

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК**5–6-Е КЛАССЫ****A. Read the text and answer questions 1 and 2.****STRANGE PLACES AROUND THE WORLD TO FIND WI-FI**

Today, in the twenty-first century, people can go online nearly everywhere. We don't have to be at home or work or school. There are hotspots in cafes, hotels (even in Sahara!), shops and hospitals. At the moment there are about 5.8 million hotspots in the world! Although we still can't browse online or check our emails on some planes, in deserts or in some countryside areas, there are some unusual places which do have wi-fi hotspots.

The Moon

Are you surprised? It's true. Scientists put a satellite and receiver near the Moon. No one is using it in the moment. But people might live there and use it in the future. Who knows?

Mount Everest

The highest mountain in the world got wi-fi in 2010. There hotspots all along the difficult routes up to the top. So, if you want to climb to the very top, the summit, you can take a selfie and share it with your friends!

The North Pole

A Russian team made the difficult journey into the Arctic in 2005. They set up a hotspot at an ice camp eighty kilometres from the Pole. It was the first wi-fi connection in the Arctic.

London black cabs

It usually costs a lot to go online while you're travelling. But now you can do this for free in many London black cabs (taxis). You have to watch a fifteen second advert first but then you get fifteen minutes of free wi-fi to use on your phone, tablet or laptop. Useful for the cabbies too!

Engineers are still working to bring wi-fi to a lot of remote areas all over the world. Small African villages might soon have wi-fi, just like the big hotels!

1. What is a hotspot?

- a. illness b. cooker c. access point

2. Read the article and tick (V) the things that we learn about

- a. hotspots
b. how hotspots work
c. possible future hotspots
d. advertising for hotspots
e. hotspots on transport
f. places where there are no hotspots
g. the cost of hotspots

B. Read the text. Choose *AM* (American Museum of Natural History) or *BM* (British Museum).**ARE MUSEUMS BORING? I DON'T THINK SO!**

Museums are often very boring places to visit, but a few years ago some big museums started to get more visitors, especially young people. Why? There was a series of three very funny Hollywood

films called *Night at the Museums*. In the films, the exhibits at the museums come alive at night! People started to get more interested in history. They wanted to visit the museums from the films.

American Museum of Natural History, New York

This is where they made the first film. The year after the film, twenty percent more people visited the museum. There were more than five million visitors. They wanted to see exhibits like the statue of Theodore Roosevelt, the US president from the film. The museum first opened in 1869. Roosevelt's father started it. It's a wonderful place. They've got the skeleton of a very old woman – she's over three million years old! And there are very big African elephant, lots of dinosaurs and a blue whale that is more than twenty-eight meters long!

British Museum, London

They filmed the third film in London. This museum opened in 1759. It was the first free museum in the UK and it's still free today. It's got more than seven million things to see. There are sculptures from Egypt and Italy, like in the film, and the oldest exhibit is nearly two million years old. It's a stone – one of the first human tools. More than six million people visit this museum every year. Because of the film, they are hoping to get more visitors.

Maybe the exhibits don't come alive, but they're certainly not boring!

Which museum:

3. is the oldest? *AM / BM*
4. has the most exhibits? *AM / BM*
5. has the oldest exhibits? *AM / BM*
6. is free to visit? *AM / BM*
7. has the most visitors? *AM / BM*

C. Read the text and answer the questions using not more than THREE words.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT ESPERANTO?

In 1873 a fourteen-year-old schoolboy in Warsaw began to invent a language. Ludwick Zamenhof was born in Bialystok, Poland. He was bilingual: his native languages were Russian and Yiddish. He spoke French and Hebrew fluently too. He had to learn two other foreign languages, Polish and German, to understand the different ethnic groups in his home town.

Esperanto: Mondo sen milito (a world without war)

Ludwik believed that there were conflicts in the world because people spoke different languages. He wanted a world without war. So he decided to invent a universal language. In 1887 he published the book *Unua Libro* under the pseudonym Doktoro Esperanto. He called his new language Lingo Internacia, but people preferred the name Esperanto.

