

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE CONTEST for 7<sup>th</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> form pupils**

**Максимальное количество баллов – 100; общее время выполнения – 1,5 часа (90 мин.)**

**LISTENING**

**Time: 15 minutes**

**Task 1. You will hear an interview with a woman called Anita Lee, who runs a successful business producing ready-made Chinese meals. For questions 1-10, complete the sentences.**

**Now you have 45 seconds to look through the questions in exercise 1.**

**You will hear the text TWICE.**

People in millions of British (1)\_\_\_\_\_ eat Anita Lee`s meals.

The Chinese meals which Anita bought didn`t taste like the food cooked by (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

In order to cook for herself, Anita had to find authentic Chinese (3)\_\_\_\_\_.

A friend of Anita`s who was the owner of the local Chinese restaurant had trouble keeping (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

Increased demand made it necessary for Anita to hire people (5)\_\_\_\_\_.

Anita`s company was given the top prize for ethnic food by a well-known food (6)\_\_\_\_\_.

She needed money to expand the company, but she didn`t want to get a (7)\_\_\_\_\_ from the bank.

Lania Foods wanted to make changes in the way that the (8)\_\_\_\_\_ was produced.

In order to buy back her company, Anita was forced to sell (9)\_\_\_\_\_.

Becoming Businesswoman of the Year was Anita`s (10)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 2. You will hear five different people talking about their work as teachers. For questions 11-15, choose from the list (A-F) which statement applies to each person. Use the letters only once. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.**

**Now you have 30 seconds to look at exercise 2.**

**You will hear the text TWICE.**

A. This teacher is not always confident.

B. This teacher cannot use a computer.

C. This teacher has a lot of talented students.

D. This teacher advises colleagues on teaching.

E. This teacher continues to learn more about teaching.

F. This teacher takes their students on educational trips.

11	12	13	14	15

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

## READING

Time: 25 minutes

**Task 1.** You are going to read an article about early aeroplane flights. For the questions which follow, choose the answer (A, B, C, or D) which you think fits best according to the text.

For five years from December 1903 to September 1908, two young bicycle mechanics from the state of Ohio in America repeatedly claimed that they had built a heavier-than-air machine which they had flown successfully. Despite demonstrations and photographs of themselves flying, the claims of Wilbur and Orville Wright were laughed at and dismissed as a practical joke by the magazine *Scientific American*, the newspaper the *New York Herald*, the US Army and most American scientists.

Experts rejected the Wright brothers' claim without troubling to examine the evidence as they were so convinced, on purely scientific grounds, that flight in powered machines public trials at Fort Myers in 1908 that the Wrights were able to prove their claim conclusively and the Army and the scientific press were compelled to accept that their flying machine was a reality.

It is perhaps not too surprising that a couple of young bicycle mechanics in a remote town on the prairies should be ignored by the intellectuals of the more sophisticated east coast of America at a time when the horse was still the principal means of transport. What is more surprising is that the local newspapers in their home town of Dayton, Ohio, should have ignored the Wrights. In 1904, a local banker, Torrence Huffman, allowed the brothers to use a large piece of farm land owned by him outside the town for their flying experiments. The land was bordered by two main roads and the local railway line so that, as the months went by, hundreds of people actually saw the Wrights flying.

Many of the amazed passengers wrote to the local newspapers to ask who were the young men who were regularly flying near the railway line and why had nothing appeared about them in the papers. Eventually the enquiries became so frequent that the papers complained that they were becoming a nuisance, but still their editors showed no interest in the story, sending neither a reporter nor a photographer.

In 1940, Dan Kumler, the city editor of the *Dayton Daily News* at the time of the flights gave an interview about his refusal to publish anything thirty-five years earlier and spoke frankly about his reasons. Kumler recalled, "I guess we just didn't believe it. Of course, you must remember that the Wrights at that time kept things very secret." The interviewer responded in amazement, "You mean they kept things secret by flying over an open field?" Kumler considered the question, grinned and said, "I guess the truth is we were just plain stupid".

16. What do we learn about the Wright brothers in the first paragraph?

- A. They said they had built a flying machine.
- B. They gave lots of flying demonstrations.
- C. They laughed at the ideas in the *Scientific American*.
- D. They took photographs of themselves.

