГРАМИ ВСТУПНОГО ВИПРОБУВАННЯ

Вступне випробування іде одним блоком тривалістю 60 хвилин. Вступникам пропонується виконати письмове тестове завдання, що складається з 21 питання.

За змістом завдання розподіляються наступним чином:

1-5 завдання – читання

6-10 завдання – розуміння прочитаного тексту

11-16 завдання – вміння знаходити інформацію в автентичних текстах

17-21 завдання – уміння розуміти структуру тесту

Мовний інвентар (лексика і граматики) не є окремим об'єктом контролю, а перевіряється у комунікативному контексті у всіх частинах.

Зміст тестових завдань подається на автентичних зразках нормативного мовлення, прийнятого у країнах, мова яких вивчається (Велика Британія), та відповідає сферам і тематиці ситуативного спілкування, зазначених у чинних типових освітніх програмах, уніфікується за видами і формами виконання та враховує особливості англійської мови.

ФОРМИ ЗАВДАНЬ

1. Завдання з вибором однієї правильної відповіді

Завдання має основу та чотири варіанти відповіді, з яких лише один правильний

2. Завдання на встановлення відповідності

У завданні запропоновано дібрати заголовки до текстів/частин текстів із наведених варіантів; твердження/ситуації до оголошень/текстів; запитання до відповідей або відповіді до запитань.

3. Завдання на заповнення пропусків у тексті

У завданні запропоновано доповнити абзаци/речення в тексті реченнями/частинами речень, словосполученнями/словами з наведених варіантів.

КРИТЕРІЇ ОЦІНЮВАННЯ

Правильна відповідь на кожне з таких завдань оцінюється від 3 до 6 балів в залежності від складності завдання. Неправильна відповідь оцінюється у 0 балів.

Читання. Завдання 1–5 (40 балів)

Необхідно прочитати текст оголошення з ілюстрацією та обрати одну з восьми запропонованих відповідей. Правильна відповідь оцінюється у 8 бали, неправильна відповідь оцінюється у 0 балів. Максимальна кількість балів – 40.

Розуміння прочитаного тексту. Завдання 6–10 (40 балів)

Необхідно прочитати текст та відповісти на післятекстові питання, обравши один з чотирьох запропонованих варіантів. Правильна відповідь оцінюється у 8 бали, неправильна відповідь оцінюється у 0 балів. Максимальна кількість балів – 40.

Вміння знаходити інформацію в автентичних текстах. Завдання 11–16 (60 балів)

Необхідно прочитати шість коротких текстів та відповісти на післятекстове питання, обравши один з восьми запропонованих варіантів. Правильна відповідь оцінюється у 10 балів, неправильна відповідь оцінюється у 0 балів. Максимальна кількість балів – 60.

Вміння розуміти структуру тексту. Завдання 17–21 (60 балів)

Необхідно прочитати текст та заповнити пропуски, обравши по черзі у правильному порядку 6 з 8 запропонованих варіантів таким чином, щоб текст набув коректного і послідовного логічного значення. Правильна відповідь оцінюється у 12 балів, неправильна відповідь оцінюється у 0 балів. Максимальна кількість балів – 60.

Загальна кількість завдань випробування – 21, всі вони закритого типу.

На виконання завдань відводиться 60 хвилин. Максимальна кількість балів – 100. Мінімум, який має набрати абітурієнт – 51 бал. При необхідності отриману загальну кількість балів можна звести до традиційної системи оцінок. При цьому рекомендується така шкала оцінювання:

Кількість балів	Оцінка за національною шкалою
190 – 200	“відмінно”
150 – 189	“добре”
100 – 149	“задовільно”
0 – 99	“незадовільно”

Орієнтовний мовний інвентар – лексика:

Я, моя родина, мої друзі: особисті дані, місце проживання; члени сім'ї їхній вік, професії та заняття, (інші) родинні зв'язки; щоденні справи та обов'язки в сім'ї; домашні справи та побут; родинні традиції та свята; види особистісних стосунків; друзі та їхні уподобання; друзі по листуванню (листування з друзями); стосунки з товаришами; особистість та її якості; зовнішність людини; риси, характеру; норми поведінки та спілкування; толерантне ставлення до оточуючих.

Помешкання: види помешкань; дім, квартира, кімната; умеблювання.

Одяг: предмети одягу; види одягу; мода.

Покупки: види магазинів; відвідування магазинів; асортимент товарів; покупки; ціна; гроші.

Харчування: назви продуктів харчування; назви страв; улюблені страви; кухонні прилади, посуд; сервірування столу; приготування їжі; способи обробки продуктів харчування; заклади громадського харчування; меню; їжа, напої й закуски; особисті пріоритети в харчуванні; смаки, уподобання; традиції харчування; страви, національна кухня України та країн, мова яких вивчається.

Охорона здоров'я: частини тіла людини особиста гігієна стан здоров'я захворювання та їхні симптоми; відвідування лікаря; лікарські засоби; назви медичних закладів.

Стиль життя: здоровий спосіб життя; режим дня

Відпочинок і дозвілля: вільний час; канікули; види відпочинку та занять; хобі, захоплення; розваги.

Мистецтво: види та жанри мистецтва; вплив мистецтва на естетичний розвиток людини; мистецькі фестивалі; кіно, театр, живопис, телебачення; враження та емоції.