After Ludwick's death in 1917, Esperanto became more popular. In some countries children had to study it at school. In the 1920s and 1930s many people shared Ludwik's dream of a peaceful world with a universal language. Unfortunately, the Second World War started and Ludwick's dream of a world without war died. Esperanto, however, didn't die. Perhaps it is not the world language, but it survived.

Read the text and answer the questions using not more than THREE words.

1. How many languages did Ludwik Zamenhof speak?
2. Who was Doktoro Esperanto?
3. What name did Zamenhof give to his language?
4. When did Zamenhof die?
5. When was Esperanto very popular?

ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Complete the text using words from the box. You can use one word only once, one word is extra.

scientists memory intelligence learn think computers

Ever since machines were invented, (13) _____ have dreamt of making them learn and perform intelligent tasks – like people.

Artificial (14) _____ is a branch of science which is into making machines (15) _____ like people. These machines, or (16) _____, can store large amounts of information and process them accurately. What they lack is an ability to (17) _____.

What do we need to make an intelligent machine? A (18) _____ or a space where information can be stored, a method of applying these experiences to new ones, comparing experiences to come to logical conclusions. *That* would be an intelligent machine.

Find and correct 7 (19–25) mistakes as in the example

Hallo,

My name is Susan. I'm fourteen and I live in Germany. My hobbies are go to discos, sometimes I hear to music on the radio. In summer I go bathing in a lake. I haven't got any brothers or sisters. We take busses to school. I attend year 9 at my school. My birthday is on Friday. I hope I will get a new guitar.

I'm looking forward to getting a e-mail from you.

Yours,

Susan

eg.

Wrong	Correct
oo hallo	hello
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

Время выполнения олимпиадного задания – 45 мин.

Максимальное количество баллов – 28 (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ).

№ задания	Ответы
1.	c
2.	a c e f
3.	BM
4.	AM
5.	AM
6.	BM
7.	BM
8.	six (6)
9.	Ludwick Zamenhof
10.	Lingo Internacia
11.	1917
12.	20s-30s

13.	scientists
14.	intelligence
15.	think
16.	computers
17.	learn
18.	memory
19.	forteen – fourteen
20.	hobbys – hobbies
21.	go – going
22.	hear – listen
23.	bathing – swimming
24.	busses – buses
25.	a – an

7–8-Е КЛАССЫ

Reading

Task 1

1. Match headings 1–6 to texts A–E. One heading is extra.

1. Diary of a Time Traveler
2. How Does the Wind Blow?
3. Full Speed Ahead!
4. Girls Think of Everything
5. Inside Your Outside
6. Head to Toe Science

A. Women and girls have invented ingenious innovations that have made our lives simpler and better. Their creations are some of the most enduring and best loved. What inspired these women, and just how did they turn their ideas into realities? An empowering read.

B. Wind is invisible, but watchful students can see how air in motion can be detected by movement around them. This simple book introduces the different intensities of the wind, from gentle breezes that make flags flutter to powerful tornadoes that can lift an entire house!

C. Untangle the Mystery of Human Hair! Listen to a Heart Throb! Explore the amazing human body with easy-to-do activities. Use ordinary products found around your house to discover the wonders of your body from top to bottom – inside and out!

D. Did you know that a tornado travels faster than a race car? Or that a human and spider travel at the same speed? This is the first picture book to directly compare the speeds of animals, modes of transport, and forces of nature in a clear and visually striking album format.

E. Meet some of history's most interesting characters in this book that visits key moments of the past from around the world. Each double page spread introduces a different time and place and in the back you can find biographies of all the historical characters covered.

Tasks 2–7

Read the article. Are these sentences true (T) or false (F).

2. Louis Braille could never see.
3. His system of writing was a completely new idea.

4. Alexander Kendrick's invention can help people with injuries.
5. People should always have a mobile phone with them when they are caving.
6. Hibiki Kono's invention uses machines that many people have in their homes.
7. He uses his invention to climb the walls in his bedroom.

