

**Задания для 7-8 классов
(Максимальный балл – 50)**

Time: 15 minutes

INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING

Read the text on the invention of the microwave, then listen to a part of the programme on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Answer questions 1-10 by choosing **A** if the idea is expressed in **both materials**, **B** if it can be found only in the **audio-recording**, **C** if it can be found only in the **reading text**, and **D** if **neither of the materials expresses the idea**. Now you have 10 minutes to read the text and then to look through the statements 1-10. Then you will listen to a part of the programme on the same topic. You will hear the programme twice.

The Inventor of the Microwave

The man was Percy Spencer. At the age of just 18 months old, Spencer's father died and his mother soon left him to his aunt and uncle. His uncle then died when Spencer was just seven years old.

At the age of 18, Spencer decided to join the U.S. navy after becoming interested in wireless communications directly following learning about the wireless operators aboard the Titanic when it sank. While with the navy, he made himself an expert on radio technology.

Fast-forward to 1939 where Spencer, now one of the world's leading experts in radar tube design, was working at Raytheon as the head of the power tube division.

One day, while Spencer was working on building magnetrons for radar sets, he was standing in front of an active radar set when he noticed the chocolate bar he had in his pocket melted. Spencer wasn't the first to notice something like this with radars, but he was the first to investigate it. He and some other colleagues then began trying to heat other food objects to see if a similar heating effect could be observed. The first one they heated intentionally was popcorn kernels, which became the world's first microwaved popcorn. Spencer then decided to try to heat an egg. He got a kettle and cut a hole in the side, then put the whole egg in the kettle and positioned the magnetron to direct the microwaves into the hole. The result was that the egg exploding in the face of one of his co-workers, who was looking in the kettle as the egg exploded.

Spencer then created what we might call the first true microwave oven by attaching a high density electromagnetic field generator to an enclosed metal box. The magnetron would then shoot into the metal box, so that the electromagnetic waves would have no way to escape, which would allow for more controlled and safe experimentation. He then placed various food items in the box and monitored their temperature to observe the effect.

The company Spencer was working for, Raytheon, then filed a patent on October 8, 1945 for a microwave cooking oven, eventually named the Radarange. This first commercially produced microwave oven was about 6 feet tall and weighed around 750 pounds. The price tag on these units was about \$5000 a piece. It wasn't until 1967 that the first microwave oven that was both relatively affordable (\$495) and reasonably sized (counter-top model) became available.

1. Percy Spencer lost his parents very early in life.
2. Spencer began working hard at the age of 12.
3. He got interested in wireless communications by mere chance.
4. Percy had a chocolate bar in his pocket that melted under the influence of radar.

5. Radar had been invented by the British to be used for detecting enemies during World War II.
6. After the chocolate incident, Spencer experimented with popcorn and eggs.
7. The first microwave that was quite big and heavy was installed in a Boston restaurant.
8. The name of the first commercial microwave was Radarange.
9. The machine had several drawbacks such as not making meat brown and leaving food flabby.
10. In the 70s the sales of microwaves overtook gas cookers all over the world.

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

READING

Time: 20 minutes

Read the text below and do the tasks given after the text.

The end of the silver screen?

Cinema technology has remained much the same for a century, so when will it go digital? Kevin Hilton views the projections.

A. Cinema is full of contradictions. It is high-tech and old-fashioned at the same time. Today's films are full of digital sound and computer-generated special effects. Yet they are still stored on celluloid film, the basis of which is more than 100 years old. They are also displayed with projectors and screens that seem to belong to our great grandparents' generation.

B. Now that we are in the second century of cinema, there are moves to bring the medium right up to date. This will involve revolutionising not just how films are made but also how they are distributed and presented. The aim is not only to produce and prepare films digitally, but to be able to send them to movie theatres by digital, electronic means. High-resolution digital projectors would then show the film. Supporters say this will make considerable savings at all stages of this chain, particularly for distribution.

C. With such a major technological revolution on the horizon, it seems strange that the industry is still not sure what to call itself. This may appear a minor point, but the choices, 'digital' cinema and 'electronic' cinema (e-cinema), suggest different approaches to, and aspects of, the business. Digital cinema refers to the physical capture of images; e-cinema covers the whole chain, from production through post-production (editing, addition of special effects and construction of soundtrack) to distribution and projection.

D. And what about the effects of the new medium? The main selling point of digital cinema is the high resolution and sharpness of the final image. But those who support the old-fashioned approach to film point to the celluloid medium's quality of warmth. A recurring criticism of video is that it may be too good: uncomfortably real, rather like looking through an open window. In 1989, the director of the first full-length American digital high-definition movie admitted that the picture had a 'stark, strange reality to it'.

E. Even the money-saving aspect of e-cinema is doubted. One expert says that existing cinemas will have to show the new material and not all of them will readily or rapidly furnish themselves with the right equipment. 'E-cinema is seen as a way of saving money, because

print costs a lot,' he says. But for that to work, cinemas have to be showing the films because cinemas are the engine that drives the film industry.'

F. This view has prompted some pro-digital entrepreneurs to take a slightly different approach. HD Thames is looking at reinventing the existing cinema market, moving towards e-theatre, which would use digital video and projection to present plays, musicals and some sporting events to the public. This is not that different from the large-screen TV system that was set up in New York in 1930, and John Logie Baird's experiments with TV in the late 1920s and early 30s.

