

# Комплект заданий для учащихся 7-8 классов

## PART 1

### LISTENING

**Time: 15 minutes**

#### TASK 1

**You will hear a radio interview with an explorer, Sally Brendle. For each question (1-6) choose the correct answer A, B or C.**

1. On her last trip, Sally  
A found a new kind of snake.  
B saw a rare crocodile.  
C discovered an unknown river.
2. When Sally was a child she  
A enjoyed going to the zoo.  
B worried about the environment.  
C kept wild animals at home.
3. What work did Sally do when she went to Africa?  
A She helped to build a school.  
B She studied animals in the forest.  
C She recovered the numbers of certain animals.
4. Sally was invited to join the Amazon expedition because  
A she knew a lot about medicine.  
B one of the original team members was injured.  
C she was a well-known plant expert.
5. What does Sally say about the rainforest?  
A It's a dangerous place.  
B It's very calm.  
C It's easy to get lost.

6. Sally's new TV programme is about
- A some less well-known animals.
  - B the ways people can protect wildlife.
  - C her experiences in the rainforest.

## TASK 2

You will hear a part of a radio programme about the lives of famous inventors. Read questions 7-15, and match each question to the person A-C that it refers to.

**A Alexander Graham Bell**

**B Maria Mitchell**

**C Jan Szczepanik**

7. Who came from a big family? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who received a medal from a king? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Whose scientific interests were not grounded in family traditions? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Whose achievements were appreciated outside his/her country? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Whose research was concentrated on one field of science? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Who had planned a different career? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Who worked as a teacher? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Whose birthplace is open to the public? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Who discovered a new comet? \_\_\_\_\_

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

**PART 2**  
**READING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

Read the text below. For questions 1 – 10 decide if these statements are True (A) or False (B). Circle the correct answer on your answer sheet.

**Education in Britain**

Children go to two different schools in Britain. The first is called primary school and the second is secondary school. You go to primary school from the ages of 4 to 11. The first year is known as Year R which means Reception Year and after that you are in Year 1. When you are about 11 you change school and start your new secondary school in Year 7.

For lots of children it is very exciting moving to secondary school because they have a chance to meet new friends, study new subjects and try completely different things. Sometimes they feel worried about the homework and nervous about making a new start. So, what exactly is different about secondary school? For a start, there are lots of different subjects, each one with its own teacher. In primary school most children had one teacher or two teachers so it's quite strange to have a teacher just for physics, a teacher just for geography and another just for maths. And of course you do have more homework with so many different subjects there's always something to do.

In British secondary schools students usually study English, maths, science, ICT (information and communication technology), design technology, history, geography, foreign languages, art and design, music, PE (physical education), citizenship and religion. Some schools offer things like politics, business studies and drama, but not usually in Year 7!

Most schools start at 9 o'clock and finish at 3.30. At lunchtime you can buy food to eat in the school canteen or take your own food and eat it there. Most schools also have a uniform, usually a white shirt and dark trousers or a skirt with a tie in the school's colours and a sweatshirt with the name of the school. Sometimes students don't like wearing a uniform but it helps everybody feel an important part of the school community. Lessons last around 55 minutes and the bell rings to let you know when they are finished or when it's time to go home. Often, before going home, students stay for after school clubs. Most schools have sports teams, like football, hockey, netball or rugby and play in special divisions against other secondary schools. If you prefer acting or music you might join the dram club and be in the school play, or join the choir or school orchestra. And if you still haven't decided there are often things like book club, film club, dancing club, computer

club, chess club.

At the end of Year 9 you have an important choice to make: which subjects you would like to study for the GCSE exams when you start Year 10. The General Certificate of Secondary Education exams are the first important school exams for children in Britain. Everybody has to do GCSEs in English, Maths, Science, and Religion but then you can choose the subjects you're best at, usually about 8 or 9 subjects in total, If you already have an idea which job you'd like to do you can choose the subjects which will be best for it. The exams are all written exams which students take at the end of Year 11.

After GCSEs some students go to college to do specialized courses but many stay at school for two more years to study for A Levels (Advanced Level exams). Most students only study three or four subjects, You should choose the subjects very carefully, because you can only go to university if you get good results, If you want to be an interpreter you might study French, Spanish and Geography and Politics for example. If you want to be a doctor you might choose Maths, Physics, Chemistry and Biology. There's lots to study and the exams are difficult but you can specialize in subjects that you really like.

1	Year 1 is your first year at school. <b>T/F</b>
2	Everybody loves secondary school <b>T/F</b>
3	At lunch time you can choose what to eat <b>T/F</b>
4	Everybody usually wears the same clothes to school. <b>T/F</b>
5	At 3.30 all the students go straight home to do their homework <b>T/F</b>
6	In Year 7 all schools teach politics, business studies and drama. <b>T/F</b>
7	Each class lasts more than one hour. <b>T/F</b>
8	In Year 10 everybody studies the same subjects. <b>T/F</b>
9	You study less subjects in Year 11 than in Year 12. <b>T/F</b>
10	Students don't have to do A Level subjects that they don't like. <b>T/F</b>

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

**PART 3**  
**USE OF ENGLISH**

**Time: 10 minutes**

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. For each question 1 -10, mark the correct letter **A, B, C or D** on your answer sheet.

**Robots**

Robots can work in places humans can't easily (0) A to. These include deep oceans on (1) \_\_\_\_\_ planets or on sites with bad pollution. Robots are also used in factories (2) \_\_\_\_\_ they can work more quickly and accurately than a human, and (3) \_\_\_\_\_ needing to rest.

Improvements in technology over the past 50 years have (4) \_\_\_\_\_ that scientists are now able to create very clever robots. The most complicated of these can make (5) \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves, learn new things, and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ with problems. However, while robots (7) \_\_\_\_\_ look like people are very common in science fiction films, they are very (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in real life. Making a machine that can balance and move on two legs is a real (9) \_\_\_\_\_ and is unnecessary for most of the jobs we need robots to do for us. However, a Japanese robot (10) \_\_\_\_\_ as Asimo does walk on two legs and can even climb up and down stairs.

**Example: 0** A get    **B find**    **C make**    **D take**

- |                |             |            |             |
|----------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. A further   | B high      | C distant  | D long      |
| 2. A unless    | B because   | C although | D despite   |
| 3. A without   | B before    | C until    | D after     |
| 4. A intended  | B supposed  | C said     | D meant     |
| 5. A results   | B decisions | C thoughts | D options   |
| 6. A sort      | B manage    | C deal     | D handle    |
| 7. A whose     | B that      | C what     | D where     |
| 8. A rare      | B thin      | C little   | D narrow    |
| 9. A difficult | B trouble   | C fault    | D challenge |
| 10. A called   | B known     | C named    | D said      |

<b>Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!</b>
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**Participant's ID number**

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**ANSWER SHEET**

**LISTENING**

<b>1</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>7</b>			
<b>8</b>			
<b>9</b>			
<b>10</b>			
<b>11</b>			
<b>12</b>			
<b>13</b>			
<b>14</b>			
<b>15</b>			

## READING

circle the correct option

1	A	B
2	A	B
3	A	B
4	A	B
5	A	B
6	A	B
7	A	B
8	A	B
9	A	B
10	A	B

## USE OF ENGLISH

circle the correct option

1	A	B	C	D
2	A	B	C	D
3	A	B	C	D
4	A	B	C	D
5	A	B	C	D
6	A	B	C	D
7	A	B	C	D
8	A	B	C	D
9	A	B	C	D
10	A	B	C	D