

**Задания для 9-11 классов**  
**INTEGRATED LISTENING AND READING**

**Time: 45 minutes**

Read the text about **Daylight Saving Time** then listen to a talk on the same topic. You will notice that some ideas coincide and some differ in them. Look through the statements 1-10 and choose **A** if the idea is expressed in **both** materials, **B** if it can be found only in the **reading text**, **C** if it can be found only in the **audio-recording**, 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 talk on the same topic. You will do it twice.

Each year, on a Sunday morning in March, 60 minutes vanish from the clock and the time reappears each year in November! No, it's not a magic trick — it's Daylight Saving Time!

Daylight Saving Time (or "Summer Time," as it's known in many parts of the world) was created to make better use of the long sunlight hours of the summer. By "springing" clocks forward an hour in March, we move an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening. On the first Sunday in November, we "fall back" and rewind our clocks to return to Standard Time.

But where did Daylight Saving Time come from? And how is it useful? The idea was first suggested in an essay by Benjamin Franklin in 1784, and later proposed to British Parliament by Englishman William Willett 1907. However, it did not become a standard practice in the United States until 1966. Daylight Saving Time was originally instituted in the United States during World War I and World War II in order to take advantage of longer daylight hours and save energy for the war production.

In the years after World War II, individual states and communities decided whether they wanted to continue observing Daylight Saving Time and when to do so. This meant some cities were an hour behind others even though they were only separated by a few miles on a map.

In order to minimize the confusion, Congress passed the Uniform Time Act in 1966, which standardized the length of Daylight Saving Time for the country. Daylight Saving Time is most helpful to those who live farther from the equator, where daylight hours are much longer in the summer than in the winter. In locations closer to the equator, daylight hours and nighttime hours are nearly the same in length throughout the year.

1. Daylight Saving Time is also called "Summer Time".
2. There is a special saying in the USA so that people do not forget whether to forward or backward their clocks.
3. The clock change takes place in March and November.
4. All the countries in the world have Daylight Saving Time.
5. Daylight Saving Time procedure was originally suggested by Benjamin Franklin.
6. Daylight Saving Time was extensively used for saving energy during wars.

7. As there was no standard concerning when and how to change clocks, there used to be a confusion all over the USA.
8. If you live very close to the equator, the clock switch does not change the length of the day that much.
9. The Uniform Time Act in 1966 defined days for the clock change.
10. There are suggestions to have Daylight Saving Time regime all year round.

**Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!**

## READING

### The Discovery of Uranus

Someone once put forward an attractive though unlikely theory. Throughout the Earth's annual revolution around the sun, there is one point of space always hidden from our eyes. This point is the opposite part of the Earth's orbit, which is always hidden by the sun. Could there be another planet there, essentially similar to our own, but always invisible?

If a space probe today sent back evidence that such a world existed it would cause not much more sensation than Sir William Herschel's discovery of a new planet, Uranus, in 1781. Herschel was an extraordinary man — no other astronomer has ever covered so vast a field of work — and his career deserves study. He was born in Hanover in Germany in 1738, left the German army in 1757, and arrived in England the same year with no money but quite exceptional music ability. He played the violin and oboe and at one time was organist in the Octagon Chapel in the city of Bath. Herschel's was an active mind, and deep inside he was conscious that music was not his destiny; he therefore, read widely in science and the arts, but not until 1772 did he come across a book on astronomy. He was then 34, middle-aged by the standards of the time, but without hesitation he embarked on his new career, financing it by his professional work as a musician. He spent years mastering the art of telescope construction, and even by present-day standards his instruments are comparable with the best.

