

Task 1.

Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer from the list.

1. What are the most important safety precautions for passengers during a flight?
A). Wearing seatbelts at all times
B). Switching off electronic devices
C). Identifying the nearest emergency exit
D). All of the above
2. Why are passengers asked to put their tray tables up during take-off and landing?
A). To prevent them from causing injury in an emergency
B). To make the cabin look more organised
C). To allow passengers to move around more easily
D). To prevent items from falling off the tray
3. How often do pilots experience dangerous wind changes during flights?
A). Once a month
B). A few times a year
C). Once in a lifetime
D). Rarely, only about 3-4 times in 25 years
4. Which phase of a flight is generally considered more dangerous, take-off or landing?
A). Take-off is more dangerous
B). Landing is more dangerous
C). They are equally dangerous
D). Neither is particularly dangerous
5. Why are passengers asked to switch off their electronic devices during take-off and landing?
A). To prevent interference with the plane's systems
B). To avoid distracting the pilots
C). To conserve battery power
D). To comply with safety regulations
6. What do experienced pilots do when they are passengers on a flight?
A). They sleep or read during the flight
B). They talk to the cabin crew
C). They closely observe the safety procedures
D). They offer to help the pilots
7. Does the pilot interviewed ever feel scared while flying?
A). Yes, sometimes
B). Yes, often
C). No, never
D). Only during severe weather

1. Richard is a third-generation pilot.
a). True b). False c). **Not Stated**

2. The most dangerous weather conditions for flying occur during thunderstorms and typhoons.
a). **True** b). False c). Not Stated

3. Turbulence can cause significant damage to the plane.
a). True b). **False** c). Not Stated

4. Passengers are asked to switch off electronic devices because they can interfere with aircraft controls.
a). True b). **False** c). Not Stated

5. All the pilots are nervous before take-off.
a). True b). False c). **Not Stated**

6. Pilots do not pay attention to safety demonstrations when they are passengers.
a). True b). **False** c). Not Stated

7. The speaker has never felt scared while flying.
a). **True** b). False c). Not Stated

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Task 3.

Choose the right summary for the recording you have heard.

1. In the audio, Richard mentions that turbulence can be dangerous and damaging to the plane. He also highlights that take-off is slightly more dangerous than landing due to the critical moment just before the plane accelerates. Additionally, he explains that electronic devices need to be switched off mainly to avoid distractions during emergencies. Richard also mentions that pilots always pay attention to safety demonstrations and identify emergency exits.

2. In the audio, a pilot named Richard answers common questions about flying and air travel. He discusses dangerous weather conditions, turbulence, take-off, landing, and safety procedures. Richard explains that sudden wind changes during thunderstorms and typhoons are the most dangerous conditions for flying. He also emphasises the importance of passengers wearing seatbelts during flights.

3. In the audio, Richard discusses the importance of passengers being aware of emergency procedures and exit locations. He also shares his experience of never feeling scared while flying and reassures listeners about the safety of air travel. Richard concludes by highlighting the rarity of dangerous situations in aviation and the importance of following safety protocols during flights.

Максимальный балл – 15

READING

Read the text and do the tasks below.

BORDERS ON THE LAND, IN THE OCEAN, AND IN THE AIR.

Long ago, there were no national borders. People moved freely from place to place. Today, countries have national borders. National borders are where one country ends and another country begins. There are two kinds of national borders. The first kind is a physical border. Physical borders between countries are physical features like rivers or mountains. You can see them. The Rio Grande is a physical border between Mexico and the United States. The Pyrenees Mountains are a physical border between Spain and France.

The second kind of border is a political border. When there is no physical border between countries, governments must decide on one. Political borders are also lines between countries like physical borders, but governments decide where these borders will be. The political borders of many North African countries are a good example of this. In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, European countries had power over many parts of Africa. They decided on the borders. Many of these borders were just straight lines on a map. They were not physical features like rivers or mountains.

