
Промежуточный контроль знаний 1 полугодие 8 класс Письменная часть

Your name _____

1 Read the text. Which of the statements 1–8 correspond to the contents of the text (1 – True), which – don't (2 – False) and which can't be considered true or false because there is no information about it in the text (3 – Not stated)? Fill in your answers in the squares after each question. (8 points max.)

Maria Curie

Maria Curie was born in Warsaw on November 7th, 1867. Her father taught science and mathematics at school, and from him little Maria Sklodovska – her Polish name – had her first lessons in science.

Maria wanted to study at Sorbonne University, and after many years of waiting she finally left her native land for Paris in 1891. In Paris Maria began a course of hard study and simple living. She determined to work for two Master's degrees – one in physics, the other in mathematics. So she had to work twice as hard as any other student. She did not have enough money to live on, and soon her strength was weakened because she had no proper food. She lived in a small room in the poorest part of Paris. Night after night after her hard day's work at the university Maria would climb to her poorly furnished room and work at her books for hours, but nothing could deter the young woman from her chosen path.

Among the scientists Maria met and worked with in Paris was Pierre Curie. Pierre Curie, born in 1859 in Paris, was the son of a doctor, and was interested in science from childhood. At 16 he became a Bachelor of Science and took his Master's degree in physics when he was 18. When Pierre met Maria Sklodovska he was 35 years old and already famous in Europe for his discoveries in magnetism. However, the French Government could only give him a very small salary, and the University of Paris refused to give him a laboratory of his own for his research work.

Pierre Curie and Maria Sklodovska loved science more than anything else. Very soon they became close friends. After a little more than a year they fell in love, and in 1895 Maria Sklodovska became Madame Curie.

By this time Maria Curie had got her Master's degree in physics and mathematics, and was busy with research on steel. She now wanted to get a Doctor's degree. For some time Pierre and Maria Curie had been interested in the work of a French scientist named Becquerel. There was a metal called *uranium* which, as Becquerel discovered, emitted rays very much like X-rays. These rays made marks on a photographic plate when it was covered in black paper. The Curies kept wondering about these rays from uranium. Here, they decided, was the subject for Maria's Doctor's thesis.

The research was carried out under very difficult circumstances. Madame Curie had to use an old store-room at the university as her laboratory. It was cold there and the room was too small for research work, but soon she discovered that the mysterious uranium rays were even more remarkable than she had thought. They were like no other known rays. Maria Curie began to examine every known chemical body. After repeating her experiments she found out that a mineral called *pitchblende* emitted far more powerful rays than any other mineral she knew.

As Maria Curie had examined every known chemical element and none of them had emitted such powerful rays as pitchblende, she could only decide that this mineral must contain some new element – there was no other explanation for the powerful rays it emitted. Scientists call the property of emitting such rays *radioactivity*, and Madame Curie decided to call the new element *radium*, because it was more radioactive than any known metal.

Madame Curie-Sklodovska died in 1934. She was a leading female-scientist and the first person to receive the Nobel Prize twice.

1 Maria's father taught her the first things about science.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

2 It was not easy for Maria to study in France.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

3 Maria had to work harder than others because she was a woman.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

4 Pierre Curie got his degrees at a young age.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

5 Pierre Curie got famous because of his wife.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

6 Pierre and Maria Curie knew Becquerel very well.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

7 Maria Curie discovered a new chemical element.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

8 Maria Curie was the only woman to get the Nobel Prize twice.

- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Answer:

2 Complete the text. Use the words in brackets in the right form. (9 points max.)

When I was young, I used to live in a small village. There ¹ _____ (be) a school in the village, so I went to a school in a town about 5 km away. I ² _____ (not, like) the school because the ³ _____ (child) were unfriendly, but I had many friends in the village.

Then, in 2014 we ⁴ _____ (move) from the village to another town. It was very sad. I had to tidy up everything before moving. When I ⁵ _____ (put) my things into boxes, I started crying. When the men came to take everything to our new house, I ⁶ _____ (sit) in my room, crying again. I thought then it was the ⁷ _____ (bad) day in my life. However, it turned out that it was a change for the ⁸ _____ (good). I still think about the old house and the village, but I'm happy now. I keep in touch with my village friends and I ⁹ _____ (make) a lot of new friends in my town.

3 Read the text in exercise 2 again, find and write out 2 phrasal verbs. (2 points max.)

1. _____
2. _____

4 Complete the sentences with the right adjectives. (6 points max.)

1. It is a large house with a lot of space. It's a very _____ house.
2. This nice small room is comfortable and warm. It's very _____ even in winter.
3. This kitchen was designed and made using the most recent ideas and methods. It's a _____ kitchen.
4. I don't like this house, it's unpleasant to look at. It looks _____!
5. But it costs a lot of money! It's an _____ house.
6. What a _____ room! It's extremely small, but I like it.

5 Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun. (5 points max.)

1. This is the singer _____ won *The Voice* contest last year.
2. That is the park _____ we went jogging.
3. This is the writer _____ book you have just read.
4. This is the book _____ was recommended by the teacher yesterday.
5. This is the hotel _____ we stayed last year.