

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
САМАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА № 10 ГОРОДА
СЫЗРАНИ ГОРОДСКОГО ОКРУГА СЫЗРАНЬ САМАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ**

Рассмотрена
на заседании МО
учителей английского языка
Протокол № 1 от 28.08.2019

Проверена
Заместитель директора
по УВР

Свечкова А.Н.
28.08.2019

Утверждена
Директор ГБОУ СОШ № 10
г.Сызрани

И.В.Руцак
Приказ № 820/ОД
от «30» августа 2019 г.

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА

по английскому языку

(базовый уровень)

10-11 классы

г.Сызрань

Рабочая программа по английскому языку для 10-11 классов составлена с учетом требований Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования (утвержден приказом министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17.05.2012 № 413 в редакции приказов Минобрнауки от 29.12.2014 № 1645, от 31.12.2015 № 1578, от 29.06.2017 № 613), основной образовательной программы среднего общего образования ГБОУ СОШ № 10 г. Сызрани, на основе примерной программы среднего общего образования по английскому языку.

Данная рабочая программа реализуется на основе следующего УМК:

- Афанасьева О.В., Дули Д., Михеева И.В. и др. «Английский в фокусе» ("Spotlight") для 10 классов.– М.: Просвещение;

- Афанасьева О.В., Дули Д., Михеева И.В. и др. «Английский в фокусе» ("Spotlight") для 11 классов.– М.: Просвещение.

Место учебного предмета в учебном плане

В Учебном плане ООП СОО ГБОУ СОШ № 10 г. Сызрани на изучение учебного предмета «Английский язык» (базовый уровень) отводится в 10 классе 3 часа в неделю, что составляет 102 часа в год, в 11 классе 3 часа в неделю, что составляет 102 часа в год. Итого на уровне среднего общего образования (базовый уровень) – 204 часа.

Планируемые результаты освоения учебного предмета

Личностными результатами являются:

- воспитание российской гражданской идентичности: патриотизма, любви и уважения к Отечеству, чувства гордости за свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России; осознание своей этнической принадлежности, знание истории, языка, культуры своего народа, своего края, основ культурного наследия народов России и человечества; усвоение гуманистических, демократических и традиционных ценностей многонационального российского общества; воспитание чувства долга перед Родиной;
- формирование ответственного отношения к учению, готовности и способности обучающихся к саморазвитию и самообразованию на основе мотивации к обучению и познанию, осознанному выбору и построению дальнейшей индивидуальной траектории образования на базе ориентировки в мире профессий и профессиональных предпочтений, с учётом устойчивых познавательных интересов;
- формирование целостного мировоззрения, соответствующего современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, учитывающего социальное, культурное, языковое, духовное многообразие современного мира;
- формирование осознанного, уважительного и доброжелательного отношения к другому человеку, его мнению, мировоззрению, культуре, языку, вере, гражданской позиции; к истории, культуре, религии, традициям, языкам, ценностям народов России и народов мира; готовности и способности вести диалог с другими людьми и достигать в нём взаимопонимания;
- освоение социальных норм, правил поведения, ролей и форм социальной жизни в группах и сообществах, включая взрослые и социальные сообщества; участие в

школьном самоуправлении и общественной жизни в пределах возрастных компетенций с учётом региональных, этнокультурных, социальных и экономических особенностей;

- развитие морального сознания и компетентности в решении моральных проблем на основе личного выбора, формирование нравственных чувств и нравственного поведения, осознанного и ответственного отношения к собственным поступкам;

- формирование коммуникативной компетентности в общении и сотрудничестве со сверстниками, старшими и младшими в процессе образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, творческой и других видах деятельности;

- формирование ценности здорового и безопасного образа жизни; усвоение правил индивидуального и коллективного безопасного поведения в чрезвычайных ситуациях, угрожающих жизни и здоровью людей, правил поведения в транспорте и правил поведения на дорогах;

- формирование основ экологической культуры на основе признания ценности жизни во всех её проявлениях и необходимости ответственного, бережного отношения к окружающей среде;

- осознание значения семьи в жизни человека и общества, принятие ценности семейной жизни, уважительное и заботливое отношение к членам своей семьи;

- развитие эстетического сознания через освоение художественного наследия народов России и мира, творческой деятельности эстетического характера;

- формирование мотивации изучения иностранных языков и стремления к самосовершенствованию в образовательной области «Иностранный язык»;

- осознание возможностей самореализации средствами иностранного языка;

- стремление к совершенствованию речевой культуры в целом;

- формирование коммуникативной компетенции в межкультурной и межэтнической коммуникации;

- развитие таких качеств, как воля, целеустремлённость, креативность, инициативность, эмпатия, трудолюбие, дисциплинированность;

- формирование общекультурной и этнической идентичности как составляющих гражданской идентичности личности;

- стремление к лучшему осознанию культуры своего народа и готовность содействовать ознакомлению с ней представителей других стран; толерантное отношение к проявлениям иной культуры; осознание себя гражданином своей страны и мира;

- готовность отстаивать национальные и общечеловеческие (гуманистические, демократические) ценности, свою гражданскую позицию;

- готовность и способность обучающихся к саморазвитию; сформированность мотивации к обучению, познанию, выбору индивидуальной образовательной траектории; ценностно-смысловые установки обучающихся, отражающие их личностные позиции, социальные компетенции; сформированность основ гражданской идентичности.

Метапредметными результатами являются:

- умение самостоятельно определять цели своего обучения, ставить и формулировать для себя новые задачи в учёбе и познавательной деятельности, развивать мотивы и интересы своей познавательной деятельности;

- умение самостоятельно планировать альтернативные пути достижения целей, осознанно выбирать наиболее эффективные способы решения учебных и познавательных задач;

- умение соотносить свои действия с планируемыми результатами, осуществлять контроль своей деятельности в процессе достижения результата, определять способы действий в рамках предложенных условий и требований, корректировать свои действия в соответствии с изменяющейся ситуацией;
- умение оценивать правильность выполнения учебной задачи, собственные возможности её решения;
- владение основами самоконтроля, самооценки, принятия решений и осуществления осознанного выбора в учебной и познавательной деятельности;
- осознанное владение логическими действиями определения понятий, обобщения, установления аналогий и классификации на основе самостоятельного выбора оснований и критериев, установления родо-видовых связей;
- умение устанавливать причинно-следственные связи, строить логическое рассуждение, умозаключение (индуктивное, дедуктивное и по аналогии) и выводы;
- умение создавать, применять и преобразовывать знаки и символы, модели и схемы для решения учебных и познавательных задач;
- умение организовывать учебное сотрудничество и совместную деятельность с учителем и сверстниками; работать индивидуально и в группе: находить общее решение и разрешать конфликты на основе согласования позиций и учёта интересов; формулировать, аргументировать и отстаивать своё мнение;
- умение адекватно и осознанно использовать речевые средства в соответствии с задачей коммуникации: для отображения своих чувств, мыслей и потребностей, планирования и регуляции своей деятельности; владение устной и письменной речью, монологической контекстной речью;
- формирование и развитие компетентности в области использования информационно-коммуникационных технологий (далее ИКТ– компетенции);
- развитие умения планировать своё речевое и неречевое поведение;
- развитие коммуникативной компетенции, включая умение взаимодействовать с окружающими, выполняя разные социальные роли;
- развитие исследовательских учебных действий, включая навыки работы с информацией: поиск и выделение нужной информации, обобщение и фиксация информации;
- развитие смыслового чтения, включая умение выделять тему, прогнозировать содержание текста по заголовку/ключевым словам, выделять основную мысль, главные факты, опуская второстепенные, устанавливать логическую последовательность основных фактов;
- осуществление регулятивных действий самонаблюдения, самоконтроля, самооценки в процессе коммуникативной деятельности на иностранном языке.

Предметные результаты

Выпускник на базовом уровне научится	Выпускник на базовом уровне получит возможность научиться
Коммуникативные умения	
Говорение, диалогическая речь	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики; – при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения в рамках изученной тематики; кратко комментировать точку зрения другого человека;

<p>поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»; – выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;</p> <p>– запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;</p> <p>– обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.</p>	<p>– проводить подготовленное интервью, проверяя и получая подтверждение какой-либо информации;</p> <p>– обмениваться информацией, проверять и подтверждать собранную фактическую информацию.</p>
<p>Говорение, монологическая речь</p>	
<p>– Формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;</p> <p>– передавать основное содержание прочитанного/увиденного/услышанного;</p> <p>– давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);</p> <p>– строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.</p>	<p>– Резюмировать прослушанный/прочитанный текст;</p> <p>– обобщать информацию на основе прочитанного/прослушанного текста.</p>
<p>Аудирование</p>	
<p>– Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;</p> <p>– выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.</p>	<p>– Полно и точно воспринимать информацию в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях;</p> <p>– обобщать прослушанную информацию и выявлять факты в соответствии с поставленной задачей/вопросом.</p>
<p>Чтение</p>	
<p>– Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;</p> <p>– отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.</p>	<p>– Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров и отвечать на ряд уточняющих вопросов.</p>
<p>Письмо</p>	
<p>– Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике; – писать личное</p>	<p>– Писать краткий отзыв на фильм, книгу или пьесу.</p>

<p>(электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</p> <p>– письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.</p>	
<p>Языковые навыки Орфография и пунктуация</p>	
<p>– Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;</p> <p>– расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.</p>	<p>– Владеть орфографическими навыками;</p> <p>– расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.</p>
<p>Фонетическая сторона речи</p>	
<p>– Владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;</p> <p>– владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.</p>	<p>– Произносить звуки английского языка четко, естественным произношением, не допуская ярко выраженного акцента.</p>
<p>Лексическая сторона речи</p>	
<p>– Распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;</p> <p>– распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;</p> <p>– определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;</p> <p>– догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;</p> <p>– распознавать и употреблять различные средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности (firstly, to begin with, however, as for me, finally, at last, etc.).</p>	<p>– Использовать фразовые глаголы по широкому спектру тем, уместно употребляя их в соответствии со стилем речи;</p> <p>– узнавать и использовать в речи устойчивые выражения и фразы (collocations).</p>
<p>Грамматическая сторона речи</p>	
<p>– Оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтаксическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и</p>	<p>– Использовать в речи модальные глаголы для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошедшем времени (could + have done; might + have done);</p> <p>– употреблять в речи структуры have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It's him who... It's time you did smth;</p>

отрицательной формах);

- употреблять в речи распространенные и нераспространенные простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определенном порядке (We moved to a new house last year);
- употреблять в речи сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless;
- употреблять в речи сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or; – употреблять в речи условные предложения реального (Conditional I – If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party) и нереального характера (Conditional II – If I were you, I would start learning French);
- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I wish I had my own room); – употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией so/such (I was so busy that I forgot to phone my parents);
- употреблять в речи конструкции с герундием: to love / hate doing something; stop talking;
- употреблять в речи конструкции с инфинитивом: want to do, learn to speak;
- употреблять в речи инфинитив цели (I called to cancel our lesson);
- употреблять в речи конструкцию it takes me ... to do something;
- использовать косвенную речь;
- использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребляемых временных формах: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect; – употреблять в речи страдательный залог в формах наиболее используемых времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Present Perfect;
- употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени – to be going to, Present Continuous; Present Simple;
- употреблять в речи модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would);
- согласовывать времена в рамках сложного

- употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;
- употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous;
- употреблять в речи условные предложения нереального характера (Conditional 3);
- употреблять в речи структуру to be/get + used to + verb;
- употреблять в речи структуру used to / would + verb для обозначения регулярных действий в прошлом;
- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкциями as ... as; not so ... as; either ... or; neither ... nor;
- использовать широкий спектр союзов для выражения противопоставления и различия в сложных предложениях.

