**Spotlight 9 Module 1 Test.**

**Variant 1.**

***READING***

***I. Match the headings (1-8) to the texts (A-G). There is one extra heading you do not need to use.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Street performers** 2. **Eating together** 3. **Important for the whole country** 4. **Lifting weights** | 1. **Cooking competition** 2. **Cheese Rolling** 3. **In memory of the past events** 4. **A cookery sprint** |

**A.** A woolsack race is one of the British local festivals that could be called strange. It started in Tetbury, a wool town, in the 17th century when young men wanted to demonstrate their physical strength. Since then, every spring men and women compete in teams to carry heavy woolsacks up and down the hill. The race events are complemented by a funfair and musical entertainments.

**B.** Midsummer was the time for the Cheese Rolling Ceremony in many places. Competitors gathered at the top of a hill. The Master of the Ceremonies let a heavy head of cheese roll down the hill. Brave runners raced down to be the first to catch it. However, the event was cancelled in 2010 due to safety reasons.

**C.** Another cheese ceremony is popular in the village of Randwick. On the first Sunday in May people roll three cheeses from right to left around the church. After rolling, the villagers cut up and share one of the cheeses. They believe that eating cheese brings health to their families.

**D**. The village of Marshfield, England, is famous for its Paperboys procession. People dressed in paper costumes go through the streets. They start from the market place and perform the town’s unique character play along the road. By noon they have done more than six performances for several hundred people.

**E**. Every January *Up Helly Aa* is celebrated in Scotland. People dressed in Viking costumes and helmets go through the streets of Lerwick. They hold flaming torches, sticks with the special material on the top which burns in order to give light. The strongest participants carry a full size model of a Viking ship to an open field. There the people throw lit torches into the ship and burn it.

**F**. Melbourne Cup Day is held in Australia, in November. Although Cup Day is a public holiday only in the city of Melbourne, the rest of the country refuses to be left out of the event. People gather around televisions and computers, whether at work, at home, or wherever they are, just to watch this world famous horse race. This event is often called ‘the race that stops the nation’.

**G**. In a village in Eastern England an unusual race takes place every year. Three groups take part in the race – adults, children and teenagers. Each participant receives a frying pan with a pancake and has to race from one end of a field to the other, throwing the pancake into the air and catching it in the frying pan without dropping it. The winner is the first to cross the line.

***GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY***

***II. Put the verb in the correct form of the Present Tense.***

1. The water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil). Can you turn it off?
2. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) very much in summer.
3. I \_\_\_\_ (think) of giving up my job.
4. The soup \_\_\_\_\_ (taste) delicious.
5. Sam is very tired. He \_\_\_\_ (work) very hard recently.
6. Look! Someone \_\_\_\_ (break) that window.
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) tennis since 2 o’clock.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a theme party next Saturday. So we need pirate costumes.
9. I can’t understand why he \_\_\_\_ (be) so stubborn. He isn’t usually like that.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) the manager tomorrow morning.

***III. Choose the right variant.***

1. The Rio Carnival is a(n) *annual/monthly* festival.
2. Her new CD *sells like hot cakes/is a piece of cake*.
3. It’s your birthday! *Many happy returns/All the best!*
4. Ann always makes a wish before she *blows out/lets off* the candles on her birthday cake.
5. Everyone at the party *made/took* a toast to Lilly and wished her a Happy Birthday.
6. Biting your nails is a very bad *custom/habit.*
7. I met my friend by *luck/chance* at the supermarket.
8. The *audience/spectators* really enjoyed the play.
9. Princess Fiona turned *into/ off* an ogre at night.
10. Don’t turn *up/down* this job. It’s a good chance for you.
11. Are you interested *in/for* going to a fancy dress party tonight?
12. Although she is forty, she is still afraid *with/of* spiders.

***IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. I’m (bore) with my job.
2. Julia thinks politics is very (interest).
3. Everybody was (surprise) that he passed exams.
4. The news was (shock).
5. I’m always (tire) when I finish work.
6. The rainy weather makes me (depress).
7. I think the situation is not funny or (amuse).
8. Do you easily get (embarrass)?

***Read the text and mark the statements 1-8 True, False or Not stated.***

**The Santa Claus Wait**

Christmas Eve is a special time for children. Every year they wait for their presents from Santa Claus. Magic is everywhere in Tim and Robert’s house which is decorated with greeting cards, candles and lights. The sweet smell of Mum’s homemade cookies also brings to mind the coming wonders.

Throughout the month before Christmas Tim and his brother Robert regularly made their beds, set the table and followed their parents’ instructions about the house. As usual, each of them wrote a letter to Santa to ask for a toy. They knew Santa wouldn’t visit naughty children.

