Контрольно-измерительные материалы по английскому языку

9 класс

**Входная диагностическая работа**

**Variant 1**

1. **Listening**

**Listen to the people talk about travelling on a radio program and then match the speakers (1-5) to statements (A-E).**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. The speaker does some research before visiting a place.  B. The speaker prefers more active holidays.  C. The speaker does not like to visit the same place twice.  D. The speaker only visits places he/she knows very well.  E. The speaker prefers travelling alone. | Speaker 1\_\_\_\_\_\_  Speaker 2\_\_\_\_\_\_  Speaker 3\_\_\_\_\_\_  Speaker 4\_\_\_\_\_\_  Speaker 5\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

**2. Reading Match the paragraphs (A-G) to the headings (1-8). There is one extra heading:**

**A.** Russia, also officially known as the Russian Federation, is the largest country in the world. Its territory is 17,075,400 square kilometers. According to scientists, the country’s territory would almost cover the surface of the planet Pluto. It is the only country which is washed by 3 oceans and 12 seas. Russia is considered to be a European country, but two-thirds of the country are in Asia. However, most of the population lives in the European part of Russia.

**B.** Siberian Lake Baikal is the largest pool of fresh water on the planet. All the 12 major rivers of the world (the Volga, the Don, the Yenisei, the Ob, the Ganges, the Amazon, etc.) would need to flow almost a year to fill a pool equal to the volume of Lake Baikal. Another impressive fact is that even if all the rest of the planet’s fresh water supply were to disappear, there would be enough fresh water left in Lake Baikal to supply the people of the earth for up to 50 years.

**C.** Russia is the country with the largest forest reserves in the world. 45% of its territory is covered in green forests. The forests are located in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East. Forests play an important role in the life and welfare of people. Russian forests are the biggest ‘lungs’ of the Earth. They produce oxygen and clean the atmosphere of carbon dioxide and other pollutants.

**D.** There are more than five thousand languages in the world. Russian is one of the five major world languages. 280 million people around the world speak Russian and it is one of the most widely spoken native languages in Europe. The United Nations uses Russian as one of the official languages of the organization. It is also used in international commerce, politics, academic and cultural life.

**E.** For its collection of books, the Russian State Library is considered to be the biggest in Europe and one of the largest in the world. The Russian State Library was founded in 1862, in Moscow. The library has over 275 km of shelves with more than 43 million items, including books, journals and magazines, art publications, music scores and sound records, maps and other things. There are items in 247 languages of the world.

**F.** Russia is known all over the world for its space programmes. In 1957 the Soviet Union launched Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite in the world. Four years later, in 1961, human space flight was accomplished. Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was the first man to journey into space. He orbited the Earth and landed the same day. There are other impressive space achievements of the country like the first long space flight, the first woman cosmonaut in space, and the first spacewalk.

**G.** One of the most popular souvenirs tourists buy in Russia is the Matryoshka. It is a doll made of wood and painted with colourful ornaments. Although the Matryoshka is called a doll, it is actually a set of dolls of different sizes placed inside one another. A traditional Russian Matryoshka has big black eyes, red healthy cheeks and a friendly smile. She wears a national Russian costume, and often has some flowers or a basket of fruit in her hands.

***1. A huge diamond of water***

***2. A famous Russian toy***

***3. Named after a famous scientist***

***4. Getting higher than the sky***

***5. The fresh air producer***

***6. Famous for its size***

***7. A great source of knowledge***

***8. Spoken all over the world***

**Answers:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | А | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**3.Vocabulary and Grammar**

**Complete the sentences with words derived from the words in bold.**

Michael could not imagine his life without computers. His parents 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BUY) him his first computer at the age of seven. It took 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(HE) several days to learn how to use it. His mum said that the younger people were much 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(FAST) than adults at learning computer skills. That was probably true – most 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CHILD) in Michael’s class were very competent computer users. Michael was really surprised to find out that the first personal computer 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(INVENT)in the 70’s of the last century.

“And how did you chat or send your e-mails without computers?” he asked his mother.  
She smiled: “We 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT/SEND) each other e-mails. And there were no networks.”  
She also said that it 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BE) fun to communicate face-to-face, to play out-of-doors and to visit friends’ homes.  
“But if there 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BE) no computers, I wouldn’t be able to communicate with my friends who live far away from me,” Michael replied.  
“True. Technological progress is a great thing,” his mother said “And I think people 9\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CREATE) even more amazing communication devices in the near future.”

**Answers:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 |  |
| 2 |  |
| 3 |  |
| 4 |  |
| 5 |  |
| 6 |  |
| 7 |  |
| 8 |  |
| 9 |  |

**Контрольная работа №1**

**Тема: «Взаимоотношения в семье, с друзьями»**

Аудирование.

1.Listen to the speakers talking about important people in their lives.

<https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/skills/listening-skills-practice/important-people>

2. Check your understanding: gap fill. Complete the gaps with a word from the box.

|  |
| --- |
| childhood friend brother best friend next-door neighbour boyfriend |

1. Speaker A is talking about her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

2. Speaker B is talking about his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Speaker C is talking about her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

4. Speaker D is talking about his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

5. Speaker E is talking about her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

3. Check your understanding: true or false. Circle True or False for these sentences.

1. A – Her next-door neighbour also worked with her mum. *True False*

2. A – Her next-door neighbour has a healthier lifestyle now. *True False*

3. B – He didn’t see his brother after he went to university. *True False*

4. B – He supports the same football team as his brother. *True False*

5. C – She and her friend argued about a boy. *True False*

6. C – She is going to go to the same university as her friend. *True False*

7. D – He didn’t have much in common with his friend

when they were young. *True False*

8. E – She didn’t like the look of her boyfriend at first. *True False*

**Критерий оценки: «5» - 0-1 ошибка;**

**«4» -2-3 ошибки;**

**«3» - 3-4 ошибок;**

**«2» -5 и более.**

Чтение.

1.Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста **(1 – True)**, какие не соответствуют **(2 – False)** и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа **(3 – Not stated)**.

**Peer pressure**

"Peer pressure"\* is very strong, especially among young people. Almost everyone can remember a moment when they did something because their friends were doing it. Teenagers often buy something just because their friends have it, and this thing comes into fashion. If teenagers didn’t imitate their friends’ behavior, there would be fewer social problems: smoking, crime and so on.

On the other hand, “peer pressure” can also produce positive results. Youth crime and vandalism in one of the districts of Bristol, a city in England, fell by 20% last year. Why? Because young people stopped doing stupid and anti-social things. Now they are trying to keep out of trouble. And it's all the result of a new project.

Two Bristol policemen organised a football league for teenagers in one of the poorest parts of the city. The idea is to prevent teenagers from committing crimes. They want to show teenagers how they can spend their free time in a better way.

The policemen introduced a system in which football results are connected to young people's behaviour outside the football grounds. Teams get points for winning their matches, but lose points if any team-member does anything he shouldn't on the football field or off it! For example, teams get ten points for winning a match, but if any player is arrested, the team loses ten points. If a member is caught doing an act of vandalism, such as spraying graffiti, the team loses five points. Three points are lost for less serious crimes.

The results in Bristol are great. None of the teenagers playing in the football league has been arrested by the police. Instead of doing antisocial things and causing problems these teenagers are trying to behave properly!

The idea is already getting popular in other parts of Britain, and similar programmes will be started in other cities. Social workers are also trying to use “peer pressure" to get other positive results. If some more original ways are found, levels of crime among young people will soon be falling quickly.

Some people also think that a similar system should be used for professional footballers. If a professional player gets into a fight on the football ground, his team loses points. In this way footballers will try to behave with more respect to other players.

Another example of positive “peer pressure” is that there are fewer teenagers who smoke or take drugs. This is the result of the growing popularity of mobile phones. A mobile has become a new symbol of growing up. Teenagers no longer need to smoke to show that they are adults. Now they want to get a phone as cool as their classmates have.

