EXAMINATION CARD №

I. Reading

Read the text given below. Decide if the sentences are T (True) or F (False)

ICE ALASKA

Ice Alaska is an amazing event that takes place in Fairbanks, Alaska. It brings the town to life in February and March every year. It is a wonderful event that promotes art, culture, education, international friendship and winter tourism through ice. It was all started in 1934 by Kay Huffman and Clara Murray West. They used to organise the Fairbanks Winter Carnival, with activities such as parades and dog races. After four years, this became the Ice Carnival and Dog Derby, and artists would carve thrones from ice for the carnival queen and king. Each year these thrones became more complex and this was the start of the town’s ice sculpting tradition.

In 1988 the festival was revived. Teams of ice sculptors came from China and Chi­cago to create sculptures for the Winter Carnival. They taught local people how to sculpt ice. An exhibition followed and in 1990 the first competition was held. A team from France won the first prize. Today, up to 75 teams from around the world compete in Ice Alaska every year.

Visitors can watch the artists at work and see all the finished sculptures in a fan­tastic light display. Children can have fun, too, in the Kids’ Park, which offers a wide range of activities, including, rides, slides, mazes and trains. This is definitely an event that is not to be missed! Find out more at [www.icealaska.com](http://www.icealaska.com).

1. Ice Alaska encourages friendships with people from other countries.
2. It started as something quite different.
3. Some local people know how to sculpt ice.
4. It turned into a competition in 1988.
5. It is not a festival children can enjoy.

II.Writing

Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

1.Ann around the house, but this week she can’t because she for an exam.

A is helping usually, prepares C helps usually, is preparing

B is usually helping, prepares D usually helps, is preparing

2.Is this the first time you bungee jumping? (Note: right after the event)

A try B are trying C have tried D tried

3.Sam his finger while he lunch.

A burnt, had cooked C was burning, had cooked

B burnt, was cooking D burnt, cooked

4.They solving the crossword for an hour but they haven’t solved it yet.

A have been B had been C were D are

**5.We…. the house for two hours.**

A were cleaning C have been cleaning

B cleaned D had been cleaning

**6.How long ….. your best friend?**

A were you knowing C have you known

B had you known D had you been knowing

**III. Write a letter (35-45 words) to your “friend who is studying abroad. Include this information:**

* **some news about yourself;**
* **a** suggestion for meeting **up somewhere soon;**
* **some news about your friends or family.**

EXAMINATION CARD №

1. Reading

Read the text. Decide if the statements are T (True) or F (False).

PANDORA’S BOX

Pandora was modelled in the likeness of Aphrodite. She was carved out of white marble, her lips made of red rubies and her eyes of sapphires. Athena breathed life into her and dressed her in elegant garments. Aphrodite gave her jewels and fixed her mouth in a winning smile. Into the mind of this beautiful creature, Zeus put insatiable1 curiosity, and then he gave her a sealed box and told her never to open it.

She was brought down to earth and offered in marriage to Epimetheus, who lived among the mortals. Epimetheus had been warned never to accept a gift from Zeus, but he could not resist the beautiful woman. Thus Pandora came to live among mortals, and щеп came from near and far to stand awestruck by her wondrous beauty.

But Pandora was not perfectly happy, for she did not know what was in the box that Zeus had given her. It was not long before her curiosity got the better of her and she had to take a quick peek.

The moment she opened the lid, out swarmed Greed, Vanity, Slander, Envy, and all the miseries that had been unknown to mortals. Horrified, Pandora shut the lid, just in time to keep Hope from flying out too. Zeus had put Hope at the bottom of the box, and it would have quickly put an end to the unleashed evils. They stung and bit the mortals as Zeus had planned, but their sufferings made them wicked instead of good, as Zeus had hoped. They lied,stole, and killed each other and became so evil that Zeus in disgust drowned them in a flood.

