



# IT ГИМНАЗИЯ „Екзюбери“

## ПРИРАВНИТЕЛЕН ИЗПИТ ПО АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК ЗА КАНДИДАТ-ГИМНАЗИСТИ СЛЕД VIII КЛАС

### I. READING COMPREHENSION

A. Read the text and the questions under it, circle the correct answer.

#### NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE

The United States National Weather Service gathers information about weather conditions. Then it tells what weather different parts of country can expect. This is called forecasting the weather. And it is what the National Weather Service does every day of the year.

Congress established the National Weather Service in 1870. Other groups had observed and reported weather conditions before then. But the public demanded a more official method, following a number of deadly storms on America's Great Lakes. In the beginning, the weather service was part of the army. It had two main tasks. One was to give storm warnings to ships. The other was to give weather forecasts to sugar and cotton producers.

The weather service became part of the Commerce Department in 1940. It continued to give forecasts to ships captains and farmers. But it also began to prepare special forecasts for military pilots.

Trough the years, scientists' knowledge of the weather improved greatly. By 1922, British scientist Lewis Richardson had developed a mathematical system to forecast the weather. Richardson's system was not a success. He could not collect enough useful information. And the mathematical problems took too long to solve. By the time the work was done, the weather had already changed. In 1950s, however, computers could solve the mathematical problems quickly. And the science of physics helped scientists understand the atmosphere better. True national weather forecasts could be made for the very first time.

Today, about 300 stations across the United States report weather information to the National Weather Service. They include airports, government offices, military bases and civilian observation points.

The reports are made several times each day. They describe conditions on the ground and in the air. This includes temperature, wind speed and how much rain or snow has fallen.

1. Congress established the National Weather Service in:

- a. 1970
- b. 1888
- c. 1887
- d. 1870

2. In the beginning the weather service was part of:

- a. the government
- b. the police
- c. the army
- d. the television

**3. The British scientist Lewis Richardson had developed:**

- a. a physical system to forecast the weather
- b. a scientific system
- c. a mathematical system
- d. a chemical system

**4. The weather service in 1940 became a part of:**

- a. the Commons
- b. the Commerce Department
- c. the USA
- d. the General Department

**5. The reports are made:**

- a. twice a day
- b. once a day
- c. several times each day
- d. three times a week

**6. The reports describe conditions**

- a. on the floor
- b. in the parks
- c. on the ground
- d. in the air

**B. Find a word in the text which means (write in the spaces provided)**

- 1. a piece of work assigned to a person.....
- 2. to become better in quality and condition.....
- 3. all the air surrounding the Earth.....
- 4. a prediction of the weather.....

**1. Fill in with ONE word only. Write your words in the spaces provided.**

“Good morning, everybody. A big welcome to all the new students and a warm hello to the old ones. My name is Harold Brown. I am the Headmaster of this school, so that (a)..... this opportunity to tell you a (b) ..... things about the school, so that there are no problems later. We wouldn't want that. (c)..... we? We are not (d)..... strict here, but we (e) ..... discipline. There are rules and regulations which apply (f)..... eating and drinking in the building, and it goes without saying that there is (g) ..... anywhere on the premises. There will be no games or running in the corridors and no shouting. You may talk, but in a low (h) ..... And you may not be in the building (i) ..... lunch time. It is not healthy to be inside (j) ..... day. (k)..... from these simple rules you are as free as birds (l)..... the sky. I know I speak for all the (m)..... and supporting staff when I say I hope you will have (n)..... happy, and above all, rewarding and productive term.”

**2. Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to fill in the space in the same line.**

It is not (0) **SURPRISING** that training shoes have become such big business. Sporting (a) ..... of all kinds have become popular, particularly (b) ..... sport like running where equipment is (c) ..... apart from shoes. Runners suffer more (d) ..... than many other athletes. The runner (e) ..... strikes the ground with his feet, which can have (f)..... effects. Research has led to the (g).....of running shoes and a considerable (h)..... in problems with the feet and ankles. A (i) .....of padding and air cushions provide (j)..... from hitting the pavement with a force twice your weight.

**SURPRISE**  
**ACTIVE**  
**EXPENSIVE**  
**NECESSARY**  
**INJURE**  
**REPEAT**  
**DISASTER**  
**DEVELOP**  
**REDUCE**  
**COMBINE**  
**PROTECT**

**3. Write the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets to complete the text.**

**Judge:** Mr. Williams, you (0) **WERE** (be) the security officer at Malgo Department Store on July 28<sup>th</sup>. Please, tell the court what (a) .....(happen) that afternoon.  
**Williams:** Yeas, sir. I (b) ..... (be) particularly interested in the cosmetics

department because the company (c) ..... (lose) a lot of money through shop-lifting earlier in the year. So, I (d) .....(watch) the customers on the screen when I (e) ..... (notice) a woman behaving rather suspiciously.

J.: What exactly (f) ..... she ..... (do)?

W.: Well, she (g).....(seem) rather nervous and she (h) ..... (keep) looking round as if she (i) ..... want to make sure that no one (j) ..... (watch) her.

J.: (k) ..... you ever ..... (see) the woman before that afternoon?

W.: No, sir. She (l) ..... (not be ) one of our regular customers.

J.: I see. Please go on.

W.: Then she suddenly (m) ..... (pick) up a bottle of perfume and (n) .....(put) it in her shopping bag.

J.: And she (o) ..... (not pay) for the perfume, I presume?

W.: No, sir. And then she (p) ..... (leave) the store. I (q) ..... (follow) her and (r) ..... (ask) her to return to the manager's office. When she (s) ..... (empty) her bag, we (t) .....(find) that she had taken a lipstick and some mascara as well.

#### 4. Rewrite the sentences but keep the original meaning.

- a. "I took up swimming two years ago." she told me.  
She .....
- b. I'd prefer you not to make personal calls from the office.  
I'd rather .....
- c. As she learns more, she becomes more skillful.  
The .....
- d. Although Tony wasn't feeling well, he went to school.  
Despite .....
- e. I can't understand him because he speaks so quickly.  
If.....
- f. People say this restaurant is the best in the town.  
This restaurant.....