\**Peer pressure – the strong influence of a group, especially of children, on the members of that group to behave as everyone else does.*

1. The football team loses points when its member commits a crime.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

2. Professional players fight a lot on the football ground.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

3. Teenagers try to follow their friends’ habits.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

4. The aim of the project is to prepare professional footballers.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

5. Mobile phones make teenagers give up bad habits.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

6. Social workers are against using “peer pressure” method.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

7. The Bristol football league for teenagers was started by a social worker.

1) True 2)False 3)Not stated

Лексика и грамматика.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.  Axel is a 9-year-old Bulgarian orphan (сирота). He was adopted by a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(WEALTH)western family. His new father works as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BANK) in Sweden and he is quite rich. Axel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(REGULAR) wrote e-mails to the director of the orphanage, Jane Smitova. He told her that he was saving his Christmas and birthday money to help his friends. Axel said that he wanted the money to be spent on presents for his former playmates. Later Jane said “I understood that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(FRIEND) meant a lot to a small boy but I would never have imagined that Axel  could be talking about such an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(POSSIBLE) sum of money. It’s so touching and we are going to spend it in a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(CARE) way." The boy saved £6,000.  **Критерий оценки: «5» - 0-1 ошибка;**  **«4» -2-3 ошибки;**  **«3» - 3-4 ошибок;**  **«2» -5 и более.** | |

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|  |

**Контроль говорения.**

|  |
| --- |
| You are going to talk to a teacher about your family relationships. You have to answer five questions. Try to give full answers to the questions.  1. What do you look like?  2. What kind of person are you?  3. How do you get on with your family?  4. What is friendship for you?  5. Who do you confide, members of your family or your friends? |

**Контрольная работа №2**

по теме "Внешность и характер человека (литературного персонажа)"

1. **Listen to the text and do the tasks.**
2. **Fill in the gaps with the best word from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| Pale, self-confident, overweight, witty, bossy. |

a) Saying that someone is ------- is a polite way of saying that someone is fat.

b) A person who likes to give the orders to everybody is -----------.

c) A person who knows a lot of jokes and has a very good sense of humour is ---------.

d) A person who is sure that he can deal with any situation successfully is -----------.

e) People often look -------- when they feel unhealthy.

1. **Combine two sentences into one using *who* or *which*.**
2. Have you seen that muscular man? He has just gone out of the room.
3. Yesterday he received an e-mail. It was sent by his elder brother.
4. Anna is a great teacher. She can explain any rules to her students.
5. Sam likes wearing high-heeled shoes. They don’t fit her.
6. My dogs are playing with the balls. They were bought last week.
7. I’m reading the latest book by Oleg Roy. I’ve told you about it.
8. **Make the description more polite.**
9. I think Mike’s girlfriend is fat.
10. He is skinny.
11. She is stupid.
12. **Fill in the gaps using the words from the box.**

|  |
| --- |
| At, in, about, for, to, of |

I'd like to tell you (1-------) my friend. She is my classmate. She is a kind-hearted girl. She likes to help old people and animals.

She is good (2 ------) mathematics. She is interested (3 -------) history. She is a bright girl and does her lessons quickly and easily. She listens (4 -------) all the explanations in class. She is extremely fond (5 -------) reading.

We never quarrel because there is no reason (6 --------) it. We have common ideas, opinions and we discuss different problems together.

I think she is rather beautiful. She has curly hair. She is a pretty girl.

1. **Put the words into 4 columns (adjectives, adverbs, nouns, verbs).**

Plain, readiness, happily, arrogant, admire, interfere, shy, unselfishness, hardship, well, helpful, describe, cruel, friendship, truly.

**Контрольная работа №3**

**Раздел «Досуг и увлечения»**

***Part I. Listening comprehension***

*Британские подростки отвечают на вопрос “Как вы считаете, какую книгу должны прочитать все дети?”.* ***Какие жанры они предпочитают. Отметьте (+) нужную ячейку в таблице Жанры могут быть названы более одного раза. Вы услышите запись дважды.***

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Detective story** | **Romance** | **Biography** | **Non-fiction** | **Historical novel** |
| **Speaker 1** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Speaker 2** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Speaker 3** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Speaker 4** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Speaker 5** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Speaker 6** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Speaker 7** |  |  |  |  |  |

***Part II. Reading comprehension***

*Популярные стили джаз и кантри имеют долгую историю.* ***О каких событиях говорится в становлении их истории. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (T – True), какие не соответствуют (F – False).***

Jazz is called the most truly American musical form. New Orleans, Louisiana, is often called the birthplace of American jazz. It appeared in the early 1900s. Most important musicians in jazz history came from New Orleans including Louis Armstrong (1900-1971), one of the greatest jazz musicians. Louis Armstrong cre­ated a new jazz style by improvising solos and performing them in an unusual style. Improvising is very important for jazz. Good jazz singers and soloists must improvise freely and skillfully. Louis Armstrong is said to be the inventor of a new vocal style when instead of singing words, Armstrong sang sounds like "de-de-de" or "lat-dat-da-da" to imitate various musical instruments. Later Ella Fitzgerald (1918-1996) used this style with great success, brilliant Ella, who was called the First Lady of Song and who became the finest woman jazz singer of all time.

The 1940s are known as the time of Big Bands. Their catchy music was every­where and people danced to Big Band Music. The Big Band includes thirteen or eighteen musicians. The Big Band period gave the world wonderful musicians as Glenn Miller, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Benny Goodman and others who played to full houses in dance halls and ballrooms across America. Jazz itself includes different styles, the blues, for example. The blues songs are slow and they are almost always about unhappy love or different troubles.

Today jazz is no less popular in the United States. Though it has changed, it preserves old jazz traditions.

Country music is American, too. It comes from old ballads and cowboy songs. Country music singers always use guitars, banjos and fiddles, they don't usually have big bands. The words of country songs are usually about unsuccessful love. In the 1920s Nashville, Tennessee, became a centre for writing and recording of country music. During the 1940s and 1950s radio made country music more popular. It also began to change. It sounded more like the commercial music of the time. Still country musicians came to Nashville to sing and to record their songs. In the 1970s the "New Nashville" sound developed. Musicians started to use electric guitars. Country music has continued to be popular today. Some singers have gone back to the beginning of country music; they have continued to perform traditional country material. Meanwhile, new country styles are still developing.

***Запишите букву, соответствующую заданию, в пропуск.***

**1)** Jazz appeared in the USA, in the state of Louisiana.  
**2)** Most famous jazz musicians of the time came to New Orleans, Louisiana to sing jazz.  
**3)** Louis Armstrong was a very famous musician who created improvising, a new jazz style.  
**4)** Jazz singers and soloists are considered to be good if they improvise freely.  
**5)** L.Armstrong sang sounds in his songs instead of words, his de-de-de sounded like musical instruments.  
**6)** Ella Fitzgerald is considered to be one of the best jazz singers ever.  
**7)** Big Bands of 13 or 18 musicians were very popular in the 1940s.  
**8)** The blues is a jazz style with sad and slow songs.  
**9)** Country music was born in the 1920s in Nashville, Tennessee.  
**10)** Country music hasn't changed since it was born.  
**11)** Nowadays traditional country music and new country styles with electric guitars are developing.

***Part III. Use of English (Vocabulary/Grammar)***

**1. *Vocabulary. Выберите подходящее по смыслу слово из трех вариантов (a, b or c). Под цифрой (0) дан пример.***

Why do people **(0) *b*** read books when there are a lot of other forms of **(1) \_\_**\_\_? Some people say that books are not **(2) \_\_**\_\_. They may add that TV is more **(3) \_\_**\_\_, you can relax while watching a film. But books are still very **(4) \_\_**\_\_. They **(5)** **\_\_**\_\_ the reader to use his or her **(6) \_\_**\_\_. You can read just a few pages and then stop. But it may be so **(7) \_\_**\_\_ that you can`t stop reading. There are many different kinds of books, so you can choose an autobiography or a science **(8) \_\_**\_\_, or any book you like. **(9) \_\_**\_\_ books help you to learn about real things and events. And you can`t watch television on the underground. Books help you to **(10) \_\_**\_\_ new things and explore new ideas.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **0.** | **a.** prefer | **b.** still | **c.** can |
|  | **a.** work | **b.** teaching | **c.** entertainment |
|  | **a.** cheap | **b.** powerful | **c.** ideal |
|  | **a.** educational | **b.** enjoyable | **c.** informative |
|  | **a.** well-known | **b.** famous | **c.** popular |
|  | **a.** encourage | **b.** describe | **c.** honor |
|  | **a.** imaginative | **b.** imagination | **c.** imagine |
|  | **a.** suspenseful | **b.** suspense | **c.** successful |
|  | **a.** film | **b.** fiction | **c.** novel |
|  | **a.** Science fiction | **b.** Fantasy | **c.** Non- fiction |
|  | **a.** influence | **b.** discover | **c.** encourage |

**2. *Grammar.*** *Прочитайте юмористические истории о писателях.* ***Заполните пропуски м подходящими по смыслу словами из рамки. Под цифрой (0) дан пример.***

**0) walk**  1) hear 2) run 3) jump 4) call 5) save 6) he 7) stand 8) give

9) they 10) know 11) come 12) surprise 13) know 14) read 15) make 16) be

17) help 18) you 19) write

**А.** One day Robert Burns (**0)** *was walking* near the sea. Suddenly he (**1)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cry for help. He (**2)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towards the water. Just then a sailor (**3)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ off a boat and began to swim towards the man who (**4)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for help and saved him. The man who (**5)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was very rich. He thanked the brave sailor and gave (**6)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a shilling. By this time a lot of people (**7)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ round them. They called the sailor a hero but the rich man (**8)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him only a shilling. Burns stopped (**9)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and said, "Let him alone. The gentlemen (**10)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ better how much his life costs."

