

072702

9-11 класс      Время выполнения заданий – 120 минут

Use of English

I. Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-7, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1-7

Some things never change

Mr. Brown returned from abroad after twenty years of absence. When he got to his native town he

1) didn't can recognize it.      NOT CAN

Everything had changed a lot. He went into a café and had a cup of coffee. When he took out his wallet he found a shoemaker ticket in it. He then remembered that twenty years ago before going abroad he had taken a pair of shoes to the shoemaker's. The 2) worst BAD thing about it was that he never took them back.

He decided to go there and try. "Perhaps, I will find 3) for him still there! HE " What a wonderful thing! The shoemaker was still at the same place.

Mr. Brown told the shoemaker about the shoes he had left some twenty years ago. The shoemaker looked at the ticket and said: "OK. Come back tomorrow." Then he added that the shoes

4) was ready then. BE

New Seven Wonders of the World: Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu, often called "The Lost City of the Incas", is probably the most famous symbol of the Incan Empire. MachuPicchu is situated 7,875 5) feet above sea level FOOT in Peru.

Machu Picchu 6) was built around the year 1460 by the Inca as a secret ceremonial BUILD city, very well hidden and protected.

The ruins of Machu Picchu were rediscovered in 1911 by an American archaeologist. Since then, Machu Picchu 7) has become an important tourist attraction. BECOME Thousands of visitors come here every year to admire its wonders.

II. Complete the sentences with words formed from the words in brackets.

- 8 We were taken up in the mountain by a professional climber. PROFESSION
- 9 My brother has visited some of really original places. ORIGIN
- 10 The thing I remember most about Spain is the amazing scenes. SCENE
- 11 Weekend breaks have grown in popularity over the last decade. POPULAR
- 12 We learned some \_\_\_ facts at the museum. FASCINATE fascinating
- 13 Don't believe everything Sonia tells you; she's got a reputation for being honest. HONEST
- 14 He's been bungee-jumping, hand gliding and parachuting. He's fearing FEAR
- 15 You shouldn't take this injury so \_\_\_; go see the doctor. LIGHT lightly

III. For questions 1-9 decide which answer (A,B,C,D) best fits each gap.

## The Role of the Teacher

There can be no doubt that teachers 16) A a vital role in their students' lives.

Today's educators are not 17) C responsible for their students' academic achievements, but also for their well-being outside the school environment. This could involve offering students valuable 18) A of advice to help them handle personal problems, as young people today 19) q many difficulties in daily lives.

Teachers also take on the role of motivator. That is why they often 20) A in special seminars where they are trained to encourage students' motivation in the classroom. By putting this theory into 21) D they can inspire students to view learning as an enjoyable process. Therefore good teachers do not simply focus on testing or examinations, but 22) D use of all available resources.

All in all, the way a teacher treats a student can have a huge 23) A on their character and future achievements.

Encouraging students to set goals and stick to them builds a solid relationship between teacher and student which will help them get 24) B well with each other.

- |                         |                 |                   |                       |   |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 16 <del>A</del> play    | B take          | C make            | D get                 | - |
| <del>A</del> alone      | B also          | <del>C</del> only | D too                 | - |
| <del>A</del> tips       | B parts         | C pieces          | D portions            | - |
| 19 A encounter          | B receive       | C deal            | D see                 | - |
| 20 <del>A</del> attend  | B enroll        | C enter           | D apply               | + |
| 21 A effect             | B work          | C exercise        | <del>D</del> practice | - |
| 22 A do                 | B make          | C have            | <del>D</del> take     | + |
| 23 <del>A</del> impress | B impact        | C result          | D issue               | - |
| 24 A through            | <del>B</del> in | C up              | D on                  | - |

## IV. READING

**Task 1. Read the text My Job at a Summer Camp, by Charlie Rose. For questions 1-5, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which you think fits best according to the text.**

Every year I work at a summer camp for kids and I really enjoy seeing the children do things they never thought they could do. Nearly all the kids know how to swim and play table-tennis before they come, but things like rock climbing are new experiences for most. Some of them are very nervous, but after a bit of encouragement, they agree to try and they all get to the top in the end, which makes them feel great.

The kids stay several weeks and some do miss home. You might expect it to be the really young ones who feel like that the most but it's actually the ten- to thirteen-year-olds. We don't let them use their mobile phones all the time. First we tell them they can phone home after lunch. Then when they ask again, usually after dinner, we say it's a bit too late to phone and suggest doing it the next day. Most children are fine in a couple of days and at the end of their stay, it's amazing how many come and thank us because they have had a great time.

It's not just the children who get lonely. We get parents who are on the phone the whole time, asking how their child is getting on, which is quite unnecessary. Often their son or daughter will be busy, playing games or doing something else, so we have to tell parents to ring back another time. Some kids arrive dressed in smart, designer, new clothes and they sometimes argue when we tell them to change into something they won't mind getting dirty, but before long they realise what we mean.

What is the writer trying to do in this text?

