Вступне випробування з англійської мови
для здобувачів освіти 10 класу

Структурований перелік тем і граматичного матеріалу, які можуть бути потрібні для виконання такого роду роботи (рівень приблизно B1–B1+) 👇

📘 1. Граматика (Use of English)

🔹 Часи дієслів

- **Present Simple / Present Continuous**
- **Past Simple / Past Continuous**
- **Present Perfect (+ just, already, yet, for, since)**
- **Past Perfect**
- **Future forms**:
  - *will*
  - *going to*
  - Present Continuous (for arrangements)

🔹 Пасивний стан (Passive Voice)

- Present Simple Passive (*is made*)
- Past Simple Passive (*was built*)
- Основи використання

🔹 Модальні дієслова

- **can / could / be able to**
- **must / have to / should**
- **mustn't / don't have to**
- Поради, обов'язки, заборони

🔹 Умовні речення (Conditionals)

- **Zero Conditional**
- **First Conditional**
- (іноді Second Conditional)

🔹 Герундій та інфінітив

- *like / love / hate* + *-ing / to*
- *want / decide / plan* + *to*
- *enjoy / avoid / finish* + *-ing*

🔹 **Порівняння прикметників**

- **Comparatives** (*bigger, more interesting*)
- **Superlatives** (*the biggest, the most interesting*)
- Конструкції:
  - *as … as*
  - *too / enough*

🔹 **Прийменники**

- Часу (*in, on, at*)
- Місця
- Сталі вирази (*interested in, good at*)

🔹 **Займенники та детермінатори**

- some / any / much / many / a lot of
- few / little
- something / anything / nothing

🔹 **Reported Speech (базово)**

- say / tell
- зміна часів

📖 2. Лексика (Vocabulary)

🔹 **Основні теми:**

- **Family & relationships**
- **School & education**
- **Free time & hobbies**
- **Travel & holidays**
- **Technology & media**
- **Health & lifestyle**
- **Environment**
- **Food & shopping**
- **Jobs & future plans**

🔹 **Словотворення (Word formation)**

- Префікси (*un-, dis-, re-*)
- Суфікси (*-ful, -less, -er, -or*)
- Частини мови (noun / verb / adjective)

🔹 **Фразові дієслова**

- *get up, go on, take off, look after*
- базові значення

✍️ 3. Читання (Reading)

- Розуміння основної ідеї
- Пошук деталей
- Вибір правильної відповіді (multiple choice)
- Заповнення пропусків (Use of English)

Reading

The Caledonian Forest

A

I am looking at a photograph of Scotland, taken from one of its high mountains, looking down onto a dark lake, and hills stretching into the distance towards the sea. In the golden autumn sunshine, a pair of brightly coloured birds have found a safe hiding place to make their home among the grasses and flowers that cover the ground. But there are no trees.

B

It was not always so. Until a few hundred years ago, much of Scotland was part of the Caledonian Forest, a huge area of woodland of ancient trees and wildlife. In time, the forest began to be cleared to make farms, and in the 18th century, even more of the trees were cut down to build ships. Less than 5% of the original forest is now left.

C

Charities, businesses and other organisations have ambitious plans to try and bring the forest back. Anders Holch Povlsen, a Danish billionaire, is a big supporter of the ideas – and as the biggest landowner in the UK, he is someone who can make a difference.

D

He has already started work on some of the countryside that he owns. Once he had protected it from sheep – because they eat young trees – he started the planting project. In the past few years, his Scottish team have planted more than four million new trees.

E

Povlsen, however, is not thinking about this year or the next. He is thinking about the way Scotland will look 200 years from now, when the forests have come back and can live on without human help. They will provide a home for Scotland's wildlife, for bears, wolves and other animals, and the trees will help the environment by storing carbon and helping to slow down climate change.

F

Some people argue that bringing back the Caledonian Forest is not the answer to Scotland's problems. Dr Jim Hunter, a professor at the University of the Highlands and Islands, thinks more should be spent on people and jobs rather than trees. Povlsen, however, believes that tourism and environmental work will bring lots of job opportunities, and it should be possible to have both employment and a beautiful country to live in.

I Read the text. Which paragraph (A–F) is about …

1 groups who want to re-plant the forest? _____
2 A critic of the idea of bringing the forest back? _____
3 environmental benefits of the forest? _____
4 the way Scotland looks? _____
5 A forest that has disappeared? _____
6 the achievements someone has already made? _____

Score __/6

II. Read the text again. Choose the best answers.

1 The photograph that the writer describes shows …
A a beautiful view.
B a river running to the sea.
C different kinds of wildlife.

2 In the 18th century, trees were cut down …
A to make firewood.
B to make ships.
C to make farms bigger.

3 The text says that Anders Holch Povlsen …
A is planning to start a new business.
B gives money to local charities.
C owns a large amount of land.

4 The first part of Anders Povlsen's project was to …
A plant four million trees.
B keep the sheep away from the land.
C buy some more land.

5 Anders Povlsen believes that the forest …
A will always need people to look after it.

B will help to reduce global warming.
C will be a good place to farm animals.

6 Dr Hunter would prefer to spend more money on …
A creating jobs.
B building homes.
C attracting tourists.

Score __/6

Use of English (12 gaps)

Read the text and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) best fits each gap.

Frankenstein, which is partly a horror story and partly science-fiction, is one of the most famous novels of the 19th century. It was written **1** _____ Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin when she was just 18 years old. She began the story when she **2** _____ living with her future husband, the poet Percy Bysshe Shelley, in a cottage on the shores of Lake Geneva. They had **3** _____ there to spend the summer of 1816, but the weather was terrible, and they 4 _____ to spend a lot of their time inside. Their friend and neighbour, the poet Lord Byron, suggested that they **5** _____ all write a ghost story to keep everyone entertained, and Frankenstein was Mary's contribution.

The story was later **6** _____ into a famous novel which has been read by millions of people around the world. It is still considered one of the most **7** _____ works of English literature.

In Mary's book, Dr Frankenstein is a scientist who creates something he calls 'the monster'. At the beginning, the 'monster' is a sensitive creature who feels terribly sad and **8** _____ because he is not the same **9** _____ anyone else. He wants to find love and friendship but becomes angry when he realises he will never **10** _____ accepted – and that is when he begins his campaign of murder and terror.

Many people believe the novel teaches us to be careful with scientific **11** _____ and to think about the consequences of our actions. It also raises important **12** _____ about humanity and responsibility.

1 A on	**B** of	**C** with	**D** by
2 A is	**B** was	**C** were	**D** has been
3 A go	**B** going	**C** went	**D** gone
4 A have	**B** had	**C** must	**D** would
5 A will	**B** can	**C** may	**D** should
6 A turned	**B** made	**C** changed	**D** become
7 A important	**B** importance	**C** importantly	**D** import

8	**A** lonely	**B** fit	**C** calm	**D** reliable
9	**A** that	**B** as	**C** than	**D** like
10	**A** go	**B** have	**C** be	**D** make
11	**A** progress	**B** progressive	**C** progression	**D** progressed
12	**A** questions	**B** asks	**C** problems	**D** answers

Score __/12