
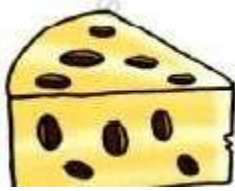








**Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 2 класс
Вариант 3(Демоверсия)**

**Part I.
LISTENING**

	YES	NO
1 Lulu can dance.		
2 Chuckles can swing.		
3 Bob can run.		
4 Kelly can sing.		

VOCABULARY

1 	2 	3 	4 
a) orange b) apple	a) chair b) cheese	a) sandwich b) ice cream	a) juice b) milk
5 	6 	7 	8 
a) swim b) jump	a) clown b) magician	a) teddy bear b) lamp	a) boy b) girl

GRAMMAR

Complete sentences with **He's** или **She's**.

- Where's Rose? - _____ in the house.
- Where's Tim? - _____ in the bathroom.
- Where's grandma? - _____ in the kitchen.

READING

Read the text and choose the correct ending.

My Teddy

Today is Friday. It's play day! "Miss Gray, let's play with the toys." My favourite toy is teddy. I like to play with the big grey teddy. His name is Ray. He can say: Please play with me! He is very funny.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. I like to play with | a) the big grey teddy | b) the small green teddy |
| 2. My favourite toy is | a) a ballerina | b) a teddy |
| 3. He is | a) funny | b) happy |

WRITING

Write the words in small or in big letters and translate.

SIX - six - 6

six - SIX - 6

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. TABLE | 4. radio |
| 2. FIVE | 5. chair |
| 3. GARDEN | |

Part II.

Put the words in the correct order and write them.

- 1.two \ got \ She's \ eyes \ big.
- 2.can \ She \ like a chimp \ dance.
- 3.swim \ boy \ can \ A
- 4.favourite \ My \ ballerina \ toy \ is

Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 3 класс
Вариант 3 (Демоверсия)

Part I.

1. Выпиши лишнее слово.

- a) Chips, burger, tea set, ice cream. b) Train, bed, musical box, ball.

2. Впиши *some* или *any*.

- a) I have got _____ books in my bag.
b) Has Kate got _____ toys in her room?
c) Billy hasn't got _____ sandwiches in his lunch box.

3. Выбери правильное слово.

- a) A cat **has/can** a short tail. c) Fish can/can't.
b) My rocking horse is blue. d) **Do/Does** she like chocolate?

4. Напиши предложения во множественном числе.

- a) That is a cake. _____
b) This is my bird. _____

5. Составь предложения и запиши.

- a) sing/ you/ a bird/ like/ Can ?
b) am/ I/ years/ old/ 10 .

6. Прочитай текст и заполни анкету. I've got a toy. It is a teddy bear. His name is Willy. He's got grey body, big black eyes and a short tail. He can say: Please play with me! He is very funny!

My pet: e.g. teddy bear

Name: 1).....

Has got: 2)body

3).....eyes

4).....tail

Can say: 5)

Part II.

Напиши письмо своему другу о своем любимом домашнем питомце. Закончи предложения.

Dear _____,

Thank you for your letter.

I've got a pet _____. Its name is _____. It has got

_____.

Its favourite food is _____. It can

_____.

Write back soon.

Love,

Промежуточная аттестация по английскому языку за 4 класс
Вариант 3 (Демоверсия)

Part 1.

1) Write questions with these words. Use *am/is/are*.

- 2) _____ your father a doctor?
- 3) _____ you in office now?
- 4) _____ they your friends?
- 5) _____ you happy?
- 6) _____ he busy?

2. Ask the questions. Read the answers to the questions first.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) What is your name? | a) No, he is not. |
| 2) What is he like? | b) She is tall and slim. |
| 3) Is your uncle from England? | c) She is 11. |
| 4) How old is your sister? | d) He is .funny. |
| 5) What does your mother look like? | e) Anna |

3. Write questions with *Do/Does ... ?*

1. _____ you know Bread Pitt?
2. _____ you live in Italy?
3. _____ he have a dog?
4. _____ I know him very well?
5. _____ you play the drums?

4. Read and choose.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. a jar of | a) room |
| 2. roller | b) jam |
| 3. a tin of | c) Coke |
| 4. a bottle of | d) beans |
| 5. living | e) blades |

Part 2.

Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verbs: *watch, paint, play, walk, cook*.

1. She _____ dinner.
2. We _____ TV.
3. He _____ a picture.
4. I _____ the dog.
5. They _____ basketball

Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 5 класс
Демоверсия

Part I.

