**Тест для учеников 8 класса (поступление в 9 класс)**

**1. Read the article about British accents. Six sentences have been removed from the article. Complete the article with the correct sentences (A–F).**

***So where in the UK are you from?***

The UK has so many regional accents and dialects that it is often very difficult for visitors to identify them. (1) ……………………… They usually know from a person’s accent if he or she is from the South, the Midlands, the North or London. But you need to know an area quite well to be more accurate. In fact, language experts can sometimes guess the area a person was born and brought up in to within five kilometres! The English language is very rich in its variations, and most people are naturally proud of their local identity.

Many people who live outside the UK think that there are basically two accents in English: posh and working class! (2) ……………………… If you watch a night’s TV in the UK, you can hear many of our regional accents in the popular soap operas! There is the famous East End of London accent in *EastEnders*, the Yorkshire accent in *Emmerdale* and the Lancashire accent in *Coronation Street*. There’s a Scottish detective series called *Taggart* where you can hear the accent from Glasgow – which is very different from the accent spoken by the people of the capital, Edinburgh. Many of the more famous accents have special names too – Cockney for the East End of London, Geordie for Newcastle and Scouse for Liverpool.

Regional accents have developed over the centuries for a lot of different reasons and many of them are very difficult for people from outside the region to understand. (3) ……………………… Changes in language happen because people communicate with each other. If a community doesn’t have much contact with another community, then those changes don’t happen. (4) ……………………… For example, the accents and dialects of north and south Wales are different because of the mountains that divide them.

(5) ……………………… People are fighting to keep these alive. The Welsh language is still very strong. It is spoken throughout Wales and is taught in schools. There are TV programmes completely in Welsh and the road signs are in both languages. Gaelic is still alive and well in Scotland, and there is even a campaign to protect Cornish, a language that people in the West of England spoke until about 150 years ago.

So, what will happen to the languages and dialects of the UK over the next 100 years? (6) ……………………… Or will everyone sound the same? It will be interesting to see.

**A** However, it is much more complicated than that.

**B** Will we still keep a local identity?

**C** We must also not forget that, as well as English, there are other completely different languages that still exist in the UK.

**D** The English of today is the result of different languages that invaders and settlers brought to England in

the past.z

**E** This is how different dialects and accents develop.

**F** Even British people themselves have problems!

2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)?

1 There is such a variety of accents in the UK that visitors don’t know where people are from. T/F

2 The soap operas in the UK don’t use regional accents. T/F

3 The geography of a country influences how accents develop. T/F

4 People in Wales are fighting because of their language. T/F

5 Wales is the only part of the UK that has its own separate language. T/F

6 One language within the UK has been dormant for many years and may be used again. T/F

**3. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.**

**1** When we *were getting/got off* the train, it was raining hard.

**2** I *have opened/have been opening* the window because it’s getting really hot in here.

**3** Who do you think *is going to be/will be* better for the job? Pete or Sally?

**4** You *have to/ought to* go home if you’re feeling tired.

**5** By the time Mike arrived, we *have finished/had finished* the meal.

**4. Complete the text with these words. There are two extra words.**

been • done • gone • have • hadn’t  
which • who

In the speaking exam, the examiner asked me how long I had (1) ……………………… studying English. I told him that I had started when I was a child, but I (2) ……………………… been studying at this school for three years. I also told him that I had been to the UK on holiday a few times. He said that my accent was very good, (3) ……………………… is very good to know! Perhaps I ought to have (4) ……………………… again last year when Mum suggested it. He said that his advice to me would be to try and practise as much as possible after the exam. If only my brother (5) …………………… moved from London, I could have gone to stay with him.

**4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words given.**

**1** Charles Dickens was ……………………… (inspire) to write by his terrible childhood in London.

**2** I was ……………………… (disappoint) when I came second in the race because I had expected to win.

**3** The assistant was very ……………………… (help) when I asked her to show me some more boots in different colours.

**4** The story was really ……………………… (excite) and I couldn’t put the book down until I’d finished!

**5** I’ll have to ……………………… (sit) two of my exams in the autumn because my marks weren’t good enough.

**6** This phone is ……………………… (use) because the battery isn’t working.

**7** Kevin has been ……………………… (artist) since he was a baby and has always loved colours and painting.

**8** I’d like a new bed because mine is getting more and more ……………………… (comfort).

**9** I was ……………………… (confuse) by Dean’s directions and got completely lost.

10 I was very ……………………… (embarrass) when I realised I was wearing two different coloured socks!

5 Complete the sentences with the correct answer, A, B or C.

1 The new student, Leona, is very ……………………… and comes out with us quite often at weekends.

**A** shy **B** selfish **C** sociable

2 My grandfather is quite ……………………… now, but he still goes out for long walks with us.

**A** handsome **B** elderly **C** arrogant

3 I’m ashamed to say that I don’t always warm ……………………… before exercising.

**A** up **B** at **C** through

4 I can’t ……………………… tickets for the concert this week because I’ve just bought a new laptop.

**A** afford **B** borrow **C** earn

5 Yuki has a lovely positive personality. He's always ……………………… and smiling.

**A** patient **B** lazy **C** cheerful

6. Choose the best answer (A, B or C) to complete the text.

I think that we are almost ready (1) ……………………… the party. I have put the food out on the main table in the kitchen. There are some salads, sandwiches and pies, just (2) ……………………… really, but I think there will be enough. I threw the bread away in the end because it was (3) ……………………… – nobody could eat it!

I’ve selected some music for the evening. I just hope that the music system doesn’t break (4) ……………………… like it did last time. And I cleaned up in the kitchen as well because it was (5) ……………………… after all the cooking.

1 **A** of **B** for **C** to

2 **A** plates **B** main courses **C** snacks

3 **A** cold **B** raw **C** stale

4 **A** up **B** down **C** off

5 **A** filthy **B** boiling **C** lively

**Exercise 7. Rewrite these sentences in the passive.**

1. They sell millions of illegal DVDs each year.

…………………………………………………………………………...

1. They will hold the next Olympics in my country.

………………………………………………………………………..….

1. Somebody finally fixed my computer.

…………………………………………………………………………...

1. They don’t often teach Latin in schools these days.

…………………………………………………………………………...

**Exercise 8. Report the sentences.**

1. He said, "I am going to a seaside resort tomorrow."

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

2. Tom said, "I have already visited my friends."

………………………………………………………………………………………………..

3. She said, "I spent my holidays in Canada last year."

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

4. Nina said, "I like playing the guitar."

……………………………………………………………………………………………….

5. I said to Linda, "I can give you my book."

………………………………………………………………………………………………..