17. How did Theodore Roosevelt become involved with the Wright brothers?

- A. He insisted that the trial should be in a public court.
- B. He concluded that the brothers were telling the truth.
- C. He ordered the press to tell the truth about the plane.
- D. He ordered the brothers to test the plane in public.

18. Why are horses mentioned in the third paragraph?

- A. They were used only in the East.
- B. They provided the usual way of travelling.
- C. They were rarely used in Ohio.
- D. They were the only form of transport.

19. What does the writer find surprising about the flying experiments?

- A. the lack of interest shown by local newspapers
- B. the attitude of the experts
- C. the lack of flying experiments in the East
- D. the skill of bicycle mechanics

20. Torrence Huffman helped the Wright brothers by

- A. lending them money to buy some land.
- B. letting them use some of his land.
- C. giving them some of his farm land.
- D. allowing them to buy some land.

21. Why did people write to the newspapers?

- A. to ask why people were flying near the railway line
- B. to make sure that it was the Wright brothers who were flying
- C. to ask why the flights had not been reported in the papers
- D. to complain about the nuisance caused by these flights

22. Why was the interviewer surprised by the first answer given by Dan Kumler?

- A. The interviewer knew that the Wrights had opened the gates to the field.
- B. The interviewer thought the Wrights had wanted to keep their flights secret.
- C. The interviewer did not believe what Kumler had told the Wrights.
- D. The interviewer thought that anybody could have seen the Wrights flying.

**Task 2. You are going to read some information about some schools. For questions 23-35, choose from the schools (A-G). Some of the schools may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order. There is an example at the beginning (0). For questions 36 and 37, choose the answer (A, B, C, D) which you think is correct.**

Which school or schools would be most suitable for:

A girl who wants to do well in languages?

0 - E

A shy and quiet boy who enjoys painting?

23 -

A girl who is not very clever but who wants to learn to play the flute?

24 -

A boy who is keen on Chemistry and enjoys singing?	25 –
a girl who likes sport and helping people?	26 –
a boy who likes animals?	27 –
a girl who wants to be an actress?	28 –
a boy who is keen on sport and wants to go to university?	29 –
a girl who is keen on study Physics and Chemistry?	30 –....., 31- .....
a boy who enjoys music and travelling?	32- ....., 33- .....
a girl who prefers not to be near the center of town?	34- ....., 35- ....

36. How many of these schools refer to rules about the clothes pupils should wear?

A 1    B 2    C 3    D 5

37. What do schools B and C have in common?

A. Both are near the town center.

B. Both are about the same size.

C. Both schools accept boys.

D. Both are highly academic.

### **SCHOOL A**

We are a mixed school in the center of town and have just under 1,700 pupils aged from 11 to 16 on our rolls. The teaching staff numbers over a hundred. As a large school, we are able to provide pupils with a wide range of courses as well as a wealth of out-of-school activities. We believe that teaching in all subjects is of a high standard but we are particularly proud of our examination results in science. Well-equipped laboratories complement the good teaching and every year a large proportion of our sixth form pupils proceed to university to study science subjects.

The school also has a strong musical tradition. The choir and orchestra perform several concerts annually and last year the orchestra toured Germany, giving seven performances in four different towns.

### **SCHOOL B**

We are a boys' school of 400 pupils from the age of 11 to 16. The school is situated on the outskirts of the town. We offer courses in all the usual school subjects but are particularly committed to Art. Although we are, of course, concerned with the academic success of our pupils, our main aim is to be a caring community in which all boys, whether gifted or not, can feel secure. We do not

claim to send vast numbers of our pupils to university but we do try to ensure that pupils leave the school as well-balanced young people ready to play a responsible part in society.

### **SCHOOL C**

We are a medium sized boys' school of 750 pupils from the age of 11 to 16. The school, which is about five kilometres from the centre of town, stands in a beautiful situation surrounded on all sides by open countryside. We take advantage of our situation by having a farm unit where we have a number of hens, pigs and sheep. Music is important in the life of the school, as are trips abroad: last year parties from the school visited France, Spain, Denmark and the USA.