TEENAGE INVENTORS

You don't have to be old with crazy white hair to invent something. Here are some of our favourite young inventors.

1. Louis Braille (1809–1852) was French. He became blind in an accident when he was only three years old. At the age of twelve, he learned about a system of writing with bumps in paper that you feel with your fingers. Louis liked this idea, but the writing was difficult to read. For the next three years, he worked on a similar but easier system. The result of his work was “Braille” writing. The first book in Braille appeared in 1829 and Braille is still used by blind people today.

2. Sixteen-year-old Alexander Kendrick loves caving, but it's a very dangerous activity. When accidents happen underground, it's impossible to communicate with the outside world. Messages that are sent on traditional radios or mobile phones can't travel through rock. Alexander has built a special low-frequency radio that works 300 metres underground. It is made with plastic tubes and metal cable and messages are written on a keyboard. This clever machine might save a lot of lives in the future.

3. Gloves aren't usually used to climb walls, are they?

Well, thirteen-year-old Hibiki Kono has invented special gloves! A small vacuum cleaner is attached to each glove. When the vacuum cleaners are switched on, the gloves can carry the weight of a large person on a wall or ceiling. But Hibiki isn't allowed to use the gloves in his bedroom. His mum thinks they're too dangerous.

Grammar and Vocabulary

Tasks 8–13

Complete the sentences with the words from the stories that have similar meaning to the words in brackets.

Story A

8. Does the writer suggest that her sister is usually ____? (*bad-tempered*)
9. Does the father have to ____ his daughter's irritation? (*tolerate*)
10. What happened as the father was ____? (*enjoying the scenery*)

Story B

11. What did the writer ____ to get ideas for things to do? (*read quickly*)
12. Did they find a place to ____ at the sunrise? (*look for a long time*)
13. Did they sit on a bench ____ Tibidabo? (*with a view over*)

A. UNDER A CANOE

I was in the Lake District with my family for our summer holiday. There were four of us: Dad, Mum, my grumpy twelve-year-old sister and me. On the first day it was raining, but we decided to hire some canoes.

Mum and I set off in our canoe while Dad had to share with my sister and put up with her bad mood. The lake was calm. It stopped raining and I felt the warmth of the sun on my shoulders. All around us were dense forest and steep hills. On the other side, the waterfall cascaded down the hillside into the lake. “This is all right,” I thought.

Seconds later, I was less happy. While he was admiring the view, Dad crashed into our canoe and knocked us into the water. It was cold—extremely cold. And wet.

Fortunately, we survived (the cold and the embarrassment). My sister thought it was so amusing — she cheered up! Then she wore a smile for the rest of the holiday.

B. A PERFECT SUNSET

My girlfriend Betty and I were in Barcelona for a weekend. We had no plans and spoke no Spanish. We looked through a (Spanish) guidebook in our youth hostel. We eventually decided to go to the top of Tibidabo, a mountain overlooking Barcelona.

If we were lucky, we could watch the sunset over the city. We set off by bus from the main square. The bus took us higher and higher above the city. I couldn't wait to gaze at the stunning views over Barcelona. At every stop, passengers got off until we were the only two left.

Then the bus driver stopped the bus and got off too.

"Tibidabo?" we asked him. He pointed to a mountain on the other side of the valley. We were on the wrong mountain.

We sat on a bench overlooking the sparkling lights of the city far below. We had no idea where we were, but we didn't care because we got our perfect view of a blood-red sunset over Barcelona.

Tasks 14–22

Choose the best answer for each gap.

Jeffrey Sachs is an economist (14) *which/who/where* has written several books about world poverty. He was born in Detroit in the USA in 1954 and he has worked in American universities (15) *since/from/for* many years. In the 1980s and 1990s, he advised governments in Bolivia and Poland about their economic problems. (16) *Since/From/For* 2002, he (17) *was/is/has been* the director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University. In 2005, he (18) *has written/wrote/used to write* *The End of Poverty*, the book (19) *who/which/where* suggests solution to many of the problems in poor countries, especially in Africa, where malaria and AIDS make the situation worse. (20) *From/For/Since* then, he has travelled to many countries around the world to talk about his ideas. He believes that if rich governments (21) *will help/help/are helping* poorer countries in the Third World, extreme poverty (22) *will disappear/ disappear/ is disappearing* by the year 2025.