Кіно, театр і телебачення: жанри; відвідування театру/кінотеатру; елементи інтер'єру театру/кінотеатру; характеристика фільму / вистави / телепрограми; видатні актори.

Живопис: жанри живопису; відомі художники та їхні твори; опис картини; відвідування музею, виставки або галереї.

Музика: улюблені музичні стилі, музичні жанри; музичні інструменти; музиканти, композитори, виконавці; відвідування концерту.

Література: літературні жанри; улюблений письменник, поет, книга, літературний герой; відвідування бібліотеки; вибір книг для читання; характеристика прочитаної книги; видатні письменники України та країн мова яких вивчається.

Спорт: види спорту; спортивні уподобання; спортивні події/змагання; спортивні клуби, секції; обладнання для спорту/дозвілля; враження від матчу/змагань; відомі спортсмени.

Погода, природа і навколишнє середовище: пори року, погода, природні явища; рослинний і тваринний світ; дикі та свійські тварини; домашні улюбленці; навколишнє середовище; охорона довкілля; національні парки та заповідники/заказники України, їх охорона; еко-туризм.

Подорож: види транспорту; підготовка до подорожі; проїзні документи; поїздка на канікулах; подорож Україною та країнами мови, що вивчається.

Засоби масової інформації: преса, пародичні видання; радіо, телебачення; улюблена радіо- чи телепередача; Інтернет; спілкування у мережі Інтернет.

Молодь та молодіжна культура: молодіжні організації; молодіжний рух в Україні та у світі; течії молодіжної культури; життя і проблеми молоді.

Наука і технічний прогрес: відомі вчені та винахідники; винаходи; технології; сучасні пристрої в житті і побуті; комп'ютерне обладнання; сучасні засоби комунікації та інформації; вплив науково-технічного прогресу на життя людини і довкілля.

Рідне місто/село: місцезнаходження; основні історичні та культурні відомості.

Україна: географічне положення, клімат України; населення та національності; адміністративний та політичний устрій; суспільно-політичне життя в країні; природні ресурси; державні свята; великі міста; визначні місця й історичні пам'ятки; Київ, визначні місця, пам'ятки історії та культури Києва Україна у світі; міжнародне співробітництво; міжнародні організації: ЄС, ООН, Рада Європи.

Країни, мови яких вивчаються: географічне положення та клімат; природні ресурси; населення; національності; адміністративний та політичний устрій; столиці, визначні місця; великі міста; основні пам'ятки історії та культури; державні свята.

Свята і традиції: назви свят в Україні та у країнах, мова яких вивчається; вітання; день народження; місце, дата, час проведення свята/ події; святкове меню; святкування в кафе.

Шкільне життя та освіта: шкільне приладдя; шкільні меблі, класна кімната; назви навчальних кімнат та шкільного обладнання; навчальні предмети; улюблені навчальні предмети; розклад уроків; урок іноземної мови; види діяльності на уроках; робочий день; шкільні події; позакласні заходи; шкільні свята та традиції; школи в Україні та за кордоном, типи шкіл; правила поведінки; освіта в Україні та за кордоном; заклади освіти; міжнародні освітні програми; випускні іспити.

Робота і професія: характеристика професій; сучасні професії; престижні професії в Україні та за кордоном; плани на майбутнє; нахили і здібності; вибір професії; професійні якості-та уміння; пошук роботи.

Орієнтовний мовний інвентар – граматика:

Категорії та структури

Прикметник comparative and superlative forms of regular and irregular adjectives
structures with as ... as, so ... as rather, almost, quite
adjectives formed with suffixes/prefixes (overview)
compound adjectives
present/past participles as adjectives

Прислівник	<p>frequency and movement place (here/there) chronological sequence (first, next, etc.) time markers for past, present and future (yesterday, tomorrow, today, now) Present Perfect + yet/already manner (slowly, well, etc.) comparative and superlative forms just, ever for time basic quantifiers (a lot, a little, very, too, rather, etc) common linking words for chronological sequence advanced adverbials of time: beforehand, afterwards</p>
Речення	<p>"have" in the present tense "be" in the present tense agreement between nouns and verb "be" wh-questions, yes/no questions pro-clause with so, not (I think so. I hope not.) when for linking two clauses who, which, that in relative clause; to/in order to + verb if + Present Simple defining vs. non-defining relative clauses relative pronouns first, second and third conditional reported speech with temporal shift reported statements, commands, requests, yes/no questions, wh-questions reporting verbs + that + complement clause</p>
Сполучник	<p>"and" to link nouns and noun phrases basic "but" to link clauses and sentences basic connectors "but/and/or" "because" for causes and reasons basic connectors (but, because) so and then for results and consequences neither ... nor, either ... or if, when, as soon as, till, until, etc.+ Present Simple with future reference</p>
Вказівник	<p>"this is" for an introduction "a/an" with single countable nouns "a/an" with jobs possessive adjectives "my, your, his, her, its, our, their" "how" questions for time, measurement, size and quantity</p>

"this"/"these" and "that"/"those" as determiners
"the" for specific examples and back reference
"the" for uniqueness, public buildings, geographical names, other proper names
"some" and "any" in questions and negative statements
"these and those" as determiners relating to people or objects
basic quantifiers: some, any, no, a lot of/lots of, much, many (with countable and uncountable nouns)
zero quantifier with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns
"enough" and "too" for sufficiency and insufficiency
"a little", "much" for quantities with mass (uncountable) nouns
overview of all quantifiers with countable/uncountable nouns