<p>предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, и исключения;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные, вопросительные местоимения;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения;</p> <p>– употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (many / much, few / a few, little / a little) и наречия, выражающие время;</p> <p>– употреблять предлоги, выражающие направление движения, время и место действия.</p>	
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Содержание учебного предмета

10 класс (базовый уровень) 102 ч.

Крепкие узы 13 ч.

Увлечения. Черты характера. Настоящие формы глагола. Л.М.Элкот.

Маленькие женщины. Письмо неофициального стиля. Молодёжная мода в Британии
Межличностные отношения. Вторичное использование. Практикум по ЕГЭ.

Жизнь и деньги 14 ч.

Молодые Британские покупатели. Свободное время. Инфинитив или герундий. Дети с железной дороги. Короткие сообщения. Спортивные события Британии. Дискриминация. Чистый воздух. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Учёба и работа 10 ч.

Типы школ и школьная жизнь. Профессии. Будущее время. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Литература А.П. Чехов «Дорогая». Письмо официального стиля. Сравнение формального и неформального стиля. Написание заявлений. Американская школа. Групповая работа по написанию буклетов. Вымирающие животные. Написание короткой статьи о вымирающих животных. Практикум по ЕГЭ.

Земля в опасности 11 ч.

Защита окружающей среды. Окружающая среда. Модальные глаголы

Словообразование, выполнение грамматических упражнений. А.К.Доэль. Потерянный мир. Письмо «За и против». Большой барьерный риф. Джунгли. Написание короткой статьи для журнала. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Отдых 15 ч.

Красивый Непал! Путешествия. Артикли. Прошедшие времена Сравнительный анализ видо-временных форм глагола прошедшего времени. Ж.Верн. Вокруг света за 80 дней. Рассказы. Выражение последовательности событий в сложноподчиненных предложениях. Река Темза География. Погода. Экология Подводный мусор. Практикум по выполнению заданий ф. ЕГЭ.

Еда и здоровье 14 ч.

Полезная еда. Диета и здоровье подростков. Условные предложения. Ч. Диккенс. «Оливер Твист». Доклады. Использование слов-связок и устойчивых словосочетаний. Р. Бёрнс. Анатомия Здоровые зубы. Органическое земледелие. Практикум по выполнению заданий ЕГЭ

Развлечения 11 ч.

Досуг подростков. Театр. Пассивный залог. Сравнительный анализ видо - временных форм в пассивном залоге. Г. Лерукс. «Призрак оперы». Отзывы. Музей мадам Тюссо Природа и экология. Практикум по ЕГЭ. Личное письмо.

Научно-технический прогресс 14 ч.

Высокотехнологичные приборы. Электронное оборудование и проблемы. Косвенная речь. Сравнительный анализ употребления видо-временных форм глагола в косвенной речи. Г.Уэлс. «Машина времени». Эссе «Своё мнение». Выражение последовательности событий в сложноподчиненных предложениях. Обсуждение порядка написания рассказа, анализ употребления прилагательных и наречий в описаниях. Британские изобретатели. Альтернативные источники энергии. Написание короткой статьи в журнал. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

11 класс (базовый уровень) 102 ч.

Взаимоотношения в семье 13 ч.

Родственные узы, семья. Взаимоотношения. Видо-временные формы глагола в настоящем, будущем, прошедшем времени. О.Уайлд «Преданный друг». Описание внешности человека. Многонациональная Британия. Охрана окружающей среды. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Здоровый образ жизни 14 ч.

Стресс и здоровье. Межличностные отношения с друзьями Придаточные определительные предложения. Ш.Бронте. «Джейн Эйер»

Неофициальные письма. Электронные письма. Телефон доверия. Упаковка. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Права и обязанности 10 ч.

Жертвы преступлений. Права и обязанности. Инфинитив. Герундий. Ч. Диккенс. «Большие надежды». Эссе «Своё мнение». «Статуя Свободы». «Мои права». Забота ли ты об охране окр. среды? Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Досуг молодежи 11 ч.

Несмотря ни на что. Болезни. Страдательный залог. М. Твен «Приключения Т. Сойера». Рассказы. «Ф. Найтингейл». Загрязнение воды. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Проблемы современного города 15 ч.

Жизнь на улице. Проблемы взаимоотношений с соседями. Модальные глаголы. Т.Харди «Тесс из рода Д'Эрбервиль». Письма-предложения, рекомендации. «Дом». Зелёные пояса. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Общение 15 ч.

В космосе. СМИ. Косвенная речь. Д. Лондон «Белый Клык». Эссе «За и против». Языки Британских островов. Загрязнение океана. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Планы на будущее 12 ч.

У меня есть мечта. Образование и обучение. Условные предложения. Р. Киплинг «Если...». Официальные письма /Электронные письма. Студенческая жизнь. Диана Фоссей. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Путешествия по своей стране и за рубежом, осмотр достопримечательностей 12 ч.

Загадочные таинственные места. Аэропорты и Воздушные путешествия. Инверсия. Существительные, Наречия. Д. Свифт «Путешествия Гулливера». Любимые места. Статья. США. Заповедные места планеты. Практикум по выполнению заданий формата ЕГЭ.

Тематическое планирование (базовый уровень) 10 класс

№	Тема (раздел)	Количество часов
1	Крепкие узы	13
2	Жизнь и деньги	14
3	Учёба и работа	10
4	Земля в опасности	11
5	Отдых	15
6	Еда и здоровье	14
7	Развлечения	11
8	Научно-технический прогресс	14
Итого		102

Тематическое планирование (базовый уровень) 11 класс

№	Тема (раздел)	Количество часов
1	Взаимоотношения в семье	13
2	Здоровый образ жизни	14
3	Права и обязанности	10
4	Досуг молодежи	11
5	Проблемы современного города	15
6	Общение	15
7	Планы на будущее	12
8	Путешествия по своей стране и зарубежом, осмотр достопримечательностей	12
Итого		102

Контрольно-измерительные материалы по английскому языку

10 класс (базовый уровень)

Контрольная работа № 1

Демонстрация

1. Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-7, choose A, B or C.

1 You will hear a woman talking about a party she is going to. How does she feel?

A nervous

B unsure

C worried

2 Listen to a teenager talking about his family. What does he find surprising?

A He has lots of boy cousins.

B There are so many twins.

C He is an only child.

3 Listen to a woman talking about a new shopping centre. What is her opinion of it?

A She really likes it.

B It has some disadvantages.

C The shops are expensive.

4 Listen to an advertisement for a magazine. What is special about it?

A It has articles about clothes and movie stars.

B It has stories about successful teenagers.

C It is only for different teenagers.

5 Listen to a girl talking about someone who was her best friend. Why doesn't she like her now?

A She isn't fun to be with any more.

B She didn't tell the truth.

C They had a fight.

6 Listen to a woman giving advice about dealing with discrimination. What does she suggest?

A To phone an organisation.

B To get a lawyer.

C To forget about it.

7 Listen to an excerpt from a radio programme. What kind of programme is it?

A A news report.

B A classical music programme.

C A pop music programme.

2. Match the texts (1-6) to the headings (A-G). There is one extra heading that you do not need to use.

A AN INTERESTING READ

E SHARING A PROBLEM

B WHAT'S IN FASHION

F BEAUTY TIPS

C HOROSCOPE UPDATE

G INTERNET PALS

D MAKING PLANS

1 For those of you who like to stay ahead of the latest trends, expect to see plenty of romantic blouses and dresses on the high street this spring. High-heeled shoes and plenty of accessories, such as gold chains, beads and leather bags will also be hot this season. And if you like hats they are set to make a big comeback!

2 Witi Ihimaera's Whale Rider is a rare story of love, rejection, adventure and passion. Beautifully written and memorable, it is about family relationships, traditions and culture, and a little girl who rode a whale out to sea. Those interested in finding out about the native people of New Zealand, the Maoris, will find it well worth reading.

3 Do you enjoy clubbing, hanging out with friends, taking part in extreme sports or surfing the Net? Whatever you like, others want to know about it! Join our online pen-friends club today by just filling in the form below. We will send you your secret password and you'll be set to be part of this amazing chatroom!

4 LIBRA (23 Sept - 22 Oct) With Venus as your key planet you have a great personality, patience and a good sense of humour. Your greatest gifts are your honesty and trustworthiness. as well as your ability to understand the problems of others. You are very dedicated to your job and will go far in your chosen career.

5 I am a sixteen-year-old student who has been brought up to respect other people, so why don't people respect me too? OK. so I'm short and fat. but that's no reason for other kids to make fun of me behind my back! Please help me. I've had enough!

6 I'm sorry that I haven't written back sooner I've been studying for exams. They're over now and I have time on my hands. Tell me. what are you going to do for the holidays? Why don't we meet up and go shopping? The winter sales are starting soon and I need some new jeans! There are some real cool ones at our local shopping centre.

1	2	3	4	5	6

3. Choose the best word (A-D) for each gap (1-7).

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | A very | B most | C best | D well |
| 2 | A changed | B differed | C moved | D altered |
| 3 | A save | B keep | C avoid | D stop |
| 4 | A had | B made | C did | D brought |
| 5 | A spent | B had | C used | D passed |
| 6 | A at | B in | C for | D of |
| 7 | A little | B few | C short | D some |

Peter the Great (1672-1725) is probably the 1) famous of all the Russian tsars. Under his rule. Russia 2) from being a poor farming society into an empire as strong as the other European powers. Peter toured Europe, sometimes in disguise to 3) being recognised, and learned about western culture and science. Returning to Russia, he 4) changes to his army and government to make Russia more like Europe, especially Germany. He 5) much of his time fighting wars, first against the Ottoman Empire and then against Sweden. He founded St Petersburg, his most lasting contribution to Russia, on some land he conquered along the Baltic Sea. A gateway to Europe, St Petersburg became the new capital 6) his kingdom. In 1725, after bravely trying to rescue some drowning sailors, he ended up with a bad cold and died a 7) time later.

4. Read the extract from your English pen-friend's letter. Her name is Emma. Write a letter to Emma. In your letter:

- tell her about your family
- ask three questions about her best friend

Write 100-140 words.

My brother really annoys me. Do you get on «well with your family? Tell me all about them.

Well, I have to go now because I'm meeting my best friend Katie. We always have a lot of fun together!

5. You are going to a friend's birthday party. Make sure you ask him/her questions about:

- time
- how to get there
- what to wear

Your partner will play the part of your friend and you will speak first. Remember to:

- be active and polite
- get all the information you need
- decide on what to wear

Контрольная работа № 2 Демоверсия

1. Listen to the speakers (1-5). Which of the comments below might each speaker make? There is one comment you don't need to use.

	1	2	3	4	5
Speaker					
Comment					

- A Watching sporting events on TV is important to me.
- B I only like watching team sports.
- C I don't mind paying a lot to watch an event.
- D I'm not at all interested in sporting events.
- E I don't like staying at home alone to watch sporting events.
- F I don't mind watching sports but I prefer to take part.

2. Read, then choose A, B, C or D for each question (1-6).

RUSSIAN STAR IN STAR TREK

Fictional character Pavel Andreievich Chekhov first appeared on TV in 1967, during the second season of the science fiction series Star Trek. Despite being on TV for a short time (from 1966-69), the series was a hit and still has many fans today, 40 years after its creation. Star Trek led to ten feature films, an animated series, novels and comic books. So why was it so popular and why did they need a Russian star?