1 insatiable - ненаситний, жадібний

1. Pandora looked nothing like Aphrodite.
2. Pandora’s curiosity could best be described as uncontrollable.
3. Zeus gave Pandora the box because he knew she would open it.
4. Pandora lived with the gods.
5. When men saw Pandora they were uninspired.
6. “Curiosity got the better of her” means “Curiosity helped her.”
7. A synonym of “to swarm” is “to fly together quickly.”
8. Pandora knew that Hope was at the bottom of the box.
9. Zeus’ plan was destroyed because Pandora opened the box.

10. The miseries in the box killed the mortals.

1. Writing

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options (A-D) for each gap in the text.

“We started getting messages from the rescue team saying they could not

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_because the weather was so severe. The conditions were incredibly cold. Every 20 min­utes for over 36 hours we rubbed our fingers and toes for 15 minutes to make sure we didn’t get frostbite. The doctors were amazed at (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unscathed we were when we finally got down. After the first night, we saw the rescue helicopter fly overhead, but they sent us a message saying the conditions were too bad to come (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ closer. By this point we knew if they (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_us in the morning, we had (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chance of surviving. We didn’t need to talk about it. You just need to look into someone’s eyes and you know (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ understand the seriousness of the situation as well as you do.

It was such a relief when they finally reached us.”

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | A take up | B take off | C take on | D take away |
| 2 | A how | B very | C that | D why |
| 3 | A many | B too | C enough | D any |
| 4 | A had not reached | B don’t reach | C didn’t reach | D wouldn’t reach |
| 5 | A few | B little | C any | D none |
| 6 | A they | B he | C we | D you |

1. **Yesterday you had a school party “Happy Birthday, Our Dear School!” Write a short report (35-45 words) to your school newspaper about the event. Include the following:**

* when and where the party was held;
* the guests of the school party;
* the concert programme.

**EXAMINATION CARD №**

1. **Reading**

Read the text and decide if the statements are T (True) or F (False).

Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy. This story is about something that happened to them when they were sent away from London during the war because of the air-raids1. They were sent to the house of. an old Professor who lived in the heart of the country, ten miles from the nearest railway sta­tion and two miles from the nearest post office. He had no wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper called Mrs. Macready and three servants. (Their names were Ivy, Margaret and Betty, but they do not come into the story much.) He himself was a very old man with shaggy2 white hair which grew over most of his face as well as on his head, and they liked him almost at once; but on the first evening when he came out to meet them at the front door he was so odd-looking that Lucy (who was the youngest) was a little afraid of him, and Edmund (who was the next youngest) wanted to laugh and had to keep on pretending he was blowing his nose to hide it.

1. air-raid - бомбардування
2. shaggy - тут кошлате (про волосся)
3. The four children went to live in the house of an old Professor.
4. Lucy laughed at the old man.
5. The Professor was very old with brown hair.
6. The children left London to live with the Professor because of the air-raids.
7. The Professor’s house was in the centre of Cambridge.
8. Lucy was the youngest child. .
9. The Professor lived two miles away from the post office.
10. The names of the four children are Peter, Ivy, Susan, Edmund, and Betty.
11. The Professor lived with a housekeeper named Mrs. Macready.
12. This story is about four children’s trip to Paris.
13. Writing

Choose the correct item A, B, C or D to complete the text.

A FIRST TIME FOR EVERYBODY

Joe stepped onto the aeroplane and was met by one of the cabin crew who showed him to his seat. This was his first flight and he was feeling quite nervous. His hands were (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ slightly and he was breathing deeply. He walked along the (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of the plane and found his seat. Joe had spent a lot

of time (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_planning his holiday, given this was the first time he had been abroad. Sitting next to him there was an 8-year-old boy who also (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be quite nervous. Joe knew he was quite good (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

children, so he de

children, so he decided to try to calm the boy. After conversing with the boy for a few minuses, Joe produced some chocolate and gave it to him. The (6)\_\_\_ then became quite cheerful as he explained that he loved chocolate (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much. The man and the boy found that they (8) well together as they chatted for the whole flight. Joe discovered that they were on the same return flight the following week, which pleased them both.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | A moving | B trembling | C jumping . | D rattling |
| 2 | A corridor | B path | C lane | D aisle |
| 3 | A with | B to | C on | D at |
| 4 | A was | B appeared | C set | D showed |
| 5 | A at | B for | C with | D by |
| 6 | A young | B youth | C juvenile | D youngster |
| 7 | A too | B extremely | C so | D absolutely |
| 8 | A got on | B were  ; y I M | C got to. | D got so |

8

*III.* You are on holiday at the seaside: Write a postcard (35-45 words) to your friend:

* write a few words about the weather;
* write what you are doing;
* ask about your friend’s holiday.