Модальність

"can" for ability
"would like to" + infinitive
"should"/"shouldn't" for advice or suggestions
"mustn't" for prohibition
"may I/we..?" for formal and polite requests and permission
"have to" for present and near future obligation
"had to" for past obligation
"may, must, can/could, would/wouldn't (like)" for intention and desire
"must/mustn't, need/needn't" for (absence of) obligation
"should/shouldn't" for advice or suggestions be allowed to for permission
"will, might, shall, should, let, could" for various purposes modals + passive
"may/might" for likelihood ought to for giving advice
"use(d) to/would" + infinitive for past routines and habits

Іменник

regular nouns - singular and plural
irregular nouns - plural
" 's' for possession
regular/irregular nouns - plural
possession
proper and common nouns

Словосполучення

"be" + adjective (size, colour, emotional state)
"be" + adjective
"it" + "be"
verbs taking "to" + infinitive
verbs taking verb + ing

Прийменник

basic prepositions of place and movement
basic prepositions of place and direction
basic prepositions of time (in, on, at, from... to..., by, during)

"of" for a part or aspect "with/without" for (lack of) possession
and attribution
with
by + agent
prepositions in time phrases (before, after, for, since)
prepositions in time phrases, e.g. "during", "for", "since",
"throughout", "till", "until", "as soon as", "if", "when", "by"

Займенник

personal pronouns "I, you, he, she, it, we, they"
wh-questions
object personal pronoun
object pronouns (me, him, her) as indirect objects
possessive pronouns as complement: "mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs"
reflexive pronouns for emphasis (myself, ourselves, etc.)
reflexive pronouns as object/complement
indefinite compound pronouns some / any + thing / one / where / body
negative pronouns

Дієслово

Imperatives
negative imperatives
"have got" in the present tense
"there is(n't)/are(n't)"
tag responses (short answers to present simple yes/no questions) "was/were" with complement
verb + ing
to + verb
question tags (positive/negative, all tenses)
prepositional vs. phrasal verbs (separable/inseparable)
Present Simple for opinions, likes and dislikes
Present Simple for daily routines, facts and states
Present Continuous for time of speaking
Present Continuous, Future Simple for plans and intentions
future with be going to
Future Continuous
regular/irregular Past Simple for finished actions Present Perfect with present reference
Present Perfect for personal experiences in the past
Past Simple vs. Past Continuous
Past Perfect
Past Perfect Continuous
active and passive (all tenses)

СПИСОК РЕКОМЕНДОВАНОЇ ЛІТЕРАТУРИ ДЛЯ ПІДГОТОВКИ ДО ВИПРОБУВАННЯ

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2. <https://vaodesa.mil.gov.ua/> – Офіційний сайт Військової академії (м. Одеса)

ЗРАЗКИ ТЕСТОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ
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Precision Transportation has an opening for a
Local Driver with daily routes.

- Class A CDL with good driving record required.
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Applicants should forward a resume or
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(1) Which advertisement is
about

- _____?
- A. eating out
 - B. truck services
 - C. a job offer
 - D. housing options
 - E. entertainment
 - F. shopping
 - G. a travelling opportunity
 - H. education



This week!
40+
FILMS

NOVEMBER 6-9

Wed. @ **NEW VENUE:**
Bayfield **SCHOOL** Library

Wed. @ **Drummond School**

Thurs. @ **Harbour View Event
Centre, Washburn**

Fri. & Sat. @ **Bay Theatre, Ashland**

CINEMA &  **FILMMAKER DIALOGUE**
Cinema & Cinnamon Rolls

Nov. 9, 10am-NOON • Vaughn Library

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\$35 FESTIVAL PASS • \$15 DAY PASS
\$8 SINGLE EVENT

bigwaterfilmfestival.org

(2) Which advertisement
is about

- _____?
- A. a job offer
 - B. a travelling opportunity
 - C. eating out
 - D. education
 - E. entertainment
 - F. housing options
 - G. shopping
 - H. truck services