A describe how children make friends at a summer camp

B suggest how parents should choose a summer camp for children

- C explain what it is like for children at a summer camp  
D advise children how to behave at a summer camp

What does the writer say about rock climbing at the camp?

- A Some children already know how to do it.  
B Some children prefer to swim or play table-tennis.  
C Some children refuse to take part.  
 D Some children find it more enjoyable than they expected to.

What surprises the writer about the children who stay at the camp?

- A The youngest ones find it hard to be away from home.  
B They complain if they cannot phone their parents.  
 C They miss meal times with their parents.  
D They seem grateful for their experience here.

What does the writer think about some parents?

- A They should visit their children instead of phoning them.  
B They don't need to keep on phoning the camp.  
C They shouldn't allow their children to bring phones to camp.  
D They need to be reminded to phone their children.

5. Which postcard might a child at the camp send home?

- A I was annoyed when they suggested I put on old jeans, but I guess they were right.  
B It's so unfair that everyone else can use their mobile phone, but they won't let me use mine.  
C I've made some good friends but we're all bored because there isn't much to do here.  
 D I was really frightened every time we went rock climbing, so they let me do something else instead.

**Task 2. For items 6-12, read an extract about the history of cinema and decide which country (A-J) is being referred to in the statements below.**

**NB You may use any letter more than once.**

Although French, German, American and British pioneers have all been credited with the invention of cinema, the British and the Germans played a relatively small role in its worldwide exploitation. It was above all the French, followed closely by the Americans, who were the most passionate exporters of the new invention, helping to start cinema in China, Japan, Latin America and Russia. In terms of artistic development it was again the French and the Americans who took the lead, though in the years before the First World War, Italy, Denmark and Russia also played a part. In the end it was the United States that was to become, and remain, the largest single market for films. By protecting their own market and pursuing a vigorous export policy, the Americans achieved a dominant position on the world market by the start of the First World War. The centre of filmmaking had moved westwards, to Hollywood, and it was films from these new Hollywood studios that flooded onto the world's film markets in the years after the First World War, and have done so ever since. Faced with total Hollywood domination, few film industries proved competitive. The Italian industry, which had pioneered the feature film with spectacular films like "Quo Vadis?" (1913) and "Cabiria" (1914), almost collapsed. In Scandinavia, the Swedish cinema had a brief period of glory, notably with powerful epic films and comedies. Even the French cinema found itself in a difficult position. In Europe, only Germany proved industrially capable, while in the new Soviet Union and in Japan, the development of the cinema took place in conditions of commercial isolation.

Hollywood took the lead artistically as well as industrially. Hollywood films appealed because they had better constructed narratives, their special effects were more impressive, and the star system added a new dimension to screen acting. If Hollywood did not have enough of its own resources, it had a great deal of money to buy up artists and technical innovations from Europe to ensure its continued dominance over present or future competition.

From early cinema, it was only American slapstick comedy that successfully developed in both short and feature format. However, during this 'Silent Film' era, animation, comedy, serials and dramatic features continued to thrive, along with factual films or documentaries, which acquired an increasing distinctiveness as the period progressed. It was also at this time that the avant-garde film first achieved commercial success, this time thanks almost exclusively to the French and the occasional German film. Of the countries which developed and maintained distinctive national cinemas in the silent period, the most important were France, Germany and the Soviet Union. Of these, the French displayed the most continuity, in spite of the war and post-war economic uncertainties. The German cinema, relatively insignificant in the pre-war years, exploded on to the world scene after 1919. Yet even they were both overshadowed by the Soviets after the 1917 Revolution. They turned their back on the past, leaving the style of the pre-war Russian cinema to the émigrés who fled westwards to escape the Revolution.

The other countries whose cinemas changed dramatically are: Britain, which had an interesting but undistinguished history in the silent period; Italy, which had a brief moment of international fame just before the war; the Scandinavian countries, particularly Denmark, which played a role in the development of silent cinema quite out of proportion to their small population; and Japan, where a cinema developed based primarily on traditional theatrical and, to a lesser extent, other art forms and only gradually adapted to western influence.

#### List of Countries

A France            B Germany            C USA            D Denmark            E Sweden  
 F Japan            G Russia            H Italy            I Britain            J China

6. It helped other countries develop their own film industry. C  
 7. It was the biggest producer of films. C  
 8. It was first to develop the 'feature' film. H  
 9. It was responsible for creating stars. C  
 10. It made the most money from 'avantgarde' films. A  
 11. It made movies based more on its own culture than outside influences. B  
 12. It had a great influence on silent movies, despite its size. C

Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!

#### V. Writing

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Robert who writes:

*...We've moved to a new town. It's small and green. My neighbours say that it hasn't changed a bit for the last two centuries. Have you noticed any recent changes in your city? What are they? Do you like or dislike them? Why?*

Yesterday my mum won a cooking competition...

Write a letter to Robert.

In your letter

-answer his questions

-ask 3 questions about the cooking competition

Write 100-140 words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

24  
 + 4  
 ---  
 28  
 40 - 28 = 12  
 60%