

# ЗНО / ДПА 2016

EXTERNAL INDEPENDENT TESTING 2016

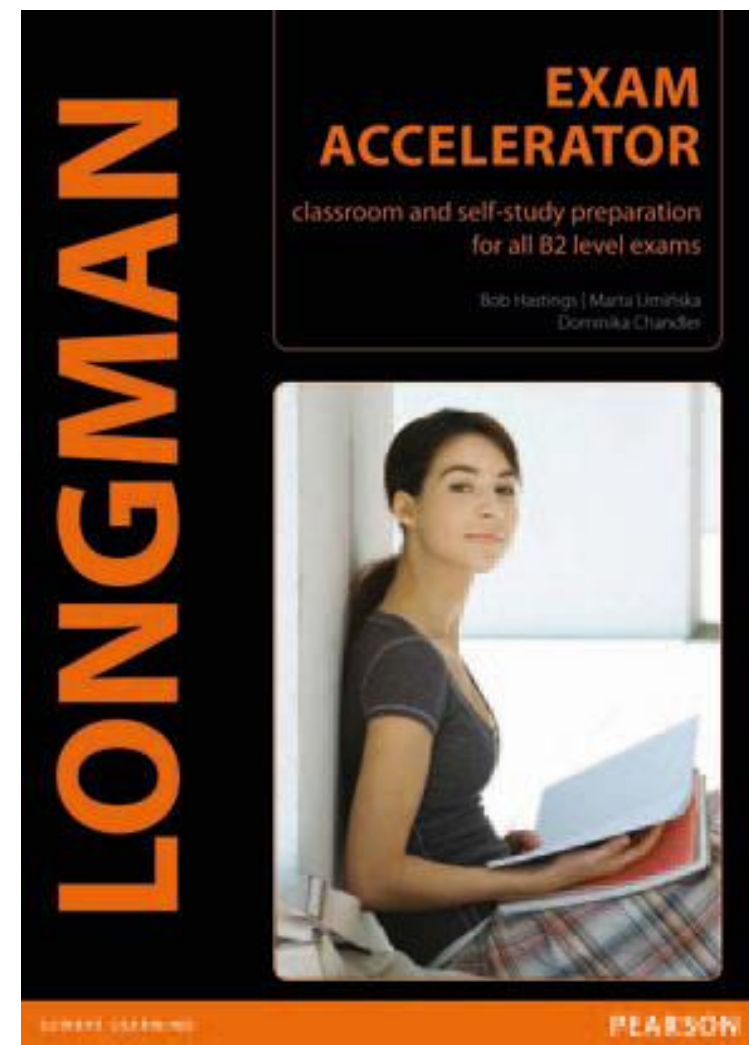
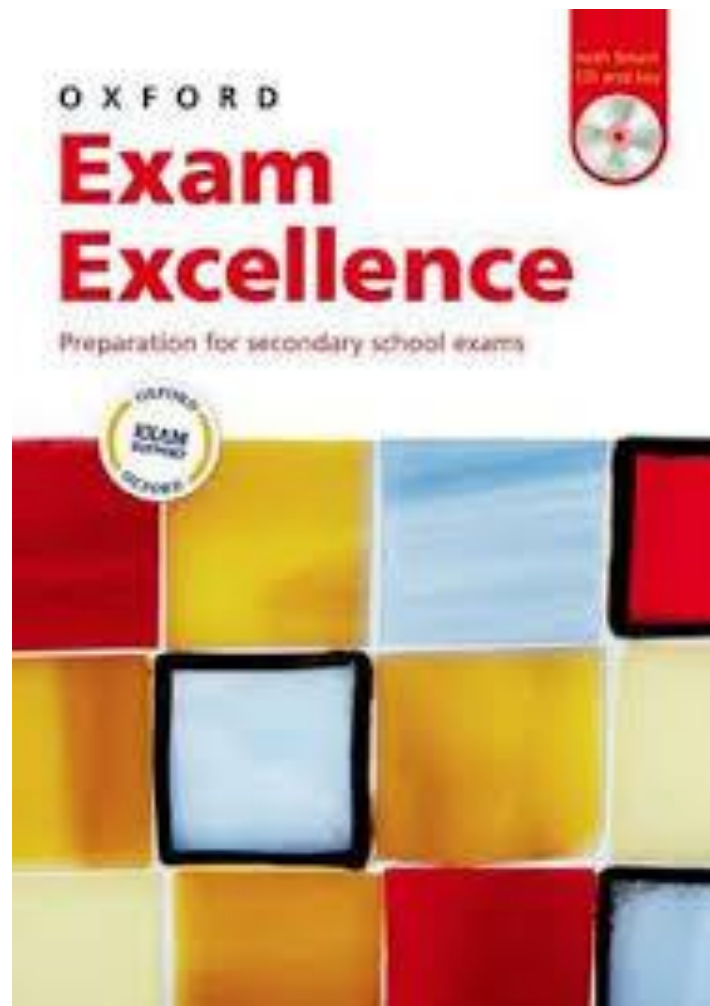
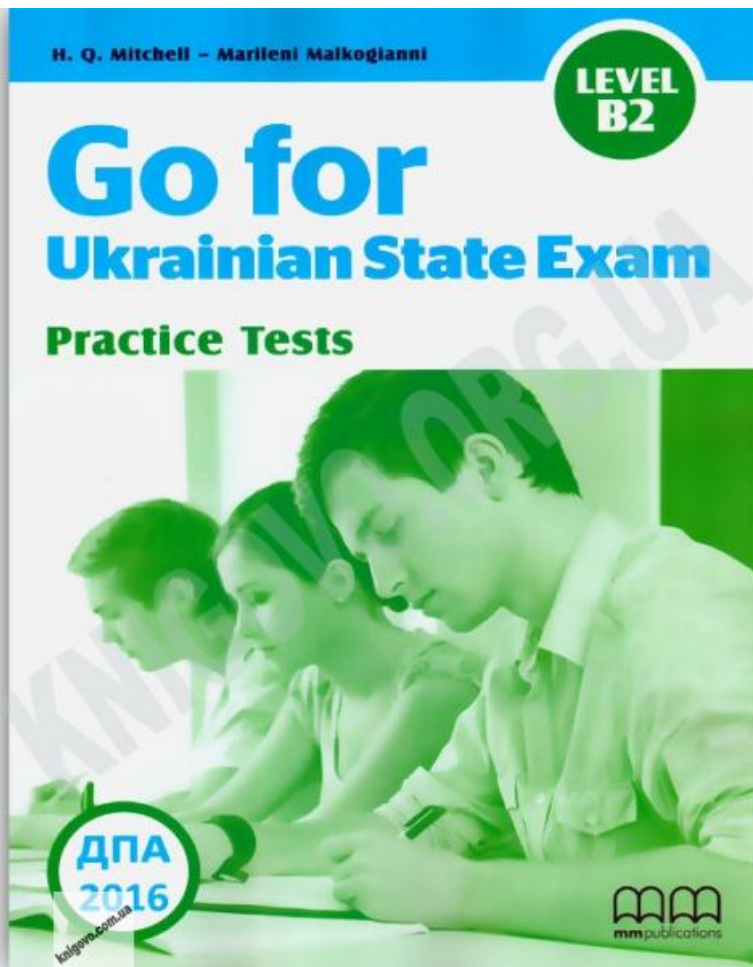
PREPARATION GUIDE

