## Конкурсное испытание по английскому языку в 9 IBC.

Продолжительность экзаменационной работы 1 час 15 минут

## Part 1

Task 1. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. Mark your answers.

## Example:

| 0. | A counting on | $\mathbf{B}$ based on | C relying on | D according to |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

## What teenagers do with their money?

Thirteen-year-olds do not spend as much money as their parents suspect - at least not (0)... according to... the findings of a (1)......... survey, Money and Change. The survey (2). three hundred teenagers, 13-17 years old, from (3)......... Britain.

By the time they (4) $\qquad$ their teens, most children see their weekly allowance rise dramatically to an amazing national average of 5.14 pounds. Two thirds think they get (5)...... money, but most expect to have to do something to get it.

Although they have more cash, worry about debt is (6).......among teenagers. Therefore, the (7). $\qquad$ .of children (8). $\qquad$ .an effort to save for the future.

Greater access to cash (9).........teenagers does not, however, mean that they are more irresponsible (10) $\ldots \ldots \ldots$. . a result. The economic recession seems to have encouraged (11)......... attitudes to money, even in the case of children at these ages. Instead of wasting what pocket (12) $\qquad$ .they have on sweets or magazines, the 13-year-olds who took (13) $\ldots \ldots$. . in the survey seem to (14) $\ldots \ldots$. To the situation by saving more than half (15)....... their cash.

| 1. | A late | B recent | C latest | D fresh |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2. | A included | B contained | C counted | D enclosed |
| 3. | A entire | B all over | C complete | D the whole |
| 4. | A reach | B get | C make | D arrive |
| 5. | A acceptable | B adequate | C satisfactory | D enough |
| 6. | A gaining | B heightening | C increasing | D building |
| 7. | A most | B maximum | C many | D majority |
| 8. | A make | B do | C have | D try |
| 9. | A among | B through | C between | D along |
| 10. | A like | B as | C for | D in |
| 11. | A aware | B knowing | C helpful | D cautious |
| 12. | A cash | B money | C change | D savings |
| 13. | A part | B place | C share | D piece |
| 14. | A reply | B answer | C respond | D return |
| 15. | A from | B as | C of | D for |

Task 2. For questions, 16-30, read the text below and think of the word, which best fits each space. Use only one word in each space. Write your word on the separate answer sheet.

## Example:



## The flying wing: aeroplane of the future.

What will the aeroplane of the future look (0)...like...? An increasing number of journeys are being made (16) $\qquad$ air, and the airlines are therefore demanding a new kind of plane (17) help them cope with increasing passenger numbers.
(18) $\qquad$ of the revolutionary new designs (19) $\qquad$ developed is a "flying wing", with a short but wide very wide, in contrast (20) $\qquad$ most planes, which are long and narrow. It will be capable (21)............. carrying 600-800 passengers. It will be built of an extremely light material, and together (22) $\qquad$ the unusual design, this will improve performance. The new aeroplane will be quitter and more comfortable (23) . existing planes. It will also cost less to operate, and will therefore help to keep fares (24) affordable levels.

Computers will play (25) $\qquad$ important role in this plane. They would be used (26). $\qquad$ the flight as (27) $\qquad$ . as on ground|: ground crews will simply plug their laptop computers into the flight computers to check all functions.

An additional advantage of this plane is (28). $\qquad$ no new runways or terminal buildings will have to be built for it, (29).................. it is being designed in such a way it can (30). existing ones.

Task 3. For questions, 31-40, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the space in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0).

## For example:

| 0 | exceptional |
| :--- | :--- |

## Genius

We all know stories about people with (0) ...exceptional... EXCEPTION memories who have the (31) to remember hundreds ABLE of numbers after hearing them only once. Now experts are saying that such feats can be taught. For example, most people can (32) $\qquad$ about nine numbers if they are read out one a second. In one experiment, ten hours' training (33) $\qquad$

## REPETITION

$\qquad$ but the results after practicing for a thousand hours were (35). $\qquad$ : some people

## IMPROVE

remembered 80 or even 100 numbers. Similarly, most adults can (36). $\qquad$ .only about five out of a set of 21 colours IDENTITY that are only (37) $\qquad$ different. But after 80 training hours one person could recognize 18 of them. Studies of 76 major (38).... COMPOSE
$\qquad$ show that it took at least ten years of (39) MUSIC training before any of them wrote a major work. Psychologists are therefore raising the (40) $\qquad$ that genius is the product

POSSIBLE of teaching.

Task 4. Complete each sentence using one of the alternatives (A, B, C).
41. Robert $\qquad$ away two or three times a year.
a. is going usually
b. is usually going
c. usually goes
42. It was a boring weekend.
anything.
a. I didn't
b. I don't do
c. I didn't do
43. Matt $\qquad$ while we were having dinner.
a. phoned
b. was phoning
c. has phoned
44. Sara has lost her passport again. It's the second time this $\qquad$ . .
a. has happened
b. happens
c. happened
45. You are out of breath $\qquad$ ?
a. Are you running b. Have you run c. Have you been running.
46. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He $\qquad$ before.
a. hasn't flown
b. didn't fly
c. hadn't flown
47. We're late. The film $\qquad$ by the time we get to the cinema.
a. will already start b. will already have started c. will be already started
48. The fire spread through the building very quickly, but fortunately everybody
.........
a. was able to escape b. managed to escape c. could escape
49. You missed a great party last night. You $\qquad$ Why didn't you?
a. must have come b. should have come c. ought to have come
50. I'm not going to bed yet. I'm not tired. If I. $\qquad$ to bed now, I wouldn't sleep.
a. go
b. went
c. had gone

## Part 2

## Writing

Write your essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view:
Grades should be abolished.
Write about:
a) without grades easier to learn.
b) marks show the level of knowledge.
c) grades inform parents.
d) $\qquad$ (your own idea)

Write 150-190 words.

## Part 3

Устная часть включает в себя беседу с экзаменатором и обсуждение ситуации на заданную тему (5-7 минут на учащегося).

## Speaking Task

## Task 1

You have 2 minutes to have an interview with an examiner.
The teacher asks the candidate personal and social questions.

## Task 2

## Read the situation below:

Megan's classmates laugh and point at her mobile phone because it is a less advanced model.

- How do you think the girl feels? Why?
- If you were Megan's parents (teacher, friend), what would you do?
- What is the best way to avoid such a situation?

Discuss this situation and support your opinion.

