**Завдання листопад 2012**

**Англійська мова**

**8 клас**

**АУДІЮВАННЯ**

Text

There are certain people who always like to take their vacations in the same place. They return from a vacation and ask themselves, "When can I go back there again?" There are other people who like to go many places. They like to do many different things on their vacations. When they return from a vacation, they ask themselves, "Where can Igo next?"

My parents are perfect examples of the first kind of people. They always like to go to the lake in the mountains where they went on their honeymoon. They bought a vacation cabin there several years after they were married. They have gone there two or three times a year for over twenty-five years. My parents have made friends with the people who also own cabins there. They enjoy getting together with them. Both my parents enjoy sailing and swimming and my father likes to go fishing! My parents enjoy variety, but they say they can get variety by going to their cabin at different times of the year. They particularly like to go there in the autumn when the leaves are beautiful.

I am an example of a person who likes to go to different places for her vacation. When I was a child, I went to my parents' cabin, but when I got older, I wanted lo travel to many different places. I spent a lot of time and money learning how to ski, so I wanted to travel to places where I could ski, such as Switzerland. I was interested in visiting historic places, so I went to Angkor Wat in Cambodia even though it was difficult to get there. I would like to go to Egypt because I want to see the pyramids and to Rome to see the Coliseum.

Although I enjoy going to familiar places, Ifind that going to strange places is more exciting. The world is so huge and exciting that I don't want to go to the same place twice. Still, I understand my parents' point of view. They believe that you can never get to know a place too well.

**Task 1.**For each of the questions 1—10 decide which of the statements are true or false on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and put a «+» if a statement is true and a «—» if a statement is false next to the corresponding number on your answer sheet.

**Remember:** you are NOT allowed to take notes at ANY time when the text is being read to you.

 1. The text mainly tells about travelling to different places.

 2. The parents like to spend their holidays in the same city.

 3. They have got married recently.

 4. The action takes place in a cabin in the mountains.

 5. The parents have gone to their cottage two or three times a year for over
 twenty-five years.

 6. Both of the parents enjoy sailing.

 7. The author of the text is a man.

 8. The author of the text is an experienced traveller.

 9. The world is a small place to live in.

 10. You can never get to know a place too well.

**Task** 2.For each of the questions 11 —20 decide which of the answers (a, b, c or d) best complete the statements on the basis of what is stated or implied in what you have heard and mark the corresponding letter with a «+» on your answer sheet.

11. It may be inferred from the text that the parents always spend their vacation:

 a) in different places ; b) in many places;

 c) in the same place ; d) in popular place.

12. The parents prefer:

a) fishing to climbing; b) climbing to sailing;

**c)** sailing to swimming; d) swimming to climbing

13. One can make a conclusion that "the parents are"

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a) | successful people; | b) | friendly people; |
| c) | diligent people; | d) | cruel people. |
| 14. | The parents' favorite season was: |  |  |
| a) | spring; | b) | summer; |
| c) | autumn; | d) | winter. |
| 15 | The cabin was bought: |  |  |
| a) | after the marriage; | b) | after the divorce; |
| c) | before the marriage; | d) | before the divorce. |

16. The author of the passage states that the parents like:
a) variety meat; b) variety shows;

c) variety; d) variety store.

17. The dream of the author is:

1. to visit Cambodia and Egypt;
2. to visit Egypt and Italy;

c) to visit Italy and Switzerland;
d) to visit Switzerland and Cambodia.

18. A lot of money was spent learning how to:

a) sky; b) skate;

c) skid; d) ski.

19. The pyramids in Egypt were visited:

a) by many tourists; b) by no one;

c) by the parents; d) by the author.

20. The author of the passage:

a) refuses to give the parents' opinion;

1. shares the parents' opinion; .
2. rejects the parents' opinion;
3. grasps the meaning of the parents' opinion.

**ЧИТАННЯ**

**Directions:** For each of the questions 1—10 decide which of the answers (a, b, cor d) best complete the statements on the basis of what is stated or implied in the text and mark the corresponding letter (a, b, c or d) with a «+» on your answer sheet.

Ambient divers, unlike divers who go underwater in submersible vehicles or pressure resistant suits, are exposed to the pressure and temperature of the surrounding (ambient) water. Of all types of diving, the oldest and simplest is free diving. .Free divers may use no equipment at all, but most use a face mask, foot fins, and a snorkel. Under the surface, free divers must hold their breath. Most free divers can only descend 30 to 40 feet, but some skilled divers can go as deep as 100 feet.

SCUBA diving provides greater range than free diving. The word SCUBA stands for Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus. SCUBA divers Swear metal tanks with compressed air or other breathing gases. When using ,open-circuit equipment, a SCUBA diver simply breathes air from the tank I through a hose and releases the exhaled air into the water. A closed-circuit breathing device, also called a rebreather, filters out carbon dioxide and other harmful gases and automatically adds oxygen. This enables the diver to breathe the same air over and over.

In surface-supplied diving, divers wear helmets and waterproof canvas suits. Today, sophisticated plastic helmets have replaced the heavy copper helmets used in

the past. These divers get their air from a hose connected to compressors on a boat.
Surface-supplied divers can go deeper than any other type of ambient diver.

***Statements***

1. The passage mainly discusses:

a) going underwater in submersible vehicles;

b) free diving;

c) surface-supplied diving;

d) various types of diving.

2. The passage implies that the oldest type of diving is called:
a) ambient diving; b) SCUBA diving;
c) free diving; d) pearl diving.

3. It may be inferred from the passage that all divers:

a) use no equipment at all; b) use sophisticated equipment;

c) submerge; d) surface.

4. According to the text most free divers use:

1. a snorkel, a face mask and hand fins;
2. a face mask, foot fins, and a snorkel;
3. a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus;
4. a snorkel, back fins and helmet.

5. The word "ambient" in line one may most probably mean the following:
a) underwater; b) encompassing;

c) resistant; d) submersible.

6. One can make a conclusion that most free divers can reach the depth of:
a) 10 yards; b) 20 yards;

c) 30 yards; d) 40 yards.

7. While going underwater a SCUBA diver wears:

a) a canvas hose; b) a plastic helmet;

c) rebreathers;" d) metal tanks.

8. It can be seen from the passage that the rebreather filters out:
a) carbon dioxide; b) detrimental gases;
c) inert gases; d) open-circuit gases.

9. The passage states that the diver can breathe:

a) the same air over and over; b) raw oxygen;

c) carbon dioxide; d) other harmful gases.

10. The passage implies that in surface-supplied diving, divers wear:

a) intricate canvas helmets; b) sophisticated copper helmets;

c) sophisticated plastic helmets; d) heavy copper helmets.

**ТВОРЧА ПИСЬМОВА РОБОТА**

Choose one of the three suggested topics and comment on it.

1. Sometimes my parents don't understand me.
2. The Paralympics are a unique chance for thousands of disabled athletes.
3. I study English for a number of reasons.