The text has six paragraphs A-F.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

List of Headings

- i. Indecision about a name
- ii. Current problems with distribution
- iii. Uncertainty about financial advantages
- iv. The contrasts of cinema today
- v. The history of cinema
- vi. Integrating other events into cinema
- vii. The plans for the future of films
- viii. An unexpected advantage
- ix. Too true to life?

For questions 11-16 write the correct number (i-ix) in the answer sheet.

11. Paragraph A

12. Paragraph B

13. Paragraph C

14. Paragraph D

15. Paragraph E

16. Paragraph F

Questions 17-21

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 17-21 on your answer sheet.

There are big changes ahead for cinema if digital production takes place and the industry no longer uses **(17)**_____ and gets rid of the old-fashioned **(18)**_____ and used to show movies. The main advantage is likely to be that the final image will be clearer. However, some people argue that the digital picture will lack **(19)**_____. In addition, digital production will only reduce costs if cinemas are willing to buy new **(20)**_____. As a result, experiments with what is called **(21)** "_____" may mark a change in the whole entertainment industry.

For questions 22-25 change the word given in bold and write the correct word which lexically and grammatically fits the context.

22. With a _____ revolution on the horizon, the industry still has not invented any name for itself. **TECHNOLOGY**

23. The main advantage of digital cinema is the high resolution and _____ of the image. **SHARP**

24. E-theatre will use digital video and _____ to show theatrical performances and sporting events. **PROJECT**

25. Cinemas we have today will have to show something new and not all of them are likely to change their _____. **EQUIP**

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 35 minutes

TASK 1

For questions 26–35, read the text below and think of the word that best fits each gap. Use only one word in each gap.

Fill in the gaps with the words from the list so that they fit the set expressions. One word is extra.

by spick tired black forth foot leg wear shoulders donkey's song

26. She is head and _____ above her colleagues, which is why she is soon to be made a company director.

27. Even with five children and two dogs to take care of, Margaret is always _____ and span.

28. The nervous customer paced back and _____ outside the bank manager's office.

29. The footballer was covered in mud from head to _____.

30. That dress was ridiculously expensive. Honestly, it cost me an arm and a _____.

31. Even though the carpet was well made, ten years it was unable to stand up to the _____ and tear of continual use.

32. After falling off her horse Laura was _____ and blue all over.

33. I was sick and _____ of listening to his excuses.

34. The new house has its problems, but _____ and large it's an improvement on the old one.

35. I haven't heard from Diane for _____ years. I wonder where she might be.

TASK 2

For questions 36-40, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. DO NOT CHANGE THE WORD GIVEN. You must

use between **TWO** and **FIVE** words, including the word given. Write only the missing part of the sentence in the Answer Sheet.

36. Famous as he was, I didn't recognize him.

HIS

Despite _____, I didn't recognize him.

37. "Let's go to the cinema," he said.

GOING

He _____ the cinema.

38. Would you prefer to stay here or leave?

RATHER

Would you _____ leave?

39. But for the help of my friends I'd never have survived.

BEEN

Had _____ friends' help, I'd never have survived.

40. She tried to pay the rent on time.

FALL

She tried _____ the rent.

COUNTRY STUDY

Time: 20 minutes

For items 41-50, match the items 41-50 to the phenomena A-O. There are some extra phenomena which do not match.

41. Jack London	A. the Duke of Marlborough, was born at Blenheim palace
42. Charles Dickens	B. a Romanticism landscape painter (had some features of Impressionism in his paintings)
43. William Wallace	C. an American writer who wrote mostly about animals and sometimes about himself
44. Titanic	D. the only English king to be ever executed
45. Charlotte Bronte	E. a Scottish rebel who fought against the English invaders during the reign of Edward I
46. Beowulf	F. an American novelist who wrote a big book about a whale
47. Franklin Roosevelt	G. a British writer who was very productive and was inspired by people he saw in everyday life and while travelling
48. Charles I	H. the president who changed the history of the USA by starting the Civil War and writing the Emancipation Proclamation
49. Abraham Lincoln	I. a cousin of the youngest president in office (he, actually, died at the beginning of his fourth term)
50. Winston Churchill	J. a pictorial satirist who created comic series by which he ridiculed the existing social problems
	K. a ship wreck that killed over 1500 people

	L. a woman novelist who lived at the same time with Dickens and had two sisters (also novelists)
	M. the first president to settle in the White House
	N. an Old English hero who killed monsters (mostly at night)
	O. a ship crash that killed William, the only legitimate son of Henry I

TRANSFER YOUR ANSWERS TO THE ANSWER SHEET!

ЛИСТ ОТВЕТОВ

БАЛЛОВ: 50

АУДИРОВАНИЕ		ГРАММАТИКА-ЛЕКСИКА	
1	C	26	shoulders
2	D	27	spick
3	C	28	forth
4	A	29	foot
5	B	30	leg
6	A	31	wear
7	B	32	black
8	A	33	tired
9	B	34	by
10	D	35	donkey's
ЧТЕНИЕ		36	his fame
11	iv	37	suggested going to
12	vii	38	rather stay here or
13	i	39	not been for my
14	ix	40	not to fall behind with
15	iii	СТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ	
16	vi	41	C
17	film	42	G
18	projectors	42	E
19	warmth	44	K
20	equipment	45	L
21	e-theatre	46	N
22	technological	47	I
23	sharpness	48	D
24	projectors/projection	49	H
25	equipment	50	A