

КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ ДЛЯ 8-9 КЛАССОВ

Listening

Task 1. You are going to hear 5 speakers talking about living online. Are statements 1-5 true (T) or false (F)? You will hear the text only once.

1. Speaker 1 likes to know as soon as they get a new message.

True

False

I'm constantly looking at my phone to see if I've got any new messages or updates, and checking my apps to see what's new.

2. Speaker 2 thinks that the most annoying thing is when people use their phones in meetings.

True

False

*Even during meetings people can't resist subtly checking their phone, and what really **irritates** me is when you are trying to talk to someone and they're more interested in looking at their phone than paying attention to what you're saying, even though you're right in front of them!*

3. Speaker 3 says that FOMO, or fear of missing out, is more common among teens.

True

False

We're worried that everyone is having more fun than us or doing something more exciting than us.

4. Speaker 4 thinks that young people today are aware of the drawbacks of online communication.

True

False

But they didn't let me have Snapchat or Instagram or anything like that! 'It's not the end of the world,' they'd say! They just didn't understand that that's the way people my age communicate with each other. Nobody actually talks on the phone any more.

5. Speaker 5 has made a lot of new friends thanks to online communication.

True

False

...so you feel like you're together with people even though you might be completely alone sitting on a bus or at home.

Task 2. You are going to hear the interview about false information. Look thorough the questions and choose the correct answer. You will hear the text twice.

1) Which statement about circular reporting is true?

A) It is the spread of true information.

B) It is when false information is validated by one other source only.

C) It only occurs with information on Wikipedia.

D) It may involve several publications.

In a nutshell, it's the confirmation of false information by more than one publication.

2) Which statement is correct about journalists?

A) They are not permitted to copy information from Wikipedia.

B) They refuse to copy information from Wikipedia.

C) As soon as they include information in an article, they verify the information.

D) Many journalists may publish inaccuracies in several articles.

That's right! And sometimes it's not just one newspaper article that cites the false information. Several publications may include it and so it becomes very difficult to prove that the original information is false.

3) Which statement is correct?

A) Another name for a coati is a Brazilian aardvark.

B) The American student changed the information on Wikipedia to what he believed to be the truth.

C) Many people believed that a Brazilian aardvark was the same as a coati.

D) When writers wrote about the Brazilian aardvark they knew it was a joke.

However, what started to happen was that articles and blogs began to quote the information from Wikipedia and then those articles were re-reported as evidence in Wikipedia. Before long, everyone was talking about the 'Brazilian aardvark' as if it were factual information.

4) Which statement is true about Wikipedia?

A) Some people add false content to a Wikipedia entry intentionally.

B) Updating information on Wikipedia is against the law.

C) There is hardly any true information on Wikipedia.

D) Many true facts on Wikipedia initially appear as false information.

However, it is the open structure of Wikipedia, compared to a traditional encyclopaedia, which makes it a target to be tampered with.

5) What is true about childhood vaccines and autism?

A) There is a clear connection between childhood vaccines and autism.

B) Circular reporting incited many parents not to vaccinate their children.

C) The claims that they were connected first appeared on Wikipedia.

D) The media proved early on that the claims about vaccines and autism were false.

Soon enough the general public were understandably concerned about the risks and huge numbers of parents refused to vaccinate their children.

READING

READING

Time: 20 minutes

Read the text and choose the correct answers A, B or C.

An excerpt from "Parson's Pleasure" by R. Dahl

During the past few years, Mr. Boggis had achieved considerable fame among his friends in the trade by his ability to produce unusual and often quite rare items with astonishing regularity. Apparently, the man had a source of supply that was almost inexhaustible, a sort of private warehouse, and it seemed that all he had to do was to drive out to it once a week and help himself. Whenever they asked him where he got the stuff, he would smile knowingly and wink and murmur something about a little secret.

The idea behind Mr. Boggis's little secret was a simple one, and it had come to him as a result of something that had happened on a certain Sunday afternoon nearly nine years before, while he was driving in the country. He had gone out in the morning to visit his old mother, who lived in Sevenoaks, and on the way back the fan-belt on his car had broken, causing the engine to overheat and the water to boil away. He had got out of the car and walked to the nearest house, a smallish farm building about fifty yards off the road and had asked the woman who answered the door if he could please have a jug of water.

While he was waiting for her to fetch it, he happened to glance in through the door to the living-room and there, not five yards from where he was standing, he spotted something that made him so excited the sweat began to come out all over the top of his head. It was a large oak armchair of a type that he had only seen once before in his life. Each arm as well as the panel at the back, was supported by a row of eight beautifully turned spindles. The back panel itself was decorated by an inlay of the most delicate floral design, and the head of a duck was carved to lie along half the length of either arm. Good God he thought. This thing is late fifteenth century!

