

Демонстрационный вариант

Английский язык, 11 класс

(сопровождение промежуточной аттестации)

Продолжительность работы: 45 минут

Работа за 1 полугодие

Раздел АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Ознакомьтесь с заданием и прослушайте диалог. Для каждого утверждения А–Е выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий прослушанному тексту. Диалог прозвучит два раза.

- A)** It took the team approximately _____ to make the film.
- 1) eight years
 - 2) eighty months
 - 3) eight months
 - 4) eight days
- B)** Tim found that clothes made of _____ were best for keeping warm.
- 1) cotton
 - 2) leather
 - 3) fur
 - 4) wool
- C)** In the summer, polar bears may lose _____ of body weight.
- 1) one half
 - 2) one third
 - 3) a hundred kilos
 - 4) up to 600 kilos
- D)** Baby polar bears can be seen playing in the snow from the month of _____.
- 1) December
 - 2) November
 - 3) April
 - 4) March
- E)** Tim is going to work on a number of _____ for university students.
- 1) tasks
 - 2) lectures
 - 3) seminars
 - 4) tests

Запишите в таблицу номера выбранных ответов под соответствующими буквами.

Утверждение:	A	B	C	D	E
Ответ:					

Настоящий текст является объектом авторского права. Свободное и безвозмездное использование любых материалов, входящих в состав данного текста, ограничено использованием в личных целях и допускается исключительно в некоммерческих целях. Нарушение вышеуказанных положений является нарушением авторских прав и влечёт наступление гражданской, административной и уголовной ответственности в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации. В случае самостоятельного использования материалов теста ГАОУ ДПО МЦКО не несёт ответственности за утрату актуальности текста.

Раздел ЧТЕНИЕ

2

Прочитайте тексты, обозначенные буквами А–С. Подберите к каждому тексту соответствующий ему заголовок из списка 1–7. Используйте каждый заголовок только один раз. Один заголовок лишний.

ЗАГОЛОВКИ

- 1) The district with a wealthy past
- 2) The district founded in the 21th century
- 3) The agricultural area of the past
- 4) The district visited by a monarch
- 5) The district with green spots and industries
- 6) The street of artists
- 7) The area of fountains

ТЕКСТЫ

- A)** Arbat is a long pedestrian street in the heart of Moscow. It has been known since the 15th century. It forms the heart of Arbat District of Moscow. Originally the street was part of a trade route and was home to many craftsmen. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, it became known as the place where nobility and artists lived. Arbat is a popular tourist attraction, thanks to lots of historic buildings. Arbat is one of the oldest streets in Moscow. Unfortunately, the original meaning of the name Arbat is unknown.
- B)** Orekhovo is first mentioned in written sources at the end of the 16th century. The area was famous for agriculture and breeding. In 1930, the government opened a collective farm which grew fruit and vegetables there. The area suffered a lot of destruction during the Second World War. In 1960 mass housing construction began on the site of the former villages, Orekhovo became part of Moscow. Those people who had lived as villagers in Orekhovo were given flats in the new houses.
- C)** The history of Kuzminki District goes back to the 17th century. Originally it was the property of the Golizyns and consisted of an estate and villages. The modern life of Kuzminki as a district began in 1958 when people started to build multi-storeyed houses. Kuzminki is famous for the numerous fountains. There are 26 of them here. One of the biggest fountains in Europe called “The music of glory” can be found there. It was built in honour of the 60th anniversary of the victory in the Great Patriotic war.