Serious observation began 1774. He set himself the astonishing task of 'reviewing the heavens', in other words, pointing his telescope to every accessible part of the sky and recording what he saw. The first review was made in 1775; the second, and most momentous, in 1780-81. It was during the latter part of this that he discovered Uranus. Afterwards, supported by the royal grant in recognition of his work, he was able to devote himself entirely to astronomy. His final achievements spread from the sun and moon to remote galaxies (of which he discovered hundreds), and papers flooded from his pen until his death in 1822. Among these, there was one sent to the Royal Society in 1781, entitled *An Account of a Comet*. In his own words:

*On Tuesday the 13th of March, between ten and eleven in the evening, while I was examining the small stars in the neighbourhood of H Geminorum, I perceived one that appeared visibly larger than the rest; being struck with its uncommon*

*magnitude, I compared it to H Geminorum and the small star in the quartile between Auriga and Gemini, and finding it to be much larger than either of them, suspected it to be a comet.*

Herschel's care was the hallmark of a great observer; he was not prepared to jump any conclusions. Also, to be fair, the discovery of a new planet was the last thought in anybody's mind. But further observation by other astronomers besides Herschel revealed two curious facts. For the comet, it showed a remarkably sharp disc; furthermore, it was moving so slowly that it was thought to be a great distance from the sun, and comets are only normally visible in the immediate vicinity of the sun. As its orbit came to be worked out the truth dawned that it was a new planet far beyond Saturn's realm, and that the 'reviewer of the heavens' had stumbled across an unprecedented prize. Herschel wanted to call it georgiumsidus (Star of George) in honour of his royal patron King George III of Great Britain. The planet was later for a time called Herschel in honour of its discoverer. The name Uranus, which was first proposed by the German astronomer Johann Elert Bode, was in use by the late 19th century.

Uranus is a giant in construction, but not so much in size; its diameter compares unfavourably with that of Jupiter and Saturn, though on the terrestrial scale it is still colossal. Uranus' atmosphere consists largely of hydrogen and helium, with a trace of methane. Through a telescope the planet appears as a small bluish-green disc with a faint green periphery. In 1977, while recording the occultation of a star behind the planet, the American astronomer James L. Elliot discovered the presence of five rings encircling the equator of Uranus. Four more rings were discovered in January 1986 during the exploratory flight of Voyager 2. In addition to its rings, Uranus has 15 satellites ('moons'), the last 10 discovered by Voyager 2 on the same flight; all revolve about its equator and move with the planet in an east—west direction. The two largest moons, Titania and Oberon, were discovered by Herschel in 1787. The next two, Umbriel and Ariel, were found in 1851 by the British astronomer William Lassell. Miranda, thought before 1986 to be the innermost moon, was discovered in 1948 by the American astronomer Gerard Peter Kuiper.

**Complete the table below. Write a date for each answer.  
Write your answers in boxes 11-15 on your answer sheet.**

<b>Event</b>	<b>Date</b>
William Herschel was born	(11) .....
Herschel began investigating astronomy	(12).....
Discovery of the planet Uranus	(13).....
Discovery of the moons Titania and Oberon	(14).....

First discovery of Uranus' rings	(15).....
Discovery of the last 10 moons of Uranus	(16).....

**Questions 17-21**

**Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer of the Reading Passage?**

**In boxes 17-21 on your answer sheet write**

- YES** if the statement reflects the claims of the writer  
**NO** if the statement contradicts the writer  
**NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Herschel was multi-talented	<b>YES</b>

- 17) It is improbable that there is a planet hidden behind the sun.
- 18) Herschel knew immediately that he had found a new planet.
- 19) Herschel collaborated with other astronomers of his time.
- 20) Herschel's newly-discovered object was considered to be too far from the sun to be a comet.
- 21) Herschel's discovery was the most important find of the last three hundred years.

**Questions 22-25**

**Complete each of the following statements (Questions 22-25) with a name from the Reading Passage.**

**Write your answers in boxes 22-25 on your answer sheet.**

The suggested names of the new planet started with ..... **(22)** ....., then ..... **(23)** ....., before finally settling on Uranus. The first five rings around Uranus were discovered by ..... **(24)** ..... From 1948 until 1986, the moon ..... **(25)**..... was believed to be the moon closest to the surface of Uranus.