EXAMINATION CARD №

I.Reading

Read the text and choose the best answers (A-D) to answer the questions (1-5).

Why do birds sing? You might assume that birds sing because they are happy.

While birds might be happy, they sing in order to communicate. One reason they sing is to stake a claim on territory. Birds sing to warn other birds to stay off their property. For example, a robin might stake a claim on a piece of land which measures about 200 feet wide by 200 feet long. This amount of land provides enough worms for the robin to feed its family. A bird maintains singing perches around the outside edges of its terri­tory. The perches are high in the trees, so other birds can see and hear it. Birds also sing to find mate. The length and complexity of the mating song gives information about the fitness of the bird. Healthy birds can sing longer, more complicated songs. Birds call to one another in shorter vocalizations in order to warn of danger and to locate one ano­ther, Birds sing instinctively. Young birds learn to perfect their songs by listening to adult birds and interacting with other birds. Birds in a local area might learn variations in the basic song which help them recognize other members of their group.

**1. Why do birds sing?**

A To locate one another C To find a mate

B To warn other birds D All of the above

1. **Birds perch very high so...**

A other birds can hear them C They can hide there

B other birds can see them D Both A and B are correct

**3.The health of a bird can be determined.**

A by the length of its song C by the volume of its song

B by the complexity of its song D Both A and B are correct

1. **Shorter bird vocalizations are,,.**

A territorial songs C warnings

B mating songs D None of the above

5.**Young birds perfect their songs by...**

A natural instinct C practice

B listening and interaction D Both B and C are correct

II. Writing

Choose the correct item.

1. I still this feeling of absolute happiness.

A forget B remember C regret D remind

1. “Shall we go out tonight?” “No, I’d rather .... a meal at home.”

A cook B had cooked C cooked D to cook

1. I’m younger than Jason, . ?

A aren’t I B I am not C am I D don’t I

1. Do those people have**…….** money to invest in the company?

A many B a lot C lots D much

1. They **.** we owned a shop.

A hasn’t known B didn’t know C not known D never know

1. “That’s the new manager,**……?”**

“Yes, that’s him.”

A is he B isn't it C is it D isn’t he

***III. Write a short article (35-45 words) about positive and negative aspects of living in Kyiv. Include the following:***

* *beauty of historic sights and rich cultural life;*
* *crowds of people;*
* *pollution and traffic problems;*
* *high prices.*

EXAMINATION CARD №

I.Reading

Read the text and decide if the statements are T (True) or F (False).

If I were seventeen again, I would want to live on a Kentucky hill farm. I would want to grow up and live where there are trees, meadows, and. streams.

If I couldn’t live on à large farm, a few acres would do. But I would want space to hunt over, and a stream or lake nearby where I could fish. I would want to mow the meadows with a span of horses or mules, and haul the hay to the. barn on a hay wagon. I believe the boy or girl who hasn’t ridden on a hay wagon has missed something in his youth. If - he hasn’t smelled newmown clover, he has missed the finest wind a youth ever breathed.

In the spring of the, year, if I were seventeen again, I’d want to take long walks into thé woods. I’d want to get acquainted with all kinds of birds, how they build their nests and the kind ofmaterials they use, what colour and size eggs they lay - from the hoot owl to the chicken hawk and sparrow - and how and what they feed their young. I’d want to know all about the animals. I would want to know and I would find out what they ate, where they lived, what-animals were friendly with each other and which were enemies. This is a world every teenage boy should know. I’ve never seen one yet who didn’t love the animal world... And I would protect each non-destructive animal, each non-destructive bird. I would want to know the hunting laws, abide1 by them, and help re-stock2 and protect the game so it would be here for the next seventeen-year-old when he came along. ..