The same thing happened each year until the brothers were nine. They suddenly began to doubt that Santa could decorate their tree and millions more trees in a single night. It also seemed hard for Santa to deliver all the gifts before daybreak. Besides, they kept asking Dad how Santa could get inside their house without a chimney!

Dad usually answered that Santa would surely come, but that the children should be good and go to bed early. So on Christmas Eve, after Mum had checked that there was enough food left for Santa, the boys were sent to bed as usual. Robert was soon asleep, but Tim silently lay in bed, hoping to hear Santa coming. It seemed the longest night of Tim’s life.

In the early morning, when the other members of the family were still asleep, Tim bravely went to the living room to check for presents from Santa. When he switched on the light, he cried “Wow! He’s come!” In the room the Christmas tree stood in the middle of a big platform that looked like a small town with a toy railroad. It was unbelievable: a toy wonderland!

Tim spent an hour among the toys and then decided to wake up Robert and his parents to see the presents. While running upstairs he saw that the cookies had disappeared. In excitement he went into his parents’ bedroom but didn’t notice that they seemed a little bit more tired than usual.

“Mum! Dad! Quick! Robert! It’s fantastic!” he shouted. Everybody went down. Robert immediately saw his new car. It was wonderful. Poor Robert was upset because the car wouldn’t run. Dad said he couldn't understand why the car wouldn't start. The batteries in the car had been absolutely new.

He didn’t know Tim had turned on the car and had forgotten about it when he was checking out other gifts earlier. Within that hour the batteries died, in those times they didn't last long. Tim kept silent as he didn’t want to be punished on Christmas Day.

1. Tim was the only child in the family.
2. Tim got good marks at school before Christmas.
3. Tim had never believed that Santa existed.
4. On Christmas Day, Tim’s father usually dressed up like Santa.
5. Tim was the first to get up on Christmas Day.
6. Some tasty things were left for Santa on that Christmas night.
7. There were presents for the parents under the Christmas tree.
8. Tim told his father that he had damaged the car.

**Spotlight 9 Module 1 Test.**

**Variant 2.**

***READING.***

***I. Match the headings (1-8) to the texts (A-G). There is one extra heading you do not need to use.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Adding colours** 2. **A craftsman’s present** 3. **The main tree of the country** 4. **The legend of the Christmas tree** | 1. **Technical progress** 2. **Popular Christmas dishes** 3. **An order to celebrate** 4. **Decorating from top to bottom** |

**A.**There are several stories which tell us why people decorate Christmas trees at home. One of them is about Martin Luther, the founder of the protestant faith. While he was walking through a forest on a Christmas Eve, he looked up and was impressed by the beauty of stars that were shining through the tree branches. He cut down a small tree and took it home. There, he decorated the tree with candles as a present for his family.

**B.**The tradition of decorating a Christmas tree comes from Germany. Until the 17th century, people followed strict rules when they decorated their Christmas tree. Firstly, a star was fixed on the top. Then people hung apples on lower branches of the tree. Finally, they placed biscuits, gingerbread and sweets underneath. The Christmas tree in the fairy tale *Nutcracker* was decorated in exactly this way.

**C.**Later, the order of decorations lost its importance. The first decorations were all hand-made and good to eat but rather dull. To make the tree look brighter people wrapped nuts and gingerbread in metal foil and also made painted wooden toys. To illuminate the tree small candles were stuck to the branches. To protect the tree from fire, the candles were placed inside glass stands.

**D.**The Christmas tree tradition came to Russia with Peter the Great in the 18th century. He enjoyed the celebration tradition in Germany and issued a law according to which all the families had to decorate their houses with pine tree branches. It was also announced that people should have fun on that day. Peter the Great also decided to move the New Year date from 1st September to 1st January.

**E.**The most popular Christmas decoration was invented by a German glass-blower who made a ball and decorated it with angel figures and snowflakes. He gave it as a gift to his daughter. The girl decided to put the ball on the Christmas tree. It was so beautiful that the glass-blower made many more decorated balls. It is believed that this man started the tradition of decorating the tree with coloured glass balls.

**F.**In the 18th century, people started decorating Christmas trees with candles.  Later, with the discovery of electricity, electric lights were put on Christmas trees. It was Edward Johnson, an assistant of Thomas Edison, who first used electric lights for Christmas tree decoration. People liked his idea. However, it took several years before the electric lights became available to the general public.

**G.**Nowadays Christmas trees are found everywhere –  in houses, on the streets and squares. Most of them are artificial trees. However, in the centre of Moscow, in the Kremlin, you can always see a natural Christmas tree. The tree is carefully chosen in the forest – it should be tall and beautiful. Professional designers decorate it to create an unforgettable fairytale tree for thousands of children and their parents.

***GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY.***

***II. Put the verb in the correct form of the Present Tense.***

1. The water \_\_\_\_\_ (boil) at 100 degrees.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) my dentist tomorrow afternoon.
3. It \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not rain). You can go for a walk.
4. I can’t understand why she \_\_\_\_ (be) so selfish. She isn’t usually like that.
5. I \_\_\_\_ (think) that I should give up my job.
6. Why \_\_\_\_ (you/taste) the soup? Is anything wrong with it?
7. Sam is very tired. He \_\_\_\_ (write) twenty letters.
8. Look! Little Lucy \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) with a doll.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball for an hour.
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a theme party next Saturday. So we need pirate costumes.

***III. Choose the right variant.***

1. People watch the colourful samba *parade/march*.
2. Tom got a lot of presents but *the icing on the cake/a piece of cake* was a new PC.
3. You got married 10 years ago! *Many happy returns/Happy anniversary*!
4. Many people in the USA *dress up/decorate* the Christmas tree with pop corn.
5. In many countries people *throw/pull* streamers when celebrate New Year.
6. Getting together for Sunday lunch is a family *tradition/custom*.
7. My mum doesn’t *let/allow* me to have a birthday party at a club.
8. The *audience/crowd* in the street was shouting and singing.
9. Turn the TV *off/on* if you do not want to watch it.
10. I hope Ron turns *up/down* soon.
11. Are you pleased *for/with* the decorations we have chosen?
12. The reason *of/for* the celebration is his anniversary.

***IV. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.***

1. I’ m not (satisfy) with my job.
2. This rainy weather is (depress).
3. We were (disappoint) with the film.
4. It’s (embarrass) when you ask people for money.
5. Festivals are not a (relax) experience.
6. The football match was quite (excite).
7. Are you (interest) in buying a car?
8. I visited a lot of (amaze) places this summer.

***Read the text and mark the statements 1-8 True, False or Not stated.***

**Red Nose Day**

There's one special day in Britain when you can see lots of people all over the country wearing clown red noses. This is known as *Red Nose Day*. It's arranged by a charity organisation ‘Comic Relief’ whose aim is to collect money for people who are in need.

‘Comic Relief’ was started in 1985 by the writer Richard Curtis and the comedian Lenny Henry. At that time, people in Ethiopia were suffering from an awful hunger and something had to be done. The idea was simple. Richard and Lenny decided to gather a group of much-loved British comedians to give public performances. And in this way they would collect money to help people in desperate need. They also hoped to let people know about poverty in Africa. Richard and Lenny strongly believe that laughter is the best weapon to fight tragedy, poverty and injustice. That was how ‘Comic Relief’ was born.

One of the main events organised by ‘Comic Relief’ is *Red Nose Day*. It takes place every two years in the spring, though many people think that this day should be held annually. The first *Red Nose Day* was held on 5 February 1988 and since then they have been held on the second or third Friday in March.

The event is widely celebrated in the UK and many people consider it to be a type of unofficial national holiday. The symbol of the day is the red nose which you can find in various supermarkets and charity shops. The thing is that red noses are not sold and you cannot buy them, but you can leave a small sum of money (a donation) and just take one. The exact sum of the donation is not fixed. You can leave as much as you want – it's an act of charity.

Since 1985 there have been all kinds of noses: plastic, soft, boring common ones, there were noses that looked like faces, noses that made noises, noses that changed colour when they got hot… This year it's a dinosaur theme, which means noses are shaped like small creatures from pre-history. On *Red Nose Day* money-raising events take place all over the country and many schools participate.

In the evening of *Red Nose Day* a ‘telethon' takes place on the BBC channels. This is like a televised marathon that shows a selection of the events of the day, and lots of short comic performances and reports of how the money will be spent. It starts in the evening and goes through into the early hours of the morning.

There’s a *Red Nose Day* page on Facebook and you can follow it on Twitter. People also upload videos of local charity events on YouTube and Facebook.

So, if you are ever in the UK on *Red Nose Day*, now you know why you will find normal people wearing red noses and doing silly things! It's all for a good reason!

1. The organisation ‘Comic Relief’ was established to help poor people in Africa.
2. Nowadays ‘Comic Relief’ has become an international organisation.
3. Red Nose Day is held every year in spring.
4. Red Nose Day is а very popular day in Great Britain
5. Red noses are sold at the same price in all shops and supermarkets.
6. An essential part of Red Nose Day is the contest for the best nose
7. There is a special TV programme about Red Nose Day.
8. Information about Red Nose Day events is posted on the Internet.