

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)**VARIANT 1**

1. Listen to the radio show then read the statements and choose (tick, circle or highlight) the right answer.

- a) All the children are thirteen.
 b) All the children are fourteen.
 c) All the children are between thirteen and fourteen.

2. Listen again and fill in the grid with the **number** of the sentence (1 - 4) below.

NAME	SUBJECT / TEACHER
a) Bruce	
b) Kim	
c) Matej	
d) Hana	

1.	Class master.
2.	English literature teacher.
3.	PE teacher.
4.	School psychologist.

3. Listen once again and fill in the grid with the **number** of the sentence (5 - 8) below.

NAME	WHY they like him/her
a) Bruce	
b) Kim	
c) Matej	
d) Hana	

5.	She is so creative.
6.	He makes us talk about life.
7.	He was a great coach.
8.	She treats us as human beings.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION (THE FIRST TERM)

VARIANT 2

1. Listen to the radio show then read the statements and choose (tick, circle or highlight) the right answer.

..... a) All the children are thirteen.

..... b) All the children are fourteen.

..... c) All the children are between thirteen and fourteen.

2. Listen again and fill in the grid with the **number** of the sentence (1 - 4) below.

NAME	SUBJECT / TEACHER
a) Bruce	
b) Kim	
c) Matej	
d) Hana	

1.	Class master.
2.	English literature teacher.
3.	PE teacher.
4.	School psychologist.

3. Listen once again and fill in the grid with the **number** of the sentence (5 - 8) below.

NAME	WHY they like him/her
a) Bruce	
b) Kim	
c) Matej	
d) Hana	

5.	She is so creative.
6.	He makes us talk about life.
7.	He was a great coach.
8.	She treats us as human beings.

READING**(THE FIRST TERM)****VARIANT 1**

1. Read the text and choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) for each blank.

MOTHER TERESA

Mother Teresa of Calcutta has often been described as a saint. She devoted her whole life to (1) work, looking after the poor and the sick. Mother Teresa was born in 1910 in what is now Macedonia. From the age of 12, she said she knew that she wanted to (2) her life to helping people. After her schooling and training, she went to Calcutta in India where she would become (3) for her good work.

While teaching in a school, she felt a strong desire to do more to help the sick and dying people in Calcutta. In 1952 she set up a centre for the terminally ill. She wanted these people to have the best quality care in their last days. Her work inspired many people and her organisation grew and grew. Originally she had twelve women working for her, but (4) the year 2000, there were more than 4,000 people working for the organisation running schools, orphanages and homes for the sick and poor all over the world. Even people who did not agree with all of her views could admire all of the good that she did.

In 1979, she was (5) the Nobel Peace Prize and when she died, aged 87, the French President, Jacques Chirac, said what many people were thinking: 'This evening there is less love, less compassion, less light in the world'.

	A	B	C	D
1)	donation	assistance	charity	refugee
2)	dedicate	donate	dictate	develop
3)	famous	confident	visionary	outspoken
4)	for	about	by	until
5)	made	rewarded	awarded	presented

2 Read the text and do the tasks that follow. Tick (V) the correct variant.

The economic activities of people are changing the climate of our planet day after day. As the result of burning a lot of fuel and cutting down forests the concentration of harmful gases is growing fast. **They** (1) let the sunlight go to the Earth but they **prevent** (2) heat from coming up from the ground. So, more and more heat stays in the atmosphere. This is known as the green-house effect. **Russian** (3) and American scientists say that if nothing changes the temperature will rise by two degrees by the year 2025. The latest scientific works show that if the temperature **grows** (4) by three or four degrees life on the Earth will be impossible. To stop this we must stop the companies **that** (5) cut down trees and start the production of nature-friendly cars.

1) 'they' (point 1) stands for ...

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| a) gases | b) activities |
| c) forest | d) people |

2) 'prevent' (point 2) means ...

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| a) don't make | b) destroy |
| c) leave | d) stop |

3) 'Russian' (point 3) is ...

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| a) an adjective | b) an adverb |
| c) a noun | d) a conjunction |

4) 'grows' (point 4) means ...

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) gets bigger | b) gets stronger |
| c) gets higher | d) gets faster |

5) 'that' (point 5) stands for ...

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) degrees | b) works |
| c) trees | d) companies |

MARK: / 12

READING**(THE FIRST TERM)****VARIANT 2**

1. Read the text and choose the correct word (A, B, C or D) for each blank.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

Florence Nightingale is seen by many people as the (1) of the nursing profession. Known as The Lady with the Lamp, she helped save the lives of thousands of sick and wounded soldiers. She was also a (2) model for women who wanted careers.

Florence was born in 1820 in a wealthy British family. As she grew up she felt she had a special calling to help others. At the age of 33 she (3) a hospital for women in London. Then in 1854, Britain and France went to war with Russia. Florence was asked to take care of soldiers, who were dying due to the terrible hospital (4) . She made the hospital a clean and organized place and wrote many angry letters to British military officials, demanding proper supplies. At night she would patrol the halls and corridors, holding her famous lamp. When she returned to England, she set up a training school for nurses. She was the first woman to receive the (5) called the British Order of Merit.