1. Match the words (as...as)

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. strong | a) lamb |
| 2. proud | b) mouse |
| 3. wise | c) ox |
| 4. quite | d) peacock |
| 5. gentle | f) owl |

2. Choose the correct word

Pretty funny clever kind friendly naughty

1. Helen's got short dark hair and green eyes. She's very _____.
2. Tom speaks five languages. He's very _____.
3. My granddad is very _____. He makes people laugh.
4. My brother is noisy and _____.
5. He is very _____. He smiles and talks to everybody.
6. Her sister is very _____. She helps everybody.

3 Choose the correct word

1. My brother **can/can't** fly a plane. He's a driver.
2. I **can/can't** speak German. I only speak English.
3. Her dad **has/have** big eyes.
4. She **can/can't** play the piano. She is a good musician.
5. Her sister **can/can't** walk yet.

4. Choose the correct response

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. What's his name? | A. It's Tom's. |
| 2. Who is she? ... | B. My best friend. |
| 3. How old are they? ... | C. The UK. |
| 4. Where is his house? ... | D. It's John. |
| 5. Whose car is this? ... | E. In Moscow. |
| 6. Where are they from? | F. They're eleven and fourteen. |

5. Write the translation.

1. Моя мама готовит хорошо. Она высокая и дружелюбная.
2. У моей сестры светлые волосы и маленький нос.
3. Я могу говорить на немецком. Я очень умный.
4. Ее папа высокий и толстый. Он очень веселый.
5. Его мама худая и добрая. У нее короткие волосы.

Part II.

Choose the correct word.

1. What's that? ... my new car.
A) These is B) There`s C) It`s
2. I'm sorry, Tom can't come to the phone. He lunch.
A) have B) has C) is having
3. My father me a bike for my birthday last week.
A) was given B) gave C) gived
4. you ever to Wales?
A) Did.... be B) Have been C) Did go
5. My friend ... football. He hates sports.
A) plays B) is playing C) doesn't play
6. Have we gotsalt ? Yes, but not

- A) some, much B) any, many C) any, much
7. We're than the Greens.
A) carefuller B) careful C) more careful

Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 6 класс
Вариант 3.
(Демонстрация)

Задание 1. Чтение. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания.

expensive - дорогой cheap – дешёвый

Food from around the world

We eat a lot of different kinds of food today. Before the 16th century, people in Europe didn't have a lot of the things that we can eat and drink every day.

At the end of the 15th century, people from Europe started to travel to other parts of the world. They went to America, Africa and Asia. They *brought* back a lot of new kinds of food.

Chocolate came from Mexico. The Aztecs there drank chocolate with pepper! The Spanish brought chocolate to Europe and they were first to put sugar in it. Until the 1870s, chocolate was only a drink. The Swiss made the first bar of chocolate in 1876.

Tomatoes, peppers and avocados all came from Mexico, too. The Spanish took seeds back to Spain and started to *grow* the plants there. Soon they spread to other countries in Europe and then to other parts of the world. The words tomato, chocolate and avocado all come from the old Aztec language.

Potatoes came from South America. Potatoes like cold, wet weather. They grew in the mountains of Peru. Coffee came from Africa. The Turks took it to Turkey and then to Europe. Tea came from China in the 17th century. At first it was very *expensive* and only rich people drank it, but in the 19th century the British started to grow tea in India. They produced a lot, so it was *cheap* and everybody could drink it.

1. Chocolate came from...
a) Mexico b) Turkey c) Spain
2. Aztecs drank chocolate with...
a) avocado b) pepper c) milk
3. At the end of the 15th century, people from... started to travel to other parts of the world.
a) Europe b) Mexico c) India
4. In the 19th century the British started to grow tea in...
a) China b) India c) Asia
5. Who were first to put sugar into chocolate?
a) Spanish b) Turks c) Swiss

2. Выберите верный вариант.

1. Ben ... the dog now.
a) walks b) is walking c) walked
2. She ... our grandparents every Sunday.
a) visits b) visit c) are visiting
3. I ... to school yesterday.
a) did not go b) went c) do not go
4. My friend ... to me two years ago.
a) come b) came c) is coming
5. We ... our grandparents every Sunday.
a) visits b) visit c) are visiting
6. He ... to school yesterday.
a) did not go b) go c) does not go
7. My mum... a new bike now.
a) buys b) bought c) is buying
8. Today is Sunday. Yesterday was
a) Monday b) Saturday c) Tuesday
9. I get ... 7 o'clock in the morning.
a) in b) at c) on

3. Выберите верный вариант.

1. К какой теме относятся следующие слова: cold, hot, foggy, dry?
a) school b) family c) weather

2. Выберите правильный перевод: three hundred and twenty-one

a) 312 b) 321 c) 322

3. ... a lot of snow in the street.

a) there is b) there are c) are there D) is there

4. Is she playing the piano?

a) Yes she is not. b) Yes she is. c) Yes she does.

5. Are there ... books on the table?

a) some b) any c) not

4. Составьте предложения, употребив слова в правильном порядке.