### **SCHOOL D**

We are a small girls' school situated in a quiet suburb about two kilometres from the town centre. There are about four hundred pupils in the school, with ages ranging from

11 to 16. All the normal school subjects are offered and in addition all pupils are required to learn a musical instrument. Whilst we want our pupils to succeed academically, our main aim is to produce young women who are well balanced and keen to play a part in the life of the community.

### **SCHOOL E**

We are a medium sized girls' school in the centre of town, with 700 pupils on our rolls from the age of 11 to 18. The school has a reputation for high academic standards and the majority of our pupils proceed to university after finishing their school career. Examination results in languages and the sciences are particularly impressive. All pupils are required to study two foreign languages up to GCSE level. Latin is an optional extra. We expect parents to encourage their daughters to work hard and to adhere to the school's dress code.

### **SCHOOL F**

We are an all boys' school taking pupils from the age of 11 to 18. Last year we had 682 pupils on our rolls. Sport plays an important part in the life of the school; for the last three years our rugby team has won the county championship trophy for schools. Many of our pupils go on to university after school. We do not single out success in any particular subjects as being impressive, as we think our standards are impressive in all subjects.

### **SCHOOL G**

We are a large school of 1,500 pupils, about 3 kilometers from the center of town. Pupils join the school at the age of 11 and may remain with us until they are 18. We have a large sports field and have an enviable record of sporting successes. We do not make distinctions between the sexes in sport: girls may play football if they wish, boys may play netball. The school has its own purpose-built theatre and we are proud of the standard of music and drama in the school. We produce a minimum of two plays and one musical every year. In addition, all pupils in the first three years have at least one hour of music and drama every week. The school is aware of its responsibilities to the wider community and organises various activities for old people in the town. A major fund-raising event is also held annually, the proceeds of which go to a national charity chosen by the pupils.

**Task 3. You are going to read an article about the effect that listening to music might have on the brain. Choose from the list A-I the sentence which best summarises each part (38-43) of the article. There are two extra sentences which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

- A. Pupils were put into groups to listen to different things.
- B. The experiment could lead to new methods of teaching.
- C. Pupils doing best had probably liked what they had heard.
- D. It was thought that difficult music made the brain work better.
- E. The experiment suggests that the children did not listen to Mozart.
- F. Listening to Mozart seemed to improve mental ability.
- G. Those listening to pop music did best on the test.
- H. The effect of music on people may be different according to age.
- I. The experiment was carried out in all parts of Britain.

## MUSIC TO HELP YOUR BRAIN

0

I

Listening to pop music may make you cleverer, according to a Megalab experiment in which 11,000 children in 250 schools across Britain took part.

38

The idea was put forward as a scientific study by Dr Sue Hallam of the Institute of Education, London, to follow up work in California which suggested that listening to music by Mozart for ten minutes had a direct effect on people's ability to work out problems.

39

The Megalab experiment took place at eleven o'clock one Thursday morning. Schoolchildren were split at random into three separate groups: one listening to Mozart, one to a pop group and one to a conversation in which Dr Hallam discussed Megalab.

40

The children were then given problem-solving tasks. The group which had listened to the discussion scored 52 per cent, those who had listened to Mozart also scored 52 per cent, but those who had listened to the pop group scored 56 per cent. Dr Hallam said the result is interesting and approaching significance'.

41

She thought that the reason was not due to the 'Mozart effect' but because the mood of the children had changed, so they were more aroused and tried harder. 'They were probably enjoying it and so they were well motivated,' she said. 'The others were probably uninterested or not particularly inspired by Mozart or by the discussion.'

42

Dr Frances Rauscher, of the Centre for the Neurobiology of Learning and Memory in Berkeley, California, had suggested that students would do better after listening to Mozart because his music is complex and stimulates particular activity in the brain.

43

However, Dr Hallam did not dismiss the Californian idea, because the experiments were performed on adults, who may process music differently.