MADLINE HOUSE
Going Out Of Business Sale
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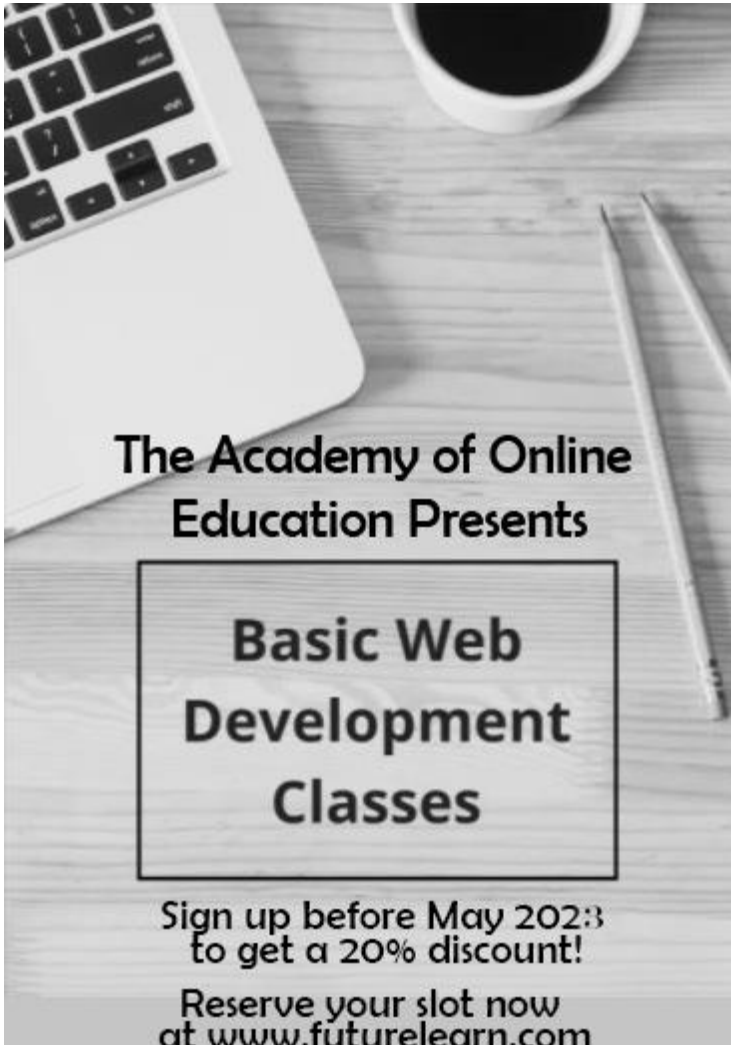
- Props
- Dance Clothes
- Costumes
- Mirrors
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- Furniture
- Dance Shoes
- Books
- Barres
- Toys
- Movies

For more information,
call (715) 339-6601

296 N. Lake Ave. #5
Phillips, WI 54555

(3) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. housing options
- B. eating out
- C. a job offer
- D. entertainment
- E. education
- F. a travelling opportunity
- G. shopping
- H. truck services



The Academy of Online Education Presents

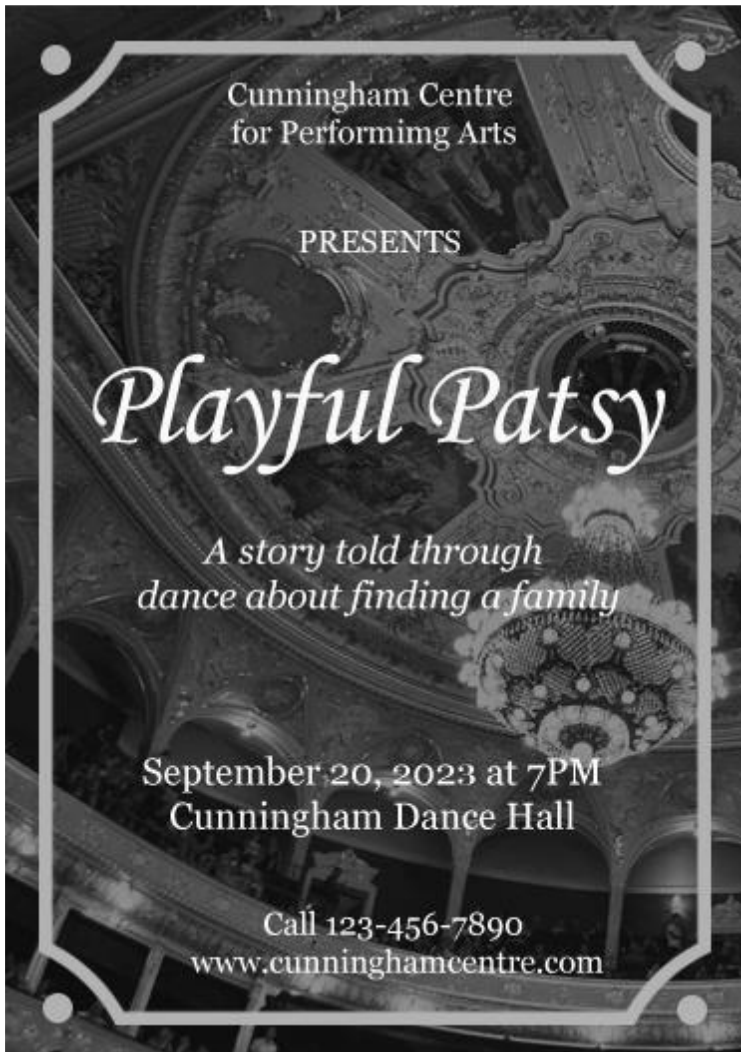
Basic Web Development Classes

Sign up before May 2023 to get a 20% discount!

Reserve your slot now at www.futurelearn.com

(4) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. a dog school
- B. handcraft
- C. eco-tourism
- D. an animal charity
- E. a theatrical production
- F. professional training
- G. environmental protection
- H. an art exhibition



(5) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. handcraft
- B. eco-tourism
- C. a dog school
- D. environmental protection
- E. professional training
- F. an art exhibition
- G. a theatrical production
- H. an animal charity

The Man Who Saved Lives

By the time he died at the age of 95, Norman Borlaug had probably saved more lives than any other individual in history. In 1970 he won the Nobel Peace Prize for developing new sorts of wheat that were planted in Mexico, India, Pakistan and other countries. In those regions, where up to a billion people might have been starving if it were not for his enormous efforts, he was a hero. It seems Borlaug himself wasn't motivated by any desire for personal fame. When the call came through from the Nobel committee, it was 4 a.m. in Mexico where he lived, but he was already out in the fields. His wife found him and told him the news. "Someone's pulling your leg," he replied. Assured that he had been awarded the prize, Borlaug didn't take the day off, but carried on with what he was doing, saying he would celebrate later.