1abide (by) - змиритися, з правилом рішенням, навіть якщо не згоден із ним -

1. re-stock -поновити запаси

1.The person telling the story wants to know how birds build their nests, how they walk, and how they steal eggs.

2.The person telling the story wants to hunt every animal to make sure that there are no animals left over for the next teenager.

3.The person telling the story wants to know how the animals communicate, mi­grate, and where they live.

4.The person telling the story wants to be seventeen again.

1. The person telling the story wants towalk in the mountains, valleys, and forests in the spring.

6.He wants to live on a farm in Kentucky.

7. He wants to keep all the destructive animals safe.

8. He wants to be able to fish and rock climb in nature.

9.The person telling the story wants to know the colour and size of sparrow eggs.

10.Every boy should know about the animal world.

1. Writing

Choose the correct words to complete the story.

My friend Mary and I were chatting (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and she was saying how terrible she was at cooking. I (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to go round to her house and teach her how to make a couple of dishes.

The (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ week I went over to her place and we made a couple of really

nice dishes. While we were eating, I (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_smelt something burning. We went into ,the kitchen and there was a pan on fire. I had (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_turned up the gas instead of tur­ning it off!

We put the fire out quite (6) , but the kitchen was a mess! I apologised,

(7)\_ Mary was really annoyed and she didn’t speak to me for (8) \_\_\_ !

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | A then | B while | C one day | D when |
| 2 | A invited | B said | C asked | D offered |
| 3 | A new | B previous | C after | D following |
| 4 | A quickly | B suddenly | C hardly | D slowly |
| 5 | A hardly | B really | C falsely | D stupidly |
| 6 | A quickly | B suddenly | C immediately | D importantly |
| 7 | A but | B however | C though | D although |
| 8 | A weeks | B months | C long | D now |

III. You have just had a wonderful holiday staying with your friends in the mountain cot­tage they own. Write an email (35-45 words) to your friends. Include this information:

* thank them for your stay;
* what you enjoyed about the place;
* suggest where you could meet next time.

**EXAMINATION CARD №**

I. Reading

Read the text and decide if the statements are T (True) or F (False).

Marie Curie was one of the most accomplished scientists in history. Together with her husband, Pierre, she discovered radium, an element widely used for treating can­cer, and studied uranium and other radioactive substances. Pierre and Marie’s amicable collaboration later helped to unlock the secrets of the atom.

Marie was born in 1867 in Warsaw, Poland, where her father was a professor of phy­sics. At an early age, she displayed a brilliant mind and a blithe personality. Many of her friends would even describe her as easy-going. Her great exuberance1 for learning prom­pted her to continue with her studies after high school. She became disgruntled, however, when she learned that the university in Warsaw was closed to women. Determined to receive a higher education, she defiantly left Poland and in 1891 entered the Sorbonne, a French university, where she earned her master’s degree and doctorate in physics.

Marie was fortunate to have studied at the Sorbonne with some of the greatest scientists of her day, one of whom was Pierre Curie. Marie and Pierre were married in 1895 and spent many productive years working together in the physics laboratory. A short time after they discovered radium, Pierre was killed by a horse-drawn wagon in "l906. Marie was stunned by this horrible misfortune and endured heart-breaking anguish. Despondently she recalled their close relationship and the joy that they had shared in scientific research. The fact that she had two, young daughters to raise by herself greatly increased her distress.

Curie’s feeling of desolation finally began to fade when she was asked to succeed her husband as a physics professor at the Sorbonne. She was the first woman to be given a professorship at the world-famous university. In 1911 she received the Nobel Prize in chemistry for isolating radium. Although Marie Curie eventually suffered a fatal illness from her long exposure to radium, she never became disillusioned about her work. Regardless of the consequences, she had dedicated herself to science and to revealing the mysteries of the physical world.

