

## Английский язык раздел «Чтение»

7 класс

### Вариант 1

*Вам предстоит прочитать вслух текст и ответить на три вопроса по его содержанию. Время на подготовку – 2 минуты (1.5 минуты – для чтения текста про себя и 0.5 минуты – для ознакомления с вопросами).*

Americans are often very informal. They greet each other informally. Usually they say “Hi” whether they are greeting a close friend, an older person, a child, or their employee. Americans often call one another by their first names, even when they do not know one another well. But sometimes people use formal introductions. Americans don’t like people to come too near to them. Many North Americans don’t touch each other very much. Most polite Americans wait quietly in lines (ticket lines, cafeteria lines). They try not to touch the people in front of them or behind them, if possible.

1. How do Americans greet each other informally?
2. Do Americans like people to come too near to them?
3. What do most polite Americans try not to do while standing in lines?

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### Вариант 2

*Вам предстоит прочитать вслух текст и ответить на три вопроса по его содержанию. Время на подготовку – 2 минуты (1.5 минуты – для чтения текста про себя и 0.5 минуты – для ознакомления с вопросами).*

Many Russian people have a plot of land out in the country called a “dacha”. They often have a small house there where they can relax or grow fruit and vegetables in the garden. Dachas are usually a few kilometers outside the city. So on Friday evening and Saturday morning thousands of cars, buses and local trains carry millions of people to their dachas outside the city. People take bags, backpacks and small carts with what they need for a relaxing weekend at the dacha. You can often see cats and dogs in the cars as people usually take their pets with them.

1. What is dacha?
2. When do thousands of cars, buses and local trains carry millions of people to their dachas outside the city?
3. What do people take with them for a weekend at the dacha?

## Английский язык раздел «Чтение»

8 класс

### Вариант 1

*Вам предстоит прочитать вслух текст и ответить на три вопроса по его содержанию. Время на подготовку – 2 минуты (1.5 минуты – для чтения текста про себя и 0.5 минуты – для ознакомления с вопросами).*

We are always told that we should clean our teeth regularly to keep them healthy and to have fresh breath. It is believed that people started using a kind of paste to clean their teeth around 5000 years ago. However, the ingredients of these tooth powders were very different from ours. For example, the people of ancient Egypt used salt, mint, dried flowers and pepper to create tooth powder. Later, in the 18th century, in some countries in Europe, people brushed their teeth with burnt bread. The first toothpaste appeared in 1890, in Great Britain. At first it was sold in jars. Then special tubes were designed to make the toothpaste more comfortable to use.

1. What should we do every day to keep our teeth healthy?
2. Who used salt, mint, dried flowers and pepper to create tooth powder?
3. When and where did the first toothpaste appear?

## Английский язык раздел «Чтение»

8 класс

### Вариант 2

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It's hard to find a more popular Russian symbol than the traditional Russian doll, or Matryoshka. It is well-known all over the world. The first set of dolls appeared in Moscow in 1890. It consisted of eight dolls. All of them were children: seven girls, one boy, and a baby. In those times, Matryoshkas were not meant as toys for children as their price was very high. Mostly, adults bought them as presents or home decorations. There was a belief that if you put a note with a wish into Matryoshka, it would come true. At the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Russia started to export their national dolls abroad.

1. What is one of the most popular Russian symbols?
2. How many dolls were there in the first set when it appeared in Moscow in 1890?
3. When did Russia start to export their national dolls abroad?

## Английский язык раздел «Чтение»

9 класс

### Вариант 1

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Studies of the atmosphere first received technical support in 1912. Equipment to measure temperature and pressure was invented in Germany. But the question was how to raise it high into the air. In 1921, Russian engineers suggested using planes. The special equipment was put on planes that made regular flights. Thanks to this, scientists got a lot of new information about the structure of the atmosphere. Nowadays scientists use modern flying laboratories to study the structure of clouds at different levels. Unlike the first planes, these laboratories can work in any weather and are able to predict climate changes.

1. When was the equipment to measure temperature and pressure invented?
2. How did planes help people to study the atmosphere?
3. How were the first flying weather laboratories different from the modern ones?

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## Английский язык раздел «Чтение»

9 класс

### Вариант 2

*Вам предстоит прочитать вслух текст и ответить на три вопроса по его содержанию. Время на подготовку – 2 минуты (1.5 минуты – для чтения текста про себя и 0.5 минуты – для ознакомления с вопросами).*

In 1642 a French student invented the first mechanical calculator. He was only 18 and the counting machine was a present for his father. The father worked as a tax collector and the young man wanted to make his job easier. The talented inventor made several machines, but nobody was interested. The young man was ahead of his time. Many years passed before people realized how useful these machines could be and started mass producing them.

Today most mechanical calculators have been replaced with electronic models. These small devices can perform a lot of mathematical operations. You just need to enter the numbers by pressing the keys and you'll see the final result on the screen in no time.

1. Why did a French student invent the mechanical calculator?
2. Were his ideas appreciated during the time he lived?
3. What replaced the mechanical calculators?