**АНГЛИЙСКИЙ, 9класс**

**Банк заданий**

**Работа с текстом**

***1. Прочитайте текст и определите, в каком из текстов A–F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1–7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.***

***ТЕКСТ 1***

1. What is the most frequently visited place in India?

2. When was the first university established?

3. What is the India`s greatest river?

4. What is the most famous Indian cinema industry?

5. Where can one find striking ancient Indian temples?

6. What is the most often visited Indian historic area?

7. What are the unusual facts about Indian climate?

**A.** The world’s first university was established in India in 700 BC, where more than 10,500 students from around the world studied more than 60 different subjects. The training was conducted in Sanskrit. Nowadays Sanskrit is considered to be the mother of all the European languages. Its elements can be traced in most of them.

**B.** The most frequently visited place in India is Delhi, the capital of the country. It seems to be divided into two parts. New Delhi is a modern city with hi-tech architecture, tourist attractions and modern facilities. Old Delhi is several centuries old, with narrow streets, ancient churches and noisy bazaars. Lots of people live in slums without the most essential facilities like toilets and running water.

**C.** People all over the world know of India’s greatest river, the Ganges. It is the subject of thousands of prayers. The river looks extremely beautiful in the morning light. It is believed that bathing in the Ganges helps to cure all kinds of diseases and can improve your life in general. It has become a common ritual for pilgrims to gather by the river in the mornings.

**D.** The most famous and often visited Indian historic area is the Golden Triangle. It consists of the cities of Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. Lying in the south-east, Agra attracts tourists with its iconic image of the Taj Mahal palace, which is one of the eight wonders of the modern world. To the south-west is the colourful ‘Pink City’ of Jaipur, known for its Palace of Winds.

**E.** India is not all history. It is also famous for its Bollywood industry, which produces love stories and action films. Indian films have always had their own style, rich in music and dancing. Though the industry is still developing, many of Indian film stars have received Oscar prizes and are known throughout the world. The home of Bollywood is Bombay, also known as a busy port and the country’s commercial centre.

**F.** There is an unusual treasure hidden in the Indian mountains. These are striking ancient temples cut in the rocks. For example, the Buddhist cave temples at Ajanta were built at least 2,000 years ago. Inside the caves on the walls tourists can see pictures of people’s lives and animal images. Some researchers believe that the interpretation of the images can help us to learn a lot about people’s lives in ancient times.

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***ТЕКСТ 2***

1. What are the complications of bad sleeping patterns?

2. What steps can prepare our bodies for going to sleep?

3. What is the impact of sleepless nights at exam time?

4. Why is sleep so important for people?

5. What can be dangerous about watching a movie late at night?

6. Which lesson should help children sleep well?

7. In what kind of environment do people usually sleep best?

**A.** It’s common knowledge that people sleep best in a dark room that is slightly cool. It's important to close your blinds or curtains and make sure they're heavy enough to block out the light. You can add extra blankets or wear pyjamas if you're cold. Note that an uncomfortable bed, heat and noise can ruin a good night's sleep. A TV is also a distraction.

**B.** If you don’t sleep enough or have a disturbed sleep you can get heart disease, high blood pressure and even diabetes. People who don't sleep enough get colds and flu more often than those who do. Moreover, recent research proves that poor sleepers gain weight more easily than people who sleep well. Extra kilos are the reaction of the body to the stressful sleepless situation.

**C.** Think twice before watching a movie late at night. Don’t spend sleeping time on endless computer games. The thing is that by getting up and going to bed at the same time every day, even on weekends, you teach your body to follow a healthy regime. You'll quickly fall asleep, will have a good night’s sleep and will wake up at the expected time feeling fresh and active.

**D.** Some easy steps can prepare your body for going to sleep. You probably have some regular bedtime habits, even if you don’t realise it. Brushing your teeth, taking a shower, reading a book and setting your alarm clock may all be part of your evening routine. Remember that you should perform these activities in the same manner and in the same order every night.

**E.** Sleepless nights at exam time are very bad for students. If you prepare for your exam late at night, it will not improve your performance during the exam. On the contrary, it will affect your ability to concentrate, to react quickly and to analyse information. Recent research shows that the results of the tests written after sleepless nights are lower than usual grades.