Tasks 23–26

Ask 4 questions to the underlined words in the text.

Air is in Danger!

You certainly know that most of the pollution in big cities comes (23) **from cars and buses**.

More and more often people are told not to spend too much time in direct sunlight, (24) **because ultraviolet radiation from the sun can cause skin cancer**. Normally the ozone layer in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, but if there are holes in the ozone layer ultraviolet radiation can get to the earth.

Nuclear power stations can go wrong and cause nuclear pollution. This happened (25) **in Windscale in Britain, in Three Mile Island in the USA and Chernobyl in the former Soviet Union**. Nuclear pollution cannot be seen but its effects can be terrible.

To make air clean again we need (26) **good filters at nuclear power stations**, at factories and plants and also in cars and buses.

Время выполнения олимпиадного задания – 60 мин.

Максимальное количество баллов – 30 (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ).

№ задания	Ответы
1.	42631
2.	F
3.	F
4.	T
5.	F
6.	T
7.	F
8.	grumpy

9.	put up with
10.	admiring the view
11.	look through
12.	gaze
13.	overlooking
14.	who
15.	for
16.	since
17.	has been
18.	wrote
19.	which
20.	since
21.	help
22.	will disappear
23.	What does most of the pollution come from?
24.	Why are people told not to spend too much time in direct sunlight?
25.	Where did nuclear power stations go wrong?
26.	What kind of filters do we need to make air clean?

9–11-Е КЛАССЫ

READING

Task 1. Read the article and choose the best answer A, B, C or D.

- Which museum explores the extraordinary capabilities of popular fictional characters?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- In which museum can you make music?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- Which museum will help you make a record of your visit?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- Which museum is often visited online?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- In which museum can you have a go at being a policeman?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- In which museum can you take part in a virtual sporting competition?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- At which museum can you see things that seem totally different to how they should be?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- Which museum tells you about sudden movements in the Earth's surface?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- Where can you find out more about global warming?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4
- In which museum can you show off your talents on film?
A 1 B 2 C 3 D 4

SMART MUSEUMS

1. The Tech Museum

The Tech Museum is a great place to view the latest high-tech gadgets and is designed to bring out the innovator in all our visitors. Exhibits include:

NetPI@net: Learn to use the Internet in new ways. Try your luck in an online card game with someone in New York or Alaska! Then create your own character and chat online in a 3-D world. If

you want a souvenir of your visit, you can even publish your own webpage with photos and images of your day here!

Exploration: Experience how it feels to be shaken by an earthquake when you step on a shake platform. Find out how earthquake are measured. Then try building a structure that can withstand the quake.

Sport: Today's athletes use computer technology to train and improve performance. You can try out the technology on a highspeed virtual Olympic bobsled run. Compete against other teams to finish in the best time!

Superhero science: Visit this exhibit and discover the science behind superhero powers, then see the film *Superman Returns* in our IMAX theatre. Shows will be staged at 11 a. m. every day. Museum ticket-holders admitted free! Additional tickets may be purchased at the admissions desk.

2. Discovery Science Centre

Explore more than a hundred hands-on exhibits, including:

Dynamic Earth: Earthquakes create huge holes in the ground and heavy rainfall causes landslides that destroy homes. In this gallery, you control the forces of nature as you explore the ways the Earth changes. You can make clouds, walk through a tornado and much, much more!

Tornado arts: Explore the links between science, music and the arts. At the laser harp exhibit, you can compose music on harp strings that aren't really strings at all- they're laser beams! These laser beams demonstrate laser-sensing technology – a similar technology to that used in CD and DVD players.