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GRAMMAR IN FOCUS

# Підручники





# Джерела

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<http://testportal.gov.ua/osoblyvosti/>

особливості ЗНО 2016

<http://osvita.ua/test/advice/10683/>

все про ЗНО 2016



# Структура тесту / Test Structure

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I. Читання / Reading

II. Використання мови / Use of Language

III. Письмо / Writing

# Основні поради / Basic advice:

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1. Розраховуйте **час** / Manage Your **Time**
2. Читайте завдання та **усі** відповіді до кінця / Read the Tasks and **All** Possible Answers to the End
3. Шукайте **ключові слова** та вирази / Look for **Key Words** and Expressions
4. Розумійте **основну ідею**/зміст прочитаного /Single Out the **Main Idea** of the Text

Present Continuous	Present Simple
<p><b>For actions happening now, at or around the moment of speaking</b></p> <p><i>Pupils are watching an online lesson (right now)</i></p>	<p>For permanent states, repeated actions or daily routines</p> <p><i>My friends and I play World of Tanks almost every evening.</i></p>
<p><b>To express exaggeration, annoyance (always, constantly, continually).</b></p> <p><i>My teacher is always saying how much I need to study to prepare for the EIT.</i></p>	<p>For general truths or laws of nature.</p> <p><i>Water boils at 100 degrees C.</i></p> <p><i>The sun sets in the west.</i></p>
<p><b>For planned future actions.</b></p> <p><i>I am taking an English test in June.</i></p>	<p>For timetables (planes, trains and programmes).</p> <p><i>The movie starts at 8:30 p.m.</i></p>
<p><b>For changing or developing situations. (get, change, become, increase, rise, fall, grow, improve, begin, start)</b></p> <p><i>More and more species are becoming extinct.</i></p> <p><i>My English is getting better.</i></p>	<p>To give instructions or to comment on something.</p> <p><i>You sprinkle some cheese on pizza and then you bake it.</i></p>
<p><b>Now, at the moment, at present</b></p>	<p>Usually, often, always, every day/week/month/year, etc.</p>

Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous
<p>For an action, which started in the past and still continues.</p> <p><i>She has had this cat for ten years.</i></p>	<p>To put emphasis on duration of an action, which started in the past and still continues. (for, since, all morning/year)</p> <p><i>He has been playing the video game for two hours already.</i></p>
<p>For an action, which has recently finished, and the result is visible in the present. The emphasis is on the action.</p> <p><i>She has just washed her hair.</i></p>	<p>To express anger, irritation, annoyance.</p> <p><i>You have been lying to me.</i></p>
<p>To express new information.</p> <p><i>Oh! I've cut my finger.</i></p>	<p>For an activity that has just stopped or has recently stopped.</p> <p><i>You look so slim. Have you been working out?</i></p>
<p>For an action, which happened within a specific time period, which is <b>not over</b> yet. (today, this morning/week/month)</p> <p><i>She has taken ten pictures today.</i></p> <p><b>But!</b> She <u>took</u> ten pictures <u>yesterday</u>.</p>	
<p><b>Focus on result</b></p> <p><i>I have baked a cake.</i></p>	<p><b>Focus on duration.</b></p> <p><i>I have been baking a cake.</i></p>
<p><b>For, since, already, yet, always, just, ever, never, lately, recently, etc.</b></p>	<p>For, since, how long, lately, recently.</p>



## Past Simple

For an action at a definite time in the past.

*Last Sunday I went the cinema to see How to Train Your Dragon.*

For a succession of past actions.

*First he finished his popcorn and then he left the cinema.*

For past habits or states (+ used to).

*When we were children, we were nicer.*

## Past Continuous

For an action in progress at a specific time in the past.

*At 2 p.m. yesterday we were having a family dinner.*

For two actions: one in progress when the other one happened.

*I was walking down the street when I ran into my high school teacher.*

For two actions, both in progress.

*She was driving a car and talking on the phone.*

## Past Perfect

For an action, which happened before another action in the past

### Priority

*She had finished work when she met her friends.*

**(before, already, just, for, since, till, until, when, by, etc.)**

## Past Perfect Continuous

To put emphasis on duration of an action, which started and finished in the past before another past action

### Duration+priority

*When we arrived at the station, Laura had been waiting for us for over an hour.*

**(for, since, how long, before, until, etc.)**

## Past Simple

Tells us about the **past**.

*He lost his key.*

-- *Does he have it now?*

– *Yes, he does. He has found it.*

**Definite** time in the past, historical events. (When?, What time?)

*He painted that picture in 1850.*

*The Chinese invented printing.*

For an action which began and finished in the past.

*He taught French for ten years.*

Time period is **over**.

*I had bacon and eggs for breakfast this morning*

## Present Perfect

Tells us about the **present**

*He has lost his key. (he doesn't have it now).*

**Unstated** time in the past.

*He has painted a lot of pictures.*

For an action which began in the past and continues up to the present.

*She has taught history for ten years.*

Time period is **not over** at the moment of speaking.

*I've written two letters this morning.*

Future Perfect	Future Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
<p>For an action which will be finished before a stated time in the future (before, by, by then, by the time)</p> <p><i>She will have finished the book by next Tuesday.</i></p>	<p>For an action which will be in progress.</p> <p><i>This time next week you'll be hiking in the mountains.</i></p>	<p>To emphasise duration of an action before a certain time in the future.</p> <p><i>By the end of next month she'll have been teaching for ten years.</i></p>
	<p>For actions, which will definitely happen in the future</p> <p><i>I'll be playing tennis with Josh this Saturday.</i></p>	
	<p>When we ask someone politely about their plans for the future.</p> <p><i>Will you be using the copier?</i></p>	

Future simple	Be going to
<p>For predictions about the future (think, believe, expect) <i>I believe we won't have any time for that</i></p>	<p>For plans, intentions or ambitions we have about the future <i>I am going to get no less than 190 on my EIT.</i></p>
<p>For on-the-spot decisions <i>I'll try on that dress.</i></p>	<p>For actions we have already decided to do in the future. <i>We are going to have a party in his honour.</i></p>
<p>For promises, threats, warnings, hopes and offers. <i>I don't understand this problem. Will you help me with it? – Of course I will.</i></p>	<p>In predictions when there is evidence that something is about to happen. <i>Look at the clouds. It is going to rain.</i></p>
<p>For actions which will definitely happen and which we cannot control <i>Temperature will reach 40 degrees C tomorrow.</i></p>	

# Common mistakes:

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I'll call you when I ~~will~~ finish.