**В.** The famous author of detective stories, Arthur Conan Doyle, once (**11)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. He took a cab at the railway station to go to the hotel. "What hotel would you like to go to, Mr Conan Doyle?" asked the cabman. The writer (**12)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**С.** "How (**13)** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ my name?" he asked. "Well, it is simple. Yesterday I (**14)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper that you would visit Paris. Then I noticed that your suit **(15)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of good English wool," the cabman said.

"Wonderful! You (**16)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a born detective!" said Conan Doyle. "Thank you, Sir," the cabman said. "But another fact also (**17)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me." "What is it?" asked the writer. "You see, (**18)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ name (**19)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on your luggage."

***Part IV. Writing***

***Вы получили электронное письмо от своего англоговорящего друга по переписке, его зовут James.***

*… My friends and I have just returned from a rock concert. We really had fun! It has been a wonderful day! When did you last visit a concert? Who performed in the concert? What did you like or dislike about the concert? ...*

***Напишите ему электронное письмо и ответьте на три его вопроса.***

***Напишите 100-120 слов, не забывайте о правилах написания электронного письма.***

**Контрольная работа №3**

по теме "Здоровый образ жизни: режим труда и отдыха, фитнес, сбалансированное питание. Посещение врача"

1. Listen to two girls and write:
2. Who does Jane have her problem with? What's the problem?
3. Who does Liz have her problem with? What's the problem?
4. Read the advice. Is it the advice for Jane or Liz? Continue the sentences with information from the text. Which of these things is the girl advised to do? Which isn't she advised to do? / Why not?

Model: Keep your diary on the... Liz is advised to keep her diary on the computer, because...

1. **Keep your diary on the...**
2. **Tell your parents everything.**
3. **Give your sister and brother some of your pocket money...**
4. **Make a fake diary and...**
5. **Hide your diary in a place where...**

I can see that your little brother and sister are really making life difficult for you. You could tell your parents about their behaviour but will it help? I think your parents will just tell you that you shouldn't pay any attention because your brother and sister are young and silly. You could also try and give your brother and sister some of your pocket money and make them promise to leave you alone, but it won't work for long. Soon they'll want more money or something else. So try to be cleverer than them. First of all, hide your diary. You can keep it on the computer or, if you don't have one, hide it in a place where your brother and sister will never find it. Or make a fake diary and write a message to your brother and sister in it. Then watch them read it and laugh your head off!

3 .Make up a new sentence. Use a complex object.

Model: He has to read more. His mother would like it. — His mother would like him to read more.

1. She has to reach a compromise with her brother. Her parents expect it.
2. All the pupils have to like English. Mr Reed wants it.
3. Peter has to do chores. His mother expects it.
4. Alex watched a very boring film. His girl friend made him.
5. Mary can't go out. Her parents don't let her.

4 .Translate into Russian.

1. They want us to visit them next month.
2. I know him to be a very good doctor.
3. Nobody let these children leave their room.
4. Don't make me say that again.
5. I wouldn't like them to know my name.

5 .Fill in the gaps. Use do or make.

1. He asked me to ... him a favour.
2. Don't ... him eat if he doesn't want to.
3. Anybody who ... this mistake has to ... Exercise 5 again.
4. You'll have to give up this job because you aren't ... enough money.
5. What does his sister ...? — She's a singer.
6. I'd like to ... more friends at my new school. At the moment I have to hang out with my younger brother.

6. Подберите синоним к подчеркнутым словам.

1. **I'm fed up** with my little sister.

1. I've had enough of her.
2. I don't like her.
3. I don't understand her.

2. She says she **couldn't care less.**

1. She doesn't agree.
2. It doesn't matter to her.
3. She is upset.

3. When I walked into the room, nobody **paid any  
attention to me.**

1. They ignored me.
2. They embarrassed me.
3. They surprised me.

4. Mom **is mad with me** because I forgot her  
birthday.

1. She is angry with me.
2. She agrees with me.
3. She couldn't care less about me.

5. My brother's behaviour **embarrassed** me.

1. made me feel proud
2. made me feel uncomfortable
3. made me feel angry

6. Why do I always have to do **all the chores**?

1. all the housework
2. all the boring things
3. all the exams

7. When **I grow up**, I'll get a good education.

1. become older
2. become younger
3. improve my behaviour

7.Express the same idea in a different way. Use the expressions below.

to be fed up with smb, to lecture smb, to reach a compromise, to leave smb alone, to pay attention to smb, It didn't occur to me, to embarrass, to be mad with smb, to do chores

1. Some boys at school are ignoring me.

2. never thought about it before.

1. My parents often nag me about my friends.
2. We talked about it but we couldn't agree.
3. My sister's behaviour made me feel uncomfortable.
4. My parents are very angry because I was late again.
5. want my parents to leave me alone.

8.1 don't want to do any housework. It's a waste of time.

9. I've had enough of my older brother.

8.Read the text

[[1]](#endnote-1)Fill the gaps.

|  |
| --- |
| done my homework and chores, fed up, pay me more attention |

I'm \_\_1\_\_\_\_\_with my parents. They always tell me what to do but hey never listen to me. All they want to know is whether I've\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_\_. When I want to talk to them, Mom tells me to go and ask Dad, and Dad tells me to go and ask Mom. They give me enough pocket money and buy me nice clothes, but I'd like them to\_\_\_\_\_. They're there for me. Help!

|  |
| --- |
| treat me like a child, Embarrass, lecture, disobey ,control |

My parents\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_ my life. When I make a new friend, they want me to bring him or her to our flat straightaway. If I want to go to a party, they \_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_me for days about how I should behave and when I should come home. Even if I promise to come home by nine, they still phone me every hour to check where I am. They \_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_me in front of my friends. When my phone rings, my friends know exactly who it is and call me a mommy's boy. What should I do? I don't want to \_\_\_4\_\_\_\_my parents, but maybe I should? How do I explain to my parents that I'm fifteen, and they shouldn't\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_?