Norman Ernest Borlaug grew up on his grandfather's farm in Iowa, the USA. Although he came from an unprivileged background – the school where he was taught up to the age of 13 had one room and one teacher – he made it into Minnesota University, where he studied forestry. This was the era of the Great Depression, and Borlaug could see the effects of hunger all around him. Intending to help his fellow men, he switched courses to plant pathology, earning himself a doctorate, and later a job with the DuPont chemicals company, for which he worked on military projects during WWII. Then in 1944, he was asked by the Rockefeller Foundation to join its scheme to create a hardier sort of wheat to make hunger in Mexico less severe. Although DuPont offered to double his salary, if he stayed with them, Borlaug jumped at the chance given by the Rockefeller Foundation, and flew south, temporarily leaving behind his wife Margaret. What he did to help the people there was taking seeds from plants that had been grown in summer in the central highlands to the northern lowlands in winter, in this way making use of two harvests per year. By 1963, 95% of Mexico's wheat came from Borlaug's sorts, and the overall harvest had been increased by 6 times.

Attempting to achieve similar results on the Subcontinent, Borlaug faced many problems including the war between India and Pakistan, which broke out when the first shiploads of seeds arrived in 1965. Nevertheless, within a decade both countries were able to grow as much wheat as they needed. In his Nobel acceptance speech, Borlaug admitted the "population monster" had merely been beaten back, said *The Times*. To defeat it, man would have to create even better crops.

In the years that followed, there was considerable opposition to the Green Revolution he had led to. Some said his new methods had caused a great social and economic change, with very serious results for farmers. Borlaug had a "sharp reply" for his critics, said *The Guardian*. Many of them had never known "the physical feeling of hunger," he said, and would sing a different tune if they "lived just one month surrounded by the misery of the developing world, as I have for 50 years." He must be the only Nobel Peace Prize holder who has also been admitted to the US National Wrestling Hall of Fame.

The research to which Borlaug devoted his life continues, but it is currently estimated that each night half the world's population goes to bed after eating grain from one of the crops he invented.

6. What was Norman Borlaug's reaction to the news about his winning the Nobel Peace Prize?

- A. He started celebrating at once.
- B. He stopped working in the field.
- C. He wanted to book a rest day.
- D. He thought it was a joke.

7. What was Norman Borlaug's educational background?

- A. He attended a privileged school as a teenager.
- B. He was homeschooled by his grandfather.
- C. He changed his major at university.
- D. He left university before getting a degree.

8. What motivated Norman Borlaug to go to Mexico?

- A. his desire to gain worldwide recognition
- B. his wish to provide people with food
- C. a chance to participate in a military project
- D. an opportunity to work for a chemicals company

9. Which statement is TRUE of Norman Borlaug?

- A. His salary was doubled by the chemicals company in 1944.
- B. His attempts helped to stop the war between India and Pakistan.
- C. His inventions were inspired by the Green Revolution.
- D. His research aimed at improving wheat had opponents.

10. The author mentions all of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. Borlaug worked for the Rockefeller Foundation.
- B. Borlaug lived half of his life among starving people.
- C. Borlaug served in the army during WWII.
- D. Borlaug developed highly productive grains.

Most Unusual Towns in the World

Coober Pedy, Australia

Coober Pedy is known as the Opal Capital as it is the biggest opal mine in the world. This tiny town has approximately 3,500 inhabitants — half of whom live underground. The desert cave hotel, ancient golf club, lake Eyre, and 3488 miles long Dingo fence are the places that are worth visiting. Visitors can see popular film sets like Moon Plain, Pitch Black, Mad Max, Red Planet, and Queen of Desserts. Tourists can also try digging the landscapes or hire expensive tunnel machinery. But before you think of mining your fortune in Coober Pedy, know that it is hot — hellishly hot. Temperatures can rise to over 45° Celsius in the shade.

11. Which town _____?

- A. is placed in one construction
- B. has dwellings below the land surface
- C. has no permanent residents
- D. has set age limitations
- E. lies closest to the Pole
- F. was connected with an illegal group
- G. is associated with a certain colour
- H. doesn't allow in foreign tourists

Most Unusual Towns in the World

Chefchaouen, Morocco

This incredible tourist attraction is located in the northeastern part of Morocco, with almost all of the houses and streets painted blue. The town is as rich in history as it is beautiful, it was established in 1471. In this old and enchanting town, there's much to see and do. It is packed with hidden finds; tour guides can be a blessing for even the most independent traveller. Learn about the majestic walls and gates of the town; admire the small signs of early life here through the flour mill; and enjoy the beautiful natural water spring in the Medina.

12. Which town _____?

- A. has no permanent residents
- B. doesn't allow in foreign tourists
- C. was connected with an illegal group
- D. has set age limitations
- E. has dwellings below the land surface
- F. lies closest to the Pole
- G. is placed in one construction
- H. is associated with a certain colour

Most Unusual Towns in the World

Kowloon, Hong Kong

Before its demolition in 1994, Kowloon was the most densely-populated city on earth, with almost 50,000 people living in a city 0.026 square km in size. The town was founded by the Chinese military sometime in the 17th century as a local fort and “abandoned” by local authorities in 1950. The city became a haven for the infamous crime syndicate – the “Triads.” Since the city had no real authorities, residents built their houses on-top of others without following safety codes.