1) got/ the dog/ how/ many/ puppies/ has?

2) you/ got/a/ have/camera?

3) has/ who/TV set/got/ a?

4) hasn't/ Sue/ a/ pencil/ why/ got?

Part II.

Вы прочитаете рассказ "Корабль-призрак". Пять предложений убраны из рассказа. Выберите из предложений А—G то предложение, которое подходит каждому пропуску 1—6. Есть одно лишнее предложение, которое вам не надо использовать. Занесите ответы в таблицу.

Harriet Beecher Stowe

A. Each night after putting her six children to bed, she worked on her novel.

B. Slaves had no rights; they could be sold and bought.

C. It was a book that spoke out against slavery.

D. Disagreements between the North and the South grew.

E. Yet "Uncle Tom's Cabin" surely played a part.

F. Yet most Northerners were not strongly against slavery.

G. Over 300,000 copies were sold in a year.

Sometimes a book can help change history. One book that certainly did was "Uncle Tom's Cabin", written by Harriet Beecher Stowe. (1) At the time Harriet Beecher Stowe wrote her novel, there were over 3.5 million slaves in the United States. Slaves were usually in the cotton-growing states of the South. The Northern states had abolished slavery. (2) They were willing to let slavery continue in the South. Stowe was determined to make people understand that slavery was evil. (3) She told the story of characters like Tom, a courageous old slave, Simon Legree, a cruel man who buys Tom, and Eliza, who makes a dangerous escape to freedom. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was published in 1852. (4) People reacted strongly to the novel. In the North many people were finally convinced that slavery must be ended. In the South many people were very angry. (5) By 1861 the two sections of the country were at war. The Civil War, which lasted until 1865, finally brought an end to slavery. Of course, the Civil War had many different causes. (6) Stowe met President Lincoln in 1862. As Lincoln took her hand, he said, "So you're the little woman who started the big war."

1	2	3	4	5	6

Вариант 3 (демо-версия)

Part I.

1. Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов.

1. In a library
2. On an excursion
3. At home
4. At a post office
5. In a classroom

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

6. It (to be cold) in autumn. It often (to rain). A cold wind often (to blow).
7. The weather (to be) fine today. It (to be) warm, the sun (to shine) brightly. A soft wind (to blow).
Small white clouds (to sail) in the sky.
8. Don't go out: it (to rain) heavily.
9. I (to play) computer games at 5 o'clock yesterday.
10. She (to sleep) when he (to come) home.

3. Choose the right option.

11. It is clear that ... want peace.
A. people B. the people C. a people
12. There are three ... in Mr. Browns family.
A. man B. men C. mans
13. I haven't seen Alex ... two weeks.
A. for B. since C. how long
14. They don't have any shampoo, so they ... wash their hair.
A. can't B. couldn't C. have to
15. His parents expect the University.
A. he / entering B. his / enter C. him / to enter
16. Give me these shoes and those
A. one B. ones C. once
17. In our school two languages
A. teach B. taught C. are taught
18. I ... cook dinner yesterday as my Mum was out.
A. could B. had C. had to
19. If I ... English I ... go abroad.
A. knew / might B. knew / will go C. know / would go

20. Jessica ... clean the room. Her Mum has already done it.

A. hasn't to clean B. doesn't have to C. mustn't

21. My friend oftenbasketball.

A. is playing B. plays C. play

22. The boys football at the moment.

A. play B. don't play C. are playing

23. Shehome when itraining.

A. walked / started B. walked / was starting
C. was walking / started

24. I see Andrew yesterday.

A. saw B. didn't see C. didn't saw

25. Most people werethat he won the championship.

A. surprise B. surprising C. surprised

26. What do you think Igive Tom for his birthday?

A. should B. must C. have to

27. Where can I get information about hotels?

A. museum B. tourist information center C. post office

28. Thank you for a wonderful evening. I reallyit.

A. excited B. worried C. enjoyed

29. My father watches theevery evening. He learns important things from this program.

A. cartoons B. news C. comedies

30. I have a lot of stamps and postcards. I often buy them and my friends bring me from other countries. My hobby is

A. travelling B. collecting stamps C. drawing

4. Read the text and and mark the statements true (T) or false (F).

STAMFORD SUMMER SCHOOL

Summer schools in England for foreigners have become quite popular and there are many of them all over England. Why? Because England is a very good place to learn English. When the students leave the classroom they have many opportunities to practice the English they have learnt. One of these schools is Stamford Summer School, situated 90 miles north of London. The students live at the school or with a family in the town. Most students over 14 prefer to stay with a family. Students going to the Summer School should have been learning* English for at least* one year. At the beginning of each course every student does a test. The result of this test determines what class the student will be in. There are three lessons (50 minutes each) every morning. The aim* of these lessons is to improve the students' English. At the same time the lessons try to give the students some knowledge of Britain, its people and history – and knowledge of daily life in Britain. Stamford Summer School is especially for boys and girls who are interested in sport. Other activities are: discos, table tennis, competitions and films (video). During the course there are excursions to London, Cambridge and other places. Students come from all over Europe. They have two things in common*. They are interested in sport and they want to improve their English.