3. The Science Museum of Virginia

The Science Museums makes science fun. Interactive exhibits include:

A journey into life: learn about cells and DNA. Then investigate genes and find out how the Human Genome Project could be used to help people. At the Science Crime Solving Theatre, you can become a detective and try solving a crime using the latest DNA techniques.

Light visions: Experience interactive illusions that will puzzle your brain! Step into a room where young school kids are bigger than their teachers. You won't believe your eyes!

Amazing music studio: Explore a virtual music studio and mix your own four-track album. Imagine you're a DJ and experiment with turntables to create new sounds. Sing in a karaoke shower and star in your own video. You could be the next idol!

4. The Exploratorium

This unique science museum was opened in 1969 and was one of the first to exist online. Visitors to our website can explore hundreds of interesting topics, including:

Language: We take languages for granted: people speak Italian in Italy, Chinese in China, Japanese in Japan. But if we go back only a few thousand years, none of these languages existed anywhere in the world. Where did they all come from? Come and find out.

Climate change: The climate is getting warmer and evidence of that change is all around us. Climate change isn't new, but the study of how human activity affects the Earth's climate is. At this website, you can find out how scientists study natural phenomena, how researchers collect evidence, test theories and come to conclusions.

Task 2. For items 11–16, read the text and choose the best answer for the questions below.

Rise on the 'inner-net': meet the most connected man on the planet

For most people keeping track of emails and staying on top of the calendar might be hard enough, but for Chris Dancy life doesn't feel complete without being connected to several hundred devices and applications that collect data about his life at all times. 'I've been called the most connected human on Earth,' he says.

'I've spent the last four years connecting all the devices that I wear to all the smart technology in my home and transmitting all that data through to a single online platform, so I can search my entire life. I call it my 'inner-net'.

On a normal day, Dancy 'travels light', only wearing six devices: above his eyes sits a headset, which records everything he sees. Around his neck hangs a narrative camera, which requires no pho-

tography skills because it takes a picture automatically every thirty seconds. On his wrist is a smart watch, which sends him alerts from his two smart phones, while around the upper arm is a fitness arm-band, tracking his movement and sleep patterns twenty-four hours a day. And then there's the stuff you can't see: a heart beats and beneath his waistband, a posture sensor, 'which vibrates when I get tired and forget my posture and slouch', he beams.

Back in Denver, Colorado, all the data from these devices feeds directly into home environment, which automatically adjusts according to his mood and needs. 'The house knows my mood,' he says. 'If I've been dashing around all day and get really stressed out so that I don't sleep well, when I wake up, the light is a certain colour, the room a particular temperature and certain music plays.'

Dancy claims this connected environment, which he calls 'data-assisted living', has revolutionized his life, helping him to lose 100 pounds in eighteen months and letting him live in a state of Zen-like calm, safe in the knowledge that his every moment is being achieved. He can cast an eye over this personal data any time he needs to remember something that happened in the past: 'I was at a restaurant in Denver, and I was like, "What did I eat here last time?" So I browsed all the photos from that day and could see exactly what meal it was,' he says. He goes on to give another example: "When I have a meeting with someone on my calendar, instead of scanning a LinkedIn profile, I can access information about how they made me feel the first time I met them."

So, when you're as connected as Dancy, what's the next frontier? 'All this stuff has to go away,' he says. 'It all needs to be in my clothing. Why can't your shoes have sensors in them, so if you're wandering around trying to find a location, you don't need a GPS – your shoe just vibrates left or right. I think this kind of personalized data is really the future, but for now we have to fix all this stuff onto our clothes, and people stare at you because it looks silly.'

But what about the issue of ownership of data and privacy? A lot of data is fed back on the web and a lot of companies now hold huge amounts of data on their customers. Dancy frowns: he is concerned, but is optimistic about the beneficial power of mastering our data, as long as we stop giving it away. 'It's urgent that people look at the data they are creating and giving away – so much of it can be used to make our lives better, rather than lining pockets of mega corporations.'

11. Dancy is called the most connected man because he
 - A. checks his emails and calendar regularly.
 - B. uses technology to track every detail of his life.
 - C. wears smart clothes all the time.
 - D. has a personal online platform at home.