1exuberance - надмір, надлишок, багатство

1. Pierre and Marie Curie helped unlock the secrets to the universe.

2. The Curies had a poor working relationship.

3. Marie Curie’s father worked as a science professor.

4. The university in Warsaw only admitted men.

5. Marie challenged the norms of society by leaving Poland to go to a university in France.

6. Marie met her future husband, Pierre, in Warsaw.

7. A long time after the couple discovered radium, Pierre died in an accident.

8. When Pierre died, Marie had to raise their three children alone.

9. Marie was asked to find a new professor to replace her husband at the Sorbonne.

10. The Noble prize for physics was awarded to Marie Curie.

II. Writing Fill in the gaps with the correct past tenses forms of the verb.

Eric and Ilsa are brother and sister. They (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(grow) up to­gether in the city that used to be known as West Berlin, in the former West Germany. Eric (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(move) to the United States decades ago, before the eastern and western parts of both Berlin and Germany were reunited in 1990.

Ilsa and her family (3) (visit) Eric and his family last year. Ilsa’s family (4) (fly) from Berlin to Detroit for the visit. Although

the children (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (never, meet) before, except through e-mail, the fa-milies (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(have) a great time together.

Every day for a week, the adults and the children (7) (play), talking, and eating together. One day, they even (8) (cook) some

German recipes that (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) in the family for generations. For years, Ilsa (10) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(save) them and treasuring them in a box their

mother gave her.

III. You have a new pen friend. Write an email (35-45 words) about yourself. Include this information:

* your age;
* your family;
* your interests and hobbies.

EXAMINATION CARD №

1. Reading

Read the text and decide if the statements are T (True) or F (False).

If graffiti is the art of today’s streetwise teenagers, then skateboarding is their sport. Skateboarding has never been more popular. There are an estimated 200,000 skaters in the UK. Most cities and towns have official skate parks. Many are provided by the local council and these are often free. Others are owned by private companies and skaters usually have to pay to use the facilities. Some of these parks, such as the Epic Skate Park in Birmingham and Bones Skate Park in Manchester, are famous through­out the skating world.

Skating has also become big business and there are many companies selling skate­boards, skating accessories and fashion items.

Part of the rise of the popularity of skating is because of its inclusion in the extreme sport scene and competitions like the X-games and the urban games offer large money prizes for the winners. Competitors in the events can become very famous in the ska­ting world. Professional skaters like Raphael Brunis from France and Danny Cerezini from Brazil are often sponsored by companies to use their products.

1. Skateboarding was more popular in the past.

2. All skate parks in the UK are free.

3. There’s a lot of money involved in skateboarding.

4. Competitions like the X-games have encouraged new skaters.

5. Competitors in the skating events are famous sportsmen.

6. Professional skaters are often given money by companies if they use their products.

1. Writing

Choose the best answer A, B, C or D to complete the sentences.

1. When Tom was a small child, he…. … spend hours every day playing with his toys in the garden.

A used to C was

B would D should

1. Did you have any problems….. the museum?

A find C finding

B to find D for finding

1. Please don’t forget to give me a call when you ……….. to school?

A will get C are going to get

B get D are getting

1. I’m sure I would regret it if I ……….. to take part in the play.

A would have agreed

B would agree C didn’t agree

B would agree D had agreed

5.Simon insisted ………….paying for the meal for all of us.

A in C to

B for D on

6.Jake is very good at sport ……….. his twin brother Edward is not interested in it at all.

A whenever C despite

B since D while

**III. Imagine that you have seen a TV show (e.g. “X-factor"). Write a letter (35-45 words) to the programme makers. Include this information:**

* **say how much you enjoyed it;**
* **say why you enjoyed it;**
* **ask for information about getting tickets for concerts.**

EXAMINATION CARD

I. Reading

Read the text. Choose the correct item А, В, Cor D to complete the sentences (1-4)

**NATIVE AMERICANS**

Native Americans are peoples who occupied North America before the arrival of the Europeans in the 15th century. They have long been known as Indians because of the belief prevalent at the time of Columbus that the Americas were the outer reaches of the Indies (hence the name ‘East Indies’). Most scholars agree that Native Americans came into the Western Hemisphere from Asia via the Bering Strait in a series of migra­tions. From Alaska they spread east and south.

