9 клас

Read the text and for questions 1-6 choose the correct answer A, B, C or D

Amazing Adventurers

Have you ever dreamed of climbing Mount Everest or visiting Antarctica? You are not alone. Every year, thousands of adventurers attempt to scale the world's highest peaks or cross entire continents. While early explorers relied on compasses and paper maps, modern adventurers use satellite phones and GPS. Many also use their expeditions to highlight climate change and support communities along the way. Here are some of the greatest adventurers of the 21st century.

Ed Stafford of the UK became the first person to walk the full length of the Amazon River. He began beside a small stream in Peru's Andes and reached the river's mouth in Brazil two years and four months later. The Amazon rainforest is filled with snakes, crocodiles, and jaguars. Although Ed avoided the larger animals, ants and mosquitoes bit him constantly. Finding food was also a daily struggle: fruit, nuts, and fish were sometimes scarce, leaving him weak and hungry.

Technology was vital to Ed's journey. He used a radio to contact local communities for food and permission to cross their land. Many residents met him and guided him through the dense rainforest. Along the way, he wrote a daily blog about his experiences and raised money for environmental charities.

Thousands of climbers aged 13 to 80 have reached the summit of Everest. High-altitude climbing demands extensive preparation and carries serious risks, yet some elite climbers continue to seek even tougher challenges.

Austrian climber Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner discovered her passion for climbing as a teenager. After school, she worked as a nurse and climbed in her spare time. Beginning with Everest, she went on to summit all fourteen mountains over 8,000 metres. To make each ascent harder, she climbs without oxygen tanks. Because low oxygen can cause severe altitude sickness, she must move very slowly. Gerlinde also supports Nepal by raising money for a charity that helps disadvantaged children and

Some modern adventurers move from one challenge to the next. Canadian Meagan McGrath has climbed the highest peak on every continent, cycled across Canada, and finished a long-distance race in the Sahara Desert. Her most remarkable expedition, however, was a solo ski journey to the South Pole. Pulling a sledge loaded with her tent and supplies, she fell into a hidden crevasse on the first day and had to be rescued. Instead of quitting, she continued through fierce ice storms and reached the South Pole forty days later.

Erik Weihenmayer of the United States is another determined adventurer. He has climbed high mountains, cycled across Morocco's deserts, and kayaked through the Grand Canyon. Erik has been completely blind since age 13. Beyond his own expeditions, he helps people with disabilities lead active lives and guides groups of young blind climbers.

1. According to the first paragraph, what is a key feature of 21st-century adventurers?

A) They avoid using traditional navigation tools like maps or compasses.

B) They travel strictly alone without any contact with the outside world.

C) They combine technological advancements with ecological and social goals.

D) They only explore areas that have never been visited by humans before.

2. What made Ed Stafford's daily routine in the Amazon rainforest particularly exhausting?

A) The constant necessity to defend himself against large predators like jaguars.

C) The unpredictable availability of food, which frequently caused physical weakness.

B) The local tribes who repeatedly refused to let him enter their territories.

D) Heavy technological equipment that he had to carry without any assistance.

3. Why did Gerlinde Kaltenbrunner decide to climb the world's highest peaks without oxygen tanks?

A) To avoid the symptoms of severe altitude sickness.

B) To test a new medical theory she learned while working as a nurse.

C) To make her mountaineering achievements even more challenging.

D) To reduce the weight of the equipment she had to carry to Nepal.

4. What does Meagan McGrath's reaction to her first-day accident on the way to the South Pole demonstrate about her character?

A) She is reckless and ignores dangerous weather conditions.

B) She possesses extraordinary psychological resilience and determination.

C) She prefers to rely on rescue teams rather than her own skills.

D) She easily loses motivation when faced with unexpected failures.

5. Which of the following is TRUE about Erik Weihenmayer according to the text?

A) He lost his sight during one of his dangerous desert expeditions.

B) He focuses exclusively on water-based sports like kayaking.

C) He has been completely unable to see since his early adolescence.

D) He refuses to travel with other people due to his disability.

6. What is the main message of the last paragraph ("Where Next?")?

A) Modern technology has completely eliminated the dangers of exploring nature.

B) Proper preparation can guarantee that adventurers will avoid bad weather.

C) Despite modern devices, exploration still demands strong personal qualities and training.

D) There are no more mountains or continents left for young people to discover.

Read the text. Six sentences have been removed. Choose from the extracts 7-16, the one which fits each gap. There are two extracts you do not need to use.

Buying a dog is a very big responsibility and one of the **(7)** _____ important decisions that any family has to make. A dog is for **(8)** _____ and it will become your concern for the next ten years at least. Before you rush out into getting one, consider first if and how it will fit into your lifestyle and what you can give it in return. Being a dog **(9)** _____ be extremely rewarding. But don't forget that your furry friend will need regular **(10)** _____, feeding, grooming and most of all companionship. You must be ready to set aside some time every day to look after it and **(11)** _____ with it.