12. One of the devices that Dancy wears
 - A. helps him to travel without too much luggage.
 - B. improves his photography skills.
 - C. wakes him up when he's falling asleep.
 - D. alerts him when he isn't standing or sitting up straight.

13. Dancy maintains that technology has enabled him to
 - A. improve the quality of his sleep.
 - B. live in a more secure environment.
 - C. find out what other people think of him.
 - D. de-stress and lose weight.

14. Dancy thinks that in the future wearable technology will
 - A. disappear.
 - B. be less visible
 - C. be worn in the shoes.
 - D. look stupid.

15. Dancy thinks people should
- share their data with others online.
 - create more data to give away.
 - protect personal data from big companies.
 - improve the economy by sharing data.
16. Which is the best summary of Dancy's attitude to wearable technology?
- You can use personal data to improve the quality of your life.
 - It's difficult to use personal data to your own advantage.
 - Wearable technology can be used to control your environment and people around you.
 - It's only large companies that benefit from data analysis.

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

Task 1. Complete the text with the correct form of these verbs.

book catch up pay save take try

With most people now (17)_____ the computer very much for granted, it is possible to do many things online, from (18)_____ bills to (19)_____ holidays. This can (20)_____ a lot of time if you are busy, and a lot of money too. Now that many people have laptops, they are also able to (21)_____ on their emails and the news while they are travelling to work. However, although it is convenient to shop online, many people still prefer to go shopping for clothes as they want to (22)_____ them on and see what they look like before they buy.

Task 2. Complete the text.

Albert Einstein was a German-born physicist, although most people probably know him as the (23)_____ intelligent person who ever lived. His name has become part of many languages when we want (24)_____ say someone is a genius, as in the phrase, "She's a real Einstein". He must (25)_____ been pretty brainy to discover the Theory of Relativity and the equation $E=mc^2$.

In 1999, 'Time' magazine (26)_____ Einstein as the Person of the Century. No one could have guessed this would happen when he (27)_____ at school. He was extremely interested in science but hated the system of learning (28)_____ heart. He said it destroyed learning and creativity. He had already done many experiments, but failed the entrance exams to a technical college.

He didn't let this setback stop him. Twelve years later he was a university professor and in 1921, he won the Nobel Prize for Physics.

Task 3. For questions 1-8, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

The discovery of penicillin (1928)

One of the most amazing advances ever made in medicine began with an unexpected event. Sir Alexander Fleming, a Scottish bacteriologist, had been conducting an (29)_____ looking into new ways of killing germs, when he came upon something puzzling in his laboratory.

Some mould had (30)_____ landed on one of the dishes and, for some (31)_____ reason, had killed the bacteria he was growing. At first he was (32)_____ by his discovery and grew more of the mould, giving it the name 'penicillin'. However, his (33)_____ wore off when he decided that penicillin would only really be (34)_____ as an antiseptic against certain skin (35)_____ and soon lost interest as he believed that antiseptics

INVESTIGATE

ACCIDENT
KNOW
DELIGHT

EXCITE
EFFECT
INFECT

often did more harm than good. It wasn't until ten years later that two other scientists managed to isolate the substance that killed the bacteria, and (36)_____ began to save people's lives with it. In 1945 Fleming and the two others were awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine.

SUCCESS

Время выполнения олимпиадного задания – 80 мин.

Максимальное количество баллов – 36 (1 балл за каждый правильный ответ).

№ задания	Ответы
1.	A
2.	B
3.	A
4.	D
5.	C
6.	A
7.	C
8.	C
9.	D
10.	C
11.	B
12.	D
13.	C
14.	B
15.	C
16.	A
17.	taking
18.	paying
19.	booking
20.	save
21.	catch up
22.	try
23.	most
24.	to
25.	have
26.	named
27.	was
28.	by
29.	investigation
30.	accidentally
31.	unknown
32.	delighted
33.	excitement
34.	effective
35.	infections
36.	successfully