13. Which town _____?

- A. has no permanent residents
- B. lies closest to the Pole
- C. has set age limitations
- D. doesn't allow in foreign tourists
- E. was connected with an illegal group
- F. is placed in one construction
- G. has dwellings below the land surface
- H. is associated with a certain colour

Mid-Autumn Festival

One of the most important traditional holidays in China, Taiwan, and Vietnam is the celebration of the harvest. It is also known as the Moon Festival because it coincides with the full moon on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month; special delicacies called “mooncakes” are prepared during this time. Ceremonies are held both to give thanks for the harvest and to encourage the harvest-giving light to return again in the coming year. It is a time of family gatherings, matchmaking, and public celebrations.

14. Which festival _____?

- A. gives a chance to enjoy a meal in an ancient building
- B. is a thanksgiving ceremony to the sun goddess
- C. praises the season's first basic food in the region
- D. is a popular celebration of the rainy season
- E. is the period of arranging marriages
- F. lasts more than a week
- G. has a cooking verb in its name
- H. is accompanied by a speed competition

Sukkoth

Sukkoth, the Feast of Booths, begins on the 15th day of Tishri in the Jewish lunisolar calendar. Following shortly after the High Holy Days of the New Year celebration, the eight-day festival gives thanks to God for the harvest. Families build huts with roofs open to the sky. Then, here they eat, and sometimes sleep, for the next seven days. Booths are constructed to recall the period when the Israelites wandered the desert living in temporary shelters before entering the Promised Land.

15. Which festival _____?

- A. is a thanksgiving ceremony to the sun goddess
- B. is the period of arranging marriages
- C. has a cooking verb in its name
- D. lasts more than a week
- E. gives a chance to enjoy a meal in an ancient building
- F. praises the season's first basic food in the region
- G. is accompanied by a speed competition
- H. is a popular celebration of the rainy season

Pongal

The four-day festival of Pongal is a celebration of the rice harvest period. Held after the winter solstice, it celebrates the return of longer days of life-giving sunlight. It is similar to other festivals held in South and Southeast Asia, but Pongal (also called Thai Pongal, Thai being the name for January in the Tamil calendar) is celebrated mainly by Tamil-speaking people. Its name comes from a Tamil word meaning "to boil" and is also the name given to a rice dish that is prepared during this time.

16. Which festival _____?

- A. is a thanksgiving ceremony to the sun goddess
- B. is the period of arranging marriages
- C. has a cooking verb in its name
- D. lasts more than a week
- E. gives a chance to enjoy a meal in an ancient building
- F. praises the season's first basic food in the region
- G. is accompanied by a speed competition
- H. is a popular celebration of the rainy season

Nine-Year-Old Child Genius to Graduate University

A child prodigy from Belgium is on course to gain a bachelor's degree at the tender age of 9. Laurent Simons is studying electrical engineering at the Eindhoven University of Technology (TUE) – (17) _____.

His parents, Lydia and Alexander Simons, said they thought Laurent's grandparents were exaggerating when they said he had a gift, but his teachers soon confirmed it. "They noticed something very special about Laurent," said Lydia. Laurent was given test after test (18) _____. "They told us he is like a sponge," said Alexander. While Laurent comes from a family of doctors, his parents have so far not received any explanation as to (19) _____.

The TUE has allowed Laurent to complete his course faster than other students. "That is not unusual," said Sjoerd Hulshof, education director of the TUE bachelor's degree in electrical engineering, in a statement. "Special students that have good reasons for doing so can arrange an adjusted schedule. In much the same way we help students (20) _____." "We don't want him to get too serious. He does whatever he likes," said Alexander. "We need to find a balance between being a child and his talents."

Laurent said he enjoys playing with his dog Sammy and playing on his phone, like many young people. However, unlike most 9-year-olds, he has already worked out (21) _____: develop artificial organs. In the meantime, Laurent has to finish his bachelor's degree and choose which academic institution will play host to the next stage in his remarkable journey. Before that, he plans on taking a vacation to Japan for an undoubtedly well-deserved break.

- A. Laurent is the fastest student we have ever had
- B. what he wants to do with his life
- C. who participate in top sport
- D. his teachers quickly verified this
- E. as teachers tried to work out the extent of his talents
- F. why their child prodigy is capable of learning so quickly
- G. a tough course even for students of an average graduate age
- H. his parents pushed him into starting university early

BAPIAHT 2

Father's Day
SPECIAL
Sunday, June 21 • 10 am - 2 pm
FRIED CHICKEN & RIBS, GRILLED SHRIMP or
ROASTED PORK LOIN
Comes with mashed potatoes & gravy, stuffing,
vegetable, dinner roll and dessert
\$11.99

DADS on FATHER'S DAY
RECEIVE **20% OFF** All Day Long

 **10604 Beal Ave., Hayward, WI**
715-699-1479
M-SAT 6 AM - 8 PM • SUN 6 AM - 2 PM

(1) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. a job offer
- B. housing options
- C. entertainment
- D. a travelling opportunity
- E. eating out
- F. shopping
- G. truck services
- H. education

APARTMENTS FOR RENT
St. Croix West Apartments
Solon Springs, WI

ONE, TWO AND THREE BEDROOM APARTMENTS
Handicapped Accessible Units Available
Appliances included, coin operated laundry.

