Тест для учеников 7 класса (поступление в 8 класс)

**1. Read the article about speaking skills. The headings are missing from the article. Choose from the headings A–F the one which fits each gap. There is one extra heading.**

**Say what you mean**
1 ……………………………………………

Can you express yourself well? Can you put your thoughts into words clearly? Do you use a lot of different vocabulary when you talk? Can you usually find the best words to express your ideas and opinions? I’m not talking about speaking in a foreign language, I’m talking about your ability to communicate clearly when you speak your native language.

2……………………………………………

Teachers at school usually concentrate on helping students to write clearly, but now language experts think that they need to give more time to helping them to speak well too. Students learn pages and pages of new vocabulary and study a lot of grammar rules at school. They spend a lot of their lessons learning how to write essays and prepare for written exams. But although these things help their writing skills, they don’t develop their ability to communicate orally.

3……………………………………………

Adults in every generation think that teenagers don’t express themselves well. This was true in Shakespeare’s time and it’s true today! They often say that young people use too many slang expressions and that they repeat simple words again and again instead of using a wider variety of language. However, research shows that the use of slang is actually quite creative. Every new generation of teenagers invents new expressions and these become part of that generation’s identity. Some of them eventually move into the language of the whole population, while some of them are forgotten. It seems that many young people use the same phrases again and again when they speak because they are never really taught about developing their speaking skills.

4……………………………………………

The world today is changing. We are communicating more and more by video and phone and the ability to express your ideas clearly and creatively to other people is extremely important. Teachers need to give more training to students about how to give talks, how to summarise information and how to find different ways to explain or present things orally. All of these speaking skills will be extremely useful for students in the future when they start looking for jobs.

5……………………………………………

Learning how to speak well in their own language first, can also help students of foreign languages become more effective learners. The techniques for developing good oral communication skills are the same in every language and if you learn them well in your native language, you will soon have the confidence to become a great communicator in foreign languages too. These are not just lessons for school, they’re lessons for life!

A How do teenagers talk?

B Are you a good speaker?

C Speaking skills and foreign languages

D Speaking skills and the world of work

E Listening skills can help

F Language learning in schools

**2. Choose the correct alternatives to complete the text.**

My brother’s got (1) *a/an* amazing collection of comics. He has hundreds and (2) *much/many* of them are about detectives. A (3) *little/few* of them are valuable. Every year he goes to (4) *a/the* conference in London where he meets other collectors. This year I’m going to London with him, but I don’t think I’ll go to (5) *a/the* conference. Comics don’t interest me.

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

1 Some people don’t like being a(n) *only/single* child because they miss not having a brother or sister to play with.

2 My aunt is still *single/divorced* at 60. She never married because she says she never met the right man.

3 A *mugger/mugging* hit the old man outside the shop and took all his money.

4 How do you *revise/translate* this word into English? I’ve got no idea.

5 He was a *senior citizen/middle-aged* man. I think he was between 40 and 50 years old.

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

*Today, children in Great Britain (1) ……………………… work. They go to school and (2) ……………………… to learn things which they can use when they are older. Sometimes they have a part-time job in (3) ……………………… they deliver newspapers or wash cars but this is (4) ……………………… ‘pocket money’, which they spend on clothes or hobbies.*

*However, in other parts of the world, children
(5) ……………………… as five are expected to work. The majority of (6) ……………………… work on farms
(7) ……………………… they look after the animals or pick fruit and vegetables. Other children have to work in factories and the conditions can be very difficult.*

*In Britain it (8) ……………………… be like this. For example, my grandfather started working when he was fourteen. But things changed. People thought that if children
(9) ……………………… work, they could go to school to learn. Isn’t this something that all children (10) ……………………… be able to do?*

1 **A** have to **B** don’t have to

 **C** mustn’t **D** must

2 **A** expected **B** are expected

 **C** were expected **D** is expected

3 **A** who **B** that

 **C** which **D** where

4 **A** for to earn **B** to earn

 **C** earning **D** earn

5 **A** as young **B** younger

  **C** young **D** youngest

6 **A** they **B** them

  **C** their **D** theirs

7 **A** when **B** who

 **C** which **D** where

8 **A** didn’t use **B** didn’t use to

 **C** use to **D** used to

9 **A** didn’t have to **B** won’t have to

 **C** don’t have to **D** wouldn’t have to

10 **A** would **B** will

 **C** should **D** can

**5 Write sentences in the present perfect. Put the words in bold in the correct place.**

1. you/visit an art gallery? **ever**

……………………………………………………………………..

1. William/ride a bike. **never**

……………………………………………………………………..

1. Anna and Bill/come back from their holiday. **just**

……………………………………………………………………..

1. I/speak to John. **already**

……………………………………………………………………..

1. you/write your letter? **yet**

……………………………………………………………………..

1. We/not buy cheese. **yet**

……………………………………………………………………..

**6 Complete the sentences with the present perfect or the past simple form of the verbs given.**

1. I …………………………………… (have) this car for ten years now.
2. She …………………………………… (visit) Australia in 2013.
3. My uncle …………………………………… (live) in Wales since 2012.
4. I …………………………………… (be) in the volleyball team two years ago.
5. I …………………………………… (buy) all of her books. I love the *Hunger Games* trilogy.
6. He …………………………………… (forget) to do his homework yesterday.

**7 Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives given.**

1. Greece is usually …..…….……….………. than the UK. (hot)
2. I think Sam is …..………….…….……. than Bill. (thin)
3. She was the …..……………...…..…. player in the team. (good)
4. That’s the …..……………........…. thing I’ve ever seen. (silly)
5. Maria is the …..…………..…..….…. person I know. (intelligent)
6. Do you think rain is …….………...…………. than snow? (bad)

**Exercise 8. Circle the correct alternative.**

1. I haven’t seen Frank *for/since* three years.
2. Mrs Brown is the teacher *what/who* taught me art.
3. The other students aren’t as tall *like/as* Bill.
4. Can you tell me how *much/many* that meal cost?
5. This is *a/the* best book I have ever read.
6. I haven’t finished my homework *already/yet*.
7. There weren’t *some/any* students at the party.
8. It’s *enough/too* hot for me to drink.
9. I’ve *ever/never* been to the UK.
10. I*’m thinking/think* your new television is brilliant.

**Exercise 9. Complete the sentences with the first, second or zero conditional form of the verbs given.**

1. If she ………………….…….. (go) to London, she’ll be able to see the London Eye.
2. She won’t say anything if you ………………….…….. (tell) her a secret.
3. I ……………… (not be) happy if my parents didn’t let me go out.
4. If we have the chance, we ………………….…….. (travel) all around Europe next summer.
5. If you look directly at the sun, it ………………….…….. (be) bad for your eyes.
6. If I …………….. (have) a problem, I would call you.