**Школьный этап**

**9 класс**

**READING**

**TASK 1. Read the text ‘Rubbish’ and choose from the list A-J the best phrase to fill each of the spaces. Each correct phrase may only be used once. Some of the suggested answers do not fit at all.**

Rubbish!

Last Monday our rubbish bin was so full that most of our refuse bags ended up on the pavement. I’m not proud of the fact that in one week my family managed (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And those bags with all that refuse- all of it produced by just two adults, two children and one cat – didn’t include the stuff we keep aside (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_. So much waste is shameful thing but it’s quite another thing to have to pay 500 pounds a year (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_. For that is what we were threatened with last week in a proposal (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_. But what is too much? Well, anything over two bags per week per household says the government research team. Oh dear. My family, along with millions of other people, are going (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_. But assuming that people need everything that comes into their homes, we must consider what can be done (6)\_\_\_\_\_. Recycling is one possibility but at the moment only half of Britain’s households are offered any kind of recycling service. It’s not really good enough, is it?

A to reduce such a quantity even further

B to charge for the removal of excess amounts of rubbish

C to minimize the amount that ends up in rubbish sites

D to acquire less stuff in the first place

E to have all this stuff removed

F to avoid purchasing this type of product

G to encourage people to do this

H to have to change our ways

I to put in our recycling box

J to accumulate no fewer than 11 bags of rubbish

**TASK 2. Read the texts carefully. For questions 7-21 choose from the people (A-D). The people may be chosen more than once.**

Which person

7) was born more than 500 years ago?

8) suffered a terrible injury at a young age?

9) had another career before starting to invent?

10) was inspired by a military invention?

11) lived in the USA but was not born there?

12) personally obtained a patent?

13) tried hard to convince people of the importance of his invention?

14) nearly gave up the rights to his invention?

15) did not make much money from his invention?

16) helped to educate people in many countries?

17) developed his invention using something belonging to one of his parents?

18) developed his invention based on something he heard on a ship?

19) developed inventions to help combat a family member`s disability?

20) had a difficult time during his education?

21) produced a book about his invention?

1. Johannes Gutenberg

Johannes Gutenberg, who was born around the year 1400 in Germany, is widely regarded as the inventor of the modern printing press. Before about 1450, most books were written or copied by hand. This made them extremely time-consuming to produce and expensive to buy. But in 1455, Gutenberg developed a machine which could print multiple copies of the same book. These printed books were sold for 30 florins each, and although this represented three years` wages for an average office worker at the time, it was still considerably cheaper than a handwritten book. Today, there are 48 copies of Gutenberg`s first book in existence. Two are at the British Museum and can be viewed online. Gutenberg did not achieve financial success as a result of this breakthrough – the rich at that time regarded printed books as inferior and preferred handwritten works – but his invention helped to spread knowledge across Europe and was a major factor in a Renaissance.

1. Louis Braille

Born in France in 1809, Louis Braille became blind at the age of three after an accident in his father`s workshop. When he was ten, he earned a place at a special school for blind children in Paris, one of the best institutions of its kind in the world. Although this saved Louis from the normal fate of the blind at that time – begging for money on the streets – life at the school was not easy or comfortable, and Braille was served bread and water. In 1821, Charles Barbier, a former soldier, visited the school and talked about a code that he`d invented which allowed soldiers to share information on the battlefield without speaking. The code used dots that could be felt with the fingertips. Impressed by this idea, Louis worked on his own code to help the blind read, using one of his father`s tools to make the dots – ironically, the same kind of tool that had caused him to lose his sight twelve years earlier. The code that Louis invented has become standard throughout the world. The first book ever printed using Braille was a book Braille himself had written about his new system of writing.

1. Samuel Morse

Samuel Morse, born in 1791 in Massachusetts, USA, started his career as an artist. He had great artistic talent, and soon became well known for his portraits, but he also had a passion for new technology. In 1832, while travelling home by sea from Europe, he overheard a conversation about electromagnetism, and this gave him the idea for a new form of communication: the electric telegraph. Although other inventors had developed similar machines, Morse tried to persuade politicians and businessmen in the USA to invest in a network of telegraph wires for sending messages between cities, but most of them did not believe such a system could ever work. And yet, a few years later, telegraph wires encircled the earth allowing instant messages to be sent from one continent to another.