*In common – общие; * the aim – цель; *should have been learning –должны были изучать; * At least – по меньшей мере

1. Students are at school 150 minutes every morning.

- a. true b. false

3. Stamford Summer School is south of London.

- a. true b. false

5. Students come from all over the world.

- a. true b. false

6. Summer schools in England are for local (местный) people.

- a. true b. false

9. Students have a lot of opportunities to improve their English.

- a. true b. false

Part II.

Choose the correct word.

1. I cook meal and my sister dishes at weekends.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. is wash | 3. is washing |
| 2. washes | 4. wash |

2. – Where are the children?

- They in the garden.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 1. played | 3. plays |
| 2. play | 4. are playing |

3. The students when the teacher the room.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. talked / entered | 3. were talking / was entering |
| 2. were talking / entered | 4. did talked / was entering |

4. Whyyouto Moscow last summer?

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. do / go | 3. did / go |
| 2. do / went | 4. are / go |

5. I'm reading a verybook at the moment.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. interesting | 3. interested |
| 2. interests | 4. interestingly |

6. I enjoyed that film. Wego to the cinema more often.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. shouldn't | 3. can |
| 2. have to | 4. should |

7. We had a picnic

3 ВАРИАНТ (Демоверсия)

Part I.

READING

Установите соответствие рубрик А-Г отрывкам 1-6, взятым из различных газет. Занесите ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

1. PHYSICS

2. BIOLOGY

3. SPACE TECHNOLOGY

4. CHEMISTRY

5. MATHS

6. MEDICINE

A. Pasteur once said, "Chance favours the prepared mind." That's the genius behind all the accidental inventions – the scientists were prepared. In 1856 William Perkin, an English scientist (1838–1907), was trying to come up with artificial quinine (хинин). Instead of a malaria treatment, his experiments produced a thick dark mess. But the more he looked at it, the more Perkin saw a beautiful colour in his mess. He had made the first synthetic dye. His dye was far better than any dyes that came from nature; the color was brighter and didn't fade or wash out. His discovery also made his science attractive for a whole generation of curious-minded people. But the story is not over yet. One of the people inspired by Perkin's work was the German bacteriologist Paul Ehrlich, who used Perkin's dyes in immunology and chemotherapy.

B. Jonas Salk (1914–1995) was an American research physician who formulated a vaccine against the devastating disease polio. Poliomyelitis, also called infantile paralysis, had crippled thousands of children during an epidemic that hit the world during the 1940's and 1950's. It is estimated that one of every 5,000 people (mostly children) fell victim to polio. Some victims were totally paralysed and needed to live in "iron lungs" (a large apparatus that helped the patient breathe).

Salk developed his vaccine in 1947, while working at the University of Pittsburgh Medical School. The vaccine was made from killed polio virus. In 1955, after many trials of the new vaccine, the vaccine was made public, and put an end to the polio epidemic. When Salk died, he had been working on a vaccine for the AIDS virus.

C. Among the latest inventions, it is important to mention that scientists at the University of Chicago have found a way to allow magnetic sensors operate at the high temperatures, a really useful invention for ceramic engines in automobiles and aircraft of the future. To construct the sensors, the scientists required the material, named indium antimonide, highly appreciated for its purity. The operation of the majority of magnetic sensors is based on detecting how a magnetic field changes an electron's path. Commonly used sensors are not able to operate at high temperatures, reaching hundreds of degrees. The indium antimonide magnetosensors are developed to function at such temperatures without any degradation.

D. Luther Burbank, a famous American (1849 – 1926), developed more than 800 varieties of plants over his 55-year career. Burbank's varied creations included fruits, flowers, grains, grasses, and vegetables. He developed a spineless cactus useful for cattle-feed. Burbank's most successful varieties include the Shasta daisy, the Fire poppy, the July Elberta peach, the Santa Rosa plum, the Flaming Gold nectarine, the Wickson plum, the Freestone peach, and the white blackberry. A natural genetic variant of the Burbank potato with russet-colored skin later became known as the Russet Burbank potato. This large, brown-skinned, white-fleshed potato has become the world's predominant potato in food processing. His over 800 varieties have been used around the world to increase the food supply.

