

READING

Task 1 (10 points)

Read the eight students' opinions about summer jobs and do the task. Match the statements (1-10) with the opinions (A-H). Select only one letter for each statement. You can use some letters more than once. An example (0) has been given.

SUMMER JOBS FOR TEENAGERS

Should teenagers work part-time in summer? Here are the opinions of teenagers from different countries:

A Faiz, Malaysia I think that teenagers should work in summer. Since the economic crisis, parents don't have enough money to support their children's education fees. So, by working part-time in summer, teens can help their parents. Parents will be proud to have a child helping them to make the financial situation better.	E Fumiyo, Japan In my country about 30% of teenagers work part-time. The main reason they work is to buy clothes, electronic devices and designer goods. I know that only few of them have to work to make money for college, the majority of students want to spend their own money just on entertainment.
B Alberto, Spain I believe that students can earn pocket money by doing part-time jobs, so they won't count on their parents to buy computers, mobile phones or other things they need. At the same time, they can learn to be independent.	F Yeong, Korea In my opinion, if you want to do something well, you can't do two things at the same time. School statistics show that students who have worked in summer don't have enough time to rest. Back in school, they often have concentration problems in lessons, so their grades drop. They also have less social life.
C Fernando, Costa Rica As I see it, the responsibility of students is school and they should study even in summer. When teens begin to earn their own money, school often becomes less important for them. I think that parents have responsibility for the family, so they should also pay for everything their children need.	G Stephanie, USA I balance school, cheerleading, National Honor Society and volunteering at the hospital. I also decided to apply for a job this summer. If a student is both active and smart enough to handle a part-time job, he or she can benefit greatly.
D Eve, Poland To work or to rest? I honestly believe that teenagers should be able to make that choice themselves. I think teenagers shouldn't be stopped from working in summer or have such a hard time finding a job. Teenagers are highly motivated people, who have a desire to work and are good at it.	H Claudiu, Romania I would really like to work in summer! But there are only a few vacancies, but hundreds of kids who wish to work part-time. Teens also have no qualifications. If the company has two candidates for a job, and one has experience and the other is just a school kid, who do you think would get the job?

Statements	
0. Teenagers should have the opportunity to decide themselves to work or to rest in summer.	D
1. It is a bad idea <u>not</u> to allow teens to work.	
2. Most students spend their money to have some fun.	
3. Teenagers should work to save money for their education.	
4. Working in summer has negative effects on teenagers' lives.	
5. There is much competition for teenagers in finding a job.	
6. Working in summer teaches teens to think and act themselves.	
7. Successful students can combine studies and work.	
8. Those teenagers who have already worked have an advantage in getting a job.	
9. It is not good for teens to do different things at the same time.	
10. When teenagers start working, they often forget about studies.	

Task 2 (10 points)

Read the text and fill in the gaps (1-10) with the phrases (A-L) given underneath. Each phrase can be used only once. There are more phrases than necessary. An example (0) has been given.

RED NOSE DAY

There's one special day in Britain when you can see lots of people (0) J wearing red clown noses. This is known as Red Nose Day. It's arranged by a charity organisation 'Comic Relief' whose aim is to collect money for people in need. As the name suggests, the day involves wearing red noses (1) , which you can find in various supermarkets and charity shops. The main thing is that red noses are not sold and you cannot buy them, but you can leave a small sum of money (a donation) and just take one. The exact sum of the donation is not fixed. You can leave (2) you want.

'Comic Relief' was started in 1985 by the writer Richard Curtis and the comedian Lenny Henry. At that time, people in Ethiopia were suffering from hunger and something had to be done. The idea was simple. Richard and Lenny decided to gather a group of popular British comedians to give public performances. This way they would collect money (3) in desperate need. They also hoped to inform people about poverty in Africa. Richard and Lenny strongly believed that laughter is (4) to fight tragedy, poverty and injustice.

The first Red Nose Day was held on 5 February 1988, when (5) as a National Day of Comedy. It was held again the following year and thereafter every year since then. The event is widely celebrated in the UK and many people consider it to be (6) national holiday.

On Red Nose Day money-raising events take place all over the country. To attract more people to the idea of charity many schools have non-uniform days. On these days the pupils (7) something red as part of their non-uniform outfit. The charity states that the aim of Red Nose Day is to bring about positive and lasting change in the lives of poor and disadvantaged people. So every good (8) other people's immediate needs is appreciated.

Currently, the main supporters of Red Nose Day are the BBC, Sainsbury's supermarket chain and British Airways. The day culminates in a live 'telethon' event on BBC One, starting in the evening and going through into (9) of the morning. This is like a television marathon that shows different events all day long. The BBC shows lots of short comic performances and reports of how the money will be spent. People also upload videos of (10) on different video platforms and social networks.

Since 1985 there have been all kinds of noses: plastic, soft, noses shaped like dinosaurs, noses that looked like faces, noses that made noises. So, if you ever happen to be in the UK on Red Nose Day, you will understand why you find people wearing red noses and doing silly things. It's all for a good cause.

Phrases	
A	to help people
B	a type of unofficial
C	as much as
D	frankly speaking
E	made of plastic or foam
F	the early hours
G	it was launched
H	deed that addresses
I	have to wear
X	<i>all over the country</i>
K	local charity events
L	the best weapon

LISTENING**Task 1 (10 points)**

Listen to the conversation and complete the sentences with the missing information. The task begins with an example (0).