Executive Producer Gene Roddenberry decided to introduce a character with 'youth appeal', that is to say a character young people could understand. Best known as the young, enthusiastic navigator on board the starship Enterprise, Chekhov had a haircut similar to one of The Monkees (a very popular pop group in the USA at that time). But he certainly was no American! He was a proud Russian with a thick accent and had the surname of the famous Russian playwright. Actor Walter Koenig played the role, an American with Lithuanian Russian parents.

We can view the character of Chekhov as symbolic, one introduced to present a better world. Created in the 1960s during the Cold War, the series was set in a very different time - in the 23rd century. There was a rumour that the Russians themselves came up with the idea of including a Russian character, writing an article in Pravda criticising the absence of a Russian in the series. One thing is sure - it made sense to have a Russian on board as the Soviet Union was one of the leaders in space exploration. Other characters of the multinational crew included Scotty (of Scottish heritage), Sulu (from Japan), Uhura (from Africa) and Spock, the half-human, part alien (Vulcan). All were on the same mission: 'to explore new worlds, to seek out new life and new civilisations, to boldly go where no man has gone before', as the series states in its opening.

Chekhov and the crew certainly live through many exciting adventures: mysterious illnesses, capture by aliens, time travel -even romance. In the course of the two series we get to know Chekhov quite well. We see that he has many positive qualities: he is young, good-looking and has a good sense of humour. He regularly jokes (and boasts) about Russia's achievements. He even claims in one programme that the fairy tale Cinderella came from Russia! However, he himself was less lucky in love. While training at the Academy in the 2260s Chekhov had a romance with another Russian, Irina Galliulin. But their characters were too different (Irina criticised Chekhov for being too rigid) and disappointment followed.

Chekhov's character develops in the programme and he begins to take on some of the traits of the ship's captain, Captain James T Kirk. We understand that he has strong principles and can pay close attention to detail. He is also a loyal member of the team. As a result he is able to work himself up the ranks, working first as a junior officer, then as navigator. In the first Star Trek film he becomes lieutenant; in the second he is the commander on another spaceship, The USS Reliant. In this film Chekhov's character is severely tested. Villain Khan Noonien Singh puts eels inside Chekhov's head in attempt to control his brain. However, our hero recovers and lives to fight another battle.

The character's final appearance takes place in the year 2293 when he is a guest on board a new ship called Enterprise B. Another ship, The USS Chekhov, was named in his honour, but is destroyed at the Battle of Wolf 359.

But the Star Trek legend lives on. 'Trekkies' or 'Trekkers' as the fans are called, can see another film, out in 2008. or watch Star Trek webisodes online.

- 1 Pavel Andreievich Chekhov is a character in
 - A a real-life drama based in space.
 - B a Russian series about life in America.
 - C a series based in the future.

- ask three questions about his pocket money

Write 100-140 words.

I really like extreme sports. Do you like sports? What other hobbies do you have? I'm going to wash my dad's car now. He sometimes pays me to do chores!

5. You and your brother/sister want to buy a present for your parents' wedding anniversary. Discuss the following options and choose the one you both like most of all.

- a weekend in Rome
- tickets to the theatre
- two tennis racquets
- a big box of chocolates

You begin the conversation and have to decide on which option (only one) to choose. Your partner will play the part of your brother/sister. Remember to:

- take an active part in the conversation and be polite
- come up with ideas
- give good reasons
- find out your brother/sister's opinion and take it into account
- invite your brother/sister to come up with other suggestions
- discuss all the options
- come to an agreement

Контрольная работа № 3 Демоверсия

1. Listen and choose the correct answer (A, B or C) for each question (1-7).

1 At Tom's old school ...

- A he had a lot of fun.
- B he didn't enjoy learning.
- C the teachers weren't very good.

2 Tom says that a friend of his ...

- A encouraged him to change schools.
- B wanted to leave his school, too.
- C agreed to talk to Tom's parents.

3 At his new school, Tom likes ...

- A his timetable.
- B studying Maths.
- C choosing his clothes and subjects.

4 To prepare for writing tasks, pupils ...

- A have discussions with their classmates.
- B get help from the teachers.

C do fun activities.

5 Tom says he finds his lessons interesting because ...

- A they use computers a lot.
- B the teachers are interesting.
- C they learn in active ways.

6 Tom says that pupils are allowed to ...

- A talk in class.
- B tell the teachers what to do.
- C help make the rules.

7 The only thing Tom doesn't like about the school is ...

- A the long journey to get there.
- B having lessons outside.
- C missing his old friends.

2. Match each profile (1-5) to a text (A-F). There is one text that you do not need to use.

What job would you apply for if you ...

- 1 wanted to work in the food industry?
- 2 were a science student?
- 3 wanted to live abroad?
- 4 were interested in health and fitness?
- 5 thought you could manage people?

A. D & A International seeks engineering graduates with five or more years' experience who are interested in employment opportunities around the world. You must be prepared to work on any of our technical projects and have excellent written and spoken English and Spanish.

B. Assistants wanted for campus pharmacy at Cheshington University three evenings a week. Candidates must be well-mannered and comfortable working with a wide variety of customers. They should also have a basic knowledge of chemistry.

C. Muscles is the latest of our city training centres. We are seeking a full-time attendant for our weights room. Experience of bodybuilding and fitness issues would be an advantage although full training will be provided. A friendly, dynamic personality and a willingness to assist is essential.

D. Welsh and Sons have a vacancy for a business graduate to train as an account manager. The position is demanding. You will be in contact with top company professionals and so will also need to be confident and able to attract potential customers in the UK and France. Excellent working environment. Competitive salary.

E. Eduread Publishing provides educational books and CDs to over 3,000 schools around the world. Due to our recent success in entering the Chinese market, we now need to employ more staff. A minimum of three years' experience in business and teaching is required, as well as good organisation skills and leadership qualities. You will need to travel to China occasionally.

F. Luigi's needs Saturday staff. Candidates will have a clean, pleasant appearance and be able to work quickly and efficiently under pressure. Previous experience with handling orders is

desirable. We also seek four temporary staff for our delivery service during July and August. Candidates must have a clean driving licence

1	2	3	4	5

3. Fill in the gaps (1-7) with a word derived from the words in bold.

The Russian Winter

With an average annual temperature of -5.5°C , Russia is the coldest country in the world. The 1) winter lasts for five months, from November till the end of March, and causes extensive 2) difficulties. Throughout history, the Russian winter has offered 3) to Russia by keeping away her enemies and as a result, has been referred to as 'General Winter' and 'General Snow'.
 The average and minimum temperatures in 4) Russian regions differ. The severe winter is in Yakutia, with temperatures falling to -60°C . In the 5) regions of Russia (west of the Ural Mountains) the winter is not as cold, with average temperatures 6) falling below -15°C . However, it is sometimes much colder and during the winter of 2005/06, temperatures averaged from -25°C to -30°C in Moscow during the whole month of January.

- RUSSIA
- TRANSPORT
- PROTECT
- VARY
- EUROPE
- RARE

4. Read the extract from your English pen-friend's email. Her name is Lucy. Write an email to Lucy, who hasn't been feeling well. In your email:

- tell her about your new school,
- ask three questions about her Saturday job.

Write 100-140 words.

To: My pen pal Subject: What's new ?

Are you getting used to your new school? What's it like? Have you made any new friends? Hope everything's OK. I've got a Saturday job. It's my first day tomorrow!

5. You have seen an ad for a summer job in a cafe. You want more information about the job. Call the manager at the cafe and ask about:

- what your responsibilities will be
- if you need experience
- months you can work
- pay

You begin the conversation. Your partner will play the part of the cafe owner. Remember to:

- be active and polite
- get all the information you need
- decide whether to apply for the job or not

Контрольная работа № 4 Демонстрация

1. Reading

Read the article, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-7.

Giant pandas, found only in China, are one of the world's most endangered species. There are only about 1600 left in the wild and another 200 in captivity. The female panda has an average of only about 7 cubs (baby pandas) in her lifetime. This is why it is extremely important that we protect these beautiful animals.

In April 2006, a four-year-old male panda called Xiang Xiang was released into the wild. He was the first panda born in captivity to be set free. This was more than 40 years after the birth of the first giant panda in captivity. Xiang Xiang, whose name means 'lucky', has a radio collar so scientists can follow his movements. When released, he barked like an angry dog and ran towards photographers before heading into the forest!

Xiang Xiang began training to be a wild panda from the age of two. He was raised at the Panda Centre in the Wolong Nature Reserve where more than a hundred pandas live (more than half of the pandas in captivity!). Xiang Xiang's habitat training began in a five acre open space. He later went to a much larger area that was more like a natural panda habitat. There, Xiang Xiang learned to build a place to live and to eat bamboo. He started to become aggressive towards humans and make noises like a wild panda. Also, his health improved and he began to have more energy.

The area around the Wolong Nature Reserve is the largest giant panda habitat in the world. Scientists will work out how many more pandas can live in this area, then they will release that number into the wild. Xiang Xiang was released into the western end of the Wolong Nature Reserve. There, he may meet other pandas. However, will they befriend him or not? If they do, then in the future pandas will be released in eight or ten different locations. The plan is to double the number of pandas in the wild by releasing around 15 each year.

Conservationists hope many more pandas like Xiang Xiang will be released back into their natural habitat. However, the giant panda's habitat has been shrinking more and more due to deforestation for wood and farming. This is the greatest threat of all to pandas. For this reason, the Chinese government has decided to protect 28 natural areas. They have also set up centres like the Chengdu Research Base. This research base started with six pandas whose habitat had been destroyed. Today it has 33 and they plan to reintroduce some of them to the wild in the future.

It is important to breed pandas and to release them into the wild. However, protecting their habitat is the most important step. This is the only way to make sure they survive.

1. Xiang Xiang was the first panda ...

- A. not born in the wild.
- B. released after 40 years in captivity.
- C. that lived in the forest.
- D. born in captivity, then released into the wild.

2. The radio collar...

- A. tells scientists where Xiang Xiang is.
- B. plays music.
- C. makes Xiang Xiang bark.
- D. takes photographs.

3. Scientists at Wolong Nature Reserve will...

- A. reduce panda numbers.
- B. release a certain number of pandas.
- C. move pandas out of the area.

D. take more pandas into captivity.

4. Which of the following can you not find at the Panda Centre?

- A. Over 100 pandas
- B. Open spaces
- C. Bamboo
- D. Wild pandas

5. The greatest danger to pandas is

- A. the Chinese government.
- B. farming.
- C. decreasing habitats.
- D. conservationists.

6. The Chengdu Research Base ...

- A. is a natural environment for pandas.
- B. has 28 safe areas for pandas.
- C. only has 6 pandas.
- D. has a lot more pandas than when it was first opened.

7. It is most important to ...

- A. find more pandas.
- B. release pandas into the wild.
- C. protect panda habitats.
- D. stop keeping pandas in captivity.

2. Use of English

Choose the best word (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1-7).

With its bright stripes and loud roar, the Siberian tiger is truly an impressive animal. Indigenous to eastern Russia, north-east China and parts of North Korea, the Siberian tiger can 1)..... a length of 286 cm which 2)..... it the largest tiger alive. Siberian tigers are fierce predators and primarily hunt wild boar and elk. 3)..... to the fact that their prey is found across wide areas, the Siberian tiger requires large territories to survive. An adult male cat will roam a territory up to 1,000 km²

The tiger moves through its territory 4)..... and hunts at night. Using its keen vision and hearing along with a powerful 5)..... of smell, it sneaks up on its prey stealthily. Its stripes help camouflage it 6) the tall grass. It can run extremely fast over short distances and can leap 3 metres in a single bound!