E. Many products have been developed as a result of space exploration and space travel, for example thermal gloves and boots. These gloves and boots have heating elements that run on rechargeable batteries worn on the inside wrist of the gloves or embedded in the sole of the ski boot. This technology was adapted from a spacesuit design for the Apollo astronauts. Lunar gloves and boots were designed for the rigors (суровости) of exploring, and the gloves for adjusting sensitive instruments. They were constructed for thermal and abrasion protection. Silicone rubber was used to give a degree of sensitivity and "feel".

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.

GRAMMAR

I. Choose the right tense.

1. I _____ to school through the park every day.
a) walk b) is walking c) walked
2. My mother is very tired. She _____ now.
a) sleep b) is sleeping c) sieeps
3. I like English. I _____ it for 15 years.
a) learning b) have been learning c) learns
4. He _____ pies every day.
a) Eat b) is eating c) eats
5. I _____ him in the street yesterday
a) Met b) meets c) have met
6. I always _____ to school at a quarter to nine.
a) Came b) come c) comes
7. Tomorrow Nick _____ to the cinema
a) Go b) will go c) went
8. He already _____ to the cinema this week.
a) Was b) has been c) is
9. He _____ at home and _____ a computer game.
a) Stay/play b) stays/plays c) stayed/played
10. What _____ your brother _____ now?
a) Do b) does c) is doing

II. Open the brackets.

1. We (to bring) a lot of berries from the wood. Now we shall make jam.
2. Look! Jane (to swim) across the river.
3. What you (to do) at six o'clock yesterday?
4. You ever (to see) the Pyramids?
5. I (to go) to the Caucasus two years ago.
6. We (to go) to school every day.
7. Nick (to do) his homework by seven o'clock yesterday.
8. You (to help) your father tomorrow?
9. When Nick (to come) home yesterday, his mother (to return) and (to cook) dinner in the kitchen.
10. When I (to go) to school yesterday, I suddenly (to remember) that I (to forget) to take my English exercise book.
11. Yesterday grandfather (to tell) us how he (to work) at the factory during the war.
12. When Mr. and Mrs. Smith (to arrive) home, they (to discover) that someone (to break) into their house.
13. The man (to get) off the bus without paying while the conductor (to collect) fares upstairs.

III. Rewrite the sentences by putting the verbs in the Passive Voice.

1. The senior students laughed at the freshman.
2. The group spoke to the headmistress yesterday.
3. The teacher sent for the pupil's parents.

IV. Use the passive constructions to express the same.

- 1) They grow rice in India.
a) Rice is grown in India.
b) Rice are grown in India.
c) Rice will be grown in India.
- 2) I kept my pet in the house.

- a) My pet is kept in the house.
 - b) My pet was kept in the house.
 - c) My pet will be kept in the house.
- 3) The postman will bring newspapers.
- a) Newspapers is brought by the postman
 - b) Newspapers will be brought by the postman
 - c) Newspapers was brought by the postman

V. Write the same in indirect speech.

1. He said: "He wants a cup of coffee."
- a) He said that he wanted a cup of coffee.
 - b) He said that he wants a cup of coffee.
2. She said: "I bought a car."
- a) She said that she bought a car.
 - b) She said that she byes a car.
3. My friend said: "We met on April"
- a) My friend said that they met on April.
 - b) My friend said that they had met on April

Part II.

Прочитайте текст. После текста даны утверждения. Определите, какие из них соответствуют тексту (True), какие не соответствуют тексту (False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, т.е. нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (Not Stated) Ответы занесите в таблицу.

Dolphin Deaths Puzzle US Officials

In 2011 the US officials were alarmed and puzzled by a rise in dolphin deaths along the US Gulf coast in Florida waters. It happened because of cold water temperatures off the southern US state, where normally weather attracts the protected sea creatures during winter months.

Some kinds of dolphins live near the coastline and when weather turns cold they often shelter near springs or in warmer discharge canals (сливные каналы) at power plants to avoid "cold stress" which can weaken and eventually kill the mammals.

Now the authorities at the American National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are investigating the huge increase in baby dolphins found dead along the US Gulf Coast, in the first birthing season since the BP oil spill disaster.

Eighty-three bottle-nosed dolphins, more than half of them newborns, were found dead in January and February along the coasts of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, where millions of barrels of oil from a leaking undersea well (колодец) poured into the Gulf of Mexico over three months.

"It could be direct or indirect effects of it," NOAA spokeswoman Kim Amendola said. "We have not found the reason of these deaths, but several factors could have contributed to the deaths. They are biotoxins or infectious diseases," she said. "We are following the situation closely," she added.