**F.** If you think that during sleep, the brain rests, you're mistaken. It's a common myth about sleep. Sleep is definitely needed — but it's not your brain that needs to rest, it's your body that needs to relax. Your brain is still working when you're asleep, controlling physical functions like breathing and your heart beat. However, because the brain does not have to go through the constant stress of thinking, you get up refreshed and recharged.

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***ТЕКСТ 3***

1. What is it like to run a marathon?

2. How can one get ready for a marathon ?

3. Who runs just for fun?

4. Who supports the runners?

5. Can the landscape help the runners?

6. How did it start?

7. How can one be sure of the winners?

**A.** Many cities in the United States hold marathons. The city of Chicago, Illinois, has its marathon once a year. The running area in Chicago is almost absolutely flat. The scenery is amazingly beautiful. This fact has helped some runners set some of the world’s fastest times there. Many of them hope to go back again.

**B.** Some people know that they have no chance of winning but they participate anyway. They are not officially registered for the race — they just start running with the crowd. These runners are called “bandits.” Many of them finish the race hours after the serious runners but they are happy to cross the finish line anyway.

**C.** Recently, a British writer and journalist, Mario Roter, ran in a marathon. He thought it would be fun to write an article about what people felt during the race. Later he said that running forty-two kilometers was no fun. Many people agree that there is no pleasure in running a marathon, but afterwards it feels great to know that you have done it.

**D.** People usually start training for a marathon in early spring. They run often and gradually increase the length of their runs from eight to twelve and even to twenty kilometers. At this point it is necessary to build up the needed strength. In the months before the race, the average participant runs a total of more than eight hundred kilometers.

**E.** Usually there are lots of runners. The line of people stretches back hundreds of meters. As the winners are awarded prize money it is important to avoid cheating. In order to track all the participants, special chips are used. When the participants register for the marathon, they get their identification number and computer chips. The chips are activated at the start of the race and keep time.

**F.** A marathon is usually a big public event. In the city where the marathon is held hundreds of people give their time and effort to make the race possible. The city police block traffic on the main roads. Some runners thank the officers as they run by. Every few kilometers there are volunteers who offer water to the runners. Lots of people cheer.

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***ТЕКСТ 4***

1. Learn and play

2. Never too late to learn

3. The essential piece of uniform

4. Keeping the tradition

5. The advantages of learning together

6. Choosing the place to learn

7. School exchange programmes

**A.** Christ's Hospital school was founded in the 16th century. Its uniform at that time consisted of a long blue coat, a leather belt and yellow socks. Today students still wear the same uniform because they think it's a symbol that unites them. There was some talk about making the uniform more modern but it was decided to keep the original uniform.

**B.** Nola Ochs from the USA is the world's oldest university graduate. She says she has always loved learning and has never lost her taste for knowledge. She started university when she was over 90. Her example proves that age is not important if you want to be a student. You can acquire new skills at any age.

**C.**The Dublin College of English offers one, two or three week Football and English Programmes. They are for young people who are interested in both learning English with native speakers and practising football. The students enjoy the friendly, inspiring atmosphere in the classrooms, after which they improve their skills on the school football pitch.

**D.** Harrow is a prestigious boys' school in northern London with a strict uniform policy. You can easily recognise a Harrow student by his hat, which is part of the uniform. All boys have to wear their hats every day when going to or from lessons. Some students are allowed to wear a different scarf, tie or jumper but the hat should always be there. Wearing it remains a must.

**E.** One of the recent trends is the growing number of elderly students in universities and colleges. It is believed that the elderly and the young can benefit from studying in a mixed class. The older ones are quicker at detailed and logical tasks. On the other hand, younger students can often help their older classmates with new gadgets and technologies.

**F.** When it comes to studying English abroad, try to get as much information about the school as possible. Asking the right questions will help you save money, time, and avoid culture shock. Remember that the school should provide you both with good teaching and with an unforgettable experience so besides everyday classes, social activities should be part of the programme.

