

ШКОЛЬНЫЙ ЭТАП. 7–8 КЛАССЫ

Part 1 (15 minutes)

Listening

*You will hear the pilot Kate Gingford talking about the last few days of her flight around the world in a small aeroplane. For each question 1–6 choose the correct answer. You will hear the recording twice.*

1. In Norway, Kate's friends helped her
  - a) plan the route on the map.
  - ☒ b) cook a meal before her flight.
  - c) put on the clothes she would fly in.
2. During the flight to Denmark, Kate
  - a) felt very tired.
  - + ☒ b) spoke to her son.
  - c) enjoyed views of the sea.
3. On Monday, Kate was worried because
  - a) she had to land unexpectedly.
  - ☒ b) the plane was difficult to fly.
  - c) a wheel was not working properly.
4. While staying at her friends' farm, Kate
  - a) enjoyed hearing the birds sing.
  - b) got annoyed about losing flying time.
  - ☒ c) made sure she got some extra sleep.
5. Kate had to arrive at the flying club in England
  - ☒ a) during the afternoon.
  - ☒ b) while the weather was good.
  - c) before it got dark.
6. When she arrived in London, Kate was ...
  - a) pleased she had done the trip.
  - b) keen to make another long trip.
  - ☒ c) nervous about seeing her family again.

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

**Part 2 (20 minutes)**

**Reading**

*Read the text and questions below. For each question 7–11 mark the correct letter a, b, c or d.*

**Laughter is the best medicine**

Every week, Dr Doppit goes round the wards at the children's hospital. But instead of a white coat and a stethoscope, Dr Doppit has a red nose and carries balloons. She is the hospital's "clown doctor" and her real name is Hilary Day.

After studying drama at university, Hilary saw an advert for a clown doctor at the hospital. "The job was perfect for me," she says. "My mother and grandmother were both nurses, so caring for people is in my blood. Also, I love doing children's theatre."

Before she started, Hilary did four weeks training, where she learnt how to do magic tricks and make balloons into funny shapes. She also had to study child psychology and basic medicine.

Her visits to the hospital start with a meeting with the nursing staff to find out which patients a visit will be most useful for. Most children are delighted to see a clown, but there are some who are too ill, or are afraid of clowns. Hilary always checks first. Then she does some magic, makes balloon animals or tells them a story.

"We know that laughing can have a positive effect on a person's health," says Hilary. "It produces chemicals in the brain that make you relax and feel better." Everyone agrees that regular visits from Dr Doppit can make a big difference to a child's recovery. "Children in hospital miss their everyday life at home and at school," says one hospital manager. "As well as possibly being frightened and homesick they are often bored. The clown doctor gives them something to look forward to and happy memories to take home afterwards."

7. What is the writer's aim in this text?
  - ☒ a) to describe a typical day in a children's hospital
  - b) to explain a method of helping young patients
  - c) to encourage doctors to learn some circus skills
  - d) to show students how to get a job in a hospital
8. Why was Hilary particularly suitable for the job of clown doctor?
  - a) She had studied medicine at university.
  - b) She already knew how to do magic.
  - + ☒ c) She enjoyed working with children.
  - d) She had been a nurse in a hospital.

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9. Before Hilary starts, the staff tell her which children
- a) have asked to see her.
  - b) are going to leave the hospital soon.
  - ☒ c) want to hear a particular story.
  - d) will benefit most from her visit.
10. The hospital manager thinks that Dr Doppit's visits
- ☒ a) are useful if the parents can't visit.
  - b) help children get better more quickly.
  - c) might be frightening for some children.
  - d) help the children forget they stay in hospital.
11. Dr Doppit can influence
- a) parents' behavior.
  - b) nurses' work.
  - + ☒ c) kids' getting better.
  - d) hospital manager's decisions.

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## Task 2

Read the article and title **a–f** each paragraph 12–16. There is one title you do **NOT** need to use.

- ~~a) Saving sea resources~~
- ~~b) Distant operating~~
- c) No kitchen
- ~~d) Replacing meat~~
- ~~e) New eating habits~~
- f) More veggies

## What's cooking?

+ E (12) Tomorrow's children will eat differently from their parents. Many modern homes don't have a dining room because the occupants usually eat meals in front of the television. In the future, families eating together at home will be an unusual event. Food will be heated in a microwave. If there is a cooker, it will be on a dining table rather than in the kitchen.

+ B (13) The kitchen of the future will be intelligent! Thanks to automation, it may be possible to call home on a mobile to start a cooking programme. There is nothing better than to come home after a long working day to see your dinner ready. With such a kitchen you can easily organize a party for your friends.

+ F (14) In the future, fewer Europeans will eat meat because they think that other foods are better for their health. In addition, farmers will realise that growing crops is a more efficient use of land than raising cattle. "Every time a person gives up eating beef," says food expert Brian Ford, "three thousand square metres of land are freed for crop production."

+ D (15) But meat is a major source of protein. How will we get the protein we need without meat? The answer is: from plant sources. Mushrooms and other fungi will be specially grown, fortified with vitamins and artificially flavoured. Artificial flavouring will become widespread.