Unfortunately, there are only a few hundred Siberian tigers left in Russia and 7)..... fewer in China and North Korea. We all need to come together to protect the Siberian tiger and its habitat.

- 1 A grow B reach C expand D develop
- 2 A does B makes C causes D creates
- 3 A Due B Because C Since D As
- 4 A alone B solo C lonely D one
- 5 A feeling B sense C taste D nose
- 6 A on B with C across D in
- 7 A still B much C just D even

3. Listening

Listen and fill in the gaps (1-6).

Booking form

Applicant's name: Andrew 1)

Age: 2).....

First choice of camp: from 3) to 3rd August

Activities: 1st choice: 4)

2nd choice: 5)

Applicant's telephone number: 6)

4. Writing

Comment on the following statement:

Cutting down trees can benefit us greatly, but it has quite a few disadvantages, too.

What can you say for and against cutting down trees? Write 120-180 words using the plan.

Para 1 Introduction (state the problem)

Para 2 Arguments 'for'

Para 3 Arguments 'against'

Para 4 Conclusion

5. Speaking

Give a 2-minute talk about an endangered species. Remember to say:

- what species
- where it lives
- why it's endangered
- what we can do to help

You have to talk for 1.5-2 minutes. Your partner will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

Контрольная работа № 5 Демоверсия

1. Reading

Read the article, then choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D) for questions 1-7.

Giant pandas, found only in China, are one of the world's most endangered species. There are only about 1600 left in the wild and another 200 in captivity. The female panda has an average of only about 7 cubs (baby pandas) in her lifetime. This is why it is extremely important that we protect these beautiful animals.

In April 2006, a four-year-old male panda called Xiang Xiang was released into the wild. He was the first panda born in captivity to be set free. This was more than 40 years after the birth of the first giant panda in captivity. Xiang Xiang, whose name means 'lucky', has a radio collar so scientists can follow his movements. When released, he barked like an angry dog and ran towards photographers before heading into the forest!

Xiang Xiang began training to be a wild panda from the age of two. He was raised at the Panda Centre in the Wolong Nature Reserve Where more than a hundred pandas live (more than half of the oandas in captivity!). Xiang Xiang's habital trainig began in a five acre open space. He later went to a much larger area that was more like a natural panda habital. There, Xiang xiang learned to build a place to live and to eat bamboo. He started to become aggressive towards humans and make noises like a wild panda. Also , his health improved and he began to have more energy. The area around the Wolong Nature Reserve is the largest giant panda habitat in the world. Scientists will work out how many more pandas can live in this area, then they will release that number into the wild. Xiang Xiang was released into the western end of the Wolong Nature Reserve. There, he may meet other pandas. However, will they befriend him or not? If they do, then in the future pandas will be released in eight or ten different locations. The plan os to double the number of pandasin the wild by releasing around 15 each year.

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2. Use of English

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- 7 A still B much C just D even

3. Listening

Listen and fill in the gaps (1-6).

Booking form

Applicant's name: Andrew 1)

Age: 2).....

First choice of camp: from 3) to 3rd August

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Applicant's telephone number: 6)

4. Writing

Comment on the following statement:

Cutting down trees can benefit us greatly, but it has quite a few disadvantages, too.

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Para 1 Introduction (state the problem)

Para 2 Arguments 'for'

Para 3 Arguments 'against'

Para 4 Conclusion

5. Speaking

Give a 2-minute talk about an endangered species. Remember to say:

- what species
- where it lives
- why it's endangered
- what we can do to help

You have to talk for 1.5-2 minutes. Your partner will listen until you have finished. Then he/she will ask you some questions.

Контрольная работа № 6 Демоверсия

1. Listening

Listen and choose A (True)/B (Not stated) for questions 1-6.

The restaurant has tables available on Saturday evening.

A True **B** False **C** Not stated

The restaurant is open all day Saturday.

A True **B** False **C** Not stated

The girl only has three friends.

A True **B** False **C** Not stated

The girl might need to change her booking.

A True **B** False **C** Not stated

The lunchtime menu is different from the evening menu

A True **B** False **C** Not stated

The girl is on a diet.

A True **B** False **C** Not stated

2. Reading

Read the texts (A – F) and answer the questions (1 – 5). One text doesn't answer a question. Where will you go/call if you ...

Need to eat something quickly?

Have a sweet tooth?

Don't eat meat?

Are trying to eat healthily ?

Can't leave the office?

A The Lemon Tree

Here at the Lemon Tree , we have an excellent reputation for high quality cuisine. We have a regularly changing menu, including a wide variety of exciting vegetarian choices. We also have an excellent selection of fresh salads and hot dishes to suit both vegetarians and non-vegetarians alike. You`ll find us at 4 , Statin Road.

B Billie`s

Using only the finest minced beef our tasty `Billie Burger` was recently voted `Best burger in town`. Come and find out for yourself ! If you need to grab a bite to eat on the run , our friendly , efficient staff will make sure you`re served with fresh , tasty food within minutes! 89, High Street.

C Zest

Finally, Zest brings you an alternative to fried , fatty fast food. Because we understand your need for fresh , wholesome and satisfying food, here at Zest we offer a delicious range of hot and cold snacks , all made from the finest and freshest , organic ingredients. Come to Zest at 128 , Castleton Road for takeaway food with a difference!

D Tasty`s

We make fresh, tasty , imaginative food including sandwiches ,salads , baked potatoes and more. No time for a break? Don`t worry, we`ll deliver them to your place of work. Call us on 020-8767463 during office hours, 8am-6pm. Relax... we`ll come to you!

E Castle Cottage

Join us for lunch at our popular, family-run restaurant famous for its Sunday roasts! Dating from the 16th century , Castle Cottage is the oldest restaurant in town, close to the ancient castle. Our main dining room has just been refurbished and we have a brand new menu. Traditional food at its best. Call 0115 8564342 to book a table.

F Sticky Delights

Why not treat yourself and join us for one of our famous cream teas! Sticky Delights is an award-winning tea shop that has been serving delicious, freshly – made sandwiches , pastries and cakes for over twenty-five years. We also make wedding cakes and birthday cakes to order. Call us on 020-7874565 for enquiries.

3. Use of English

Read the text and choose the best word (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1-7)

Beetroot can be cooked and eaten warm with butter; or it can be pickled and then eaten cold; or peeled and shredded and then eaten 1) a salad , but many people believe it`s served in *Borsch*.

Borsch is a delicious vegetable soup 2) can be eaten hot or cold. As well as beetroot, hot *Borsch* can also include beans, cabbage and potatoes, or meats like chicken or beef. Cold *Borsch* is usually a 3) soup, made from diced beetroot with either lemon juice or sugar to 4) To the flavour.

Borsch is a popular dish in many Eastern and Central European countries, such as Russia, Poland, Germany and the Ukraine. Each country has its own particular way of spelling its name. It`s *Borschtsch* in *German*, *Barszch* in *Polish* and *Borsch* in *Russian* and *Ukrainian*.

Whatever you call it , *Borsch* can be the perfect meal to warm you up 6) a cold winter day , or a delightful snack when the weather`s warmer. It`s eaten with friends and family at home or you can find it on the menus of 7) fine restaurants. *Borsch* is a meal for everyone, and everyone loves *Borsch*.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | - | A for | B as | C such | D like |
| 2 | - | A when | B who | C which | D whose |
| 3 | - | A normal | B ordinary | C everyday | D plain |
| 4 | - | A fill | B give | C wake | D add |
| 5 | - | A each | B every | C all | D both |
| 6 | - | A for | B at | C in | D on |
| 7 | - | A plenty | B many | C lots | D much |

4. Speaking

Give a 2-minute talk on food and drink. Remember to say:

What your favorite food/drinks are

What food/drinks you don't like
What you eat in a typical day
If you think your diet is healthy or unhealthy

Talk for 1.5 – 2 minutes. The class will listen until you have finished. Then, they will ask you some questions.

5. Writing

Comment on the following statement:

Young people these days are eating more and more unhealthy foods. Some people feel that advertising junk food on TV should not be allowed.

What can you say for and against banning junk food adverts on TV? Write an essay of 200-250 words using the plan

Para 1 Introduction (state the problem)

Para 2 Arguments for (with examples/justification)

Para 3 Arguments against (with examples/justification)

Para 4 Conclusion

Контрольная работа № 7

Демоверсия

1. Listen to the speakers. For questions 1-7, choose A, B or C.

1. Listen to a man talking about a movie. How does he feel?

A Annoyed

B Satisfied

C Disappointed

2. Listen to a man talking about his life as a musician in a band. What does he find difficult?

A Being on tour

B The tiring lifestyle

C Being away from family and friends

3. Listen to the announcement. Where would you expect to hear it?

A A football stadium

B A theatre

C A cinema

4. Listen to a woman talking about a new cinema. What didn't she like?

A The prices

B The location

C The car park

5. Listen to a woman talking about an opera. Why didn't she get tickets for it?

A She didn't book in time.

B She had an argument with her sister.

C She chose a music concert instead.

6. Listen to a woman talking about a soap opera. How does she feel about it?

A It's too depressing.

B It's too realistic.

C It's different from other soaps.

7. Listen to a woman talking about a book she's reading. What does she say about it?

A. The storyline is difficult to follow.

B. It's really gripping.

C. It's the best book she's ever read.

2. Match each heading (1-5) to a text (A-F) . There is one text that you do not need to use.

1. Famous Peoples' lives
2. Fond of Cooking?
3. Do you Like Fantasy Series?
4. What a Good Laugh!
5. Science Fiction Rules!

A. This week's episode of the comedy Big Cheese shows Emily starting a new job in a night club. She plays her favourite song on her guitar but gets very upset when her friends find her song really funny. Meanwhile, Sam gets some surprising news!

B. In Wednesday afternoon's exciting episode of Yoko: Warrior Lord, Yoko and his friend Jada wake up three sleeping giants by mistake. As a result, the angry giants set out to destroy the Mythical Forest. The two warriors fight hard to save the forest and the local people from the giants.

C. Talk show queen Toya Binfrey will chat with actor Don Muse on her show today about his new film and the highs and lows of his long acting career. They will also discuss his feelings on being such a huge star and how this new film has changed his life.

D On this week's episode of Great Eats, popular TV chef Sammy Green shows us how to use eggs in some delicious recipes and using a variety of cooking methods. He also reveals the secret of a perfect cheese omelette and serves us up a very special dessert.

E In this week's thrilling episode, our agents chase two terrorists who are threatening to blow up an aeroplane. Watch as Jim and his team fight against time to save the passengers on the plane and find out who planted the bomb in the first place.

F This week, Mystery Files agents Brian Sweeney and his partner Donna Barton go after a criminal who has recently escaped from a New York prison. The fearless couple chase the criminal to California, only to find that he is in fact an alien creature from another planet.

1	2	3	4	5

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct derivative of the words in bold.

Dmitri Hvorostovsky, born 16th October, 1962, is a

1)baritone opera 2)from Russia.

FAME /SING,

Hvorostovsky was born in Krasnoyarsk in Siberia.