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***ТЕКСТ 5***

1. Where can we see the best Gzhel collection and see how it is made?

2. Who can become a Gzhel artist?

3. What do we call Gzhel?

4. What is the technique of Gzhel painting?

5. What is the traditional Gzhel ceramics design?

6. What is the origin of the word Gzhel?

7. How were the first Gzhel products used?

**A.** Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics. It comes from the region with the same name, which is situated about sixty kilometers away from Moscow. Gzhel is not one place, to be exact. There are about 27 villages in the area which are involved in Gzhel ceramic production. The place can be easily reached by railroad and it is often visited by tourists.

**B.** It is believed that the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced was named after the river Gzhelka, a small river flowing through the area. However, linguists still argue about where the word comes from. Some of them say it has Baltic roots. Others claim that the name is connected with the technological process. The word gzhel is similar to an old Russian word which means burn. Indeed, the clay should be burnt to become hard before it is good enough for pottery.

**C.** The clay production in Gzhel started to develop in the 17th century when the Russian monarch ordered the delivery of different sorts of clay to Moscow. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies. The doctors and pharmacists valued it a lot. They preferred to keep most of the medicine and herbs in ceramic pots to keep them fresh and effective for a long time.

**D.** Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration. White means pure snow and moonlight. Light and dark blue symbolize the calm sky and rivers. Though the images on ceramics are usually flowers, they are all unique. Every item is a handmade picture with a unique combination of lines. Blue and white Gzhel ceramics are well-known all over the world.

**E.** You may think that Gzhel painters create their works freely, using their imagination. Although the talent of an artist and creativity are certainly important, the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code. All the codes are listed in catalogues and kept in the factory library. Technologists use catalogues to modernize production and organize training for new painters.

**F.** The Gzhel museum is a special attraction. The finest items from the 15th century to the present are displayed there. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statutes. The place is good for a family day out — apart from enjoying the displays and buying souvenirs you can watch the production process or take classes in sculpture or painting.

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***ТЕКСТ 6***

1. Which part of island of Great Britain is occupied by Scotland?

2. Which plant is the floral symbol of Scotland?

3. What games are accompanied by traditional bagpipe music?

4. Which country is often see as a magical one?

5. What are the benefits of using heather in household?

6. Why is it said that Scotland can be an excellent destination for open-air activities?

7. What are the impressive facts about Scotish Daily life?

**A.** Thanks to television and films, Scotland is often seen by the rest of the world as a magical country, a land of misty mountains and the home of a lake creature called Nessie. This is the image most people have in mind. The truth, however, is completely different from the way the world thinks of Scotland. You may be surprised to find out that most Scots live in the lowlands and don’t believe in Nessie.

**B.** Scottish heather, a small bush with flowers, is the floral symbol of the country. The colour of the flowers usually varies from purple to lilac, but they can also be white. In the past, the Scots believed that they would never be captured by enemies and would win victories if they wore white heather. Today, when getting married, girls add white heather to bouquets to bring fortune to their family.

**C.** Heather has grown in Scotland as far back as its history goes. This has turned it into a kind of household good. Heather honey is rich in minerals, and was traditionally used in medicinal drinks. Thousands of years ago, dried heather was used to make perfumes, and the tough stems were used to make ropes. On many of the northern Scottish islands, heather played a major role in the construction of houses.

**D.** Scotland is an excellent destination for open-air activities all year round. Its lakes and coastline are ideal for boating and rowing and have some of the best sea-kayaking in the world. The rivers are perfect for fishing and the mountains are wonderful for hill climbing and skiing. Scotland is also good for walkers. You can enjoy easy family walks or more difficult mountain hikes.

**E.** The Highland Games in Scotland date from long before Scotland’s written history. The various athletics allowed men to demonstrate their physical power and the skills needed for battle and survival. The Games today still include the athletic competitions in their original form together with dancing contests. All the competitors wear kilts. Traditional bagpipe music accompanies all the events.