+ A (16) According to Ford, fish will always be popular. "Fish, especially oily fish, have much to contribute to the diet of the future. The problem is that we are catching too many fish. We need to reestablish sanctuaries – "national parks" – in the oceans where fish are free to multiply."

Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!

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## Part 3 (20 minutes)

## Use of English

## Task 1

Read the text about a stuntman (a person who performs dangerous tricks in films) and choose the best word (a, b, c or d) for each space 17-31.

## The Fall Guy

Nick Gillard earns a (0) C working as a stuntman on films and TV shows but his first (17) b of show business was trick-riding circus horses when he was just 12 years old. Four years later he got the chance to (18) a in his first film. "I really enjoyed working on the film," Nick remembers, "so I started asking what I should (19) d to become a stuntman." Nick couldn't just (20) d as a stuntman straight away. First he had to be (21) c by the British Stunt Register, which represents stunt professionals in Britain. To do this he had to reach instructor (22) a in six sports including skiing, riding and gymnastics. Since qualifying (23) c the age of 19, Nick has worked on many movies and has doubled for some of the biggest stars in Hollywood.

Safety and timing are all-important for stunt professionals – they plan everything down to the (24) d detail. "We take the utmost (25) b. It's not like being an actor where you can (26) a the shot again if it goes wrong. It's got to work first time." Nick has (27) b some terrifyingly dangerous stunts. For one film he jumped across a bridge in a speed boat, and in *Alien 3* he was (28) c on fire, without air, for more than two minutes. Filming on location takes him all (29) d the world, often for months (30) b a time.

	a	b	c	d
0	reward	wage	living	payment
+ 17	lesson	experience	attempt	taste
- 18	play	practice	perform	show
- 19	make	do	get	try
- 20	put up	establish	start	introduce
- 21	arranged	allowed	agreed	accepted
- 22	line	level	measure	mark
+ 23	in	on	at	by
- 24	tiniest	lowest	least	lightest
+ 25	caution	care	attention	guard
- 26	have	make	give	take
+ 27	made	done	led	given
+ 28	put	caught	set	lit
+ 29	about	through	across	over
- 30	at	on	for	in

## Task 2

Read the text about experiences related to travelling by air and put the verbs in brackets 31–40 into the correct tense.

## Flying high!

I was going on my first really important business trip. My flight (to schedule) (31) schedule for 9 am and I had got up extra early to ensure that I got to the airport on time. While I (to walk up) (32) walked up to the check-in desk, I took a quick look in my briefcase to make sure that I had my laptop and all the papers I (to need) (33) needed for my presentation. Everything was there. I gave the girl at the desk my ticket and she (to hand) (34) handed me my boarding card. I had lots of time, so I decided to get something to eat. I went through passport control and (to find) (35) found a little cafeteria in the departure area. I ordered my meal and began talking to a lady who (to sit) (36) sitting at the table beside me. She told me that she was also going on a business trip. Time passed quickly and soon my flight (to announce) (37) announced. I made my way to the boarding gate and joined the queue. I opened my briefcase to get my boarding card, and suddenly realized that I (to take) (38) have taken the wrong case! Just then, I heard someone calling my name, "We (to mix up) (39) mixed up our cases!" I turned around and saw the lady from the cafeteria waving my briefcase. I exchanged cases with her and boarded my plane. As I took my seat, all I could think of was, "All is well that (to end) (40) ended well!"

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Transfer your answers into the answer sheet!

## Part 4 (20 minutes)

## Writing

Libraries aren't very popular with modern teens. Write a short article into your local newspaper expressing your opinion.

Remember to mention:

- why and where libraries appeared;
- if you and your friends go to the school library or any;
- what modern libraries offer to their visitors;
- what the future of libraries is;
- conclude your article with an appeal to your readers.

Write no more than 120–150 words.

Khabarovsk, Russia,  
22<sup>nd</sup> September ~~20~~

Dear edition,

I like reading books and newspapers. I live in Khabarovsk. It's a beautiful city with many libraries. Library is a sight where saved many books of the famous writers. For example, Pushkin, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky, Gogol, Turgenev, Lomonosov, ~~and~~ Lermontov and others. My favourite writer is Pushkin.<sup>51</sup>

In my opinion ~~Libraries~~ <sup>are</sup> was forever. Peoples are thought that ~~Libraries~~ <sup>are</sup> is useless. The British are <sup>considered</sup> ~~considered~~ to be most readers.<sup>32</sup> Also I think that in the future peoples ~~was~~ <sup>are</sup> reading many than now.<sup>85</sup> In my opinion peoples ~~was~~ <sup>are</sup> reading many books for ~~that way~~ <sup>that way</sup> know more than they knew.<sup>100</sup> Libraries is useful.<sup>100</sup> I think I was read many than read than.<sup>112</sup> I'm looking my text in newspaper some day.<sup>120</sup>

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$$1 + 2 + 5 + 6 + 2 + 13 = 29$$