1. Alexander Graham Bell

A pioneer in the field of telecommunications, Alexander Graham Bell was born in 1847 in Edinburg, Scotland. He moved to Canada and then to the United States, settling in Boston, before beginning his career as an inventor. Perhaps because of his mother`s hearing problems, Bell had a particular interest in the education of deaf people. This led him to invent the microphone and, in 1876, his `electrical speech machine`, which we know call a telephone. Bell was not the only inventor working in this field, but his lawyer managed to secure the all-important patent which gave Bell ownership of the idea. Bell and his partners tried to sell the patent to Weston Union, a large communications company in the USA, for $100,000. The president of the company thought it was too much to pay. Two years later, he admitted to colleagues that if he could get the patent for $25 million, he would consider it a bargain. But by that time, Bell was not interested in selling and was already a rich man.

**TASK 3. For questions 22-36, choose the correct alternative (A or B) from each pair. Remember to transfer your answers to the answer sheet.**

The ***22) A )advice/ B) advise*** of friends can often prove to be ***23) A) invaluable/ B) valueless*** when we have difficulties to face. Even though they are unable to solve problems for us, their support can help to ***24) A) raise/ B) rise*** our spirits and they can cheer us up when we’re feeling ***25) A) depressed/ B) depressing.*** They ***26) A) remember/ B) remind*** us of the fact that we’re not alone and we should be ***27) A) appreciable/ B) appreciative*** of what they have to offer. Of course, we should not be dependent on others. We’re all ultimately responsible for our own ***28) A) actions/ B) activities*** and we all have to ***29) A) accept/ B) agree*** the consequences of the ***30) A) faults/ B) mistakes*** we make. However, there’s a ***31) A) distinct/ B) distinctive*** difference between leaning on others and being prepared to listen to what they have to ***32) A) say/ B) tell.*** Friends can often ***33) A) avoid/ B) prevent*** us from seeing things in a distorted way and help us to ***34) A) bare/ B) bear*** the hardships that lie ahead. It is ***35) A) intolerable/ B) intolerant*** if we have nobody to talk to and have no ***36) A) alteration/ B) alternative*** but to bottle up our feelings. We all need to give, and to receive, friendship. It helps to make us human.

**USE OF ENGLISH**

**TASK 1. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

|  |
| --- |
|  |
| 1. Don’t tell him the secret, … ? |
| 1. do you? 2. do we? 3. will you? 4. shall you?  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 1. If he …, he’ll get there in time. | |  | 1. run 2. ran 3. runs 4. will run | |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. I was invited to two parties last week but I didn’t go to … . |
|  | 1. both 2. both of them 3. neither of them 4. either of them |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. Jane had to … on the left. |
|  | 1. get used to driving 2. get used to drive 3. used to driving 4. used to drive |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. … Seychelles are a group of islands in Indian Ocean. |
|  | 1. --- 2. A 3. An 4. The  |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 1. I lost my key. I’ll have to … . | |  | 1. have another key made 2. make another key 3. be made another key 4. will make another key | |

**TASK 2. Complete the following sentences using the necessary preposition. Some prepositions can be used more than once; some of them are not needed.**

**A)about**

**B) at**

**C) to**

**D) by**

**E) for**

**F) in**

**G) of**

**H) on**

43) I am a bit sensitive …… criticism.

44) Don’t you get annoyed …….. people who push past you without saying “Excuse me?”

45) That remark was not worthy …… you.

46) Sorry, I’m late! I was so absorbed …… my book, I didn’t realize what time it was.

47) Most people are unaware …. the difference between Eskimo and Inuit.

48) My father doesn’t like open-plan offices. He is too easily distracted …… other people’s shoes.

**TASK 3. *For each word or expression below, two definitions are given, (A) and (B): one is***

***genuine, and one is nonsense. Decide which one is correct in each case.***

49) *Auld Lang Syne* is:

(A) A song that is traditionally sung at midnight on *New Year's Eve*.

(B) The ancient right of pedestrian access across privately-owned land.

50) *Balmoral* is:

(A) The name of one of the Queen's residences in Scotland.

(B) A traditional British sport, which combines elements of tennis and cricket.

51) A *constable* is:

(A) A lower-ranking policeman or policewoman.