When we **(12)** _____a dog into our family we want it to be liked by everyone who comes to our home, whether they are friends, our children's friends or visitors on business. We don't want our new family **(13)** _____to be annoying to us or anyone else either in the car or when we are **(14)** _____it for a walk in the street or in the countryside. Our dogs have to **(15)** _____good behaviour and we have to teach them. We should use a lot of repetition, we should watch out for instinctive behaviour which we must control, and we should teach the dog to trust us. We must try to understand **(16)** _____the dog's senses work and find a way to control them.

7.	A. more	B. very much	C. most	D. much
8.	A. now	B. living	C. life	D. always
9.	A. buyer	B. lover	C.companion	D. owner
10.	A. exercise	B. food	C. game	D. treatment
11.	A. train	B. play	C. teach	D. exercise
12.	A. grow	B. buy	C. take	D. own
13.	A. animal	B. member	C. creature	D. visitor
14.	A. bringing	B. getting	C. taking	D. letting
15.	A. learn	B. be	C. educate	D. behave
16.	A. if	B. when	C. which	D. how

Read the text below. Six sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences A–H the one which fits each gap (17 - 22). There are TWO extra sentences which you do not need to us

The Mystery of Dreams

Can you remember a time when you woke up from a fantastic, scary or strange dream? Maybe you were so scared that you had to turn on the light, or the dream was so good that you wanted to stay in it longer. **(17)** _____. But are dreams just random nightly stories, or are they trying to tell you something important?

For hundreds of years, people have believed that gods or spirits communicate with us through our dreams. Even today, many people can remember a time when they saw an event, place or person in their dream, and then it came true in real life. Scientifically, however, this is probably just a coincidence, especially if you dream about everyday events. **(18)** _____. So, by the time they reach 80 years old, the average person might have had 140,000 dreams. Even if we forget 95 to 99 percent of them, we will still remember a few thousand. Naturally, we choose to forget the thousands of times we dream about things that never actually happen.

Around the 18th and 19th centuries, two main ideas about dreams became popular. One was the idea that the things we see in our dreams are secret thoughts that our conscious mind is hiding from us. However, the opposite theory said that while we are asleep, the brain simply organises memories and events from the day. **(19)** _____.

But perhaps the truth about dreams lies somewhere in the middle of these two ideas. Dreams might be made from our daily thoughts, but they appear in our minds with symbolic meanings. When we are awake, we mostly think in words, like we are having a conversation with ourselves. **(20)** _____. Consequently, we experience our thoughts as feelings and symbols instead of clear words.

Therefore, if you can understand the symbols in your dreams, you have a window into your subconscious mind. Common dreams like flying, falling, or having no clothes on in a public place probably mean something similar for most people. **(21)** _____.

One effective way to do this is to keep a dream diary. As soon as you wake up, write down whatever you can remember about your dreams. Use a pen and paper, not your phone or computer, because the bright light might wake you up and you will forget everything faster. **(22)** _____. Once your notes are safe, you can start to connect your dreams to the feelings of your daily life.

A) From this perspective, dreams are just a random collection of these thoughts, and we try to make a story from them only after we wake up.

B) But when we are asleep, the part of our brain that controls language becomes less active, while the part that controls feelings becomes more active.

C) You must be quick, because these dream memories will be completely gone in seconds.

D) In either case, you probably forgot most of the details before breakfast.

E) This proves that digital screens are dangerous for your eyes if you use them in the dark.

F) But to understand exactly what they mean to you, you must connect them to the events of your daily life.

G) Most people have four to six dreams every night after the age of ten, which is about 2,000 dreams per year.
H) For example, dreaming about water usually means that you are planning to buy a swimming pool soon.

Choose the correct variant (A, B, C, or D**) to complete the gaps (**23–30**) in the text.**

Do strange, funny or interesting things happen to you a lot? Are you good at **(23)** _____ stories? That's what life is like for YouTube star, Jessi Vee. Her videos **(24)** _____ millions of times so far, and the number of subscribers to her channel is growing every day.
Jessi has a talent for turning her life into her work. 'Typically, I'll spend all of Sunday **(25)** _____ of ideas and planning videos that I want to film that week. Then, on Monday, I'll wake up early to start filming,' she says.
Being a YouTuber isn't just about making videos. Jessi also spends a few hours a week replying to messages. Sometimes she meets fans in person because, since she **(26)** _____ 700,000 subscribers, people recognise her whenever she goes out. 'The other day I went to buy coffee and there was a girl serving me who almost **(27)** _____ my cup when she realised it was me. It always makes me happy **(28)** _____ them greet me with a smile.'
Online life isn't always wonderful. Jessi used to feel bad when people said negative things about her. However, she found strength inside herself and decided **(29)** _____ her appearance. She has some good advice for beginners: if Jessi **(30)** _____ off the comments at the start of her career, she would have suffered much more from online hate.

23.
A) to tell
B) telling
C) tell
D) having told

24.
A) have been watched
B) were watched
C) are watched
D) have watched

25.
A) to think
B) thought
C) thinking
D) think

26.
A) has passed
B) passed
C) passes
D) had passed

27.
A) drops
B) was dropping
C) dropped
D) had dropped

28.

A) to see
B) seeing
C) see
D) to be seen

29.

A) loving
B) love
C) to love
D) loved

30.

A) didn't turn
B) hasn't turned
C) wouldn't turn
D) had not turned