**F.** Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom, occupying the northern third of the island of Great Britain. Edinburgh, the country's capital and second largest city, is one of Europe's financial centres. The population of the country is a little over 5 million people. The currency is the pound sterling although the Bank of Scotland issues its own notes and coins

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***ТЕКСТ 7***

1. Where did the first coffeehouse appear?

2. Where was coffee first found?

3. Where were the first coffee berries cultivated?

4. Who adapted coffee as a national drink in 1776?

5. What are the ways of making coffee?

6. What happens if one drinks coffee slowly and how can it cause some experiments?

7. What made the first European coffeehouses so popular?

**A.** Coffee was first found in Eastern Africa in the area we know today as Ethiopia. A popular legend says that one day a man called Kaldi was watching his goats eating grass and leaves. He noticed that after eating berries from a certain bush the goats became very active. Curious, Kaldi tried the berries himself. He found that these berries gave him additional energy. The story quickly spread throughout the region.

**B.** The first coffee berries were transported from Ethiopia to Arabian countries and then they were cultivated in Yemen. From there, coffee travelled to Turkey where coffee beans were roasted for the first time over open fires. The roasted beans were crushed and then boiled in water, creating the drink we enjoy today. Finally, in the seventeenth century coffee arrived in France, Britain and Italy.

**C.** The first coffeehouses opened in Mecca and quickly became popular centres of social and political activity. The government believed that coffee stimulated radical thinking, and the governor even thought it might unite his opposition. As a result, coffee was forbidden in Mecca. The same thing happened in Turkey a century later, when coffee drinkers were severely punished.

**D.** They say, in 1776 the thirteen American colonies adopted coffee as their national drink instead of tea. When the British tried to raise the tax on tea, Americans refused to buy it and switched to coffee. In fact, by drinking coffee Americans demonstrated their political views and their dislike for the British — the famous tea-lovers.

**E.** The Italians drink their espresso with sugar, the Germans and Swiss add an equal part of hot chocolate, the Mexicans prefer it with cinnamon, and the Belgians — with chocolate. Coffee drinkers in the Middle East usually add cardamom and spices. The Egyptians, on the other hand, are extremely fond of pure, strong coffee. They add neither milk nor cream.

**F.** When the first European coffeehouses opened, they quickly grew into places where people played chess, exchanged gossip, sang and danced. Coffeehouses were very popular because anyone could go and enjoy a cup of the drink. The price of a cup of coffee was reasonable. European coffee houses became meeting points for intellectuals, writers and businessmen.

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***ТЕКСТ 8***

1. How can people use their digital personal assistants?

2. What kind of mobiles is ideal for a grandma?

3. What kind of strange competition started in Finland in 2000?

4. How can people get back to real-life communication?

5. What is a law against mobiles?

6. How can people recognize phone addiction?

7. What kind of a new musical instrument was used by a young Chinese girl?

**A.** Young people often worry about the style and functions of mobile phones. However, today companies present more models for people who are over 50 or 60 years old. They need a mobile phone with large buttons, so that they can dial numbers without glasses. The menu is also simple. It really doesn't matter if the phone has a camera or the Internet. For them, less is more.

**B.** Today, when friends meet in a cafe, they put their mobile phones in the middle of the table. They aren't allowed to touch them at all. If someone does it and answers the phone, they have to pay for everybody. Sounds fun, right? The idea is to make people concentrate on a real conversation with each other instead of using their mobiles all the time.

**C.** Visitors of theatres and cinemas often complain that mobile phones ring during performances. The city government of New York passed a new act. It is now forbidden to use mobile phones in places, like theaters, libraries, museums, galleries, and cinemas. Those who don't switch off their mobiles will have to pay $50.

**D.** With mobile phones we can contact anyone, anywhere, any time. Scientists say that some people are so used to mobiles that they can't go to the kitchen without them. They are in panic if they leave them at home or lose. It has become a habit to have a mobile everywhere. People depend on mobile phones so much that doctors have started worrying. They say it may be a thing similar to drugs.

**E.** In 2010, a young girl from China made a song using only her mobile phone. She wrote it without any guitars, pianos, drums. She used different functions of her mobile. It took her several days to record the song. Later she made a video of it and put the video on the Internet, where over a million people watched it. She sent the song to the Apple company and suggested using it in their advertisements.