1. Контрольная работа № 5

   Test   Покупки. Карманные деньги  Раздел 2. (задания по чтению) В3 Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.  1. COMBINE ENTERTAINMENT AND SHOPPING 2. MONEY IS NOT A PROBLEM 3. SHOPPING AND SERVICES 4. FASHION FOR KIDS 5. BRITAIN’S SPECIAL OFFER 6. BEST WAYS OF SHOPPING 7. ART IN SHOPPING 8. ECO SHOPPING A. One of London’s most high­profile eco shops, Eco Age was set up by siblings Nicola and Livia Giuggioli (Colin Firth’s wife). The shop in Chiswick stocks 1700 eco­friendly, fairly   traded,   recyclable   and   durable   products   including   gifts,   gadgets,   fashion   and furniture… B. Department stores are a London speciality. From Harrods to Harvey Nichols, Selfridges to  Liberty,   they   are   located   across   the   city,   stocking   everything   from   footwear   to furnishing   and   clothes   to   caviar.   Most   London   department   stores   also   have  cafés, restaurants or bars – perfect when you need to recharge your batteries after an extended shopping session. Some even offer you the chance to unwind with a luxurious spa or beauty treatment. You’ll also find extensive cosmetics departments as well as bridal wear in the majority of larger stores. C. Theatre De La Mode is a dynamic fusion of paper sculpture and fashion. Theatre de la Mode has collaborated with paper sculptor Andrew MacGregor to create an exhibition of sculpture, dedicated to the jacket. Later in the week, Melanie Porter’s pop­up store will showcase   the   designer’s   stunning   new   collection   of   unique,   contemporary   designed chairs. Sourcing chairs from across the UK at auctions and markets, Porter transforms these   pieces   of   forgotten   furniture   into   beautiful   works   of   art.   Porter   undertakes everything from the restoration stage to the individual upholstery, producing a one­of­a­ kind piece to treasure.  D. There   are   many   London   food   markets   selling   specialist   and   organic   foodstuffs. So whether you’re searching for unusual ingredients, or just fancy treating yourself to some home­made delicacies, take a look at some at London’s best food markets. For example, the award­winning  Borough Market  is one of the largest food markets in the city, spreading under the railway arches at London Bridge. It’s a gourmet’s paradise, offering top quality produce and artisan foods from all over Britain and the continent. E. If you want your toddler to look as stylish as Suri Cruise and the Beckham boys, head to Selfridges  where you can pick up your favourite designer clothes in miniature.  Juicy Couture, Diesel, Ralph Lauren and Calvin Klein are just some of the top name brands available for little people in the famous Oxford Street store. F. Whether you’re looking to shop, dine, stroll, be entertained or experience some unique heritage, there’s plenty of things to do in London’s  Covent Garden. At the heart of Covent Garden is the market with its quirky craft stalls, boutiques and restaurants. The central piazza has a thriving café culture and is buzzing with outlandish street entertainers and fun events all day, every day. G. London is a great place to shop for the latest fashions, even if you’re on a budget. London’s high streets are packed with fantastic shops where you can bag a cheap bargain. And if you’re after cut­price designer labels, London’s regular sales are well worth a visit. This low­budget brand is massively popular with dedicated followers of fashion. In terms of quality, you get what you pay for but it’s perfect for bargain fashion that you’re only  planning  to  wear   a  couple   of  times.   You’ll   often  find   designer­inspired   pieces appearing on the rails just weeks after their catwalk debut. Stock changes constantly, so if you see something you like, snap it up! Тексты Заголовки A B C D E F G А7–А14 Прочитайте   текст.   Определите,   какие   из   приведённых   утверждений   А7–А14 соответствуют содержанию текста (1–True), какие не соответствуют (2–False) и о чём   в   тексте   не   сказано,   то   есть   на   основания   текста   нельзя   дать   ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3–Not stated). Interviewing Pilotto Pilotto and his design partner Christopher De Vos have their own studio, with scrupulously ordered mood boards of digital computer­aided designs, and wide, high tables with samples spread across them.  It’s a far away from the Vyner Street cupboard room where I met them five years ago, when they represented a young label singled out by Time Out as one to watch for spring/summer 2007. Back then, half­Austrian, half­Italian Pilotto and half­Belgian, half­Peruvian De Vos had just secured a first buyer for their exquisitely printed collection – Seven, an adventurous boutique in New York. Now, the brand has more than 30 buyers including  Liberty,  Harvey Nichols  and Colette in Paris, and counts Samantha Cameron and Michelle Obama as fans. How have you made the transition from the tiny label of five years ago to the global brand you’re managing today? Peter Pilotto: ‘A lot of that is thanks to the Centre for Fashion Enterprise which supports and incubates young fashion businesses. It gave us security – two years not to worry about rent. It gave us a studio, the use of the sewing machines and facilities. And, very importantly, it also gave us a lot of advice about accounting. As a young designer, you don’t consider the fact that if you sell a lot in a season, that can be the riskiest moment. It can mess you up in January when you have to pay your manufacturers but you haven’t delivered to clients yet. It can all be over if you don’t manage the moment right – that’s what the CFE is there for. Young designers just think: Great, I sold a lot. And not: ‘I’m going to have to pay people a lot of money before anyone pays me.’ You’ve always shown in London. Do you feel under pressure to go to Paris and get access to a different kind of buyer and exposure? CDV: ‘No. Not any more. We get the buyers here. I think the buyers go to every fashion week and make up their minds while they travel. Then they like to make their orders in Paris at the end of it. Even the London stores do that. PP: ‘We are happy in London – the support has been amazing. That’s why London Fashion Week is so incredible – because all these young designers are able to show and start a business, which would be almost impossible in Paris financially. Here, because of the CFE it’s easy. We’ve been through a struggle, but still, we’re managing.’  Do you feel like there’s a kind of uprising in British fashion at the moment? Both: ‘Totally!’  CDV: ‘I think it’s exciting that people are now staying in London, and keeping it strong. People seem to be coming back. Also, it’s London Fashion Week, but a lot of us are from everywhere.’  Yes, I was going to ask about that. How did a label with a Belgian, Italian, Peruvian and Austrian background come to be seen as British?  PP:   ‘Because   we’re   here   –   we’re   a   London­based   label.   We   started   it   here   right   after   I graduated.’  CDV: ‘We also manufacture a lot in London. Yes, it’s expensive; the things we make here are the expensive, technical pieces. We used to manufacture everything here but now for some of the separates we’re more careful of the cost.’  A 7  A 8 A 9 Pilotto and Christopher have made a great career for a short time. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  Pilotto and Christopher have the most famous clients in all countries in the world. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  The designers are very thankful to the CFE for all they’ve done for them. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  A 10        The designers appreciated the CFE business advice as the most important.  1) True 2) False  3) Not stated A 11 A 12 A 13 A 14  First the designers were under pressure away from London fashion market. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  Pilotto and his partner think they could have started their business in Paris. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  London is becoming one of the fashion capitals again. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  The designers have a British brand as they manufacture everything in Britain. 1) True 3) Not stated 2) False  Раздел 3. (задания по грамматике и лексике) В4–В12 Прочитайте   приведённый   ниже   текст.   Преобразуйте   слова,   напечатанные заглавными  буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами. В4–В12 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному В4  В5 B6 В7 В8 B9 В10/B11 B12 В13–В18 At   Alfies   Antique   Market   your   gentle   hunting often\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a genuinely rare piece of furniture. A rambling   building   of   four   floors,   the   indoor   market \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some 75 clued­up sellers providing a various selections of jewellery, clothing, homeware and decorative items   mainly   from   the   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   and   twentieth centuries. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a fine collection of industrial lighting at Stephen Lazarus on the first floor, good vintage ad   posters   at   Dodo   around   the   corner,   and   distinctive furniture at Decoratum in the basement.  Prices may be a little high if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a casual browse  in   Spitalfields,  but   you  can’t  beat  the   place   for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   dedication   to   unusual   and   authentic   antiques. Another draw \_\_\_\_\_\_ a humble rooftop café. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ currently in the midst of changing hands for some time but due to reopen on April 3, and which has a seductive terrace that traps the sun and looks peacefully out over  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ chimney pots. REWARD HOUSE NINETEEN FIND USE IT BE/ BE LONDON Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные  заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами В13–В18 так,  чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.  Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует  В13 В14 В15 В16 В17 В18 С1 Whether you want to pick up a delicious gift for a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or birthday present or are hoping to have something shipped to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ friends or family far away, these New York City shops and restaurants have great options for gift \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, no matter what the season. If you send your friends and family a delicious taste of New York City for any occasion and they’re sure \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by your gift. For   over   100   years,   Barney   Greengrass   has   been   pleasing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   on   the   Upper   West   Side   with   their   delicious breakfast and delicatessen offerings. They’ll ship \_\_\_\_\_\_ fish, caviar, matzo ball soup and more overnight to ensure it reaches you fresh.   Раздел 4 (задания по письму) HOST DIRECT GIVE IMPRESS DINE SMOKE Для ответа на задание С1 используйте бланк №2. При выполнении задания С1 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы  будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на бланке №2. Никакие записи  черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на  необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного  объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём – не  оцениваются. You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received a letter from your English­speaking pen friend Marty. …I’ve always had problems with pocket money. It seems it is not enough to enjoy a  teenager life full of attractions… By the way I am having exams this summer. Which is the best way to prepare for the  exams? Does anyone help you to revise the material? Are exam results important for  you? White a letter to him and answer his 3 questions.  Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing. Ключи Раздел 2 Задание В3 6 – extra Тексты A Заголовки 8 B 3 C 7 D 5 E 4 F 1 G 2 Задание А7–А14 A7 – 1; A8 – 3; A9 – 1; A10 – 1; A11 – 1; A12 – 2; A13 – 1; A14 – 2. Задание В4–В12 B4 – is rewarded; B5 – houses; B6 – nineteenth; B7 – will find; B8 – are used; B9 – its; B10 – is; B11 – has been; B12 – London’s. Раздел 3 Задания В13–В18 B13 – hostess; B14 – directly; B15 – giving; B16 – to be impressed; B17 – diners; B18 –  smoked. Задание С1 Раздел 4 Dear Marty, Thank you for your letter. It’s a pleasure to receive it. I agree pocket money is always not enough but you should think of it yourself. It’s your duty not your parents to support you with money. If you need more you can find some week­end or part­time job. It’ll help you not to waste your time and think of your expenses. And do not forget about your exams. Arrange your time to be able to prepare well for each subject. I usually use the help of my sister who asks me questions so that’s the way I revise the material. I try to do my best as I do care for my results.  See you soon, Maurice.