After graduating from teacher 3) college,

TRAIN

he continued his 4) at the Krasnoyarsk

EDUCATE

School of Arts under Jekatherina Yofel. He made

his debut at Krasnoyarsk Opera House, in the role

of Monterone in Rigoletto. He was the first prize

5) at both the Russian Glinka Competition

WIN

in 1987 and the Toulouse Singing 6)..... in

COMPETE

1988. Hvorostovsky came to international

prominence in 1989 when he won the BBC

Singer of the World competition in Cardiff,

beating local 7) Bryn Terfel.

FAVOUR

He 8) began preparing for concert

IMMEDIATE

recitals.

His opera debut in France was at the Nice

Opera in 1989, and his first 9) in American

PERFORM

operas was with the Chicago Lyric Opera in 1993.

4. Read the extract from your English pen-friend's letter. Her name is Lucy. Write a letter to Lucy. In your letter:

Tell her what forms of entertainment you like.
Ask three questions about the school play.

I really like soap operas. What about you? What form of entertainment do you like? What's your favorite form of entertainment?

Well, that's all for now. I am in the school play this year and we are having a rehearsal now.
«Lucy»

5. You would like to go to the cinema. Before choosing which film to see, call the cinema and ask about:

Which films are showing at the moment.

Type of films.

Start times.

Ticket price.

You begin the conversation. Your partner will play the part of the ticket seller. Remember to:

Be active and polite.

Get all the information you need.

Decide which film to see.

Контрольная работа № 8 Демонстрация

1. Match the texts (1-6) to a heading (A-G). There is one extra heading that you do not need to use

Did Martians Exist?

Danny's Diary.

One Man's mission.

Big Business.

It Couldn't Be Easier.

After-School Fun.

Calling Planet Earth.

1) To go to sleep and wake up listening to your favourite music just follow these simple steps. First, set the timer on your MP3 player to the number of minutes you want the music to play for and it will automatically turn off after that. To wake up to music, simply set the alarm clock in the usual way and select the music option as well.

2) Need a new mobile phone but also want to protect the environment? Well now you can! Biomob and Sons have just the phone for you with its biodegradable cover. If you damage the casing of your mobile, then simply plant it in the garden and within a few weeks you will have a beautiful sunflower instead of a damaged case. So, instead of adding to environmental pollution, Why not buy the latest bio mobile. Order now on: 0845 8754509

3) What a day — definitely not a good one! Mobile phone battery died and so missed important call from Ben. Dropped iPod walking upstairs after morning break at school, then realised

I'd left my locker key at home so couldn't get books out of it! Just when I thought nothing else could go wrong, Mr Burton gave up heaps of science homework to do! Hope tomorrow's a better day!

4) Calling all computer whizz kids! Fancy making your own web page, surfing the Net or perhaps just playing games? The school Computer Club meets every Monday from 4 to 6pm. Anyone welcome. Join us this Monday! For more information, please contact: Mr Welsh, Head of IT Department.

5) Martin Cooper was born in Liverpool in 1958. He wanted people to be able to carry their phones with them anywhere. In 1973, he developed the finger working mobile phone, the Motorola DynaTac. On 3rd April, he made the first mobile phone call to a rival of his whilst walking in the streets of New York. In 1992, he set up a company to make mobile phones which would be as reliable and cheap as traditional phones.

6) Scientists are testing out a robot that they hope will land on Mars. They are using the rocky slopes of the E! Teide volcano on the holiday island of Tenerife in the Canary islands to test the six-wheeled robot because the conditions are a bit like those on the Red Planet. The scientists hope to use the vehicle in the future to find out if there is, or ever was, life on Mars.

1	2	3	4	5	6

2. Listen and choose A, B or C

The boy wants to keep photos on his iPod.

- A) True B) False C) Not Stated

The shop sells three different kinds of iPod.

- A) True B) False C) Not Stated

The boy has a big music collection.

- A) True B) False C) Not Stated

The boy thinks the iPod mini is expensive.

- A) True B) False C) Not Stated

The iPod mini comes in only pink or blue.

- A) True B) False C) Not Stated

The shop will call the boy when his iPod arrives.

- A) True B) False C) Not Stated

3. Complete the gaps (1-7) with the correct word formed from the words in bold

Leonardo da Vinci

By now you have 1)..... read The Da Vinci Code or seen the film. But who 2) was Leonardo da Vinci? Well, he was born in 1452 in Italy. He is most 3) for his 4) the Mona Lisa. Da Vinci was also an

5) who designed a helicopter, a submarine and a parachute centuries before they were made. Leonardo thought that by understanding how each part of a machine worked, he could change them and then put them together in 6) ways. In this way he could improve

7) machines or create new ones. He drew his ideas so well that 500 years later his sketches have been used to make perfect working models.

PROBABLE

EXACT

FAME PAINT

INVENT

DIFFER

EXIST

4. Comment on the following statement:

Computers in schools can make life easier for both teachers and students. Some feel, however, that they can be a distraction too.

What can you say for and against using computers in the classroom? Write 200-250 words using the plan.

Para 1 Introduction (state the problem)

Para 2 Arguments 'for' with examples/reasons

Para 3 Arguments 'against' with examples/reasons

Para 4 Conclusion

5. You are discussing with your flatmate where to put the new widescreen TV you have bought together. Discuss with him/her where you would like to put it and decide on one place you both agree on. Choose from the following:

- *the living room*
- *the kitchen*
- *the spare room*
- *the basement*

You begin the conversation and have to decide on which place (only one) to choose. Your partner will play the part of your flatmate. Remember to:

- discuss *all* the options
- take an *active* part in the conversation and be *polite*
- *come up* with ideas
- give good *reasons*
- find out your *friend's attitudes* and take them into account
- *invite* your friend to *come up* with suggestions
- come to an *agreement*

Контрольно-измерительные материалы по английскому языку

11 класс (базовый уровень)

Контрольная работа № 1

Демоверсия

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps (1-6) with the phrases (A-G). There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

New York City Neighbourhoods – Upper West Side

One of the most famous and most frequently visited neighbourhoods in New York is the Upper West Side. It stretches from 59th Street and Central Park West to Riverside Park, and is considered by many to be the most typical Manhattan neighbourhood.

The Upper West Side has had many famous residents in the past, including a member of the Beatles, John Lennon, (1) _____, a big castle-like structure which borders the west side of Central Park.

With generations of high-profile tenants putting down roots in the Upper West Side, it's no wonder rents and real estate prices continue to rise! However, bear in mind the benefits of living in this charming neighbourhood. Elegant buildings, (2) _____, line the quiet streets and house the city's rich, intellectual and creative community. Many people are attracted by the suburban feel of the area, and it is especially popular with families, young professionals and actors.

Much of the area is protected by landmark status, (3) _____. It includes a jumble of chic spots, glamorous concert halls and the famous Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts where can you see fabulous theatre, ballet and opera productions. The famous Juilliard School of Music is also located in the Upper West Side, (4) _____.

This area of New York is busy by day, with performers rushing to auditions and families taking strolls along the pavements. It is also an exciting place at night (5) _____.

Don't worry about the kids because there are lots of things for them to do in this neighbourhood, too! The American Museum of Natural History is a fantastic place, (6) _____. They can also enjoy a trip to the Children's Museum of Manhattan. So, whatever you are looking for, you are looking for, you will certainly find it in the Upper West Side!

- A who lived in the Dakota building
- B because everyone loves living there
- C where our young visitors can see dinosaur fossils
- D with its many restaurants and ethnic bars
- E which means that the buildings cannot be changed
- F so there is plenty to satisfy the music lover
- G which are known as brownstones

2. Listen and choose A, B or C, for statements 1 to 7.

East Swinton residents can receive free plant bulbs.

- A False B Not stated C True

2. The man already has lots of flowers in his garden.

- A Not stated B False C True

3. They are going to plant the flowers all over the park.

- A Not stated B True C False

4. The man can choose from three types of bulbs.

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------|--------------|
| | A False | B True | C Not stated |
| 5. | The man thinks he will need more than five hundred bulbs. | | |
| | A True | B Not stated | C False |
| 6. | The bulbs will probably arrive in seven days or less. | | |
| | A Not stated | B False | C True |
| 7. | The man has some friends who want some bulbs too. | | |
| | A False | B Not stated | C True |

3. Choose the best word (A-D) for each gap (1-7)

A RUSSIAN PRIMADONNA

Alla Pugacheva was born in 1949 in Moscow, Russia, where she (1) _____ her first public appearance at the age of five. She studied piano and singing and in 1965 she was heard (2) _____ the radio for the first time, performing one of the most popular songs, "Robot". Her victory at an international contest in 1978 made her a Russian star. Pugacheva has performed and recorded (3) _____ 300 songs. Through (4) _____ work, she became the biggest star of the (5) _____ Soviet Union. Not only is she loved by young pop music fans, but (6) _____ generations also respect and listen to her. She is so admired in Russia and around the world that her name has been given to an ocean liner in Finland, a (7) _____ of French perfume and a magazine, as well as to many little girls all over Russia.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. | A did | B had | C made | D gave |
| 2. | A at | B from | C on | D in |
| 3. | A over | B after | C above | D up |
| 4. | A tough | B firm | C hard | D difficult |
| 5. | A former | B previous | C earlier | D past |
| 6. | A aged | B older | C elder | D later |
| 7. | A name | B brand | C type | D mark |

4. Read the extract from your pen friends Sue's letter. Write a letter to Sue. In your letter: ask her about her neighbourhood
ask three questions about her new friends.
Write 60-80 words.

I really like my new neighbourhood. The people here are great and I have made some new friends. Still, I miss you a lot.

Нормы оценивания контрольной работы:

Контрольная работа состоит из 4 заданий:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Задание 1 | LISTENING (Аудирование) – 6 баллов |
| Задание 2 | READING (Чтение) – 7 баллов |
| Задание 3 | USE OF ENGLISH - 7 баллов |
| Задание 4 | WRITING (Письмо) – 10 баллов |

Всего: 30 баллов

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 30 - 25 баллов | - оценка «5» |
| 24 - 19 баллов | - оценка «4» |
| 18 - 12 баллов | - оценка «3» |
| < 11 баллов | - оценка «2» |

Контрольная работа № 2
Демонстрация

1. Listen to the radio interview. For each question (1-7), choose A, B, or C

1. Dr Hunt says that plastic surgery nowadays
 - A. is changing.
 - B. is not as popular as it was.
 - C. is popular with teenagers.

2. According to Dr Hunt, today's society
 - A. places more emphasis on beauty than before.
 - B. helps teenagers to have a positive body image.
 - C. places too much importance on appearance.

3. According to Dr Hunt, the two types of plastic surgery
 - A. are similar.
 - B. are different.
 - C. repair injury.

4. Dr Hunt believes teens should have cosmetic surgery
 - A. if a therapist agrees.
 - B. for the right reasons only.
 - C. to cure low self-esteem.

5. According to Dr Hunt, patients under the age of 18
 - A. need a certificate.
 - B. may have a problem finding a suitable surgeon.
 - C. need their parents' permission.

6. Dr Hunt believes our teenage years are a time to
 - A. discover who we are.
 - B. find out what makes us happy.
 - C. change who we are inside.

7. According to Dr Hunt, the decision to have plastic surgery
 - A. needs careful consideration.
 - B. must be supported by a doctor.
 - C. can make us happier.

2. Match the headings (A-H) to the paragraphs (1-7). There is one heading that you do not need to use.

- A Unrealistic expectations
- B Relationship ups and downs
- C Feeling the pressure
- D Dealing with bullying
- E Generation gap
- F Fashion conscious
- G Solving problems
- H Meeting the costs

Participants in peer mediation schemes have the opportunity to talk through their conflicts with the help of trained student mediators. Peer mediators do not take sides or blame anyone. They listen to all participants and help them to develop their own solution to the conflict. If you are feeling frustrated or angry with a friend but have not approached them about your feelings, mediation can help! It gives you the opportunity to confront a person you are in conflict with, in a non-violent way.