The several waves of migration are said to account for the many native linguistic fam­ilies while the common origin is used to explain the physical characteristics that Native Americans have in common (though with considerable variation): Mongoloid features, coarse, straight black hair, dark eyes, sparse body hair, and a skin colour ranging from yellow-brown to reddish brown. Many scholars accept evidence of Native American exis­tence in the Americas mere than 25,000 years ago. In pre-Columbian times (prior to 1492) the Native American population of the area north of Mexico is estimated to have been be­tween one and two million.

There is no part of the world with as many distinctly different native languages as the Western Hemisphere. Although most of the Native American languages that were spoken at the time of the European arrival in the New World in the late 15th century have become extinct, many of them are still in use today.

**1.After migrating across the Bering Strait to Alaska, the Native Americans ……east and south.**

A looked В moved C encouraged D hunted

**2.All of the following statements about Native Americans are true EXCEPT for the fact that...**

A their languages are extremely diverse.

В they have a common appearance.

C they arrived in the Americas prior to the year 1500.

D most of the Native American languages are still spoken today.

**3.Why were the Americas called the ‘East Indies’ by Columbus?**

A It was thought that the Americas were actually part of the Indies.

В According to Columbus, the Native Americans looked like Indians from India.

C The East Indies arc located in the Pacific Ocean.

D The land and resources of the New World were very similar to that of the Indies.

**4.Why do Native Americans look so similar, yet speak so many different distinct lan­guages?**

A They were trying to establish new societies in the New World.

В Each tribe invented a new language before arriving in Alaska.

C Migrants crossed the Bering Strait at the same time and then spread over the con­- tinent.

D They all migrated from Asia, but at different times.

II. Writing

Choose the correct item A, B, C or D.

1.Kate gave for her birthday.

A her little sister a doll

B a doll her little sister

C to her little sister a doll

D doll for her little sister

2.My cousin …….on the ice and broke his leg.

A felt B fallen C fell D did fell

3.Is that dress …..?

A you B your C yours D yourself

4.She’s worked here ………..five years.

A since B for **C** from D in

5.Are you…….get up soon?

A will B be **C** go to D going to

6. My brother wants ………. an actor.

A become B becoming C to become D for becoming

**ІІI. Write a birthday card (35–45 words) to your friend. Include this information:**

**- greeting and opening remarks;**

**- your congratulation and wishes;**

**- closing remarks.**

EXAMINATION CARD

I. Reading

Read the text. Choose the correct item A, B, C or D to complete the sentences (1-4).

“What I was going to say,” said the Dodo in an offended tone, “was, that the best thing to get us dry would be a Caucus-race.”

“What isa Caucus-race?” said Alice; not that she wanted much to know, but the Dodo had paused as if it thought that somebody ought to speak, and no one else seemed inclined to say anything.

“Why,” said the Dodo, “the best way to explain it is to do it.” (And, as you might like to try the thing yourself, some winter day, I will tell you how the Dodo managed it.)

First it marked out a race-course, in a sort of circle, (“the exact shape doesn’t mat­ter,” it said), and then all the party were placed along the course, here and there. There was no “One, two, three, and away,” but they began running when they liked, and left off when they liked, so that it was not easy to know when the race was over. However, when they had been running half an hour or so, and were quite dry again, the Dodo suddenly called out, “The race is over!” and they all crowded round it, panting, and asking, “But who has won?”

This question the Dodo could not answer without a great deal of thought, and it sat for a long time with one finger pressed upon its forehead (the position in which you usually see Shakespeare, in the pictures of him), while the rest waited in silence. At last the Dodo said, “Everybodyhas won, and all must have prizes.”

1.Why does the narrator explain how the Dodo conducted the race?

A We might want to try it ourselves someday.

B We should know how strangely the Dodo behaved.

C It is important to know exactly how everyone got dry.

D Shakespeare used to run these races.

2.What would “One, two, three, and away” mean?

A It would mean that everyone should go hide.

B It would mean that the race had started.

C It would mean that they should begin flying.

D It would mean that the race had ended.

3.Why did the Dodo think so long before deciding who won?

A It was trying to remember who crossed the finish line first.

B It couldn’t remember all of the rules.

C It put his finger on its forehead because it had a terrible headache.

D There were no rules and it was making them up as it went.