He poked his head in further through the door, and there, by heavens, was another of them on the other side of the fireplace!

He couldn't be sure, but two chairs like that must be worth at least a thousand pounds up in London. And oh, what beauties they were! When the woman returned Mr. Boggis introduced himself and straight away asked if she would like to sell her chairs.

Dear me, she said. But why on earth should she want to sell her chairs? No reason at all, except that he might be willing to give her a pretty nice price.

And how much would he give? They were definitely not for sale, but just out of curiosity, just for fun, you know, how much would he give?

Thirty-five pounds.

How much?

Thirty-five pounds.

Dear me, thirty-five pounds. Well, well, that was very interesting. She'd always thought they were valuable. They were very old. They were very comfortable too. She couldn't possibly do without them, not possibly. No, they were not for sale but thank you very much all the same.

They weren't really so very old Mr. Boggis told her, and they wouldn't be at all easy to sell, but it just happened that he had a client who rather liked that sort of thing. Maybe he could go up another two pounds – call it thirty-seven. How about that?

They bargained for half an hour, and of course in the end Mr. Boggis got the chairs and agreed to pay her something less than a twentieth of their value.

11. According to the story Mr. Boggis

A) came up with the idea of how to find rare furniture by accident

B) had an enormous supply of rare furniture in his warehouse

C) made rare furniture himself

The idea behind Mr. Boggis's little secret was a simple one, and it had come to him as a result of something that had happened on a certain Sunday afternoon nearly nine years before, while he was driving in the country.

12. At the sight of two rare armchairs Mr. Boggis was

A) scared

B) puzzled

C) thrilled

...he spotted something that made him so excited the sweat began to come out all over the top of his head.

13. By saying “why on earth” the woman meant

A) the idea hadn't come to her mind before

B) nobody would want to buy such old chairs

C) she wouldn't sell the chairs for love or money

But why on earth should she want to sell her chairs?

14. When Mr. Boggis asked the woman to sell the chairs, she

A) was mocking him

B) wanted to bargain

C) wanted to know how valuable her chairs were without selling them

They bargained for half an hour, and of course in the end Mr. Boggis got the chairs and agreed to pay her something less than a twentieth of their value.

15. Mr. Boggis didn't want to pay a high price for the chairs because he

A) thought he won't be able to earn a lot of money reselling them

B) was greedy

C) wasn't sure in their true price

Thirty-five pounds. Dear me, thirty-five pounds... (see ex.14).

16. The word “murmur” in the first passage means

A) lie

B) boast

C) say very quietly

Whenever they asked him where he got the stuff, he would smile knowingly and wink and murmur something about a little secret.

17. Mr. Boggis wanted to buy the chairs

A) for his private collection

B) to boast about them to his friends and competitors

C) for further reselling them at a very high price

He couldn't be sure, but two chairs like that must be worth at least a thousand pounds up in London.

18. The phrase “she couldn't possibly do without them” can be translated into Russian as

A) она не может обойтись без них

B) она не может делать что-то по дому без них

С) ее комната будет выглядеть пустой без них

19. Which of the statements is true?

A) Mr. Boggis was an honest dealer

B) The woman knew how valuable her chairs were

C) Mr. Boggis was very cunning

(see ex.14).

20. When the narrator uses the noun “an inlay” he means

A) a decorative pattern put into the surface of an object

B) a filling used to fit a tooth cavity

C) a small box to store trifles

The back panel itself was decorated by an **inlay** of the most delicate floral design...

Use of English

Use of English

Time 45 minutes

Task 1

For questions 1-5 fill in the gaps with the correct words. Use **only one word in each gap**. The first sentence is done for you as the example.

Technology suggests permanent change and improvement. 0 **Once** a new technique is discovered and adopted, society does not attempt to revert 00 **to** the former technique. The automobile displaced the horse; the electric light replaced kerosene lamps; sound movies replaced silent films; and word processors are rapidly making typewriters obsolete. This forward march of technology is called progress. In the fine arts such progress does not exist. The skill of the artist rests 1 **upon** knowledge and experience, just as the skill of the technician does. But the creative processes involved seem to be different. Today, for example, one can admire the design of a Roman chariot, but few people would ever want to depend 2 **on** it as a regular means of transportation. By contrast, it is still possible to walk into the Vatican's Sistine Chapel and be astounded by the magnificence of Michelangelo's frescoes. These paintings have an excellence that will never 3 **become** outmoded. A 4 **work** of art, whether it is a painting by Titian or a concerto by Mozart, is not a steppingstone to something 5 **else** that will someday be considered better. It is not like the vacuum tube, which served its purpose well enough until the transistor was invented. Each artwork stands on its own - distinctive for all time. Even poor imitations cannot damage the goodness and integrity of the original.