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

### Part 3

#### USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 20 minutes

**Task 1. Complete the text using the correct form of the verbs (43-57).**

#### Jack, the Farmer

Jack, an old sailor, **0** *spent* \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) many years at sea before he **44** \_\_\_\_\_ (come) back to England. One day he **45** \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) along the country road looking for a job. He **46** \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a farmer **47** \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) at the door of his house.

“ You **48** \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me a job?” The farmer wondered if Jack **49** \_\_\_\_\_ (do) any farm-work before. When Jack said that he **50** \_\_\_\_\_ (be) ready to do any job; the farmer said that he **51** \_\_\_\_\_ (help) the old sailor. He pointed to the sheep in he field and said: “I want you **52** \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) them all to the yard.” An hour later the farmer **53** \_\_\_\_\_ (go) into the yard. All the sheep **54** \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) together by Jack. Then the farmer **55** \_\_\_\_\_ (notice) a small rabbit among the sheep. Jack explained it to the surprised farmer: “It **56** \_\_\_\_\_ (take) me quite a lot of time to catch that little animal. He **57** \_\_\_\_\_ (give) me more trouble than all the rest of the sheep.”

#### Task 2.

**For questions 58-65, read the text and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).**

When you **(0)** attend school, we have certain expectations. We expect to be taught **(58)** \_\_\_\_\_, such as Maths, English and History, which are normally covered in a school curriculum. Why, then, is such a **(59)** \_\_\_\_\_ percentage of what we know learnt outside school?

We learn new vocabulary, for example, by trying to copy someone who **(60)** \_\_\_\_\_ words we do not know. Schools do attempt to get their students to **(61)** \_\_\_\_\_ vocabulary words and students can manage to learn them by heart for a test. There is proof, however, that only a **(62)** \_\_\_\_\_ proportion of these words are easy to remember or use when learned that way.

We learn new **(63)** \_\_\_\_\_ by watching films, television or **(64)** \_\_\_\_\_ the radio. We discover facts about accents, jobs and **(65)** \_\_\_\_\_ places just by watching the news or a film.

0	A attend	B visit	C regard	D mind
58	A lesson	B areas	C topics	D subjects
59	A high	B big	C large	D tall
60	A likes	B has	C wants	D uses
61	A remind	B commemorate	C recollect	D memorise
62	A low	B strong	C small	D slight
63	A evidence	B facts	C knowledge	D information
64	A hearing	B telling	C Listening to	D watching
65	A foreign	B peculiar	C stranger	D odd

**Task 3. Rewrite the following sentences using ordinary verbs in the necessary form to replace the phrasal verbs in bold. The number of letters in the ordinary verbs is given in the brackets.**

66. I have been **looking for** my new pet everywhere. (9)  
67. The Titanic **went down** in 1912. (4)  
68. I've never been able **to add up** very well. (5)  
69. It's hard **to put aside** any money if you're on a low salary. (4)  
70. Mr Jones **brought up** the question of parking at the meeting. (6)  
71. I need **to sort out** my desk, it's a bit of a mess. (8)  
72. I think you need **to look into** the deal carefully before buying a second-hand car.  
73. A role model is someone you **keep your mind on**. (7)  
74. **Chop up** the onion into small pieces. (3)

**Task 4. Choose the correct variant to answer the questions using your cultural knowledge.**

75. What is the other name for the Houses of Parliament?  
a) Big Ben      b) Buckingham Palace      c) Palace of Westminster
76. Where can you see ravens in London?  
a) London Zoo      b) the Tower of London      c) Hyde Park
77. What is the nickname of the first guest on New Year's morning?  
a) new-comer      b) unexpected guest      c) first foot
78. What is the other name for Northern Ireland?  
a) Ireland      b) Ulster      c) Colster
79. A world famous school for boys, founded in 1440 by Henry VI at Windsor is  
a) Eton      b) Trinity College      c) King's College
80. The Union Jack is the national flag of  
a) Canada      b) the UK      c) the USA

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

**WRITING      Time: 30 minutes**

You've bought a new gadget recently. Write a review to a website called [www.gadget.com](http://www.gadget.com).

In your review remember to mention:

- what and why you've bought
- how it looks
- if it meets your requirements
- if you have any complaints
- if you would recommend it to other people

Write about 120–150 words.