1. Recent events along the US Gulf coast shocked the officials. _____
2. Many mammals died because of the storms. _____
3. The news was on many TV channels. _____
4. The similar tragedy happened a year before. _____
5. Low sea water temperature was the cause of the deaths. _____
6. Dolphins usually avoid warm water in winter time. _____
7. Bottle-nosed dolphins live only in the Atlantic Ocean. _____
8. Investigations have found out at last the reason of baby dolphins' deaths. _____
9. Greenpeace activists took part in the investigations. _____
10. The BP disaster did no harm to the ocean fauna. _____

**Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 9 класс
Вариант 3. (демо-версия)**

Part I.

Listening.

Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных A, B, C и D. Определите, где происходит каждый из этих диалогов. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее место действия. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. At the Doctor's
2. In the street
3. In a cafe
4. At the beach
5. At the airport

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

Reading.

*Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами A–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1-7. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.*

1. What can make meals different?
2. What is special about holiday scents?
3. What is another unique characteristic?
4. Can people smell the emotions?
5. Which scents can have a relaxing effect?
6. How can scents create memories?
7. Which aroma is widely used nowadays?

A. Nothing brings back memories like a particular smell. Whether it's of Christmas pine, your grandma's fresh-baked gingerbread, or cookies, the scents of Christmas are truly special. In the days leading up to this day, the house fills with the wonderful rich, spicy smells of vanilla, cinnamon and ginger coming from the kitchen, promising delights to come.

B. Some of the most pleasant scents after a hard day are vanilla, lavender, and scents with cinnamon or ginger. Each combination of aromas can influence you positively. For example, vanilla's sweet scent can help you if you feel sad, lonely, or depressed. It is a naturally warming aroma. Cinnamon is good in case you feel tired; it also has a wonderful effect on your nerves, calming you down.

C. The ability to smell is linked to our ability to remember things. When you first smell a new thing, you connect it to an event, a person, or even a moment. As a result, later the smell of cookies might remind you of spending time at your grandmother's house when you were a small child. When you come across the smell a second or third time, the link is already there, ready to bring out a certain mood.

D. There are certain smells we can identify from a mile away — almost as if they're preprogrammed into our minds. One of them is vanilla. Today, vanilla is in our coffee, perfumes, tea, home products, body lotion, and everywhere! Both the scent and taste of vanilla are very strong and long-lasting. It is considered one of the most popular scents and flavours in the world.

E. Our sense of smell does 80% of the job when we taste various foods. Without a sense of smell you can't taste the difference between an apple and a potato or a glass of juice and a cup of cold coffee. This is why, when our nose is blocked by a cold, most foods seem tasteless. Our sense of smell becomes stronger when we are hungry.

F. There are many good reasons to believe that we all have our own particular smell. Research has proved that our smell might distinguish us from others just as our face does. Our smell is as personal as our fingerprints. For centuries the police have used this phenomenon to catch criminals. Maybe one day they will use our scent too.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Заголовок						

Grammar and Vocabulary.

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 3-8, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

3. «By today’s standards, my mobile phone is pretty basic. It’s a Nokia. It’s a small device that receives telephone calls and sends text messages. Other than that, my phone

_____ (NOT/DO) much.»

4. Most of my friends wish they _____ (HAVE) smartphones because they are cool and trendy.

5. They say the _____ (GOOD) thing about a smartphone is that you ‘can do everything with it!’

6. That’s right, smartphones have many more functions than a simple phone, however, not all of them are needed. In everyday life, smartphones _____ (USE) mainly for checking social networking sites, replying to emails, and playing games.»

7. Anyway, I prefer my good old Nokia. It’s my _____ (ONE) mobile phone

8. And apart from the desserts there are lots of fantastic traditional British dishes, including the _____ full English breakfast, mouth-watering sandwiches, and delicious soups.

(FAME)

Part II.

Writing.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Daniel who writes:

...Sometimes I hate our school radio because they talk about things everyone knows. And news should be fresh! One day I will be a reporter and will show them how to produce really good news...

...How do you get to know what’s happening in the world? What are you going to be? Do you think English will be necessary for your future career, why?

Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.

Write **100-120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 10
класс
Вариант 3.
(Демоверсия)**