- D)** Tekstilshchiki District is in the south-east of Moscow. The present-day territory used to be a famous suburb of Moscow many centuries ago. Such villages as Graivoronovo and Sadki were situated there. In the second half of the 17th century, Sadki became the residence of Count Alexei Grigoryevich Orlov and got the name of Sadki-Chesmenskoe. The area became rich then. There were a lot of ponds and stables in this estate and the first hippodrome in Russia. Unfortunately, in 1960 the palace-manor was destroyed. Only a small pond still reminds of its luxurious old times.
- E)** Many years ago, Pechatniki District used to be a small village which has been known since the 15th century. It was owned by the boyar Kutuzov. Today, the district consists of 2 neighbourhoods – Pechatniki and Kurianovo with lots of streets, industrial enterprises, schools, kindergartens, and a few hospitals. The main sight of the area is the Monastery of St. Nicholas Perervinsky first mentioned in the 17th century. Catherine the Great stayed there on her way to the Crimea. The monastery was closed in 1923 and reopened in 1990s.
- F)** Today, Novogireevo is one of Moscow districts with wide streets, modern buildings, big shops and cinemas. It is an industrial area with lots of plants and factories. The famous Russian scientist and chemist Dmitry Mendeleev worked at the chemical plant there. Novogireevo is also a green district famous for its several parks. The most famous of them is Kuskovo.

Запишите в таблицу номера выбранных ответов под соответствующими буквами.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ответ:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Раздел ГРАММАТИКА и ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 3–11.

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

A mushroom with eyes is an unofficial symbol of the Ryazan Region.

There are two explanations of the fact. The **3** _____ (ONE) explanation is biological. There is a rare species of mushrooms which can distinguish approaching objects. The cap of the mushroom changes its shape slightly when some creature comes **4** _____ (NEAR).

The other explanation is **5** _____ (INTERESTING). It relates to the history of the land. The Ryazan principedom was situated between the territories occupied by enemy tribes, and war conflicts **6** _____ (OCCUR) very often. To protect the **7** _____ (PERSON) and the land from devastation, Oleg, Prince of Ryazan, created a special armed force. The guards would sit in the trees along the main road and watch. Every person who lived along the road knew that it **8** _____ (FORBID) to pick and even to touch the mushrooms growing by. If a mushroom was cut, the guards knew that some stranger or even an enemy **9** _____ (BE) there before. It was a sort of a signal from a mushroom to be ready to fight. So, locals began to say that Ryazan mushrooms watched the road with **10** _____ (THEY) eyes.

If you visit Ryazan, you **11** _____ (FIND) a lot of funny souvenirs depicting mushrooms with eyes from Ryazan.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–17.

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

The Warrumbungle National Park is steadily increasing in **12** _____ (POPULAR) with visitors to Australia. Walking, camping and rock climbing are the **13** _____ (FAVOUR) leisure-time occupations in this area.

The landscape and wildlife, which are extraordinary varied, also attract photographers and naturalists throughout the different seasons **14** _____ (ANNUAL). Visitors share the park with hundreds of animals, such as kangaroos and koalas. The wonderful scenery in Warrumbungle National Park is the result of **15** _____ (POWER) volcanic activity over a massive area.

Many of the walks can be done by children and some are suitable for pushchairs and wheelchairs. A **16** _____ (RELATIVE) easy walk is the 5-kilometre trek up to Beloungery Split Rock, where visitors may be lucky enough to see eagles flying overhead.

More visitors can try the 15-kilometre walk to Camp Pincham. The view there is unforgettable, but it will take even the fittest **17** _____ (WALK) four or five hours to get there.

Работа за 2 полугодие

Раздел АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Ознакомьтесь с заданием и прослушайте диалог. Для каждого вопроса А–Е выберите вариант ответа, соответствующий прослушанному тексту. Диалог прозвучит два раза.

A) According to Dr Michaels, how does life today differ from the past?

- 1) People are unhealthier.
- 2) People have more money.
- 3) People have more children.
- 4) People are healthier.

B) Dr Michaels advises listeners to _____.

- 1) check their blood pressure.
- 2) learn about heart disease.
- 3) eat food without fat.
- 4) eat fried food.

C) What could help fat teenagers according to Dr Michaels?

- 1) They should not eat regularly.
- 2) They should walk more.
- 3) They should eat more often.
- 4) They should drink more water.

D) What does Dr Michaels say about modern teens?