Most teenagers would claim that their parents don't understand their needs, while most parents believe that it is impossible for them to get through to their teenage children. The truth is probably somewhere in the middle. Both sides should try to be more understanding and open to the other's ideas and feelings.

Being picked on at school is becoming more and more common and it has nothing to do with the kind of school you go to. It can happen at schools with both good and bad reputations. The difference lies in how schools deal with the situation. Some schools place a lot of emphasis on finding solutions to the problem, while other schools tend to ignore it and pretend it is not happening.

There are lots of things that teenagers are tempted to buy; CDs, mobile phone top-ups, computer games etc. But how can they afford all these things? More and more teenagers are getting part-time jobs in order to cover their expenses, and this gives them a feeling of independence. Of course, some teenagers get paid on a regular basis by their parents in return for doing chores around the house.

Making and maintaining friendships can be one of the most fulfilling things in your life. It can also be really difficult to do, especially for teenagers, who are still not sure about what they are looking for or what they need in a friend. One thing is for certain, though. If you form a close friendship with someone, it can be very upsetting if things go wrong.

More and more teenagers are becoming unhappy with the way they look, especially when they regard tall, thin, beautiful celebrities such as Victoria Beckham, as role models. It is very difficult, of course, for teenagers to be happy with their bodies when they feel they have to meet such unattainable standards.

Young people nowadays feel under so much stress that they sometimes find it hard to cope. Exams are a major cause of concern for teenagers because the career they choose depends on the marks they get in their final school examinations. Therefore, teenagers need to learn how to deal with this kind of stress, which will prepare them for other kinds of pressures they will face in later life.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

3. Fill in the gaps (1-7) with a derivative of the words in bold.

THE CHANGING FACE OF TVERSKAYA

Tverskaya Ulitsa, Moscow's main street, has seen many changes over the years. About three hundred years ago it was a narrow street where you would find beautiful buildings with great 1)

_____ (ARCHITECT) and the residences of the rich. In the 20th century, the government decided to 2) _____ (WIDE) the street and long queues outside state-run shops were a common sight. Today it is still known as one of the capital's most expensive 3) _____ (RESIDENCE) districts, but it is also a hub of 4) _____ (ENTERTAIN) with clubs, cafes, restaurants and 5) _____ (DESIGN) boutiques. Since 1990, the statue of literary figure Pushkin in nearby Pushkinskaya square has stood alongside the American fast food restaurant McDonalds. However, there is a price to pay for all this 6) _____ (DEVELOP). The quiet areas around Tverskaya could be under threat due to the 7) _____ (CONSTRUCT) of new shopping centres.

4. WRITING

Read the extract from your pen friend's letter. Write a letter to Fiona. In your letter:
tell her about the anti-bulling week
ask three questions about the party

Write 100-140 words

So, you said you've just had an anti-bulling week at school. How did it go? What did it involve?

I'd better go now. I'm going to a party to night to celebrate the end of exams!

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Задание 2	READING (Чтение) – 7 баллов
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Задание 4	WRITING (Письмо) – 10 баллов

Всего: 30 баллов

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Контрольная работа № 3 Демоверсия

1. Read the text, then choose A, B, C or D for each question (1-7)

Caught in the Act

Even if you're looking carefully, you might miss it; it's only a stray strand of hair, after all. But to me, as a forensic scientist, this is what I live for; this is the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. This microscopic human trace might be the one vital piece of evidence that leads to the arrest and imprisonment of the criminal, the one who, without realizing it, left his calling card behind at the scene of the crime. One single strand of hair contains all the criminal's DNA and, once matched, can lead all the way back to his door.

And that is my job. I'm a forensic scientist - 'forensic' just means relating to the legal system - and I collect and analyze evidence that is then used to catch a whole range of criminals committing any number of illegal acts. A member of the public might jump to the conclusion that all I work on are murders, but my field of investigation includes burglaries, arson, simple cases of forgery or more advanced Internet offences. Since time began, criminals have always found new ways of breaking the law, but I have complete faith in my subject. It doesn't matter what the crime is, science will get to the bottom of it and as technology continues to improve, the chances of getting away with it become slimmer and slimmer.

Perhaps the most famous forensic scientist of all was Sherlock Holmes. His methods of investigation, popularized in numerous books, films and television series, included close observation, rigorous examination of evidence and logical deduction. This is where I got my inspiration from. Reading the stories and watching the films fascinated me when I was younger and they still do today. I took all available science courses at school and then moved on to criminology at university. After graduating at the top of my class, it was then a small step to the police and I'm now head of the forensic investigation department.

In many ways the job hasn't changed all that much from the fog-filled streets of Holmes' London. The most useful tool for any scientist is still a keen mind, a good eye that connects the apparently unconnected and a skilful reading of the evidence. A crime scene is not that different to a story. It is a narrative with a beginning, in which the criminal enters the house; a middle, when the crime is committed; and a climax, as doesn't lie when it faces a jury. Facts don't or get confused. Science states the case. And that is the criminal leaves the crime scene. My job is to make sure; that the ultimate end is the capture of the villain.

Of course, there is a new style of fictionalized forensics on television nowadays that uses the most cutting-edge technology available and suddenly the job is the focus of a huge amount of attention with relevant university courses filling up faster than ever before. But don't be fooled by what you see on television. The job is vastly different from the one seemingly done by the heroes of a weekly TV show. First of all, the forensic scientist isn't the first one at the scene of the crime; we're usually there much later. Also, forensics can be a time-consuming and lengthy procedure. TV takes one hour to solve the crime; we can take weeks, months, even year/ DNA analysis takes a long time, no matter how technologically advanced we are. But having said all that, the basic methods we use are the same as our TV counterparts.

Take fingerprinting, for example. A person's fingerprint is unique; the lines and shapes that pattern the fingertips are individual and belong to no-one else. The grease that comes off our skin at all times of the day leaves a patterned mark on everything we touch. We can make a copy of that mark and hopefully, match it to the recorded fingerprints of known criminals. This is common knowledge and even the most simple-minded crook knows enough to wear a pair of gloves or wipe down everything he touches. But what about the traces that can't be seen, the traces that can't be wiped down?

At every second of every day your body is shedding microscopic pieces of skin; household dust is mostly made up of your dead cells. You are constantly renewing hairs, old ones fall and new ones grow back; the clothes you wear leave behind the smallest signs of where you've been and what you've been doing. This is called DNA fingerprinting and when gathered together, all of these things serve to build up a picture that is more conclusive

than any eye-witness statement. Evidence doesn't lie when it faces a jury. Facts don't forget or get confused. Science states the case. And that is inescapable.

1. In the first paragraph, the writer suggests that:
 - A he is well-paid for the work he does.
 - B criminals are often forgetful.
 - C he follows criminals to their homes.
 - D criminals help in solving the crime.
2. What changes have occurred recently?
 - A There is more crime nowadays.
 - B His job is getting more difficult.
 - C More criminals are being caught.
 - D He has more work than ever before.
3. Why did the writer become a forensic scientist?
 - A Because he was good at science.
 - B Because of his enthusiasm for books.
 - C Because of a childhood role model.
 - D Because he wanted to be a policeman.
4. The writer compares a crime scene to a story to
 - A explain how events are connected.
 - B describe how he finds evidence.
 - C make him feel more like a hero.
 - D show how to commit a crime.
5. Watching crime shows on television, viewers get the idea that
 - A doing the job will make them famous.
 - B solving a crime takes very little time.
 - C the forensic scientist heads the investigation.
 - D forensic science is a popular university course.
6. What does not the writer say about fingerprinting?
 - A Most people understand the technique.
 - B Unwashed hands are easier to fingerprint.
 - C Criminals try to avoid leaving fingerprints.
 - D No two sets of fingerprints are the same.
7. What does the writer believe about forensic science?
 - A It relies too much on the ageing process.
 - B It is a reliable method of solving crime.
 - C It often disagrees with personal accounts.
 - D It is not used enough in criminal investigations.

2. Fill in the gaps with the correct word derived from the words in bold

“Welcome to the Kremlin, the seat of Russia's 1) _____ (rule) for centuries and currently the 2) _____ (office) residence of the president of Russia! This city within a city contains golden-domed churches and cathedrals, four palaces, museums, 3) _____ (resident), offices and monuments. Visit Cathedral Square, the 4) _____ (history) heart of the Kremlin and home to the Cathedral of the Assumption, where all the Tsars were crowned. Along the Kremlin's eastern wall lies Moscow's famous Red Square/ Don't miss St Basil's Cathedral at the 5) _____ (south) end of the square, famous for its brightly 6) _____

(colour) domes. This stunning cathedral was built between 1534 and 1561 at the command of Ivan the Terrible. As the story goes, Ivan was so overcome by its beauty that he blinded its 7). _____(architecture) so that he would never be able to create another 8)_____ (build) as magnificent for anyone else! Our tour continues...”

3. Listen to the speakers 1-5. Which of the comments below might each speaker say? There is one comment you don't need to use.

- A I think all teenagers should do chores.
- B I have more responsibilities because I'm older.
- C Chores take up a lot of my free time.
- D I find cleaning relaxing.
- E I'm too busy to help out much.
- F I don't mind doing outside chores.

Speaker					
Comment					

4. Read the extract from your pen friend Tanya's letter. Write a letter to Tanya. In your letter:

- tell her about the kinds of household chores you have to do;
- ask three questions about the tree-planting day.

It's not fair! I'm so busy at school and then I have loads of chores to do at home! Do you have to do jobs at home, too?

I'm taking part in a tree-planting day in my neighbourhood next Sunday. I'm really looking forward to it!

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Всего: 30 баллов

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Контрольная работа № 4 Демоверсия

1. Complete the gaps (1-6) with the phrases (A-G). There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

BROWN BEARS

There are around 120,000 brown bears (Ursus arctos) living in the mountains and forests of Russia, which is the largest population anywhere in the world! In fact, this species of animal is so well known and loved in Russia that it was unanimously voted to be the mascot for the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games.

Indeed, brown bears are beautiful, powerful creatures 1) _____. They are huge animals which have sharp claws up to 10-15 cm in length, and weigh up to 700 kg.

Contrary to popular belief, up to 90% of a brown bear's food is made up of vegetable berries, roots and fungi. However, they also eat fish, insects, mammals such as squirrel and deer, and an enormous amount of moths in the summer, 2) _____. However, bears are not always the cuddly animals 3) _____.

People often don't realize just how dangerous brown bears can be. It is not unusual to see tourists in Russia walking along paths 4) _____. Sometimes, too, villagers go out to gather berries from bushes which are within a few metres of a bear's territory.

Whilst it is relatively rare for bears to attack humans, they still kill ten people per year on average in Russia. Attacks only usually happen, however, either because a bear is injured or when a human encounters a mother bear with its cubs. They are also more common in years 5) _____. At these times they are forced to come into human settlements to find food.

The population of the brown bear has declined drastically in recent years because of poaching for skins and fat. Every year, more than 5,000 are hunted in Russia for their furs. Many are also killed by hunters 6) _____.

The Russian government is considering new laws that would ban the shooting of brown bears in the winter, as in some areas they are already extinct.