I ~~have~~ read this book a month ago.

Tom **found** a job last month. He **had left** school six months ~~ago~~ before.

They **will have returned** ~~until~~ **by** noon.

They **haven't reached** ~~yet~~ a decision **yet**.

# William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, born in 1564, is one of the greatest writers ever and one (21)\_\_\_\_ had an important role in the development of the English language. He was born and (22)\_\_\_\_ up in Stratford-Upon-Avon, Warwickshire, and in his early twenties, he moved (23)\_\_\_\_ London to work as an actor and writer. He wrote most of his works (24)\_\_\_\_ the years 1589 and 1613. In 1613, he actually returned to his hometown, where he died three years (25)\_\_\_\_\_ .

Shakespeare is well-known for his plays, particularly tragedies, (26)\_\_\_\_ as *Hamlet*, *Macbeth* and *King Lear*; however, his comedies and histories, like *The Tempest* and *Richard III* are also well liked. **He (27)\_\_\_\_\_ new words and phrases that we still use today, centuries later.** (28)\_\_\_\_ , the phrases ‘forever and a day’ and ‘break the ice’ are Shakespeare’s. His plays, sonnets and poems are still popular all (29)\_\_\_\_ the world. They are taught in schools and universities and have been (30)\_\_\_\_ into many different languages.

**27. A. created      B. had created      C. was creating      D. has been creating**

# Filthy Handbags

Have you ever seen a woman in a restaurant go to the bathroom, then come back and put her handbag on the tablecloth beside her? Most probably, that handbag has been on the toilet floor seconds before. It's not only insufficiently fresh food that can 1\_\_\_\_\_ you ill after a restaurant visit.

Most women carry their handbags everywhere. During an average day, a bag will have been in the office, in a supermarket trolley, on car or bus floors, and in several public toilets. **Yet after coming home, many women will place their bag on the kitchen table or counter where food 2\_\_\_\_\_.** You might as well take off your shoes and put them on the table!

A number of women's handbags were recently tested for germs at Nelson Laboratories in Salt Lake City. A variety of bacteria were found, 3\_\_\_\_\_ could cause dangerous infectious diseases.

Not all handbags were the same. Leather and plastic bags 4\_\_\_\_\_ to be cleaner than those made of cloth. Also, people with children seem to have dirtier bags than others. So what should you do to avoid 5\_\_\_\_\_ a dangerous disease from your bag? In 6\_\_\_\_\_ public toilet, always hang your bag on a hook, or, if there isn't one, on the door handle. Never put it on tables where food is prepared or eaten. Wash a cloth handbag in the washing machine, and clean a leather one with a mild detergent.

**2      A   prepares                      B   prepare                      C   is prepared                      D   has been prepared**



# Making a Meal of Pizza

It's hard to say when pizza, one of the most (13) \_\_\_ dishes in the world, was invented. There is some evidence that ancient Greeks baked a flat bread to (14) \_\_\_ they added herbs, onions and garlic but the term 'pizza' first appeared in AD 997 in Gaeta, in southern Italy. Modern pizza, however, probably started (15) \_\_\_ the Pizza Margherita, made by baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples in 1889 (16) \_\_\_ for the visit of Queen Margherita.

**Every year, over five billion pizzas (17) \_\_\_ worldwide and each country has its favourite toppings.** Italians (18) \_\_\_ love the classic Pizza Margherita and also *Quattro Stagioni* (four seasons), a pizza with olives, mushrooms, ham, mozzarella cheese and tomato. **Americans are crazy (19) \_\_\_ pepperoni, Brazilians prefer green peas, the Dutch like lots of cheese and meat, while other nationalities (20) \_\_\_ for fishy pizzas.**

17. A. sell                      B. sold                      C. are sold

20. A. are going              B. have gone              C. go

Thank you for your attention!

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