- 1) They are not prepared for real life.
- 2) They are very stressed.
- 3) They are more concerned about health.
- 4) They have no wish to study.

E) What should people do if they suffer from stress or depression?

- 1) Visit a doctor.
- 2) Take pills prescribed by the doctor.
- 3) Buy fewer expensive things.
- 4) Improve the way they live.

Запишите в таблицу номера выбранных ответов под соответствующими буквами.

Утверждение:	A	B	C	D	E
Ответ:					

Раздел ЧТЕНИЕ

2

Прочитайте тексты, обозначенные буквами А–F. Подберите к каждому тексту соответствующий ему заголовок из списка 1–7. Используйте каждый заголовок **только один раз. Один заголовок в списке лишний.**

ЗАГОЛОВКИ

- 1) Time off
- 2) All players are different
- 3) Working together
- 4) Not my choice
- 5) Age does not matter
- 6) What helps to win
- 7) A daily practice

Ivan Leonov is a football player for one of Russian football clubs. He talks about a typical day in his life.

ТЕКСТ

- A) Every day except Sunday, I'll be at the club by 10. It's a short drive but I'll still usually be a few minutes late. I've got a bad reputation for being late, and I've been fined many times. Each day of training is a preparation for the next match. We'll do some weight training and some running to build up stamina. Players work on particular aspects of the game, but tactics are usually left till a match day.
- B) After training I'll usually have a sauna and then we'll have lunch: salads and pasta, stuff like that. In the afternoon I just try to relax. I started playing golf with the rest of the lads, and I love horse racing, too. My other great hobby is music which helps me to escape the pressure of work.
- C) The best thing in football is scoring goals – and I'm a top goal-scorer. It feels fantastic, but I never feel above the rest of the team; if I did, I wouldn't last two minutes in the dressing room. Any success I have is a team success. My idol in the past was always Pelé. My idols now are my teammates.
- D) The matches themselves are always different from each other. You go through a lot of emotions during a game, but really, it's a question of concentration. You've got just 90 minutes to give everything you've got and take every chance you can. There's luck and there's being in the right place at the right time, but you can't make use of those without concentration and responsibility, they are key to success.

- E) Sports writers often talk about age but it's not something that bothers me. I'm 30 and feel fantastic. I missed a few games last year due to injury and my place was taken by a young player from my team. We are friends but he is a threat to my position. My job is to score goals and if I don't, I'll be replaced.
- F) I usually go to bed about midnight. Sometimes I do worry when I think of the day it all ends and I stop scoring. That scares me and I can't see myself playing for any other team, either, but the reality is that the players don't make the decisions. If someone makes your club a good enough offer for you, they'll accept it. But I try not to let things like that bother me.

Запишите в таблицу номера выбранных ответов под соответствующими буквами.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Ответ:	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Раздел ГРАММАТИКА и ЛЕКСИКА

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What do foreigners think of when they think about Russia? The **3** _____ (POPULAR) answers are: the balalaika, matryoshka dolls, fur coats, samovars, caviar and borsch. These are the stereotypes that **4** _____ (SELL) to tourists, but is there any truth in them? **5** _____ (ONE) of all, let's talk about fur coats and the famous fur hat, the *ushanka*.

Russia is one of the coldest **6** _____ (COUNTRY) in the world. Even in Moscow, which is situated in the middle belt, frosts of about –30°C **7** _____ (BE) frequent. Many Russians wear warm clothes to protect **8** _____ (THEY) from the harsh winters. Russian **9** _____ (WOMAN) often wear fur coats in winter to keep warm.

What about the wonderful balalaika, colourful matryoshka and the elegant samovar? Yes, you can see these in some Russian homes, but for years they **10** _____ (BE) just popular Russian souvenirs.

If you come to Russia, you **11** _____ (FIND) out that there is a great deal more to this country than its stereotypes.

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–17.