(B) An administrative region in the UK (similar to a *council* or *borough*).

52) *D.I.Y.* is:

(A) A government department that promotes cooperation between young people in the UK and abroad (*The Department for International Youth*).

(B) The activity of making or repairing things for your house(*do-it-yourself*).

53) *Eton* is:

(A) A cheap traditional dish made from the parts of a cow that are normally thrown away (similar to a hamburger).

(B) The name of a famous *public school* near *Windsor*.

54) A *green belt* is:

(A) An academic qualification awarded to people who complete a degree course when they are fifty or older.

(B) An area of countryside surrounding a large town or city, and which cannot be built on.

55) *The Old Bailey* is:

(A) A common name for the Central Criminal Court in London.

(B) The name of the UK's longest-running newspaper.

56) A *Tory* is:

(A) A slightly derogatory name for a member of the Conservative Party, or one of its supporters.

(B) A town or village that has no political representation in an election.

**Task 4. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.**

**A first time for everybody**

Joe stepped onto the aeroplane and was met by one of the cabin crew who showed him to his seat. This was his first flight and he was feeling quite nervous. His hands were 57) ………. slightly and he was breathing deeply. He walked along the 58) ……..  of the plane and found his seat. Joe had spent a lot of time on planning his holiday, given this was the first time he had been abroad. Sitting next to him was an 8 year-old-boy who also 59) ………..  to be quite nervous. Joe knew he was quite good with children, so he decided to try to calm the boy. After 60) …………  with the boy for a few minutes, Joe produced some chocolate and gave it to him. The 61) ………. then became quite cheerful as he explained that he loved chocolate so much.  
  
The man and the boy found that they 62) ……… well together as they chatted for the whole flight. Joe discovered that they were on the same return flight the following week, which pleased them both. When they 63) ……….. at the terminal, Joe commented about what a very good flight he'd had. The young boy agreed, saying that he was looking forward to 64) ………… Joe again on the return flight.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 57) A) moving | B) trembling | C) jumping | D) rattling |
| 58) A) corridor | B) path | C) lane | D) aisle |
| 59) A) was | B) appeared | C) sat | D) showed |
| 60) A) conversing | B) discussing | C) debating | D) negotiating |
| 61) A) young | B) youths | C) juvenile | D) youngster |
| 62) A) got on | B) were | C) got to | D) got so |
| 63) A) disembarked | B) took off | C) left | D) boarded |
| 64) A) bumping into | B) catching up with | C) getting on with | D) keeping up with |

**TASK 5. For questions 65-68 fill in the blanks. There are extra options that you don’t need.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **ear** | 1. **thumbs** | 1. **back** | 1. **arm** |
| 1. **eye** | 1. **tongue** | 1. **head** | 1. **leg** |

65. not serious: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-in-cheek;

66. to decide how to deal with a situation as it develops, rather than acting according to plans made earlier: play it by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ;

67. to have no defense for one’s opinions or actions: not have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stand on;

68. stop bothering someone: get off someone’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_;

**Ответы:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | J | 33 | B |
| 2 | I | 34 | B |
| 3 | E | 35 | A |
| 4 | B | 36 | B |
| 5 | H | 37 | C |
| 6 | C | 38 | C |
| 7 | A | 39 | D |
| 8 | B | 40 | A |
| 9 | C | 41 | D |
| 10 | B | 42 | A |
| 11 | D | 43 | C |
| 12 | D | 44 | B |
| 13 | C | 45 | G |
| 14 | D | 46 | F |
| 15 | A | 47 | G |
| 16 | A | 48 | D |
| 17 | B | 49 | A |
| 18 | C | 50 | A |
| 19 | D | 51 | A |
| 20 | B | 52 | B |
| 21 | B | 53 | B |
| 22 | A | 54 | B |
| 23 | A | 55 | A |
| 24 | A | 56 | A |
| 25 | A | 57 | B |
| 26 | B | 58 | D |
| 27 | B | 59 | B |
| 28 | A | 60 | A |
| 29 | A | 61 | D |
| 30 | B | 62 | A |
| 31 | A | 63 | A |
| 32 | A | 64 | B |
|  |  | 65 | F |
|  |  | 66 | A |
|  |  | 67 | H |
|  |  | 68 | C |