PARKRUN

0. Parkrun is much shorter than a marathon.
1. The length of parkrun is miles.
2. It was done in London by a small number of runners.
3. It is an club of runners.
4. There are prizes for the winners.
5. The aim of the run is to people of all ages.
6. The participants do not need to be to take part in the run.
7. The run takes place every week on .
8. In Scotland the race starts at because the mornings can be quite dark.
9. The run never takes place on the .
10. In the biggest parkruns there can be over a participants.

Task 2 (10 points)

Nick and Wendy talk about their trip to Stockholm. They discuss their impressions of Stockholm. Listen to their talk and mark if the statement is true (T) or false (F).

VISITING STOCKHOLM

Statements	T	F
1. Nick and Wendy visited Sweden a while ago.		
2. They <u>did not</u> experience heavy rain during the trip.		
3. Some Swedish people think travelling to other countries is better than staying in their country.		
4. One of them caught a cold during the trip.		
5. Swedish people love spending their summers on islands that are close to Stockholm.		
6. The old city centre was built in medieval times.		
7. You get a more beautiful view when you walk in the city instead of riding on the boat.		
8. Wendy enjoys modern architecture.		
9. They could observe IKEA design elements in the city.		
10. Wendy prefers walking tours to bus trips.		

USE OF ENGLISH

Task 1 (10 points)

Read the text below and choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Circle A, B, C or D. An example (0) has been given.

PRINCE OF WALES

King of England Edward I had conquered Wales in the second half of the 13th century. The two great Welsh leaders had been killed so the Welsh people (0) no great leader, but there were several chieftains* – most of whom were jealous of one (1). The people wanted to be ruled not by an English King, but by a Prince of Wales, born in Wales, of royal blood, and not speaking English or French. They wanted a prince whose life was good, and who had not done anything bad to any man – though they could not agree (2) this prince should be. The people were certainly asking (3), but Edward, after a little thought, told (4) to ask all the chiefs and their followers to come to Caernarvon Castle in a week's time where he would give them what they had asked - a Prince of Wales who fulfilled all their wishes.

The next week the great square outside the castle (5) crowded with excited people. Edward stepped from a window onto the balcony in front of the castle. Behind him was a knight carefully carrying Edward's shield (6) his hands. On the shield was a bundle covered with a blanket. The (7) crowd was excited but silent, waiting for Edward to (8).

Edward: "Leaders and people of Wales, you have asked for a prince and I have promised you one to rule over you, of royal birth. There is (9) prince. (He turns to the knight behind, lifts the blanket, and shows a small baby.) My son, a prince of royal blood, born a week ago, in Wales, in Caernarvon Castle; he speaks no word of English, and has wronged no man alive. Edward, Prince of Wales!"

The chiefs were angry and disappointed, but the Welsh people were pleased. And from that day (10) eldest son of the King and Queen of England has always been the Prince of Wales.

* a chieftain – the leader or head of a group, especially of a clan or tribe



Aizpilda
skolotājs:

0.	A	have	(B)	had	C	has	D	were
1.	A	other	B	the other	C	another	D	others
2.	A	which	B	who	C	that	D	what
3.	A	a lot	B	a lot of	C	lots	D	many
4.	A	their	B	them	C	they	D	us
5.	A	is	B	will be	C	was	D	were
6.	A	on	B	in	C	at	D	with
7.	A	all	B	hole	C	hall	D	whole
8.	A	speak	B	promise	C	ask	D	tell
9.	A	our	B	you're	C	yours	D	your
10.	A	a	B	the	C	an	D	–

Task 2 (10 points)

Fill each of the numbered gaps in the following passage. Use only one word in each gap. The task begins with an example (0).

CASTELLS – HUMAN TOWERS

The Catalan tradition of building human towers or *castells* (the Catalan word for 'castle') originated in Valls, in Catalonia. Since the 1980s the phenomenon has become increasingly popular and widespread. In 2010, the castells were classified (0) _____ by UNESCO as one of the *Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage*.

Although it is popular (1) _____ many parts of Spain, you must go to (2) _____ birthplace to find the (3) _____ skilled castellers.

To the casual observer, it may seem that (4) _____ are no rules when building and taking down a castell, but that is (5) _____ true. The castell must (6) _____ built in strict order. People make up teams so that every team member can help. One can only imagine how (7) _____ care and effort the team put in to ensure everyone's safety. The castell, like any other construction of this size, must have firm foundations. As with any finished piece (8) _____ construction, it looks easy once it is finished but this is not (9) _____ hard work but also dangerous. Strength, balance and courage are the qualities that are looked (10) _____.



WRITING

Task 1 (15 points)

You should spend about 15 minutes on this task.

Write between 40 – 60 words.

You have got a newsletter from your school library:

A famous youtuber is visiting our town!

Everyone is kindly invited!

Place: school library

Time: 15:00, 6th June, 2018

Send a message to a classmate who is an exchange student.

In your message:

- invite him to the event and write why going there is a good idea;
- suggest one question to ask the guest;
- write where and when you could meet before.

Task achievement	Vocabulary	Grammar	Organisation	Total