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ZNO Essentials 2022

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Task 7

Read the text below. Choose from (A–H) the one which best fits each space (33–38). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Polar Bears Listed as Threatened

Polar bears have been added to the list of threatened species (33) _____. In his statement, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne noted (34) _____ is the greatest threat to the bears.

Polar bears live in the Arctic and hunt seals and other fatty marine mammals from sea ice. They also travel, mate, and sometimes give birth on the ice. But sea ice is melting as the planet warms, (35) _____ for several more decades. Because polar bears are influenced by this loss of habitat, they are likely to become endangered in the predictable future, Kempthorne said.

Although many scientists say (36) _____ for the melting sea ice, the new polar bear protections will not change U.S. climate policy.

Scott Bergen, a landscape ecologist, noted (37) _____ will depend on international cooperation. Permanent sea-ice habitat is likely to remain in areas outside of the U.S., particularly in Canada and Greenland.

Scientists view these areas as safe places (38) _____ over the long term and repopulate the Arctic if temperatures decrease and sea ice returns.

- A and it is predicted to continue to do so
- B that could allow some polar bear populations to survive
- C and will receive special protection under U.S. law
- D if they don't take immediate actions
- E that saving the polar bear
- F that the decline of the Arctic sea ice
- G and helps to solve the problem
- H that human activity is directly responsible

33. C 34.F 35A 36. H 37.E 38.B

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Use of English

ZNO Topics B1 – B2

My family, friends and I (**personal formation, conflict solution, tolerance, charity...**)

Dwelling

Clothes

Shopping

Food (**healthy eating, bad habits, recipes**)

Healthcare

Lifestyle

Leisure (**active leisure**)

Arts (**self-education and art galleries**)

Cinema, theatre and TV

Painting (**famous painters of Ukraine and the UK or the USA**)

Music

Literature

Sport (**the importance of sport**)

Weather and environment (**natural disasters and their influence**)

Travel (**types of tourism**)

Media

Youth and culture

Sci-tech progress

Ukraine

Ukraine in the world (**bills, law, charity**)

The USA and the UK

Holidays and traditions (**national holidays and celebration**)

School life (**future perspectives**)

Jobs and professions (**professional orientation**)

How to teach **but** not to OVERteach the lexis?



Use as a basis

<https://www.cambridgeenglish.org/images/506887-b1-preliminary-2020-vocabulary-list.pdf>

Go and check <https://www.englishprofile.org/wordlists/evp>

Додаток 2
Мовний інвентар – граматики (англійська мова)
Рівень B1

Категорія	Структура
Adjective	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
Adverb	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
Clause	'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
Conjunction	'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
Determiner	'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 '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
Modality	'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
Noun	regular nouns – singular and plural irregular nouns – plural 's' for possession regular/irregular nouns - plural possession proper and common nouns 'the' + adjective (size, colour, emotional state)

	'be' + adjective 'it' + 'be' verbs taking 'to' + infinitive verbs taking verb + ing
Preposition	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'
Pronoun	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
Verb	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)
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Рівень B2

Категорія	Структура
Clause	I wish..., if only would rather..., had better... Do you mind if...? I don't mind so ... that for results and consequences
Preposition	prepositions of reason and purpose: due to, owing to, because
Verb	Future Perfect



3 оригіналом
згідно

Use of English

B1 – B2

4 tasks

30 min

39–43, 49–53 (B1)

39 - 58 (B2)

8.1. Multiple-choice cloze (V) – B1

8.2. Multiple-choice cloze (V) – B2

9.1. Multiple-choice cloze (Gr) – B1

9.2 Multiple-choice cloze (Gr) – B2

20 questions

Task 8



Read the texts below. For questions (39–48) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Providing the Right Conditions

I think more teachers and students need to (39) _____ a real connection to each other. School should be a space where we can meet eye to eye and understand where everyone (40) _____. Growing up and life aren't easy, no (41) _____ what someone's age, gender, or race is. More people need a crash course on being in someone else's (42) _____. Classes like this should be more widespread. We all (43) _____ the chance to learn in a safe and supportive environment. We are not just a statistic. We are real people with real issues. We need teachers who care.

39	A	do	B	experience	C	survive	D	select
40	A	comes from	B	comes off	C	comes over	D	comes up
41	A	fact	B	sense	C	matter	D	thing
42	A	boots	B	steps	C	feet	D	shoes
43	A	deserve	B	produce	C	offer	D	win

39 b

40 a

41 c

42 d

43 a

B2 Level Lexis

Incan Bridges

When the Spanish came to South America, they tried to build bridges. But they tried to construct the (44) _____ of bridges they used in Europe. These bridges were made of stone. And they always (45) _____ and broke. The Inca people were very (46) _____ with stone. They knew that stone would not (47) _____ for bridges like this. The river canyons were too large. So, the Incan engineers used another (48) _____ they knew: they used grass, cloth fibres, and animal hair. Their rope bridges stretched more than 50 metres across large canyons. This was farther than any European stone bridge of that time.

44	A	breed	B	kind	C	ring	D	view
45	A	turned down	B	put down	C	fell down	D	brought down
46	A	educated	B	learned	C	informed	D	skilled
47	A	let	B	give	C	work	D	take
48	A	resource	B	support	C	equipment	D	vision

- 44 b
- 45 c
- 46 d
- 47 c
- 48 a

Use of Lexis Focus:

- Focus on the **meaning**
(topical, positive or negative)
- **Eliminate** three of the four possible answers
(why/why not)
- Read the sentence with a newly filled word
(does it **make sense**?)



Task 9

Read the texts below. For questions (49–58) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

Boy Invents a New Way to Protect Cattle

While most boys spent their days studying and playing, Richard Turere of Kenya tried to protect his father's cows from lions. Richard (49) _____ the lions "very annoying". He tried (50) _____ from fires to scarecrows. Yet, the lions would find a way around because "they are very clever," he said. However, he noticed (51) _____ effective way was when he would walk around with a flashlight. After taking apart his mother's new radio, he made a machine that would flash a series of lights, tricking the lions into thinking someone (52) _____ around with a flashlight. It worked, and soon there were seven other homes (53) _____ his "lion lights".

49	A	found	B	find	C	have found	D	was found
50	A	everybody	B	something	C	everything	D	somebody
51	A	a much	B	the most	C	most	D	more
52	A	was walking	B	has been walking	C	are walking	D	have been walking
53	A	used	B	use	C	uses	D	using

49 a 50 c 51 b 52 a 53 d

• B2 Level Grammar

Crazy Barbershop in Tokyo

If you fancy **(54)** _____ a new look with a difference this party season, head to Japan where one hairstylist is offering free cuts, providing he can do **(55)** _____ he wants to your hair.

54 b 55 a 56 c 57 a 58 d

It's a bold move but the barber in Tokyo is offering impressive makeovers for those daring enough **(56)** _____ the cut.

"It's the Christmas season and many of our customers say they want to cheer up their parties or make themselves **(57)** _____ out from the crowd."

While being **(58)** _____ can be fun, it might not be so great if you get fired, as many companies in Japan have rules regulating certain hairstyles.

54	A	get	B	getting	C	to be getting	D	to get
55	A	whatever	B	however	C	wherever	D	whenever
56	A	have taken	B	taking	C	to take	D	being taken
57	A	stand	B	standing	C	to stand	D	stood
58	A	difference	B	differently	C	differ	D	different

Use of Grammar Strategy

- Define grammar tense by time markers and meaning of the sentence.
- Sequence of tenses
- Word order in a sentence
- Part of speech missing
- Eliminate three of the four possible answers
- Read the sentence with a newly filled word



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THANK YOU!

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