1 upon

2 on

3 become

4 work

5 else

Task 2

For questions 6-10 Think of one word which can be used appropriately in a;; three sentences. Here is an example:

- A. She's a good kind person at _____.
B. There should be a menu bar at the _____ of your screen.
C. I found the keys - they were at the _____ of my handbag.

Example: BOTTOM

6. A. Select the printer icon and then click the left _____ button.
B. The cat laid a dead _____ at my feet.
C. In fact she was as quiet as a _____ and Ruth hardly knew she was there.

MOUSE

7. A. I need to make a few changes before I _____ the document.
B. When the book was first written no publisher would _____ it.
C. Please _____ your name clearly in the top right hand corner of the page.

PRINT

8. A. Ann watched the _____ breaking on the sea shore.
B. A _____ of panic spread through the crowd.
C. A new _____ of immigrants flooded the country.

WAVE

9. A. She took a couple of headache _____.
B. I use my _____ PC for work.
C. A clay _____ can be made very easily, all you will need is clay, a twig, and a knife.

TABLET

10. A. They needed 3 million dollars to _____ the bridge.
B. Ross took twenty years to _____ up his business.
C. You must _____ up your strength after your illness.

BUILD

6. mouse
7. print
8. wave
9. tablet
10. build

Task 3

For questions 11-15 read the following informal note you have received from a friend and use the information to complete the numbered gaps in the formal notice. Then write the new words in the correct spaces on your answer sheet. **Use one word for each gap. The number of letters in the words is given. Also some letters are given.** There is an example (0) at the beginning. The words you need **do not occur** in the informal note.

Example: **desire**

INFORMAL NOTE

Peter

To continue our discussion about the development of technology in recent time I've got my ideas to share. Some things were invented pretty easily like the Sony Walkman which was the result of Akio Morita's wish to listen to music wherever he went. But not all product development was so easy. Most of the products we use today are the result of creative research and thinking of many people. Some products may be new for the company which produces it, like Big Mac was new when McDonald's began to produce it, though hamburgers people knew much about. When a company decides to make a new product it may be the result of some scientific finding. It may be by chance or the people look for some decision for a long time. Thus, punch-card data processing machine was first invented to be used by the Bureau of the Census, while Penicillin, by contrast, was a chance discovery and now is one of the most useful antibiotics. Nowadays new products are mostly results of huge market research to learn what customers want. It has really been a great talk. Hope we will get to discussing some other interesting topics soon

FORMAL NOTICE

Akio Morita, the chairman of Sony Corporation in Japan, wanted a radio he could carry with him and listen to wherever he went. From that small **0 d_s_r** was born the Sony Walkman, a radio small enough to be worn on a belt or carried in a pocket. Not all product development, however, is so easy. Most of today's products, including many of the basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter, are the result of creative research and **11. _n_i_e_at_n (consideration)** by staff. A new product is one that is new for the company that makes it. A hamburger, for example, is not new, but when McDonald's **12. i_t_o_u_e_ (introduced)** the Big Mac, it was a new product for that company.

Decisions to make a new product can be the result of technology and scientific discovery, but the discovery can be either accidental or sought for. The original punch-card data processing machine was **13. _vi_e_ (devised)** specifically for use by the Bureau of the Census. Penicillin, by contrast alternatively, was an accidental discovery and is now one of the most useful antibiotics. Products today are often the result of **14. _x_n_i_e (extensive)** market research to learn what consumers and retailers **15. _q_i_e (require)**.

0. desire

11. consideration

12. introduced

13. devised

14. extensive

15. require

Task 4

In the table below there are quotations from famous people. **For questions 16-20**, match the beginning of the quotation from column A with its corresponding ending

from column B. There are 4 extra endings which do not correspond to any quotation

The (0) has been done for you as the example.

Example: 0.F

<p>0. Computer science is no more about computer</p> <p>16. The good thing about science is that it's true H</p> <p>17. The science of today is A</p> <p>18. The internet is a great way B</p> <p>19. Technology is a useful servant D</p> <p>20. Technology makes it possible for people to gain control over everything, C</p>	<p>A. the technology of tomorrow</p> <p>B. to get on the net.</p> <p>C. except over technology</p> <p>D. but a dangerous master.</p> <p>E. than astronomy is about telescopes.</p> <p>F. you get the result.</p> <p>G. in which hardly anyone knows anything about science and technology</p> <p>H. whether or not you believe in it.</p> <p>I. science gathers knowledge faster than society gathers wisdom..</p>
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Writing (see methodological recommendations)

WRITING

Time: 35 minutes

Give your opinion on the statement:

Some professionals can't be replaced by machines neither now nor in the future.

Write an **essay of 100 and 120 words**. Use the following words in your writing:

1. Indispensable
2. Significant
3. Substitute
4. Endangered
5. In demand

Underline the required words when used in your writing.