**F.** Today's mobile phones can already send e-mails, surf the Internet, and keep you in touch with friends. Tomorrow's phones are like helpful secretaries. In a few years you'll see that they know your habits and can advise you what to cook for dinner. They will remind you where to go and what present to buy.

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***2. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово из списка справа. Два слова лишние.***

***ТЕКСТ 1***

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| All children need rules to know the difference between right and wrong.  Most parents want to teach their childrenhow to live happily in the world and to be able to get onwell with other people.  There are some general rules that can **1\_\_\_**family life. Family members should: - avoid aggressive ­­­­­­  - ask **2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**before borrowing things and return things in good condition,  - take care of the home and the things in it.  Specific rules are necessary as children grow up becausethey start to do more  things on their own. For example, children should wear a proper **3\_\_\_\_\_**when they travel in another person's car, they should be polite, and they shouldn't  talk to strangers. To help children learn self-discipline, parents make certain  house rules, for example:  -  healthy  eating such as a  good breakfast  and  eating lots of fruit and  vegetables, - always do homework in a relaxed way after school and not late at night  or just before school, - keep their bedroom  neat and tidy and  also put their clothes in the **4\_\_\_\_** . Ideally, parents should make rules that are easy tointroduce and to follow. But  most of all, children will alwaysrefer to and rely on what they learnt at home in  a safe and caring **5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** | **rules**  **seat belt**  **environment**  **polite**  **wardrobe**  **improve**  **behaviour** |

***ТЕКСТ 2***

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| Benjamin Franklin was a very talented man. He invented many useful things. We still use some of them nowadays. In the 1740s, Franklin **1\_\_\_\_**the Pennsylvania Fireplace. It worked like a normal fireplace but it created more **2\_\_\_\_** than a normal fireplace. Franklin was also very popular for his bifocals - a wonderful type of glasses. The top lens helped him to see far away, and the bottom lens helped him to see things which were close to him. He called this new type of glasses "bifocals".  Franklin also invented the lightning rod. This was a metal stick put on houses, barns or other buildings. During heavy storms, **3\_\_\_\_\_** hit this rod and not the building. This invention saved many buildings from fire. Unfortunately, Franklin got an electric shock when he was doing this experiment.  He did not patent any of the items he invented. A patent is a law which means the inventor **4\_\_\_\_\_**the use of his or her invention. When you patent your invention, other people cannot produce or use your invention without your agreement. Ben thought his ideas should be used **5\_\_\_\_\_** the lives of everyone. | **heat**  **saved**  **protects**  **to improve**  **invented**  **lightning**  **glasses** |

***ТЕКСТ 3***

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| The first communication session between two network sites on the ARPANET network, which were located as far away as 640 kilometres from each other, was made on October 29, 1969 at 9 o'clock in the evening.  At that time, Charley Kline, the operator from University of California in Los Angeles, was trying to make a remote **1­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** to the computer, which was located in Stanford Research Institute. He was able to **2\_\_\_\_\_** only 3 symbols 'LOG', the successful transmission of which was confirmed by phone by Kline's colleague from Stanford, Bill Duvall. After that the system broke down and was restored only by 11.30 that night. The next attempt to transfer the full word 'LOGIN', which was a login command, was successful. This date is considered to be the day when the Internet appeared. After the first successful **3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_** transfer on the ARPANET network, the next significant step was the development of the first program for sending email over the **4\_\_\_\_\_\_** in 1971. This program immediately gained popularity. By 1973, the first foreign organizations from the UK and Norway were included in the network through a transatlantic telephone cable. From that moment, the network began to be considered **5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.** In 1983, after the rapid development of different data transfer protocols, the ARPANET network secured the term 'Internet'. | **computer**  **connection data international network**  **successful transfer** |