- A that are commonly portrayed in cartoons and fairy tales
- B who pay a lot of money to shoot brown bears for trophies
- C because creatures are mostly solitary
- D that bears commonly use
- E sometimes as many as 40,000 in a day
- F when there is a shortage of food in the wild
- G with fur varying in colour from cream to almost black

2. Listen and choose A, B or C for statements 1-7.

1. Megan tried to give up smoking two weeks ago.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
2. Megan has tried two different therapies so far.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
3. Jim started smoking because of stress.
a) True b) False c) Not stated
4. Jim hasn't smoked for two years.
a) True b) False c) Not stated

5. Jim stopped smoking because someone threatened him.

- a) True b) False c) Not stated

6. Jim still felt like smoking after his first session with the acupuncturist.

- a) True b) False c) Not stated

7. In the end, Megan agrees to try the acupuncturist.

- a) True b) False c) Not stated

3. Choose the best word (A, B, C or D) for each gap (1-7).

It was the sound of the car brakes 1) _____ that caught her attention first of all. The noise stood out from all the other noises that crowded into her ears – the car horns hooting, the sound of children’s voices as they ran out of the school playground, mothers calling their children, 2) _____ to get them home.

Then, it felt as if someone had placed their hands on her and forcibly made her turn around and look. As soon as she did, her eyes 3) _____ and her hands began to shake. Her legs seemed frozen to the 4) _____. All she could do was watch 5) _____ immobile, as if it was all happening in slow motion, right there in front of her.

She opened her mouth, but no sound came 6) _____. Then came the dull thud as the car hit the child, the shocked gasps of the 7) _____ and the roaring of the car as it sped away.

- | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------|
| A shrieking | 2. A restless | 3. A opened | 4. A point |
| B screeching | B nervous | B enlarged | B place |
| C screaming | C impatient | C broadened | C spot |
| D shouting | D worried | D widened | D mark |

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|
| 5. A helplessly | 6. A out | 7. A viewers |
| B uselessly | B through | B spectators |
| C pointlessly | C about | C audience |
| D worthlessly | D away | D onlookers |

4. Comment on the following statement:

Many people think that medical care should be free and available to all, whereas others believe that we should have to pay for the medical services we use.

What is your opinion? Should we have to pay for medical care, or should it be free? Write 120-180 words using the plan.

Para 1: Introduction (state the problem)

Para 2: Express your opinion and give reasons for it

Para 3: Give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it

Para 4: Draw a conclusion

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Контрольная работа № 5 **Демоверсия**

1. Match the headings (A-H) to the paragraphs (1-7). There is one heading that you do not need to use.

- A Bringing Greenery Inside
- B Danger in the Home
- C Fire Protection
- D Intelligent Homes
- F Keeping Warm
- G Home Life
- E Keeping Tidy
- H Green Housing

Accidents in the home account for about forty per cent of all accidents and a third of all accidents treated at hospital. The most dangerous area of the home is the living room, followed by the garden, kitchen, stairs, bedroom and bathroom. The main factor is age, with young children having the greatest number of accidents. Falls are by far the greatest cause of fatal home accidents, causing more than two thousand deaths in Britain each year.

Most people strive to buy a house with a garden but what happens if the budget just doesn't allow it? Well, those of you who live in an apartment can bring a bit of nature inside by placing some houseplants around your living space. All they need is a little care and attention! Be sure to check, for example, how often they need watering and what kind of conditions they prefer, such as bright or shady, warm or cool.

Smoke detectors in homes have saved countless lives. They sense the presence of smoke in the house and alert the occupants by making a loud beeping noise, giving them time to escape. In order to be kept in good working condition, they should be tested at least once a month and cleaned once a year.

In a few years we might be living in “smart” houses. A smart house is a house where the appliances have a computer fitted inside them, so that they can “communicate” with each other. For example, groceries are ordered when your fridge sees that you are running low on essentials and when you enter your home, temperature, lighting and music are activated according to your personal preference.

One of the attractions of living in the country is a blazing log fire. However, open fires are one of the most inefficient forms of heating, since most of the heat disappears up the chimney. They also produce lots of smoke which, of course, pollutes the environment. From both a financial and environmental point of view, it is better to use other methods of heating.

There’s nothing more discouraging than spending hours at the weekend cleaning and organizing your home, only to find it in a total mess again by Wednesday! So, why not set aside fifteen minutes per day for maintaining your living space in order to minimize clutter as the week goes on? Good ideas include assigning one small, quick job to each member of the household each day, and putting something back where it belongs every time you leave a room.

Plans were announced today to build sixteen new homes in Brighton using fifteen thousand old car tyres. The developers claim that they will be so energy efficient that residents will have no utility bills at all! They will collect their own water and be powered by solar panels and wind turbines. The homes offer a way of tackling two of Britain’s biggest environmental concerns – the growing mountain of discarded tyres and the high levels of carbon emissions from housing.

2. Listen to the radio programme. For each question (1-7), choose A, B or C.

1. The man says he decided to go to Africa because
his daughter persuaded him to do it.
it was something he had always wanted to do.
he wanted to do something different with his life.

2. The man says that his boss
offered him more money to stay.
was concerned about filling his position.
understood his reasons for going.

3. The event that stands out in the man’s memory is
meeting the villagers for the first time.
seeing the house he was to stay in.
the view as he entered the village.

4. The thing that most surprised the man about his new home was that
it was considered to be nicer than the other houses in the village.
it was so basic.
it was nicer than he had expected.

5. They had to cook before the sun set because
they had no electric lights.

the fire had to be put out after dark.
they could only get cooking water during the day.

6. The man slept so well in Uganda because
it was so quiet there.
his bed was comfortable.
He felt so safe and secure.

7. In the future, the man plans to
continue living in England.
try living somewhere else.
go back to Africa.

3. Complete the gaps (1-6) with the correct derivatives of the words in bold

AN UNUSUAL MOBILE HOME

A yurt is the 1) _____ (TRADITION) home of nomadic people from Mongolia, Siberia, China and Central Asia. The word “yurt” or “yurta” 2) _____ (ORIGIN) comes from the Turkish word meaning “dwelling place”. It is 3) _____ (CURCLE) in shape and is easy to assemble, take down and transport. Made of a 4) _____ (WOOD) frame and covered with felt, it is a popular place to live in the summer months. You will sometimes find it used in other countries too, as it is an 5) _____ (EXPENSIVE) form of temporary housing. In Europe, 6) _____ (VARY) on Mongolia and Central Asian-styled yurts are made using other materials, such as local hardwoods. Yurts are used for all sorts of different purposes, from permanent housing to school rooms.

4. Read the extract from your friend Amy’s email. Write an email to Amy. In your email:
tell her about your new home
ask three questions about gardening

Write 100-140 words.

I can’t believe you’ve moved away! What’s your new home like? Do you like it better than your old one? I’m so happy summer’s here at last. I’ve been helping my dad out in the garden lately!

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Контрольная работа № 6

Демонстрация

1. Read the passage, then choose the correct answer (A,B,C or D) for questions 1-7

It's a Secret

Throughout history and in every civilization, people have felt the need to communicate in secret. In wartime, military secrets need to be transferred securely to commanders without being understood by the enemy. During revolutions, those plotting to overthrow the establishment need to ensure their communication remain undisclosed. The history of secret communication is long and fascinating. World events have changed on many occasions because of secret messages – secrets that were kept and secrets that were not!

There are two ways to communicate in secret – either you conceal the fact that you are sending a message at all, ('steganography') or you obscure the meaning of your message rather than its actual existence ('cryptology'). Steganography is very old. In 440 BC, the Greek ruler, Histiaeus, sent a message to a fellow plotter in a revolt by shaving off the hair of his most loyal slave, tattooing a message on his head, allowing the slave's hair to grow back, then sending him to deliver the message. The slave passed through enemy lines easily since he seemed to be carrying no communication.

Another very old form of steganography is invisible ink. Inks made of simple organic materials such as milk or lemon juice, which turn dark when held over a flame, were used as early as the first century AD for very serious communications. During the Second World War, both sides raced to create new secret inks and to find developers for the enemy's inks, although in the end this form of steganography became impractical due to the large amount of communications involved.

Although steganography is a very clever way to communicate in secret, it does have an Achilles heel. If the messenger does not do a particularly good job concealing their message and someone finds it, all its secrets will be immediately revealed. This weakness soon led to idea of hiding the actual meaning of messages, so that they could not be read, even if they were discovered. The result was the development of cryptology.

Cryptology hides the meaning of messages by using codes. Codes are essentially secret languages. Julius Caesar invented one. He replaced every letter in a word by the letter three places away from it in the alphabet. A was D, B was E, and so on. Later on, any code that used a system of letter replacement such as this was referred to as a 'Caesar code'. Of course, it doesn't take much brain power to figure out most of these codes! Today, code makers devise practically unbreakable codes using highly sophisticated mathematics and computer power.

Are cryptology and steganography used now? Well, you may be surprised to learn that secret communication is a part of everyday life! For example, every time you use your credit card to buy something from a company over the Internet, cryptology is employed. Very complicated codes turn your credit card number into a pile of gibberish that only the retailer can decipher, not anyone else. Steganography is also thriving in the digital world. Secret messages can easily be hidden in email, audio and image files. This is because most digital documents contain useless areas of data, so some of their information can be altered without obvious effect. This is of concern to government as they fear that criminals may be concealing messages in files sent over the Internet.

One thing is certain – secret communication is still just as much a part of life today as it was millennia ago!

- A was only used in the past.
- B has altered the course of history at times.
- C can lead to revolutions or wars.
- D was first used by military commanders.

- A were all invented by Julius Caesar.
- B only use certain letters of the alphabet.
- C are usually quite easy to break.
- D use sophisticated mathematics.

2. In 440 BC, the Greek ruler, Histiaeus

6. Internet credit card transactions

- A secretly communicated with the enemy.
- B started a revolt by sending a hidden message.
- C learnt of a plot through a secret message.
- D sent a secret message past the enemy.

- A use steganographic techniques.
- B are made secure by cryptology.
- C make a retailer's job easier.
- D are hidden in digital files.

3. Invisible ink

7. Steganography is still used a lot today because

- A is the oldest form of steganography.
- B was used the most effectively during WW2.
- C must be made from organic materials.
- D can sometimes be made visible with heat.

- A secret communication is more important than ever before.
- B governments use it to send information securely.
- C it can help to catch criminals.
- D it's easy to hide secret messages in Documents.

4. Stenography does not digital

- A have any disadvantages.
- B depend on the skill of the messenger.
- C hide the meaning of the message.
- D pre-date cryptology.

2. Listen and choose A,B or C for statements 1-7.

Susan won't be able to let Mike know if she's going to be late.

- A true
- B false
- C not stated

Mike has never had a mobile phone.

- A true
- B false
- C not stated

Susan's grandparents have just bought a mobile phone.

- A true
- B false
- C not stated

Mike is usually at home when Susan calls.

- A true
- B false
- C not stated

Susan doesn't like sending emails.

- A true
- B false
- C not stated

Susan has her mobile phone switched on all the time.

- A true
- B false
- C not stated

In the end Susan convinces Mike to buy a mobile phone.

A true

B false

C not stated

3. Complete the gaps with the correct word(s) formed from the words in bold.

What's in a Name?

You might think that a name is just a name, but the reality is much more interesting than that and goes back to the

1) _____ of human society.

BEGIN

To start with, everyone has a first name, a surname and 2) _____ a middle name, don't

OCCASION

they? Not always. In Mongolia, until recently, people only had a first name, something that probably caused a lot of confusion. Also, not all 3) _____ are addressed by a given first name. In China, the family name comes first with the given name following.