4.Which of the following best describes the Dodo’s character?

A organized and dishonest C unpredictable and inventive

B dependable and fickle D cruel and streetwise

II. Writing

Choose the correct answer.

1.There is …..furniture in this room so we can’t dance here.

A too much B too many C more D a great number

2.Both of my brothers …..playing basketball.

A likes B are liking C like D don’t like

3 sportsmen need to train a lot.

A Every B Each C Either D All

4. There is ……….darkness in this painting, don’t you think?

A too much B too many C a lot D a few

5 decided to participate in the competition but Joe.

A Everybody of them C Every people

B All the group D Each people

6 in Europe are excited about the Football World Cup.

A Each country C The whole country

B Every country D All the countries

1. **Write an email (35-45 words) to your friend about the nearest and dearest per­son in your family. Include the information:**

* **What are the main features of her** /**his character?**
* **Why do you admire this person?**

**Examination Card**

**I. Reading**

**Read the magazine article. Put the paragraph titles (a–i) in the right places. The first paragraph has been done for you. There are two extra paragraphs that you don’t need.**

**TIGERS**

A Skills F Number of people killed by tigers

B General characteristics G Reproducing

C Reasons for attacking humans H The most famous type

D Tigers as swimmers I Tiger versus lion

E Place of origin

0 *B*

The largest of the cats is the tiger. It is as strong and aggressive as it is big. The

tiger’s coat is often a bright golden colour. It has black stripes on the head, body,

limbs, and tail. Stripes like these are sometimes found on the domestic cat, or house

cat, which is a distant relative of the tiger.

1 \_\_\_\_\_\_

They are different mainly in the colour of their coats, but their skeletons are almost

the same. Zoologists recognise the tiger skull by the higher setting of the nasal bones.

The two species are similar in hunting habits, though tigers usually do not hunt in

pairs as lions often do.

2 \_\_\_\_\_\_

They range from Iran to the Sea of Okhotsk in eastern Siberia and from this north-

eastern limit southward to Malaysia and the Indian peninsula. A smaller variety is

found on Sumatra, Java, and Bali. Tigers are not native to any other continent.

3 \_\_\_\_\_\_

This is the Royal Bengal found in the Indian peninsula. An adult male weighs as

much as 500 pounds (230 kilograms) and may be 10 feet (3 metres) long, including the

3­ foot (1 metre) tail.

4 \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unlike most members of the cat family, tigers are good swimmers. They cross rivers

easily to hunt down animals. Occasionally, to run away from a flood or some other seri-

ous danger, they even climb trees.

5 \_\_\_\_\_\_

Tiger kittens number from two to five at a time and they grow for about 100 days

inside their mother’s body. Unfortunately, not more than two usually survive the birth.

After they are born they stay with their mother until their third year.

6 \_\_\_\_\_\_

Tigers do not naturally attack people, but a few become man­ eaters when they lose

the ability to kill faster animals. Broken teeth, broken claws, or being too weak in

general can make an old tiger into a man­ eater. Hunters in India report that one tiger

killed 127 people in 1973.

**II. Writing**

**Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences.**

In November 1963 someone (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ Preside John F. Kennedy

When he (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dallas. He (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ later in hospital

The police (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Lee Harvey Oswald. Jack Ruby, a nightclub owner,

(5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oswald at the police station. November 2200 (6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

One of the most important days in the modern American history. Most America can

remember what they (7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when they (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about the

news of Kennedy,s assassination.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | A | B | C | D |
| 1 | shoot | shoots | shot | shooting |
| 2 | was visiting | visited | visit | visits |
| 3 | die | was dying | dies | died |
| 4 | catch | caught | catches | was caught |
| 5 | killing | kills | kill | killed |
| 6 | is | are | was | were |
| 7 | were doing | did | do | does |
| 8 | hearing | hear | hears | heard |

**III.You are at the English course in England and you are staying with your English friend. Write a short letter (35–45 words) to your brother and tell him what you do every day. Include the following:**

* + What is the daily routine of your friend’s family members?
  + What things do you do with your friends?
  + What kinds of sport do you go in for?