   Контрольная работа № 5

   по теме "Школа, школьная жизнь, изучаемые предметы и отношение к ним. Взаимоотношения в школе: проблемы и их решение. Переписка с зарубежными сверстниками"

   **№1** Answer the question if it TRUE or FALSE

   Education is very important in our life. An educated person is one who knows a lot about many things. He always tries to learn, find out, discover more about the world around him. He get knowledge at school, from books, magazines, from TV educational programs. The pupils can get deeper knowledge in different optional courses in different subjects and school offers these opportunities. They can deepen and improve their knowledge by attending different optional courses in different subjects. The result of the educative process is the capacity for Further education. Nowadays the students of secondary schools have opportunities to continue their education by entering gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges. But the road to learning is not easy. There is no royal road to learning. To be successful in studies one must work hard. It's for you to decide to learn and make progress or not to learn and lose your time. The role of foreign languages is also increasing today. Thanks to the knowledge of foreign languages one can read books, magazines in the original, talk to foreigners, translate various technical articles. Moreover, joint ventures (совместное предприятия) which have recently appeared in our country need specialists with profound knowledge of foreign languages like English, German or French. To know foreign languages is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for good specialists.

   1. An educated person is one who is talented.

   2. An educated person is one who always tries to learn, find out more around the world around him.

   3. The result of the educative process is the opportunity for Further education.

   4. Nowadays the students of secondary schools have opportunities to continue their education by entering gymnasiums, lyceums, colleges.

   5.  It's not necessary to work hard to be successful in studies.

   6. Thanks to the knowledge of foreign languages people can read books in the original.

   7.  Foreign languages are necessary for personal education and being a good specialist.

   **№2 .**Match seven texts A— G with the appropriate titles. One of the titles is extra.

   1. Education: the Way to the Top

   2. From Agony to Love

   3. Teaching to Learn

   4. Learning That Never Stops

   5. Things Worth Learning

   6. The Right Word Can Bring Changes

   7. What My Father Taught Me

   8. The Power of Numbers

   **A.** Education has the power to transform a person’s life. I am the living example of this. When I was on the streets, I thought I was not good at anything but I wrote a poem, and it got published. I went back to school to learn. I have learned the benefit of research and reading, of debate and listening. One day soon a group of fresh-faced college students will call me professor.

   **B**. Language has the capacity to change the world and the way we live in it. People are often afraid to call things by their direct names, use taboos not to notice dangerous tendencies. Freedom begins with naming things. This has to happen in spite of political climates, careers being won or lost, and the fear of being criticized. After Helen Caldicott used the word ‘nuclear arms race’ an anti-nuclear movement appeared.

   **C.** I never wanted to be a teacher. Yet years later, I find myself teaching high school English. I consider my job to be one of the most important aspects of my life, still I do not teach for the love of teaching. I am a teacher because I love to learn, and I have come to realize that the best way to learn is to teach.

   **D**. One day my sister and I got one and the same homework. My sister finished the task in 2 minutes and went off to play. But I could not do it, so I went into my sister’s room and quickly copied her work. But there was one small problem: my father caught me. He didn’t punish me, but explained that cheating makes people feel helpless. And then I was left feeling guilty for cheating.

   **E**. Lifelong learning does not mean spending all my time reading. It is equally important to get the habit of asking such questions as ‘what don’t I know this topic, or subject?’, ‘what can I learn from this moment or person?’, and ‘what more do I need to learn?’ regardless of where I am, who I am talking to, or what I am doing.

   **F.** Math has always been something that I am good at. Mathematics attracts me because of its stability. It has logic; it is dependable and never changes. There might be some additions to the area of mathematics, but once mathematics is created, it is set in stone. We would not be able to check emails or play videogames without the computer solving complex algorithms.

   **G**. When my high school English teacher asked us to read Shakespeare, I thought it was boring and too difficult. I agonized over the syntax — I had never read anything like this. But now I am a Shakespeare professor, and enjoy teaching Hamlet every semester. Each time I re-read the play, I find and learn something new for myself.

   **№3**  Match the words

   |  |  |
   | --- | --- |
   | 1  private  school | A возможность |
   | 2 grammar  school | B  сдавать экзамен |
   | 3  compulsory | C вступительный экзамен |
   | 4  entrance exam | D начальная школа |
   | 5  nursery school | E обязательный |
   | 6  opportunity | F детское дошкольное учреждение |
   | 7 pass the exam | G классическая школа |
   | 8 prepare for the exam | H  готовиться к экзамену |
   | 9 fail the exam | I факультативный |
   | 10  primary school | J частная школа |
   | 11 secondary school | K  не сдать экзамен |
   | 12 optional | L  средняя школа |

   **№4 Writing (10 points-max)**

   **Task 4.**You have rеcеivеd a lеttеr from your English-speaking pen-friend Sophie who writes:

   … Last week our English  teacher ask us about  our plans for the future.  We speak about ways of further education and the opportunities we have after finishing  secondary  school. By the way, my parents think that I should go to the 10th form. What are your plans for the future? Have you chosen the exams to pass?  What is your parent’s opinion?

   ...

   Write a letter to Sophie.

   In your letter

   - answer her questions

   - ask 3 questions

   Контрольная работа № 6

   по теме "Виды отдыха в различное время года. Путешествия по России и зарубежным странам. Транспорт"

   1. A long journey by sea.

   2. This language is understood in nearly every corner of the world.

   3. A place where tourists usually stay when travelling.

   4. How \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ does it take to get from Moscow to New York?

   5. This book gives you information about a country you are going to visit.

   6. The English for "экзотический".

   7. You need it if you want to take a picture.

   8. Let’s meet \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the railway station.

   9. A person who travels.

   10. When in Rome, do as the \_\_\_\_\_ do.

   11. Tourists spend most of their time seeing the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

   12. A large boat that is used for travelling by sea.

   13. You need this document if you travel abroad.

   14. What you need to get onto a train or a plane.

   15. The English for “туризм”.

   16. Madame Tussaud’s is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in London.

   17. It helps you not to get lost.

   18. You must be careful of this kind of thief in some cities: a p\_\_ck\_\_\_\_\_\_t.

   19. This language is spoken in Turkey.

   20. American slang for “hello”.

   21. The opposite of “boring”.

   22. You’ll see the Parthenon if you go to this country.

   23. A large Australian bird which has a long neck and long legs but cannot fly.

   24. The English for “метро”.

   25. If you go to the USA, you’ll have to change roubles for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

   26. You carry clothes and other things in it when travelling.

   27. If you go to this country, you’ll be able to see the pyramids.

   28. They’ll go \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ London for their holi­days this year.

   29. What’s on at the Bolshoi Theatre tonight?

   30. Is there a café \_\_\_\_\_\_ here?

   31. British drivers drive on the left side of the road, while Russian drivers drive on the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

   32. The English for “чаевые”.

   33. The fastest way to get from Moscow to London is by \_\_\_\_\_\_.

   34. Have you \_\_\_\_\_\_ been to Australia

   35. The English for “дорога”.

   36. This language is spoken in Holland.

   37. To get rides in other people’s cars, usually by signaling passing drivers: h\_\_\_\_ch\_\_\_e.

   38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or West, home is best.

   39. The English for “такси”.

   40. This language is spoken in Italy.

   41. You’ve n---r been to New Zealand, have you?

   42. The Mississippi is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

   **Answers:** 1. voyage; 2. English; 3. hotel; 4. long; 5. guide; 6. exotic; 7. camera; 8. at; 9. traveller; 10. Romans; 11. sights; 12. ship; 13. passport; 14. ticket; 5. tourism; 16. museum; 17. map; 18. pickpocket; 19. Turkish; 20. hi; 21. interesting; 22. Greece; 23. emu; 24. underground; 25. dollars; 26. suitcase; 27. Egypt; 28. to; 29. on; 30. near; 31. right; 32. tip; 33. plane; 34. ever; 35. road; 36. Dutch; 37. hitchhike; 38. east; 39. taxi; 40. Italian; 41. never; 42. river

   Контрольная работа № 7

   по теме "Природа: флора и фауна. Проблемы экологии. Защита окружающей среды. Климат, погода. Стихийные бедствия"

   **Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов**.

   More and more often people are told not to be in direct sunlight, because ultraviolet (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the sun can cause skin cancer. Normally the ozone (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the atmosphere protects us from such radiation, if there are no holes in it. Many scientists think that these holes are the result of air (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . The air needs (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and care. Man is beginning to understand that his (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not just his own town or country, but the whole earth.