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Governments want to control their borders. They want to decide who is coming into their country. Government officials at the borders check, that is, take a careful look at, everyone who enters. Only people who have permission to enter the country may come in. The government also wants to know what is entering the country, so officials also check everything that crosses the border. Most governments make money on some of the things that people bring into their countries. In most countries, there is a tax on things that enter the country. A tax is money that you must pay to the government. For example, when Singaporeans bring a new car from Japan or Europe into their country, they have to pay money to the Singapore government.

Governments also want to control the ocean near their borders. They want to be sure their country is safe, so they do not want dangerous people to come near their country. There is an international law about this. It says that a country owns the ocean within 13.8 miles (22.2 kilometres) of that country's shore – the country's border with the ocean. However, there is another important reason why countries want to control the ocean near their shores. The ocean and the land under the ocean have many natural resources, such as fish and oil. Countries want to use these resources, and they do not want other countries to use them. There is an international law that says that a country may use the natural resources within 124.3 miles (200 kilometres) of its shore. Other countries may not use them. However, no country controls the ocean or its resources more than 124.3 miles from its shore.

What about the air near a country's border? Can a country control that, too? The international law about the air around the country is the same as the law about the ocean. Every country controls the airspace within 13.8 miles of its borders. A plane must request permission to fly in that space. International laws like this are another way to control national borders.

1. Which sentence gives the main idea of the text?

a). Long ago there were no physical or political borders.

b). There are different laws about borders on the land, in the ocean, and in the air.

c). Borders help governments control who and what comes into a country.

2. Decide if the statement is true or false. «A river can be a physical border».

a). True

b). False

3. How did many of the borders in North Africa begin?

a). The borders followed the rivers, which are very straight.

b). The borders were physical features.

c). The Europeans who controlled North Africa decided on the borders.

d). North African countries decided on their borders when they became independent.

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4. What are fish and oil examples of?

- a). Products that you must pay tax on
- b). Products that cross borders
- c). Physical features

d). Natural resources

5. Match the beginning of a sentence in Column A with its correct ending in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1). No country controls the water that is ...	a) ... within 13.8 miles of the shore.
2). Each country owns the ocean ...	b) ... within 124.3 miles of the shore.
3). Every country controls the airspace that is ...	c) ... more than 124.3 miles from the shore.
4). Every country controls natural resources that are ...	d) ... within 13.8 miles of the border.

1). No country controls the water that is **more than 124.3 miles from the shore.**

2). Each country owns the ocean **within 13.8 miles of the shore.**

3). Every country controls the airspace that is **within 13.8 miles of the border.**

4). Every country controls natural resources that are **within 124.3 miles of the shore.**

6. Choose all correct answers to the question: According to the whole reading, why do governments want to control their borders?

В данном задании несколько верных утверждений. Выберите все, которые вы считаете верными, но обратите внимание, что за выбор неверного утверждения балл снижается.

a). They want to know who is entering the country.

b). They want to know who is leaving the country.

c). They want to know what is entering the country.

d). They want to collect taxes.

e). They don't want other countries to use their natural resources.

Максимальный балл – 12

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1.

Add a letter to the word on the left to make a new word. To help you, there is a clue for each new word.

#	WORD	CLUE	NEW WORD
0	tin	The opposite of fat .	<i>thin</i>
1	have	Men do this if they don't have a beard.	shave
2	sick	She's hurt her leg and is using a walking	stick
3	hut	The opposite of open	shut
4	coat	The land meets the sea here.	coast
5	our	'Please ... some juice into my glass.'	pour

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 2.

An anagram has all the same letters as another word, but in a different order. For example, dear is an anagram of read. Read the clues and write the anagrams.

0	Make near get money by working.	<i>EARN</i>
1	Make hated the end of life.	death
2	Make name unkind.	mean
3	Make earth an important part of the body.	heart
4	Make wives things you look at.	views
5	Make notes a very hard thing.	stone

Максимальный балл – 5

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Task 3.

Finish the first word and start the second word with the same two letters so that you have 2 different words as in the example. Write the new words.

