

# Решение диагностической работы для поступающих в 9<sup>й</sup> класс 2025г.

Задания:

1-3 4 5 6 7 8 9-13 14-18 закончить

Оставше

Внимательно прочитайте задания 1–3 и прослушайте аудиозапись.

Прочитайте предложения с пропусками. Заполните каждый пропуск **одним** словом в нужной форме в соответствии с информацией из прослушанного текста. Текст прозвучит два раза.

▶ Прослушать аудио

1 Arab men may greet close  and family members with a hug, patting each other on the back and shoulders.

2 In Arab culture, if a person maintains  contact, they show respect.

3 It is not acceptable in Arab countries to show the soles of your .

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Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 4–8.

## Blues music

Blues is a music genre and musical form which originated in the Deep South of the United States around the 1870s from roots in African musical traditions, African American work songs, and spirituals. Blues **was tied in with** spirituals, work songs, field hollers, shouts, chants, and rhymed simple narrative ballads.

The blues is characterized by its simple, repetitive structures and lyrics that often tell stories of sadness, hardship, and loss. The lyrics are usually structured in a call-and-response format, with one singer or musician leading and others responding. A typical blues song consists of three lines of text, with the first two lines being identical, followed by a third line that rhymes with the first two. This structure is known as the AAB pattern.

The blues has also played a crucial role in the fight against racial discrimination and social injustice. The first blues songs were sung by slaves while they worked in the fields. They used to sing about their difficult lives as a way to feel better. Later, when slavery was abolished, they started singing about other topics like love, poverty, and discrimination. In the early 20th century, blues became more popular thanks to musicians who travelled around the country performing in bars and clubs. Some of them were known as "street musicians" because they played on street corners. One of the most famous street musicians was Robert Johnson, who became an inspiration for many future blues and rock artists. During the 1920s and 1930s, with the rise of radio and record companies, blues music reached a wider audience. This period is known as the "Classic Blues Era".

Blues appeared in the 18th century.



True



False



Not stated

"Was tied in with" in paragraph 1 means "was connected with".



True



False



Not stated

| As a rule, the melody in the blues doesn't repeat.

☐ True

☐ False

☐ Not stated

| The first blues songs were sung by people in the factories.

☐ True

☐ False

☐ Not stated

| Robert Johnson got many music awards.

☐ True

☐ False

☐ Not stated

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Остав

Прочитайте текст с пропусками. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в скобках, так, чтобы они **грамматически** соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Who symbolizes peace and non-violent protest? If you are asked to name such a person, you **9**  (THINK) about Gandhi. Gandhi believed that people have the power to achieve positive change by following the way of peaceful resistance.

Gandhi **10**  (BEAR) in India on 2 October 1869, into a merchant family. When he was 19, Gandhi **11**  (LEAVE) India to study law in London. Then, in 1891, he accepted a job at an Indian law firm in Durban, South Africa, where he **12**  (REMAIN) for twenty years.

Gandhi worked towards Indian independence and created a greater understanding between all classes and religious faiths across the country. As a result of Gandhi's talks and negotiations with the British government, India won independence in 1947. Since those times, his beliefs **13**  (BE) an inspiration to people all over the world.

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Оста

Прочитайте текст с пропусками. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в скобках, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они **грамматически** и **лексически** соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Moscow's architecture is very diverse. It is **14**  (POSSIBLE) not to include Konstantin Melnikov's studio house in Krivoarbatsky Lane into the list of the brightest Moscow houses. This is his most **15**  (FAME) work. It is a white cylinder with chaotically arranged cell windows. He broke away from all traditions and invented an **16**  (ABSOLUTE) new building. In the archives there is a project of the same house, but only with three cylinders: it was a module on the basis of which he was going to build the whole **17**  (SETTLE). Melnikov experimented with new approaches in architecture, but as the module remained a single copy and was not repeated, it became unique.

Melnikov's house is **18**  (USUAL) both inside and outside.