	A	B	C	D
1)	inventor	builder	beginner	founder
2)	role	character	job	fashion
3)	ran	worked	organised	owned
4)	surroundings	conditions	lifestyles	guides
5)	reward	bonus	profit	medal

2. Read the text and do the tasks that follow. Tick (V) the correct variant.

It was two thousand years ago. Two Viking leaders were going with their **men** (1) to Ireland in two big boats. The first leader's name was O'Neill, the name of the other is not known to us. **They** (2) agreed that the first man who touched the Irish land would be the king of it. At last they were very near the Irish land. The two boats were going faster and faster. Unfortunately O'Neill's boat was not as **fast** (3) as the other **one** (4). And O'Neill had an idea. He wanted to be the king so much that, when the boats were very near the land, he quickly cut off his right hand and threw it over to the land. He became the king of Ireland because his hand was the first which touched the land. This story **explains** (5) why there is a red right hand on Irish soldiers' coats.

1) 'men' (point 1) means

a) swimmers

b) Vikings

c) soldiers

d) children

2) 'they' (point 2) stands for

a) the two Vikings' boats

b) the Irish lands

c) the two Viking leaders

d) two thousand years

3) 'fast' (point 3) is

a) an adverb

b) a noun

c) a verb

d) an adjective

4) 'one' (point 4) stands for

a) boat

b) land

c) leader

d) king

5) 'explains' (point 5) means

a) understands

b) tells

c) knows

d) suggests

MARK: / 12

2. Complete the dialogues.

1)

A: Hi, Jane! Thank goodness, you're here. You're not alone. (1)

B: Yes, I am. Marta said she'd meet us here.

A: Oh, (2)

B: Well, she said she would be here at about six o'clock.

A: That's a little late, (3) ?

B: Yes, it is. I told her but she never pays attention.

A: Anyway, I hope she's not late because I don't want to miss our flight.

B: We don't have to worry any more. That's her over there. (4) ?

A: Yes, it is. Hey, Marta, over here!

2)

A: Paul, you don't look too good. (5) ?

B: I've got a splitting headache.

A: Oh dear. (6) aspirin?

B: No, I haven't. I never do because aspirins ruin my stomach.

A: I see. (7) go home then and get some sleep?

B: I think that's exactly what I'll do.

2. Complete the dialogues.

1)

A: Hi, Susan!

B: Hi! Sorry I'm late. (1) long?

A: Not very long. I arrived ten minutes ago.

B: Where's Amy? She's coming with us, (2) ?

A: Oh yes. I hope she gets here on time.

B: (3)taxi?

A: I don't think so. She said she would catch the bus.

B: Oh, there she is. That's her in the blue dress. (4) ?

A: That's right.

2)

A: Brian, you don't look very well. (5)

B: I've got a stomachache.

A: Oh dear. I think, (6) home and rest.

B: I think that's what I'll do. (7) Mr Smith that
I've taken the rest of the day off?

A: Of course I will. Don't you worry.

SPEAKING**(THE FIRST TERM)****VARIANT 1**

- 1. You and your friends have won a fantastic holiday this summer. Discuss the information about each holiday below. Then decide where you want to go and why.**

Sea cruise	Scuba-diving
six days	ten days
spacious, comfortable ship	three-star hotel
three meals a day	meals at the hotel restaurant
swimming pool	a free local coach
all-night discos	rent-a-boat service
many unknown people	wonderful undersea world
a lot of noise	long distance
sea-sickness	high level of risk

- 2. Describe a funny situation which you have recently experienced.**

Tell about the following:

- what happened;
- where it happened;
- what the people did;
- how the people reacted to it;
- what the consequences of this incident were.
- when it happened;
- who was there;
- what was funny about the situation;
- how it ended;

- 3. Describe our country's most important holiday resort. Tell about the following:**

- location;
- things to see/do;
- advantages and disadvantages of being there on holiday.
- shopping;
- nightlife / restaurants;

SPEAKING

(THE FIRST TERM)

VARIANT 2

1. **You and your friends have won a fantastic holiday this summer. Discuss the information about each holiday below. Then decide where you want to go and why.**

Car adventure	Beach holiday
two weeks	three weeks
wooden huts	self-catering flats
take own food and drink	only breakfast and dinners
clear rivers and lakes	two excursions to famous places of interest
radio, personal stereo	rent-a-car service
you and your friend	high temperature
bad weather	many insects

2. **Describe the school of the future. Tell about the following things:**
- look of the school-building, its size, colour, number of floors, number of classrooms;
 - its location and facilities;
 - other activities;
 - number and ‘type’ of teachers and students;
 - school transport;
 - subjects taught and timetable;
 - use of computers and information technologies;
 - class and home assignments;
 - arguments for and against attending classes in this school.
3. **Ask your friend:**
- if he/she has travelled abroad;
 - what he/she knows about their history;
 - what places he/she has visited;
 - what he/she saw there;
 - what he/she liked.