   1. RADIATE 2. LAY 3. POLLUTE 4. PROTECT 5. ENVIRON

   **2. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

   1. A change in people’s attitude

   2. A problem still unsolved

   3. A new state organisation

   4. A governmental plan of action

   5. No time to waste

   6. An eco-friendly means of transport

   7. A set of dangerous signs

   8. A reason for global warming

   **A.** Recycling is becoming easier and more widespread. Governments support companies that recycle waste. Also people prefer to buy things from companies that make their products from recycled materials. Reports say that people worldwide are starting to care more about what happens to waste products. For example, now Americans recycle almost 35% of their waste, while in the 1990s the percentage was much smaller.

   **B.** In autumn 2004 a new governmental body was created in Russia to protect the country’s natural resources. It’s called the Federal Ecological Service. The aims of the new institution are the following: to prevent environmental pollution and to control industrial waste. They say that the new governmental service has improved the state system of environmental protection in Russia.

   **C.** Climate change is on us. Ten years ago we only spoke about it, now it’s happening before our eyes. Global warming is bringing unpredictable changes. The Arctic sea ice is disappearing; glaciers are melting faster every year. Due to heavy rains some rivers overflow, while others dry out. Disasters such as tornadoes and floods are spreading. Strong hurricanes are becoming more common and more destructive.

   **D.** People burn plenty of coal, oil and natural gas. As a result of this billions of tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) are released into the atmosphere every year. CO2 is a greenhouse gas that traps the sun's radiation within the atmosphere so the concentration of CO2 increases. As a result of this, temperatures in different parts of the planet rise.

   **E.** They are designed to work using electric power, without gasoline. It means that they don’t pollute the atmosphere, cost less and reduce the need for oil. Such cars are reliable and have interesting designs. However, they have a few bad points. Many have a maximum speed limit of about 50 miles per hour. Most cities are not ready for the appearance of such cars on their roads.

   **F.** Environmental organizations have been discussing ways of saving the rain forests for many years. However, we are still facing huge losses in the Amazon. People think that rainforests have already had enough attention. They have been discussed in the press for years. Unfortunately the rainforest is still in danger and can be destroyed completely.

   **G.** Environmental problems are serious and we have to deal with them immediately. There may not be easy solutions but we simply can’t continue living as if everything is fine. These problems aren’t going to disappear by themselves. If we want to keep this planet a healthy place for our grandchildren, it’s time to do everything we can to stop the catastrophe.

   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
   | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
   | Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
   | Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

   **3. Ответь на вопросы**

   1) What are the biggest problems facing our environment?

   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

   2) What would you do to save our environment?

   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

   **4. Переведи**

   Парниковый эффект

   Химикаты

   Перерабатывать

   Разрушать

   Загрязнение

   Наводнение

   Вырубка лесов

   **Контрольная работа № 8 на тему** "Средства массовой информации (телевидение, радио, пресса, Интернет)"

   **Listen to the text.** **For questions 1-5, decide whether they are true or false according to the text.**

   Radio Corporation of America is important in the modern world.

   Television has wide influence.

   Television is bad for culture, some people say.

   Television only provides us information but doesn`t affect customs and culture.

   Some people try to avoid television.

   **Read the texts (A–G) and match them with the titles (1–8). There is one extra title. Fill in your** **answers in the table below. (7 points max.)**

   **TV and health problems 5 TV and the children**

   **TV and the parents guidance 6. Life without TV**

   **The positive side of TV 7. TV and daily routine**

   **TV as a family member 8. TV in the past**

   A. Many people think that television is evil. It isn’t all that bad. TV is a friend for the elderly and an entertainer-babysitter for the young. It makes burglars think we’re home when we’re not. It entertains us cheaply with live action sports, great movies, ballets, concerts and singular events of the world all in living colour. It educates us about everything from healthy diets to international problems.

   B. How much television watching should parents allow? There is certainly nothing inherently wrong with TV. However, research has shown that as the amount of time spent watching TV goes up, the amount of time devoted to homework, study, social development and physical activities decreases. Television is bound to have its tremendous impact on a child, both in terms of how many hours a week he watches TV and of what he sees.

   C. With television programs designed specifically for babies, the question whether kids under two years of age should be watching becomes very important. We are learning more all the time about early brain development, but we do not yet have a clear idea how television may affect it. Some studies link early TV viewing with later attention problems. Other experts disagree with these results, though they admit that TV viewing before age three may hurt later development.

   D. Just about everyone now owns and watches television. We’ve become accustomed to a fairly predictable and monotonous home life. Every working day we come home and switch on the TV. Every night we cook dinner, clean up the kitchen, watch some TV. Every weekend we do the shopping and settle in to watch a movie. It’s relaxing to lie down on the sofa at the end of a tiring day and to flip through the channels with the remote control in one hand and a bowl of chips in the other.

   E. Before TV families used to sit down together for dinner and dinner was hardly over with when the kids wanted to go outside and play with their friends. Then came black and white TV! It brought entertainment into our homes and also with this came the media. In the 1960s TV was really worth watching. There were all types of movies on. Most of today’s kids would find those programmes boring now, but we laughed and it was good light entertainment.

   F. Five years ago we decided to get rid of our TV. So out went the TV set and in came books, cooking, lengthy discussions, hiking and much needed sleep. Life has become more relaxed and at last we are getting as much sleep as we need. To stay up to date on world events, we use the Internet. If there is a big sports game that my husband wants to watch, he heads to a friend’s house and they watch it together. Or sometimes we even head to the stadium to catch the real thing as a family.

   G. Parents can show how to choose useful and interesting TV programmes. They can help the kids to find informative, educational programmes. There are some remarkable things for a kid to see and enjoy on television, and parents can encourage them while discouraging watching undesirable programmes. Parents should remember that while television can give preschoolers a lot of useful information, it doesn’t raise their IQ or improve their school grades.

   **3 Read the texts again. Which of the statements (1–5) correspond to the content of the texts (1 – True), which – don’t (2 – False) and about which is there no information (3 – Not stated)? Fill in your answers in the squares after each statement. (5 points max.)**

   We learn about a lot of things from television.

   There is nothing good about TV.

   TV has become part of our lives. .

   Many families live without TV in their homes.

   Parents should help their children to choose what to watch on T

   **Read the text and choose the correct variant to finish the sentences.**

   **"Television, computers, books"**

   As far as books and computers are concerned, I can say in my firm confidence that computers will never replace books. First because they fulfil different functions. It's true that both books and computers contain information. But one computer is worth the whole library. So perhaps, computers will replace reference books because it's quicker and easier to find the necessary information in the computer than in reference books.

   But I'm sure computers can't be compared to fiction. Historical novels, adventure books, detective stories, science fiction, romance, poems, recommended by teachers create a special atmosphere. They take us into the imaginary world of high human emotions, exciting relations. A computer can help you in reading these books without turning the pages but working on the computer demands certain effort. You are to sit straight, not to stoop, you keep your finger on the keyboard. Besides computers have a harmful impact on the eyesight. In me opinion, it's impossible to read "War and Peace" on the screen. We'll lack something important: the invisible contact with the writer who speaks with us from the passed centuries.

   As to TV, it's role is expressed in the proverb, "It's better to see than to hear". Paraphrasing it we can say it's good to see after you have read. Screen versions of literary masterpieces add much to our understanding the author and arouse unforgettable emotions. But books are the greatest wonders in the world, which brings us knowledge and bring us up. Through centuries and distances we can keep in touch with the greatest minds in the universe.

   **1. It is quicker and easier to find the necessary information**

   a) in the reference book b) watching TV c) in the computer

   **2. A computer can help you in reading books without turning the pages but working on the computer**

   has a harmful impact on eyesight b)demands certain effort c)doesn't bring pleasure.

   **3. Screen versions of literary masterpieces add much to our understanding**

   a) the author and arouse unforgettable emotions.

   b) the art of film production.

   c) the problems of film making industry.