Certain income restrictions apply.

Call Now
712-580-5360 or
TOLL FREE 855-441-8688

(2) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. a job offer
- B. a travelling opportunity
- C. education
- D. eating out
- E. entertainment
- F. housing options
- G. truck services
- H. shopping

(3) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. an art exhibition
- B. environmental protection
- C. professional training
- D. a dog school
- E. eco-tourism
- F. an animal charity
- G. handcraft
- H. a theatrical production

TIE DYE: DIY KIT
IWANTONEOFTHOSE.COM



Dress to impress for your home festival this summer with this tie-dye DIY kit. This great set contains everything you need to transform your boring white T-shirts into wavy, colourful masterpieces!



PET FOOD DONATIONS NEEDED!

Our Pet Pantry programme operates strictly on donations and we need your help!

Donations can be dropped off or sent to our shelter

4710 State Highway, 151 San Antonio, TX | Mon-Fr: 11 a.m.-7 p.m. Sat-Sun: 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

(4) Which advertisement is about _____?

- A. professional training
- B. an art exhibition
- C. a dog school
- D. an animal charity
- E. eco-tourism
- F. a theatrical production
- G. environmental protection
- H. handcraft

Together we can make
Beechtown a greener place!

BEECHTOWN CREEK CLEANUP



MAY 23, 2023 | 3:00 PM BEECHTOWN CREEK

Let's rehabilitate Beechtown Creek!

Volunteers can sign up at
www.friendsofbechtown.com

(5) Which advertisement is
about _____?

- A. handcraft
- B. eco-tourism
- C. an art exhibition
- D. professional training
- E. a dog school
- F. a theatrical production
- G. environmental protection
- H. an animal charity

A Perfect Rock Climbing Partner

Craig Armstrong has been rock climbing for about five years and lately he's been climbing with a very special partner: a 2-year-old black cat named Millie.

“People take their dogs to the rocks all the time. I always knew when I was settled enough to have a pet I would bring mine on the route too, but it would be a cat,” he said.

He found Millie at a Park City pet shelter, Utah. When the 8-week-old kitten climbed onto his shoulder, Armstrong knew he'd found his new partner and took her home that day.

When Millie got a little older, he started to train her taking on short driving trips to get her used to his truck, and then to a small Salt Lake City island where she could get accustomed to being outside in a safe environment. Last autumn, Armstrong took Millie on her first big outdoor excursion to Joe's Valley, a large concentration of rocks in Utah. Like all kittens, Millie was curious, but unlike most kittens, she was given an opportunity to explore the outdoors, climb cliffs and leap from one boulder to another. “She was really tiny and had a tendency to jump on people and climb up to their shoulders. She did that to a few pretty girls, which showed me she loves me,” Armstrong wrote when he detailed his first kitty-climbing adventure.

When they're at camp, Armstrong lets his fearless pet wander around while he cooks dinner, but he's careful to keep an eye on her. “I'm always sure to give her enough time around camp to do what she wants and just follow her around. In fact, putting his human agenda aside and letting Millie wander freely is something he calls “catting”, and it's an important part of their outdoor excursions.

“Your job is to follow, protect, keep safe from harmful places and predators,” Armstrong comments on his website. “Your reward is experiencing nature at a slower pace, from a different perspective, in a new light”.

6. Where did Craig Armstrong get Millie from?

- A. He took her from a place for homeless animals.
- B. He came across her while climbing the rocks.
- C. He got the cat from his rock climbing partner.
- D. He found the cat when walking in a city park.

7. Which is NOT mentioned in the text about training the cat?

- A. Craig took his pet cat to unfamiliar places.
- B. Craig went on rides together with his pet cat.
- C. Craig taught his pet cat to sit still on his shoulder.
- D. Craig let his pet cat go up and down the rocks.

8. According to PARAGRAPH 5, the author describes Millie as _____.

- A. cautious
- B. naughty
- C. playful
- D. brave

9. What does the word “catting” in PARAGRAPH 5 mean?

- A. training the cat
- B. sheltering the cat
- C. walking the cat
- D. feeding the cat

10. Craig’s rock climbing with the cat involves _____.

- A. admiring scenery without hurrying
- B. choosing shorter hiking routes
- C. observing sunlight from high places
- D. watching out for strangers

Most Unusual Towns in the World

Whittier, Alaska

Whittier is a sleepy town on the west side of Prince William Sound, tucked between picturesque mountains. The entire town is located in the 14-level building of a former military barrack. It also hosts all the shops, a police station, a hospital, and a church. The town's population numbers only 220 people. Each summer, Whittier gets 22 hours of sunlight, and in winter it may get covered with 20 feet of snow. The Inn at Whittier is a hotel and restaurant that faces the sea and is an attraction for the locals as well as many tourists from across the globe who come to Alaska for adventure.

11. Which town _____?

- A. was connected with an illegal group
- B. lies closest to the Pole
- C. is placed in one construction
- D. has set age limitations
- E. is associated with a certain colour
- F. has dwellings below the land surface
- G. has no permanent residents
- H. doesn't allow in foreign tourists

Most Unusual Towns in the World

The Villages, Florida, U.S.A

The Villages, Florida, called "America's Friendliest Hometown", has the population of 132,000 residents today and it grows by approximately 4,500 annually. This retirement town doesn't allow in anyone under 19, with the majority of the population being over 55 years old. Located in the heart of Florida, nestled between two beautiful coastlines and theme parks, the town boasts 34 golf courses, 9 country clubs, 2 downtown squares and plenty of restaurants.