- 1 You're really late! I for you for over an hour!
A have waited B was waiting
C have been waiting
- 2 Ian was at a man across the street, trying to remember where he knew him from.
A staring B inspecting C seeing
- 3 Linda, is very keen on computers, is studying to be a graphic designer.
A who B that C which
- 4 Harry is very to his friends and will never disappoint them.
A caring B patient C loyal
- 5 The birth of their baby son brought many changes to James and Lilly's life.
A off B up C about
- 6 When Helen got to the station, the train
A just left B had just left
C has just left
- 7 Unless you me what's wrong, I can't help you.
A don't tell B tell C 'll tell
- 8 Some tracks on this CD are extremely
A perfect B excellent C impressive
- 9 You see a dentist about that toothache of yours.
A better B should C ought
- 10 Emma's friend lives very close to her, so she always goes to her house foot.
A by B on C with
- 11 Our teacher made the whole class back after school.
A to stay B stay C staying
- 12 She said she away the following weekend.
A was going to be B had been
C will be
- 13 Environmental organisations work towards the of the natural environment.
A emission B conservation
C adoption
- 14 These jeans are too big for you; you need to take them
A in B up C out
- 15 How long about this?
A are you knowing B do you know
C have you known
- 16 Melanie wishes she the offer they made her.
A would accept B accepts
C had accepted
- 17 Marco wants to improve his listening skills in English, so he watches English films without
A subtitles B scripts C headings
- 18 You can't use the printer; it's of order.
A away B out C down
- 19 Someone's left the front door open; I it immediately.
A 'm closing B 'll close C 'll be closing
- 20 Mildred's out some errands; do you want to wait for her?
A having B going on C running
- 21 Stephen told his brother his laptop without asking him first.
A don't use B not to use C to not use

- 22 The book I've been reading in the future.
A sets B has set C is set
- 23 Tom's starting at his new job is 30,000 euros a year.
A salary B debt C wage
- 24 Fruit and vegetables are rich vitamins and minerals.
A on B of C in
- 25 I'm afraid I don't have time to chat. I in a few minutes.
A am leaving B leave
C going to leave
- 26 Ian was jogging in the park when he someone calling for help.
A heard B was hearing
C had heard
- 27 It was such a pleasant surprise to run my old teacher at the theatre!
A over B into C away
- 28 Lucy to an Indian restaurant before, and she's really enjoying it.
A has never been B has never eaten
C has never gone
- 29 Sarah wants to in her school's singing competition.
A participate B attend C apply
- 30 Tonya was making a salad her sister was laying the table.
A until B while C after
- 31 The ground was covered fallen leaves.
A of B with C by
- 32 The stories we heard about our neighbours to be true.
A turned out B made up C went off
- 33 The giant panda is a(n) species that needs our protection.
A fatal B harmed C endangered
- 34 If I had known you were coming, I something for dinner.
A would have cooked B would cook
C had cooked
- 35 Judy needs to replace the lens in her camera, because it's
A charged B scratched C jammed
- 36 They heard someone screaming in the next room and in to see what was wrong.
A rushed B invaded C stalked
- 37 It's no use crying over spilt; there's nothing we can do now.
A water B tea C milk
- 38 Our hotel room had an amazing of the snowy mountains.
A scenery B view C setting
- 39 The law clearly states that all car drivers and passengers wear a seat belt.
A may B can C must
- 40 George's classmates often pick him because he's quite short.
A on B at C to
- 41 Alex will like his present?
A Do you think B Are you thinking
C Can you think
- 42 Tom Barney, father is a famous writer, is in the same class as me.
A which B who C whose
- 43 The parcel to you as we speak.
A is being delivered B is delivering
C has been delivering
- 44 Drinks that contain additives are not good for your health.
A fake B creative C artificial
- 45 Mark at a company for seven years before he started his own business.
A has been working B was working
C had been working

Part II. WRITING

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

...My friend and I are planning to start a new hobby but we haven't decided yet what hobby to choose. What hobbies are popular with teenagers in your country? Do you have any hobbies? Do you feel you have enough time for hobbies?

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Промежуточная аттестационная работа по английскому языку за 11 класс
Демонстрация

Part I. Grammar and Vocabulary.

I. Fill in: *tilted, *witness, *shoplifting *tremble *harbour *confessed, *muttered *suspect *growled, *threatened.

- 1). Mike was caught _____ yesterday. He had stolen some batteries and a pair of gloves.
- 2). My mum _____ to take away my MP 3 player if I don't do well on my exams.
- 3). "What shall I do now?" Julia _____ under her breath.
- 4). The dog _____ at the burglar as he broke into the house.
- 5). I have to go to court because I was a _____ to a car accident.
- 6). The woman they arrested _____ to the crime late last night.
- 7). The ferry boat set sail from Wellington _____ at night.
- 8). The police are holding a _____ for questioning.
- 9). Greg _____ his head to the side and looked in wonder at the picture.
- 10). Her voice started to _____ and she began to cry.

II. Underline the correct item.

- 11). It took them a while to *realize* \ *identify* that their bags had been stolen.
- 12). The young man *shivered* \ *pointed* in the cold.
- 13). He will use any *means* \ *winnings* he can to get what he wants.
- 14). The burglar *pleaded* \ *muttered* with the police officer to set him free.
- 15). When Sarah saw that her wallet was missing, she thought that a *pickpocket* \ *burglar* must have taken it from her bag on the bus.
- 16). Helen was *timidly* \ *ravenously* hungry as she hadn't eaten all day.