   **Match the word and its definition .**

   |  |  |
   | --- | --- |
   | Television | A program which gives facts and info about a particular subject |
   | Newspaper | A small book giving useful facts |
   | The internet | Broadcasting programmes ( the news, plays, shows, advertisements ) for people to watch on their TV-sets |
   | Radio | The holy book of Christians |
   | Tabloid | A paper printed and sold usually daily or weekly with news, advertisements |
   | A documentary | A book that gives the words of the language in alphabetical order |
   | Encyclopedia | A way to communicate with your partner who might be a thousand miles away using the computer ( e-mails) |
   | Handbook | A book giving info about everything |
   | Dictionary | The process of sending and receiving messages through the air; broadcasting programmes for people to listen to. |
   | The Bible | A newspaper with rather small pages, many pictures and little serious news |

   **Insert the missing words.**

   The Internet is absolutely marvelous. There we can 1\_\_\_\_\_ information on anything we like. The information on the Internet is 2\_\_\_\_\_\_ more often if compared to magazines. The quality Sunday newspapers offer large sections on literature and the art, business and sport. They come with colour 3\_\_\_\_, free magazines or television guides.

   BBC2 provides business news educational and political programmes. It also 4\_\_\_\_\_ documentary films, serials for teenagers and cartoons.

   5\_\_\_\_\_ are serious newspapers. They 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ readers who want detailed information on a 7\_\_\_\_\_ of home and overseas news. Popular newspapers are cheaper and cater for those who like scandals about 8\_\_\_\_. Such 9\_\_\_\_\_ are also known for their large 10\_\_\_\_\_ and simple style.

   |  |
   | --- |
   | **Transmits, broadsheets, updated, headlines, supplements, tabloids, celebrities, search for, cater for, wide range** |

   **Listening**

   **Television.**

   The first commercial television broadcast was made on April 20, 1939 by Radio Corporation of America. Since 1939, it has become one of the most important facts of modern life. Television is very much a part of modern world. Its influence is felt all over the world.

   Television is a reflection of the modern world, some people say. It shows contemporary society.

   It affects customs and culture, others say.

   Television is bad for culture because it keeps culture from growing, still others say.

   Good or bad, television is difficult to avoid. It enters homes, stores, airports, and offices. It is here to stay.

   Итоговая административная работа

   **TEST - PART 1**

   ***1.****Вы услышите 4 мини-диалога. Соотнесите диалоги и места A - E, где они происходят. Одно место в списке лишнее. Вы услышите диалоги два раза.*

   **A)** In a shop.               **B)** In a park.                  **C)** In a computer club.

   **D)** At university sport club.                 **E)** At school.

   |  |  |  |  |  |
   | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
   | ***Диалог*** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
   | ***Место действия*** |  |  |  |  |

   ***2.****Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Соотнесите говорящих и данные утверждения a - f. Одно утверждение лишнее. Вы услышите высказывания два раза.*

   **a)** The speaker talks about the most famous Russian explorer.

   **b)** The speaker talks about an explorer whose name is on the map.

   **c)** The speaker talks about an explorer that started as a lawbreaker.

   **d)** The speaker talks about a space explorer.

   **e)** The speaker talks about a military man and a scientist.

   **f)** The speaker talks about the significance of Russian explorers.

   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
   | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
   | ***Говорящий*** | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
   | ***Утверждение*** |  |  |  |  |  |

   ***3.****Для каждого из абзацев текста 1 - 6 выберите заголовок из вариантов A - H. Два заголовка в списке лишние.*

   **A)** A new music instrument.

   **B)** The latest fashion.

   **C)** A mobile for grandma.

   **D)** Phone addiction.

   **E)** A strange competition.

   **F)** A law against mobiles.

   **G)** Back to real-life communication.

   **H)** Digital personal assistants.

   ***Mobile phones***

   **1)** Young people often worry about the style and functions of mobile phones. However, today companies present more models for people who are over 50 or 60 years old. They need a mobile phone with large buttons, so that they can dial numbers without glasses. The menu is also simple. It really doesn’t matter if the phone has a camera or the Internet. For them, less is more.

   **2)** Today, when friends meet in a café, they put their mobile phones in the middle of the table. They aren't allowed to touch them at all. If someone does it and answers the phone, they have to pay for everybody. Sounds fun, right? The idea is to make people concentrate on a real conversation with each other instead of using their mobiles all the time.

   **3)** Visitors of theatres and cinemas often complain that mobile phones ring during performances. The city government of New York passed a new act. It is now forbidden to use mobile phones in places, like theaters, libraries, museums, galleries, and cinemas. Those who don’t switch off their mobiles will have to pay.

   **4)** With mobile phones we can contact anyone, anywhere, any time. Scientists say that some people are so used to mobiles that they can’t go to the kitchen without them. They are in panic if they leave them at home or lose. It has become a habit to have a mobile everywhere. People depend on mobile phones so much that doctors have started worrying. They say it may be a thing similar to drugs.

   **5)** In 2010, a young girl from China made a song using only her mobile phone. She wrote it without any guitars, pianos, drums. She used different functions of her mobile. It took her several days to record the song. Later she made a video of it and put the video on the Internet, where over a million people watched it. She sent the song to the Apple company and suggested using it in their advertisements.

   **6)** Today's mobile phones can already send e-mails, surf the Internet, and keep you in touch with friends. Tomorrow's phones are like helpful secretaries. In a few years you’ll see that they know your habits and can advise you what to cook for dinner. They will remind you where to go and what gift to buy.

   ***4.****Прочитайте текст и определите истинность утверждений 1 - 7 после него. Выберите свой ответ из вариантов a - c.*

   ***Shakira***

   Shakira Ripoll was born on February 2, 1977, in Colombia. She was the only daughter of a well-respected businessman and his wife. In naming the newborn daughter, her mother chose from several names, containing the letter “K”. She thought about Karime and Katiuska but finally chose Shakira. It’s an Arabic name which comes from the word “Shukram” meaning “Grace”. So Shakira's full name is translated as “a woman of Grace”.

   When Shakira was a child, her mother discovered that the girl had a gift for writing. Shakira knew the alphabet by the age of eighteen months, and at three she knew how to read. By the time she was four, she was ready for school. School was not just a place where little Shakira learnt her arithmetic and geography. There she began to understand such great things as kindness, love, trust, and other human ideals. She realized what real friendship was and how much her family meant to her. Later it helped her to decide what to do with the big money she earned.

   Shakira loved attention and wished to find a way to get it. She sang a lot for her schoolmates and teachers. However, the music teacher told her that she sounded “like a goat”. Shakira wasn’t too upset about it and soon found a more original way to become the centre of attention. It was dancing. It helped her to express herself and become famous in school. What is interesting is that no one had ever taught her to dance.

   As soon as the bell rang after class, Shakira was the first one to run and get in line for the cafeteria. She usually bought a pepsi, a hamburger and something sweet, like a muffin or a piece of cake. She seldom took a packed lunch from home. Though Shakira was a lover of fast food, she had no weight problems, as she loved dancing.

   When she was eight, Shakira's father lost all his money because his business went bankrupt. For a while Shakira had to stay with her relatives in Los Angeles. When the girl returned, she was shocked to see almost everything that her family had, had been sold. She later said: “In my childish head, this was the end of the world.”

   To show her that things could be worse, her father took her to a local park to see the homeless children. What she saw shocked her deeply and she said to herself: “One day I’m going to help these poor kids when I become a famous singer or dancer”.

   Between the ages of ten and thirteen Shakira was invited to various dance events and became very popular in the area. It was at this time that Shakira met a local theatre producer, who was impressed with her performance and as a result tried to help her career. This woman organized a meeting with the managers of the Sony company. After Shakira sang, they decided to sign a contract for three albums with the talented girl.

   ***a) true        b) false         c) not stated***

   **1)** Shakira's name was chosen by her father.

   **2)** Shakira went to one of the most well-known schools in Columbia.

   **3)** At school Shakira was more successful in dancing than in singing.

   **4)** At school Shakira was careful to eat only healthy food.

   **5)** Shakira was upset when she learnt about the family's financial problems.

   **6)** When Shakira became famous, she set up a charity fund to help homeless children.

   **7)** The meeting with Sony managers went successfully.

   Контрольная работа № 9 по темам "Родная страна и страна (страны) изучаемого языка. Их географическое положение, столицы и крупные города, регионы, население, официальные языки, достопримечательности, культурные особенности (национальные праздники, знаменательные даты, традиции, обычаи), страницы истории." и "Выдающиеся люди родной страны и страны (стран) изучаемого языка, их вклад в науку и мировую культуру: государственные деятели, учёные, писатели, поэты, художники, музыканты, спортсмены"

   Страна/страны изучаемого языка и родная страна. Города и сёла, достопримечательности.