<b>Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!</b>
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## USE OF ENGLISH

Time: 15 minutes

### TASK 1

For questions 1-10, choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

1. Every dog is a \_\_\_\_ at home.  
A) lion  
B) puppy  
C) tiger  
D) wolf
2. He that sups with the devil should have a long \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) knife  
B) memory  
C) spoon  
D) tongue
3. Nothing \_\_\_\_\_, nothing gained.  
A) caught  
B) lost  
C) sold  
D) ventured
4. Cheapest is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) best  
B) dearest  
C) nearest  
D) wisest
5. One good \_\_\_\_\_ deserves another.  
A) day  
B) hand  
C) turn  
D) word
6. Give him an inch, and he'll take a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) meter  
B) mile  
C) pound  
D) ton
7. It's easy to be wise after the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) failure  
B) success  
C) the event  
D) the game
8. Don't make a mountain out of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a molehill
  - B) an elephant
  - C) an issue
  - D) a problem
9. A rolling stone gathers no \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) dust
  - B) leaves
  - C) moss
  - D) water
10. Great barkers are no \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) biters
  - B) doers
  - C) masters
  - D) talkers

## TASK 2

**For questions 11–15, read the text below and decide which answer (A, B, C or D) is the correct one.**

11. Who was the author of the famous storybook 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland'?
- A) Rudyard Kipling
  - B) John Keats
  - C) Lewis Carroll
  - D) H.G. Wells
12. How many lines does a sonnet have?
- A) 10
  - B) 12
  - C) 14
  - D) they vary
13. Who wrote 'Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise'?
- A) Browning
  - B) Dickens
  - C) Jane Austen
  - D) Shakespeare
14. Name the book which opens with the line 'All children, except one grew up'?
- A) The Railway Children
  - B) Winnie the pooh
  - C) Jungle Book
  - D) Peter Pen
15. Which is the first **Harry Potter** book?
- A) HP and the Goblet of Fire

- B) HP and the Philosopher's Stone
- C) HP and the Chamber of Secrets
- D) HP and the Half-Blood Prince

### TASK 3

**For questions 16-25 fill in the gaps with ONE word that suits the context both grammatically and lexically**

Ballet is a popular notable art form coming out of Russia. Founded in 1776, the Bolshoi Ballet is a classical ballet company based at the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow and known 16\_\_\_\_\_ the world. The Mariinsky Ballet in Saint Petersburg is 17\_\_\_\_\_ famous ballet company in Russia.

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, a 19th-century Russian 18 composer, is world renowned 18\_\_\_\_\_ "Swan Lake" and the "1812 Overture," among other pieces. There are several museums, including his childhood home, showcasing his personal belongings and musical artifacts.

Russian literature 19\_\_\_\_\_ also had a worldwide impact, with writers 20\_\_\_\_\_ as Leon Tolstoy ("Anna Karenina" and "War and Peace") and Fyodor Dostoevsky ("Crime and Punishment" and "The Brothers Karamazov") still 21\_\_\_\_\_ read around the world.

Russian nesting dolls are well-known symbols of the country. These sets of dolls, 22\_\_\_\_\_ as matrioshka dolls, consist of a wooden figure that can be pulled 23\_\_\_\_\_ to reveal another smaller version of the same image inside, and so 24\_\_\_\_\_, often with six or more dolls nested inside 25\_\_\_\_\_ another. The painting of each doll, which can be extremely elaborate, usually symbolizes a Russian peasant girl in traditional costume.

<b>Transfer your answers to the answer sheet!</b>
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## WRITING

**Time: 30 minutes**

**You see an announcement in an international magazine for young people:**

*Have you watched a film that you would like to recommend to others? Write an article telling us about it. Say what the film is, why you like it and who you would recommend it to.*

*We will publish the three most interesting articles.*

**In your article, REMEMBER to:**

- title your article
- make an introduction
- tell about the film you have chosen:
  - the plot
  - characters
- give reasons why you like it (2 reasons)
- write who you would recommend it to
- explain why
- make a conclusion
- **Write 180 -200 words.**