NATION

Your family name says a lot about your ancestors. Common English surnames, like Baker and Butcher, tell us what 4) _____ a

OCCUPY

long-dead relative had. Names like Hill, Field and Rivers tell us where people used to live. Johnson means son of John, and in Scotland the prefix Mac means the same.

Given first names often refer to a 5) _____

CHARACTER

that parents would like their children to have such as Sophia, which stands for wisdom, or Anna meaning grace. Perhaps something royal is more 6) _____? How about Steven and Sara, meaning crown and princess.

PREFER

Whichever name you go by, one thing is certain, it goes with you for life. Even if you are one of the 7) _____ ones (Abbie Birthday or Robin Banks), your name is something you're just going to have to live with.

LUCK

4. Comment on the following statement:

Our lives would all be enriched greatly if we could have a chip planted in our brains enabling us to speak any language we wished. However, this idea could have some disadvantages too.

What can you say for and against this idea? Write an essay of 120-180 words using the plan below.

Para 1: Introduction (state the problem)

- Para 2: State arguments 'for'
Para 3: State arguments 'against'
Para 4: Draw a conclusion

Нормы оценивания контрольной работы:

Контрольная работа состоит из 4 заданий:

Задание 1	LISTENING (Аудирование) – 7 баллов
Задание 2	READING (Чтение) – 7 баллов
Задание 3	USE OF ENGLISH - 7 баллов
Задание 4	WRITING (Письмо) – 10 баллов

Всего: 31 баллов

31 - 25 баллов	- оценка «5»
24 - 19 баллов	- оценка «4»
18 - 12 баллов	- оценка «3»
< 11 баллов	- оценка «2»

Контрольная работа № 7

Демоверсия

1. Fill in the gaps (1-6) with the phrases (A-G). There is one phrase that you do not need to use.

ANYONE FOR A McJOB?

A McJob? What on earth is that? Well, according to a recently-added dictionary entry, a McJob is a low-paying job that requires little skill and provides little opportunity for advancement.

You dream of a job like this, right? A monotonous, tedious job 1)_____? No? Then, why are thousands of educated young people spending hours each day folding jumpers, grilling burgers, serving cappuccinos and unpacking boxes of books?

Katie Underwood, a twenty-three-year-old university student, has had around twenty jobs like this. She has worked night-shifts, has been told she can't have a break or a day off 2)_____.

Fast food adverts and movies may make us think that these jobs are held by pink-cheeked, trendy teens 3)_____, but in actual fact, most people in these jobs are in their late teens and twenties.

Like Katie, these youngsters are juggling these part-time jobs and university classes 4)_____.

So, how sorry for yourself should you feel if you have to take a McJob? Well, perhaps you're actually one of the lucky ones! First of all, some well-known former McDonald's workers include Jeff Bezos, founder of Amazon.com and Carl Lewis, Olympic gold medallist, and according to a recent article, around 20 Of the 50 top worldwide managers began by grilling burgers! Secondly, most young people who take these jobs have little or no previous work experience. Learning how to get to work on time, operate a machine, count change, serve customers politely, co-operate with fellow workers and accept orders from a boss are skills 5)_____.

So, a McJob might be boring, tiring and badly-paid, 6)_____. Undoubtedly, it will also make you appreciate just how lucky you are when you finally get your dream job!

- A so that they can pay for skyrocketing tuition fees and living expenses
- B which can give you valuable experience and maturity before you enter your chosen career
- C who have worked in factories, shoe shops, restaurants, bars and museums
- D who are just looking for a bit of extra spending money
- E but it can help prepare you better for the harsh world of work
- F that involves washing dishes, delivering parcels or asking “World you like fries with that?”
- G and has usually been paid no more than the minimum wage

2. Listen to speakers 1-5. Which of the comments below might each speaker say? There is one comment you don’t need to use.

- A I realized what I wanted to do at a particular moment.
- B I want to do something that lets me see lots of different places.
- C I want to be my own boss.
- D I want to do something to fight unfairness in the world.
- E I want to work for an environmental organization.
- F It’s difficult to earn enough money doing what I love.

Speaker					
Comment					

3. Complete the text below by choosing the best word (A-D) for each gap (1-7).

TSOI A RUSSIAN ROCK STAR

Victor Tsoi was born in Leningrad in 1962. His mother was Russian and his father was Korean. 1)_____ did they know that their son would grow up to be one of the pioneers of Russian rock music.

He started writing rock songs 2)_____ he was 17, and by the time he was 20 he had formed a band called ‘Kino’. They made their first recording in Tsoi’s flat and the demo tape was passed 3)_____ the city and then the country. Kino quickly 4)_____ a large cult following. When their first album ‘45’ was released in 1982, the political 5)_____ of their lyrics both excited a lot of Russian youth and angered the authorities. The band was the runaway winner of the Leningrad Rock Club Concert, mostly due to the popularity of their anti-war songs.

1985 proved to be a very important year for Tsoi and for Kino. Tsoi got married and had a son, Alexander. Social reforms allowed rock bands to be written about and 6)_____ on TV, which up until then had not been allowed. Kino then quickly became the most popular rock band in Russia.

Sadly, Victor Tsoi died in a tragic car accident in 1990. Amazingly, a tape of his vocals for the next album survived the crash and the band made the album after his death. This album was called the 'Black Album' and it was the band's 7)_____ Their music is still popular today and Victor Tsoi remains a cultural hero.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | A Few | B Less | C Small | D Little |
| 2 | A then | B when | C so | D because |
| 3 | A through | B up | C down | D around |
| 4 | A reached | B caught | C attracted | D attained |
| 5 | A essence | B way | C nature | D spirit |
| 6 | A happen | B occur | C see | D appear |
| 7 | A final | B last | C end | D concluding |

4. Read the extract from your friend Pete's letter. Write a letter to Pete. In your letter:

tell him how you feel about finishing school and your plans for next year
ask three questions about his brother's graduation

Write 100-140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

I can't believe we've both finished school now! How do you feel about it? What are your plans for next year? My brother Michael has just graduated from university and we all went to his graduation ceremony last week...

Нормы оценивания контрольной работы:

Контрольная работа состоит из 4 заданий:

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Задание 1 | LISTENING (Аудирование) – 6 баллов |
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Всего: 30 баллов

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 30 - 25 баллов | - оценка «5» |
| 24 - 19 баллов | - оценка «4» |
| 18 - 12 баллов | - оценка «3» |
| < 11 баллов | - оценка «2» |

Контрольная работа № 8 Демоверсия

1. Match the headings (A-H) to the paragraphs (1-7). There is one heading that you do not need to use.

- A A Hard Life at Sea
- B Magnificent Landmark
- C Help From Nature

- D Paying the Price
- F Ancient Roads
- G Charting the Skies
- E Wandrous Sights
- H Every Bit Helps

1. The Indian summer monsoon is a heavy rainy season that occurs from June to September each year. It is caused by a major wind system that comes from the Southwest bringing up to 10,000 mm of rain to some areas. The summer monsoon is welcomed in India as farmers completely depend on the rain to irrigate their crops. A strong monsoon season is celebrated as it means the harvest will be good.
2. The ‘Seven Wonders of the Ancient World’ are a list of seven remarkable man-made constructions that existed in the Mediterranean area in ancient times. The Great Pyramid of Giza in Egypt is the only wonder that still stands today. There are many new lists of wonders. For example, there is the ‘Seven Natural Wonders of the World’ list, which includes Mount Everest and the Great Barrier Reef.
3. In ancient Rome, wars at sea were fought on galleys – ships which relied on men to row them with oars. The men who rowed these galleys were typically slaves, prisoners of war, or criminals. Galley slaves lived in terrible conditions. They were whipped and beaten, they had very little food, and they were chained to their oars, which meant if their galley sank, they would drown. Most died at sea.
4. The ‘Silk Road’ is the name given to a series of trade routes between the great ancient empires of China in the East and Rome in the West. The first of these routes began around 100 BC and eventually extended more than 4000 miles. Silk, salt, exotic spices and many other items were traded along these routes. Merchants travelling along the Silk Road faced many dangers as the routes were full of robbers and thieves.
5. Ayers Rock or Uluru is an enormous rock formation in central Australia. It extends 348 m from the ground and is 9 km around its base. Depending on the weather conditions and the time of day, the rock can change colour dramatically. It can appear anything from blue to violet to glowing red. Uluru is sacred to Australia’s native people, the Aborigines. ‘Uluru’, means ‘meeting place’ and they believe that it was formed by ancestral beings during the creation of the world.

6. Your carbon footprint refers to the amount of carbon you personally produce in a year. Almost everything you do directly or indirectly releases carbon into the air, whether it's flying to the Caribbean on holiday or buying a packaged sandwich for lunch. As global warming is linked to the amount of carbon in the atmosphere, we should all try to reduce our carbon footprints. Even small changes like not leaving your stereo on standby, can make a big difference.
7. The earliest known maps were found in the Lascaux caves, in France. They date back almost 20,000 years and are maps of the stars in the night sky. One map is of three stars in an area of the sky we know as the 'Summer Triangle'. Another appears to be a map of the cluster of stars known as the 'Seven Sisters'. These maps show that humans have been fascinated by the heavens from very early times.

2. Listen and choose the correct answer (A,B or C) for each question (1-7)

1. The narrator's father encouraged him to take photographs as a child because

he wanted him to keep up the family tradition.

he wanted to introduce him to an enjoyable pastime.

it was a way they could spend some time together.

2. The narrator entered a wildlife photography competition because

his father sent in a photo he had taken.

someone persuaded him to.

he thought he could win it.

3. The narrator decided he wanted to be a photographer

after he found out he had won the competition.

after he got back from Africa.

after he got the perfect shot.

4. The narrator got his job at the National Geographic Society immediately after

leaving school.

graduation.

photography college.

5. The narrator believes the key to good photography is

mainly artistic talent.

good technical knowledge.

a combination of artistic talent and technical knowledge.

6. One disadvantage of being a professional photographer can be the long distances you have to travel.

being away from home a lot.

not having time for anything else.

7. The narrator believes that the most important thing he's learnt as a professional nature photographer is to appreciate

how animals live in the wild.

the diverse geography of the world.

nature and the beauty of our planet.

3. Complete the gaps (1-6) with the correct derivatives of the words in bold.

THE END OF A CIVILISATION

Why the 1) _____ empire of the ancient Egyptian **POWER**

Pharaohs collapsed into economic ruin, remains one of history's many unsolved mysteries.

But recent 2) _____ have suggested that the **FIND**

Answer may lie underneath Lake Tana in the Ethiopian highlands. Lake Tana supplies the Water which makes the Nile Valley so fertile.

Samples of sediment taken from the lake show

That the lake may have 3) _____ dried up around **VIRTUAL**
4,200 years ago due to climate change.

As the Egyptian economy depended on 4) _____, **FARM**

This is all that it would have taken to destroy it. In

Fact, it would have caused a 5) _____ **DISASTER**

Famine lasting for two hundred years.

There are many other theories, however, about the

pharaohs' demise, including 6) _____

INVADE

from Asia and civil war.

4. Comment on the following statement:

Flying uses a lot of fuel and releases a lot of polluting CO₂ into the atmosphere. In light of this, some people feel that the number of flights that we are allowed to take each year should be limited.

What is your opinion? Should we be allowed to take as many flights per year as we like or not? Write 120-180 words using the plan:

Para 1: Introduction (state the problem)

Para 2: Express your opinion and give reasons for it

Para 3: Give the opposing point of view and explain why you disagree with it

Para 4: Draw a conclusion

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