- 17). Mrs. Higgins will not *face* \ *tolerate* bad behaviour in her classroom.
- 18). It is important that students do not *abolish* \ *violate* the school rules.
- 19). Animal rights organizations work to prevent *offence* \ *cruelty* towards animals.
- 20). Suzanne found it difficult to *face* \ *deal* with the fact that the police had arrested her son.

III. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form (- *ing* form, *to* - *infinitive* or *infinitive without to*).

- 21). I can't stand _____ (watch) horror films.
- 22). He doesn't mind _____ (help) with the homework.
- 23). Let me _____ (stay) up a little longer. The film hasn't finished yet.
- 24). He's old enough _____ (drive) a car.
- 25). It's not worth _____ (try) to convince him.
- 26). I'd love _____ (see) you again.
- 27). I would rather _____ (go) horseriding than kitesurfing.
- 28). I promise _____ (try) my best.
- 29). My parents made me _____ (stay) at home.
- 30). How about _____ (join) us for a skiing holiday?
- 31). She keeps _____ (tell) everyone that she's innocent, but no one believes her.
- 32). We've always wanted _____ (go) on a safari.

IV. Fill in: *away, down, on, back, up with*.

- 33). If you keep _____ arguing with your sister, I'll tell your father.
- 34). Try to keep your voice _____. You are in the library.
- 35). Keep _____ from unlit areas at night!
- 36). Mark hired an assistant as she couldn't keep _____ his work.
- 37). Tell me everything, don't keep anything _____ .
- 38). If you keep _____ driving like that, you'll have an accident.

V. Fill in the gaps with the correct words derived from the words in bold.

- 39). The Universal _____ of Human Rights was adopted to DECLARE

protect the rights and freedoms of all people.

40). During the war, prisoners suffered unspeakable _____. CRUEL

41). Global climate change, ozone depletion (истощение),
and deforestation (вырубкa леса) are all _____ issues. ENVIRONMENT

42). _____ plastic bags remain in landfills for hundreds of years. DISPOSE

43). The main concern of Amnesty International is
the _____ of human rights. PROTECT

44). Ben was frightened by the robber's _____ behavior. THREATEN

45). Mrs. Smith has high _____ for her grandson. EXPECT

She wants him to become a lawyer.

VI. *Match the texts 46- 47 with the headings A – G. Use each heading only once. There is one extra heading.*

A. SUPPORT FOR THE ELDERLY E. KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN

B. SAFETY FOR EVERYONE F. DON'T BE DECEIVED

C. PROTECT YOUR FRIENDS G. REA- LIFE LEARNING

D. KEEPING THE YOUNG SAFE

46 – Kidscape is the first charity in the UK which works towards keeping children away from danger. The charity was set up in 1984 by Dr. Michelle Elliot, a mother herself. So far over 2 million children have attended a programme the charity runs which teaches children how to avoid risky situations and also how to defend themselves if they are ever at risk. Children can also learn how to deal with bullies and what to do when a stranger approaches them.

47 - The Suzy Lamplugh Trust was established in 1986 and has grown considerably over the past twenty years. The purpose of the trust has always been to promote personal protection. The trust offers advice and guidance on how to stay away from aggressive incidents and avoid dangerous situations. It offers its services to anyone, from big companies to young children and the elderly.

48. - The Help the Aged charity began in 1961 and is now a leading international charity for the elderly. The focus of the charity is to help senior citizens and ensure they do not suffer from poverty and neglect. They also offer a free home security service for all older people in the country. For this purpose, the charity raise money through its 370 charity shops all over the UK that sell second-hand items.

49.- Streetwise Safety Centre is an award-winning safety education centre. The centre looks like a real village, but in fact, it is an artificial village inside a large warehouse.(склад). The area

consists of a house, a street, a park, a farmyard, a railway track and a beach. In the village children are taught to be more aware in all aspects of their lives, from catching a bus to walking home at night. Skilled teachers work with young people so that they can have a first-hand, realistic experience of what it is like to be a victim of a crime.

50- The Card Watch agency raises awareness about credit card fraud in the UK. The agency provides information and advice to prevent the illegal use of all bank cards. It does this by working closely with shop owners and the police in reducing bank card fraud. The agency can also provide training for anybody who works on a cash register or handles payments. Its useful website is full of tips on how to avoid being the victim of credit card fraud.

51- Neighbourhood Watch is one of the most successful crime prevention programmes ever. It was first set up in the UK in 1982. The scheme encourages neighbours in specific areas to work together by watching each other's properties and raising an alarm when they notice anything suspicious. Since the scheme began, crime has reduced dramatically. Today, Neighbourhood Watch includes 10 million residents, making it the largest voluntary organization in the UK.