***ТЕКСТ 4***

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| The land we now call British Columbia is home to more First Nations languages than any other part of Canada. But many of these languages are at­­ **1**\_\_\_\_\_. For example, there are now fewer than 10 people who can speak  the language of the Skwomesh Nation. Most of the speakers are  over the age of 65.There is a young man named Khelsilem Rivers.  Khelsilem is 24 years old. He has learned the Skwomesh language.  He spends much of his time working to keep the Skwomesh language­ **2**\_\_\_\_\_. Khelsilem lives in a house with other young people who want to speak their  traditional language every day. Why is language so important? Language is how we **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_our culture.  We  share our stories, our songs, our history, and our teachings through  language.  Language is part of our identity. People in our families who were  alive before us are called our **4**\_\_\_\_\_. Language connects us to our ancestors. Knowing our language helps us be healthy in mind, body,  and **5**\_\_\_\_\_. Skwomesh is one of the aboriginal languages in British Columbia that is at risk. This means that the Skwomesh language could be lost forever. | **spirit**  **share**  **risk**  **healthy**  **alive**  **ancestors**  **practise** |

***ТЕКСТ 5***

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| A thousand years ago, people sometimes sat round in dark rooms in the evening, listening to the **1\_\_\_\_\_**of brave heroes. Today, we sit in a dark room in the evening, watching the adventures of the **2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Batman. The medium is different, the technology has changed .... but the people are really the same. Superman is perhaps the best-known of all superheroes. Hollywood doesn't actually **3\_\_\_\_\_\_**many new superheroes. Superman, Judge Dredd, Batman and the others already "existed" before Hollywood discovered them. These three all come from **4\_\_\_\_\_**magazines. The first Batman story came out in 1939! So Batman has now been defending the people of Gotham City for over 80 years! There have been several Batman movies, with different stars including Val Kilmer, George Clooney and Christian Bale. How long can it last? Superman is even older: he dates from about 1932 (the exact year is not certain). Even Judge Dredd is a **5\_\_\_\_**figure; he first appeared in England in 1977. Hollywood's biggest superheroes live in the future. That is not really surprising. | **mostly  familiar brave adventures comic invent  heavy** |

***ТЕКСТ 6***

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| A lover of Nature, George became a **1\_\_\_\_\_** with the Army, a job which led him further and further into the wild, unknown country. As for the Indians, they were **2\_\_\_\_** friendly, and were **3\_\_\_\_\_** wandering in a new, virgin land. Yet suddenly one day, the **4\_\_\_\_** news came: wild animals and Indians were not the only inhabitants of the woods. Virginia scouts had found French soldiers on the other side of the Appalachians. It was said that the French **5\_\_\_**  all land west of the mountains for New France. | **claimed nearly threatening generally compete surveyor  carefree** |

***ТЕКСТ 7***

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| In the early 60s a new **1\_\_\_\_** called rock music began to develop when young musicians combined the rock and roll of artists like Elvis with elements of R&B. New styles of country music also became popular in the 60s, as did a new style of **2\_\_\_\_\_**R&B called soul music. Later, in the 60s, soul artists like James Brown developed a more **4\_\_\_\_\_\_** style called funk, and funk led to many new styles of dance music in the 70s, the 80s and beyond. In the late 70s, a new genre called hip-hop also developed. Hip-hop is now one of the most popular styles of music in the world, and like all **5\_\_\_\_\_\_** genres of popular music it's produced many hit **6\_\_\_\_** on the pop music charts. | **melodic store rhythmic genre major scarcely singles** |

***ТЕКСТ 8***

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| Cherrapunji is a town in northeast India which receives one of the **1\_\_\_\_** amounts of rainfall per year in the world. However, most of this rainfall occurs during a single season. During the dry season, people are challenged to walk great distances for water. Because of the **2\_\_\_** caused by heavy rains, drivers are cautioned to steer around potholes which are so large that a car could be tipped to one side. Let's **3\_\_\_\_** why such heavy rains occur in this place. Cherrapunji receives rain from the Indian summer monsoon. The monsoon is a very heavy rainfall that happens in many warm places in the world. Monsoon clouds float over the large plains of a **4\_\_\_\_\_**  country, Bangladesh, for about 400 kilometers. It crushes the soil. Many plants cannot **5\_\_\_\_**  in Cherrapunji because of these heavy rains. On the other hand, there are many beautiful waterfalls, and there are interesting plants here that are not found anywhere else. | **clarify highest survive nearby washouts heavy advantage** |

