

АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ОСІННЯ СЕСІЯ 2013



7 КЛАС

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The Ancient Egyptians were the first people to build really tall buildings. The Great Pyramid at Giza was build to honour Pharaoh Cheops. 100 thousand men worked for 20 years to built the Great Pyramid. It was 146 metres high, and for more than four thousand years it was the world's tallest building.

Then, in the late 1800s, the first modern skyscrapers were built. Two important developments made skyscrapers possible. Firstly, the use of new materials like steel and concrete and, secondly, the introduction of the elevator in 1857.

Most of the first skyscrapers were built in Chicago and New York. The Empire State Building in New York was finished in 1931. It is 381 metres high, and it has 102 floors and 73 elevators. It was the tallest building in the world for 42 years. The twin towers of the World Trade Center, which opened in 1973, were taller than the Empire State Building. Terrorists destroyed

building in the USA is the W metres high and has 108 floors. Today, the highest skyscrape Petronas Twin Towers in Mal They are 452 metres tall and linked by a skybridge at the 41 building in Taiwan became the 508 metres. The Dubai Tower was opened in has 160 floors. Japan is looking at plans for skover 1500 metres high.	1" September 2001. The tallest illis Tower in Chicago. It is 442 rs in the world are in Asia. The aysia were completed in 1988. have 88 storeys each. They are storey. In 2004, the Taipei 101 tallest in the world at an amazing in 2010. It is 829 metres high and ayscraper cities in huge buildings a, R. Robb Benne 'Oxford Heroes' Oxforf')					
1. The first skyscrapers w	vere built in					
○A) Egypt	○Б) the USA					
○B) Asia						
2. People could build a sk A) more than 8 hundred B) more than a kilometre B) 1500 metres Γ) over 1,5 kilometres						
3. You can see in the picture.						
◯A) the World Trade Cent ◯Б) the Dubai Tower ◯B) the Petronas Twin To ◯Γ) the Taipei 101						
4 men built the Gre	eat Pyramid of Giza.					
○A) 146	<u></u> Б) 4,000					
○B) 100,000	<u></u> Γ) 1,500					

12. A: Could you pass me the butter, please? B:			IV. GRAMMAR		
A) Please.B) Here you are.C) Not at all.		21. Jack can't go out this afternoon. He's his little brother.			
Ob) Here	you are.	or) Not at all.	A) taking care of	○Б) looking up	
13. A: Would you like something to eat? B:			B) getting over	○F) looking after	
OA) Yes,	l do.				
◯Б) Fine, thanks.			22. Mike and Tom football at this time yesterday.		
B) Yes, please.			◯A) was playing	○Б) played	
○Γ) No, t	hanks. I'm not h	ungry.	○B) were playing	○Γ) have played	
14. A: Can	I have a dough	nut, please?			
В:			23. I some Russian while I was in Moscow on		
~ '	ainly, anything el		holiday last summer.	(F) I	
~ <i>'</i>	't like doughnuts		(A) learning	○ E) learnt	
○B) I'd like the bill, please.			◯B) learned	○Γ) was learning	
○Γ) How	much is it?		24 The children behaves	1 (1) and played	
III. VOCABULARY			24. The children behaved (1) and played (2) in their room.		
15. Jenny	has got	Her glands are swollen	A) (1) good; (2) quietly		
	e can't eat.	J	○Б) (1) goodly; (2) quiet		
○A) food poisoning ○Б) a runny nose		B) (1) goodly; (2) quietly			
○B) a sor	e throat	◯Γ) a rash	◯Γ) (1) well; (2) quietly		
16. My parents love eating seafood, so they ordered for lunch today.			25. Western Europe is Siberia.		
()A) turke	•	○Б) prawns	A) warmer than	◯Б) not as cold as	
B) cabbage		○B) not as colder than	◯Γ) much warmer than		
17. We don't have to carry all these goods. Let's			26. Wait a moment, Tom. I (1) what you		
use			(2) about.		
~ <i>'</i>			○A) (1) don't understand; (2) talk ○Б) (1) am not understanding; (2) are talking		
(D) a trolley					
(B) bargain		(a) (b) (1) don't understand; (2) are talking			
ΟΓ) a trailer			○Γ) (1) am not understanding; (2) talk		
18. Match	the opposite ac	ljectives.	27. Ivan is bilingual. He	English and Russian.	
	1. blunt	A. generous	◯A) speaks	○Б) is speaking	
	2. mean	B. enormous	◯B) can speak	◯Γ) is able to speak	
	3. tiny	C. sociable			
	4. shy	D. sharp	28. Tina is keen (1) interested (2)	geography but she isn't chemistry very much.	
<u> </u>	; 2 - A; 3 - B; 4 -		○A) (1) on; (2) in	○Б) (1) at; (2) of	
○Б) 1 - C; 2 - D; 3 - A; 4 - B			○B) (1) at; (2) in	○Γ) (1) of; (2) at	
○B) 1 - B; 2 - C; 3 - D; 4 - A					
()Γ) 1 - A; 2 - B; 3 - D; 4 - C		29. We are going to visit our grandparents weekend.			
_	-	le of metal is called	◯A) last	○ Б) in	
(A) cash		()Б) a note	◯B) next	$\bigcap \Gamma$) at the	
◯B) a loa	n	○Γ) a coin		•	
20. Helen's grandmother often from headaches and sleeplessness.			30. I wrote Claire an email last Sunday, but sheyet.		
OA) heals	3	○Б) suffers	◯A) didn't answer it	○Б) hasn't replied	
()B) cure:	3		○B) wasn't reply		