12. Which town _____?

- A. has dwellings below the land surface
- B. is placed in one construction
- C. lies closest to the Pole
- D. has no permanent residents
- E. has set age limitations
- F. doesn't allow in foreign tourists
- G. is associated with a certain colour
- H. was connected with an illegal group

Most Unusual Towns in the World

Longyearbyen, Norway

The town of Longyearbyen is the world's northernmost city. The name of the town is literal, actually meaning "long year." The sun sets each year on October 25th and does not rise again for four months. The citizens are used to living alongside polar bears and reindeer. It's home to the world's northernmost gourmet restaurant, the historic Huset, which boasts one of Europe's largest wine cellars. But perhaps the most interesting thing about Longyearbyen is that its citizens aren't allowed to die. There is a cemetery in the town, but it hasn't been used for 70 years.

13. Which town _____?

- A. doesn't allow in foreign tourists
- B. is placed in one construction
- C. has set age limitations
- D. was connected with an illegal group
- E. lies closest to the Pole
- F. has no permanent residents
- G. is associated with a certain colour
- H. has dwellings below the land surface

Harvest Festivals Around the World

Rice Harvest Festival

The Rice Harvest Festival that is held in Bali, Indonesia, is a feature of the island's Hindu culture. The harvest time follows the New Year when ceremonies are held to take evil spirits away from the land. The harvest festival is dedicated to Dewi Sri, the rice goddess, and is a time of joyous celebration. Small dolls of rice stalks representing Dewi Sri are placed in the fields as offerings, towns are decorated with coloured flags, and special bull races, among other festivities, are held.

14. Which festival _____?

- A. has a cooking verb in its name
- B. is a thanksgiving ceremony to the sun goddess
- C. is the period of arranging marriages
- D. gives a chance to enjoy a meal in an ancient building
- E. lasts more than a week
- F. praises the season's first basic food in the region
- G. is accompanied by a speed competition
- H. is a popular celebration of the rainy season

Yam Festival

The Ewe people of Ghana celebrate the end of the rainy season and the appearance of yam, the most important foodstuff. The duration and exact days of the celebration vary according to place, but, regardless of manifestation, the festival is held in hopes of preventing hunger in the coming year. Huge feasts and activities such as dances and parades are held. Similar festivals are held in Papua New Guinea and Nigeria.

15. Which festival _____?

- A. is a popular celebration of the rainy season
- B. gives a chance to enjoy a meal in an ancient building
- C. praises the season's first basic food in the region
- D. is a thanksgiving ceremony to the sun goddess
- E. is the period of arranging marriages
- F. has a cooking verb in its name
- G. is accompanied by a speed competition
- H. lasts more than a week

Olivagando

In Italy, Magione's two-day festival of Olivagando in November celebrates both the feast day of St. Clement and the local olive harvest, bringing together everyone involved in the production of olive oil. A priest blesses the new oil at a special Mass, and the town hosts a generous medieval dinner at its 12th-century castle.

16. Which festival _____?

- A. is the period of arranging marriages
- B. is a popular celebration of the rainy season
- C. praises the season's first basic food in the region
- D. gives a chance to enjoy a meal in an ancient building
- E. is accompanied by a speed competition
- F. is a thanksgiving ceremony to the sun goddess
- G. lasts more than a week
- H. has a cooking verb in its name

Of Mice and Men

Of Mice and Men, written by John Steinbeck, is a story of friendship and hardship. George and Lennie are two men who are best friends. Lennie, with a huge build, is not mentally sound **(17)** _____.

George, the exact opposite of Lennie, is short and straight to the point. Together they work on a ranch, hoping to gather enough money to buy their dream house – a small farm with rabbits and chickens. However, Lennie, who is immature, often gets in trouble with Curley, the ranch boss's son. As a true friend, George supports and cares for **(18)** _____.

One day Lennie takes things too far by accidentally killing Curley's newly-wed wife. How will George manage to **(19)** _____?

Of Mice and Men is an amazing book for teens. It realistically portrays the two men's friendship through good times and hard times, and their everlasting **(20)** _____. At times, the plot is dramatic and the story turns in ways I would never have expected. The unexpected ending mystified me **(21)** _____. However, the author's descriptions helped me clearly picture the hard life of the ranch workers during the Great Depression.

- A. and left me with mixed feelings
- B. help Lennie in this tragic incident
- C. funds to build their ideal home
- D. and making their dreams come true
- E. support of each other until the very end
- F. tell how the plot is going to develop
- G. Lennie through all his hardships
- H. and often acts like a little child

**Варіанти правильних відповідей до завдань
сертифікаційної роботи з англійської мови**

Варіант 1		Варіант 2	
№ запитання	Правильна відповідь	№ запитання	Правильна відповідь
1	C	1	E
2	E	2	F
3	G	3	G
4	F	4	D
5	G	5	G
6	D	6	A
7	C	7	C
8	B	8	D
9	D	9	C
10	C	10	A
11	B	11	C
12	H	12	E
13	E	13	E
14	E	14	G
15	D	15	C
16	C	16	D
17	G	17	H
18	E	18	G
19	F	19	B
20	C	20	E
21	B	21	A