***3. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–5 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.***

***ТЕКСТ 1***

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| Dana Miller was a bus driver in the city of Philadelphia. Her working hours **1**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from 10.00 pm till 6.00 am.  It was a hard job and very few **2**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ worked as bus drivers in those days but Dana loved her job very much.  One of her regular passengers was a guitar player. Every Friday night he got on the bus carrying his guitar. The guitar **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of wood, not plastic, and Dana liked the way it sounded.  “You should come to see our show,” the guitarist kept saying to Dana. “I **4**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it one day,” Dana promised each time,  but she never said when exactly she **5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Another passenger who often used Dana’s bus was a Biscuit Lady. | **BE**  **WOMAN**  **MAKE**   |  | | --- | |  |   **SEE**  **GO** |

***ТЕКСТ 2***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Michael could not imagine his life without computers. His parents **1**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him his first computer at the age of seven.  It took **2**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ several days to learn how to use it.  His mum said that younger people were much **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than adults at learning computer skills.  That was probably true – most **4** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Michael’s class were very competent computer users.  Michael was really surprised to find out that the first personal computer **5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 70s of the last century. | **BUY**  **HE**  **FAST**  **CHILD**  **INVENT** |

***ТЕКСТ 3***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| It was Friday evening. Liz was looking forward to Saturday because it was her husband’s birthday. She had been preparing for this event for a long time. She had invited **1**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ college friends and they were all coming from different cities.  The best part was that Carlos, her husband, **2**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything about the arrangements. It was going to be a surprise.  Liz **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sandwiches when Carlos came into the kitchen.  “Look, darling,” he said, “I know it’s my birthday tomorrow but I don’t want to do anything special for it.” Liz thought, “I wish I **4**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cancel the party but I can’t – it’s too late.  The party will take place anyway and it will be the **5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ party ever”. | **THEY**  **NOT/KNOW**  **MAKE**  **CAN**  **GOOD** |

***ТЕКСТ 4***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Jane liked going to the park with her mum. One day when they were there, she said, “There is so much rubbish on the ground.” They looked around. There were old **1**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, waste paper and cans on the ground.  Several benches **2**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  “You are right,” her mum said. “I wish people **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the environment more.”  “I do care about it but I **4**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ what I can do to help the park,” said Jane.  Jane and her mum went home. In the evening she painted a picture of the park. At the top of the picture she **5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ “PLEASE KEEP ME CLEAN”. | **BOX**  **BREAK**  **CARE**  **NOT/KNOW**  **WRITE** |

***ТЕКСТ 5***

|  |  |
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| It started as a normal Monday morning. My alarm clock woke **1** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up early in the morning.  I had breakfast, brushed my teeth and **2** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside to catch the bus.  At school I noticed that something was different. I came up to my friend Laura and asked her: “What’s going on? Why **3**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ everyone so excited?”  “Don’t you know?” she said. “All the teachers **4**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a conference. Only the headteacher and a few of the school staff are here.  The senior students will be teaching us today. They are only two or three years **5**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than us. How can they possibly teach us?” | **I**  **RUN**  **BE**  **LEAVE**  **OLD** |

***ТЕКСТ 6***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Koalas are cute animals. 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it causes them lots of problems.  There are people who want to keep the cute exotic animal as a pet which may put the koala in a really 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ situation.  The problem is that the koala’s diet is very specific. To stay 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they should only eat eucalyptus leaves.  The leaves need to be young and fresh, which means a person who keeps a koala should also have a lot of eucalyptus trees. Andrew Page, a 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who has been studying koalas for years, says that it’s a bad idea to keep this animal as a pet.  According to him, people who try to do it usually have very little 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about koala’s lifestyle. | **FORTUNATELY**  **DANGER**  **HEALTH**  **SCIENCE**  **INFORM** |

**Описание картинки**

***4. выберите одну и трех картинок и постройте монологическое высказывание (10-12 предложений). Начните с фразы : "I’ve chosen photo number … Не забудьте упомянуть следующее:***

• where and when the photo was taken

• what/who is in the photo

• what is happening

• why you keep the photo in your album

• why you decided to show the picture to your friend