   Раздел 1. (задания по чтению)

   Densely populated cities

   Industrial but architectural

   Our obligation before future

   The heart of Britain’s industry development

   Different in nature

   Change of reputation

   Awarded for the culture development

   Growing big in autumn

   City Mayor’s table of top UK cities is made up of the country’s 200 largest cities, towns and districts. Not all areas listed in the table are urban in nature. For example, South Gloucestershire, north of Bristol, is predominantly rural, while Bath and North East Somerset comprises the spa city of Bath and the mainly rural area of North East Somerset. In Scotland, the Scottish Borders comprises the markets towns of Peeble and Galashiels as well as large areas of rural and uncultivated hill areas.

   With a population of more than seven million people, London, the UK’s capital, has no equal among its UK peers. Britain’s only other city with a population of more than one million is the West Midland city of Birmingham. With Leeds, Glasgow and Sheffield, there are only three more British cities with a population of more than 500,000.

   Scotland’s capital and the seat of its Parliament, Edinburgh combines the young and modern sensibilities of a great university city and national capital with a historic and dramatic setting. Edinburgh has about half a million people, including more than 62,000 university students. At least 13 million people visit it every year. During the main festival month of August, the population of Edinburgh swells by more than one million, making it, temporarily, the UK’s second largest city.

   Manchester is often called the first modern city. In the 18th century this Northwestern city, 30 miles from Liverpool, was the cotton making capital of the world and one of the breeding grounds of the industrial revolution. Now it is also full of [museums](http://gouk.about.com/od/freethingstodointheuk/tp/The-Best-Free-British-Museums.htm), galleries, theatres and libraries as well as outstanding civic architecture. Today, some of the most exciting architecture in Britain can be found in Manchester and the nearby Salford Quays area.

   A combination of industrial courage and engineering know-how made [Birmingham](http://gouk.about.com/od/hotelsandaccommodations/ss/Uk-City-Hotel-Review-The-Indigo-Hotel-In-Birmingham.htm) the manufacturing engine of Britain through the 19th century and most of the 20th. James Watt first commercially manufactured his steam engine here; the transatlantic cable and the Orient Express were Birmingham built, and this was the heartland of the British motor industry.

   Scotland’s largest city and the third largest city in the UK, Glasgow’s had long taken a back seat to Edinburgh with tourists and visitors. Its reputation as a rough, crime-ridden, dirty and hard drinking city put people off. But, since the mid 1980s, Glaswegians have worked hard to turn that image around. And they’ve succeeded. In 1995, Glasgow was European Capital of Culture. The award wasn’t for the heritage culture that enlivens Edinburgh but for an entirely more contemporary vibe. And it keeps getting better.

   When visitors think of Liverpool, the Beatles come immediately to mind. And, of course, there’s plenty to do that’s Beatles related. In 2008, the mantle of European Capital of Culture landed on Liverpool, revitalizing this city in England’s northwest, as the award often does. Liverpool’s Albert Docks area became a [UNESCO World Heritage Site](http://gouk.about.com/od/uktoppicks/tp/UNESCO_World_Heritage_UK.htm) for its role in the [maritime](http://gouk.about.com/od/london/ss/Last-Of-The-Great-Tea-Clippers-Restored.htm) history of Britain’s. Visitors to the area can explore Liverpool’s part in the history, in emigration to the New World and in the spread of trade and culture across the British Empire.

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   | Тексты | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
   | Заголовки |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

   Peter the Great

   Born in Moscow, Russia on June 9, 1672, Peter the Great was a Russian czar in the late 17th

   **Red Bull Soapbox Race in London**

   Just like the weather, the competition was heating up at The Red Bull Soapbox Race at London’s Alexandra Palace over the weekend. Around 70 amateur competitors took part in the crazy race which involved driving around the track in a homemade, motorless soapbox, relying on courage, gravity and possibly some Red Bull to get them across the finishing line.

   There was a colourful and imaginatively-designed array of vehicles, from soapboxes shaped like Mexican wraps to one inspired by Olympic athlete Usain Bolt.

   The winners of this year’s race were the Phya-Bird team from Newcastle, with Coffin Dodgers and ‘Does My Scrum Look Big In This?’ coming second and third respectively.

   The victor of the race is not solely determined by the first vehicle to cross the finish line but also the creativity of the design. Teams were made up of four members, who were required to design and build the vehicle which can be any shape and made of any material that fits in with the guidelines.

   The competition is held all over the world and past races have taken place in South Africa, Australia and Sweden. The event has been taking place since 2000 and there have been over 40 soapbox races, this year’s competition returned to London after a nine-year gap.

   A 7         The Red Bull Soapbox Race takes place on Sunday mornings.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 8        All the competitors were not professional.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 9        The cars of the competitors worked on soap foam.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 10        There was a good variety of soapbox cars at the competition.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 11        Olympic athlete Usain Bolt took part in the competition.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 12        The Coffin Dodgers took the second prize at the competition.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 13        The teams were allowed to build cars of any materials according to the instructions.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   A 14         The previous competition was nine years ago.

           1) True                2) False                 3) Not stated

   Раздел 3. (задания по грамматике и лексике)

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   | В4  В5      B6    В7      В8 B9    В10 B11  B12 | Oxford University is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oldest university, dating back to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  century. It’s the reason that many people make their way to this small city, 60 miles northwest of London, on the edge of the Cotswolds.  The city has England’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ public museum, The Ashmolean, recently renewed with its exhibition space doubled. Visitors can also enjoy \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a lively covered market, find an almost hidden pub that was popular when Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton still \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their affair from their respective spouses, explore a haunted castle and stay in a unique hotel that was once a jail.  And then, of course, there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the colleges. Visitors are welcome to stroll the fascinating, historic grounds and chapels of most – but not all – of the colleges. \_\_\_\_\_\_ are only open during fixed times of day or as part of official guided tours. [Official Guided Walking Tours](http://www.visitoxfordandoxfordshire.com/official-tours/default.aspx), run by the Oxford Tourist Information Centre, take in the colleges, other Oxford landmarks and Oxford movie locations – including some \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the [Harry Potter](http://gouk.about.com/od/ukfamilytravel/tp/Go-On-Location-With-Harry-Potter.htm) films.  Oxford makes a great [London Day Trip](http://gouk.about.com/od/thingstodo/ss/ukdaytrips_2.htm), with or without a car. It’s also a useful base for exploring the [Cotswolds](http://gouk.about.com/od/thingstodo/ss/Cotswolds-Getaway-A-Short-Break-Or-A-Day-Trip-Take-Your-Pick.htm); visiting [Blenheim Palace](http://gouk.about.com/od/getawaysandshorthops/ss/top20_8.htm) in Woodstock, a ten minute bus trip away, or shopping till you drop at [Bicester Village](http://gouk.about.com/od/shopping/ss/bicestervillage.htm), one of the UK’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ designer discount centers. | ENGLAND  ELEVEN      OLD    SHOP      HIDE BE    OTHER USE  GOOD |

   |  |  |  |
   | --- | --- | --- |
   | В13  В14      В15      В16  В17 В18 | Cambridge, like Oxford its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rival, grew out of an association of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who settled in one place and founded the colleges. According to tradition, Cambridge – Britain’s second oldest University – was founded in 1209 when a group of scholars fled Oxford after a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with local townspeople.  Smaller and less urban than Oxford, Cambridge is, nevertheless, a lively place full of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ museums and galleries, theatres, an improving restaurant scene and pubs.  The colleges themselves, which together have produced more Nobel Prize \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than any university in the world, are masterpieces of Medieval, Tudor and Jacobean architecture. Among the standouts open to visitors, Kings College Chapel, with its soaring thistle vaulted ceiling, is a must.  From April to September, Cambridge can be packed with tourists who arrive on buses, stay a few hours and skedaddle. But train services from London are frequent and journey times relatively short so it’s a shame not to linger a bit longer to explore some of the lovely gardens along the Backs (where Cambridge colleges back up onto the River Cam). Because of the crowds, many of the colleges now charge an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fee to visit their grounds and limit opening hours. | TRADITION  SCHOOL      AGREEMENT      FASCINATE  WIN  ENTER |

   Раздел 4 (задания по письму)

   You have 30 minutes to do this task.

   You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mossy.

   White a letter to him and answer his 3 questions.

   Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)