0	RE ADDRESS	<i>read</i>	<i><u>a</u>ddress</i>
1	BECO _ _ MORY	become	memory
2	FIR _ _ AMP	first	stamp
3	ME _ _ MBERS	menu	numbers
4	NARR _ _ N	narrow	own
5	SA _ _ MALE	safe	female

Максимальный балл – 5

Task 4.

Read the text and choose the best option for each gap.

Imagine that you are a printer (1) working in China around a thousand years ago. Paper, a Chinese invention, has already been (2) in use for hundreds of years. You produce printed books, but these are very expensive because they are difficult (3) to make. To print just a (4) single page of a book, you have to take a wooden board and cut into it (5) until all the words and pictures stand up from the wood. After that, you spread ink over the board turn it upside (6) down onto a piece of paper and press hard. And when you (7) have made boards for all the other pages, and printed enough copies of the book, there is no possibility of reusing them. This system is (8) quicker than writing each book (9) by hand, but it is still very slow. It (10) takes you and the other printers a very long time to make one book.

1. work / worked / working / works
2. in / for / under / since
3. making / made / to make / make
4. only / one / lonely / single
5. until / unless/ when/ if
6. under / down / over / up
7. have made / will make/ are making/ were made
8. quick / quickly / quicker / more quickly
9. at / by / next to / near
10. demands / asks / orders/ takes

Максимальный балл – 10

ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 7-8 классы
CULTURE STUDIES

What's the last word of each of these sayings? The first letter of each word is given to you.

Example: Honesty is the best p _ _ _ _ . Правильный ответ: policy

1.	An apple a day keeps the doctors a _ _ _ .	away
2.	Better late than n _ _ _ _ .	never
3.	Blood is thicker than w _ _ _ _ .	water
4.	First things f _ _ _ _ .	first
5.	No news is good n _ _ _ .	news
6.	Practice makes p _ _ _ _ _ .	perfect
7.	The best things in life are f _ _ _ .	free
8.	The grass is always greener on the other s _ _ _ .	side
9.	Two heads are better than o _ _ .	one
10.	Two wrongs don't make a r _ _ _ _ .	right

Максимальный балл – 10

WRITING

Task 1.

Read this story and fill the gaps with one of the phrases below. There are two extra phrases.

It was a Saturday afternoon (1) **and I was at home with my younger brother, Daniel.**
We couldn't go outside (2) **because it was raining,** so we decided to play football in the sitting room. The score was 3-2 (3) **and I was trying to equalise.**
Unfortunately, I kicked the ball too hard, hit the old silver clock above the fireplace (4) **and broke it into pieces.**

We thought our mother (5) **would be furious,** but all she said was, "Oh well, (6) **never mind, it can't be helped.** I never liked that clock, anyway." She even let us continue with our game, (7) **though this time it was volleyball, using a balloon!**

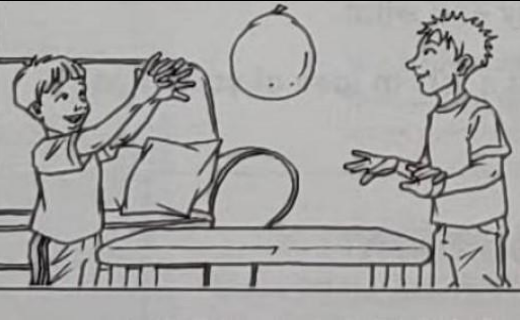
- a) *and broke it into pieces*
- b) *would be furious*
- c) *because it was raining*
- d). *though this time it was volleyball, using a balloon*
- e) *never mind, it can't be helped*
- f) *will be enjoyable*
- g) *it was sunny and hot*
- h) *and I was at home with my younger brother, Daniel*
- i) *and I was trying to equalise*

ВОЗРАСТНАЯ ГРУППА 7-8 классы

Task 2.

Put the pictures in the correct order so that they illustrate the story in the previous task.

Необходимо соотнести картинки с номерами, восстановив таким образом последовательность событий в рассказе

a.		b.	
c.		d.	
e.		f.	

	ОТВЕТ
1	c
2	f
3	a
4	e
5	b
6	d