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

Kosh-Agach is a village located in the Altai Republic, Russia. The main area of Kosh-Agach is the plain about 2 000 metres above the sea level, surrounded by mountains. The **12** _____ (TRANSLATE) of “Kosh-Agach” from the Kazakh language is “two trees”. However, there are no trees at all.

Nature is **13** _____ (WONDER) there! The **14** _____ (SETTLE) is in the middle of the Chuyskaya steppe. This area is one of the sunniest places in Russia. Tourists can see camels walking **15** _____ (FREE) along the area.

The Kazakhs who moved there at the end of the 19th century, make most of the **16** _____ (POPULATE). The locals are engaged in animal husbandry. They hold cows, sheep, horses and camels.

Clean air, **17** _____ (MYSTERY) lakes and wide-open spaces make you feel well in Kosh-Agach.

Материалы для учителя

Работа за 1 полугодие

1

Текст для аудирования (аудиозапись)

Сейчас вы будете выполнять задание по аудированию. Диалог прозвучит 2 раза. Между первым и вторым прослушиванием у вас будет время для выполнения задания.

Сейчас у вас есть *1 минута*, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Пауза 1 минута.

Int: I'm delighted to welcome to the show today Tim Pearce, one of our most famous wildlife filmmakers. Welcome, Tim.

Tim: Thank you.

Int: Now, you've just returned from the Arctic. What were you doing there?

Tim: I was with a team making a documentary about polar bears. It's actually the longest project I've ever been involved in – most of them only take two or three months. We spent about eight months in the Arctic in all, filming in Canada, Norway, Alaska and Russia.

Int: What were the conditions like?

Tim: Well, we got quite used to working in $-35\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, but the temperature dropped to -50 for over a week when we were in Alaska – I've never been so cold in my life! It was almost impossible to film in these conditions, so we packed up and went to Norway. There it was only $-25\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, which was a big improvement.

Int: What clothes did you wear?

Tim: Lots of them! I used to wear up to seven layers, with three hats and scarves and three lots of gloves. Surprisingly, the best material for these things turned out to be wool – the man-made materials used for modern skiing equipment are fine when you are active, but you need wool if you're standing around, which we were much of the time.

Int: Was it difficult getting close to film the polar bears?

Tim: It wasn't too bad. We made sure that we only wore white clothing so that the bears couldn't see us against the snow and we even painted our camera equipment white. The main thing was to test the wind direction, to be certain that we kept downwind of the bears. They have an astonishingly powerful sense of smell – they could detect us from over a kilometre away.

Int: I'm ashamed to say I don't know very much about polar bears – I've only seen them in zoos. Can you tell me something about them? How big do they grow, for example?

Tim: If it's standing upright, a male polar bear can be more than three metres tall and they easily reach a weight of more than 600 kilos, although in the summer, when there's less food, they can lose up to half their body weight.

Int: Did you see any baby polar bears?

Tim: Yes, in fact I think that's one of the happiest memories, seeing baby polar bears playing in the snow. They are actually born under the snow in December and don't see the outside world until April, when they are about four months old. We managed to film two cubs leaving the den with their mother for the first time. It was a marvellous moment.

Int: That's great! Now, can you tell me about what you're planning to do next? Are you going somewhere warm for a change?

Tim: [laughing] No, not exactly. I shall be staying here for a while, actually. The Head of Natural Sciences at Bristol University has invited me to give some lectures. So, for the next few months I shall be preparing a series of them for the autumn term. But after that, who knows?

Int: Well, good luck for the future, Tim, and thank you for coming in to talk to us today.

У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы выполнить задание. Через 30 секунд вы услышите запись снова.

Пауза 30 секунд.

Прослушайте диалог ещё раз и проверьте свой ответ.

<ПОВТОР ТЕКСТА>

Пауза 5 секунд.

Время, отведённое на выполнение и проверку задания блока «Аудирование», истекло.

Работа за 2 полугодие

1

Текст для аудирования (аудиозапись)

Сейчас вы будете выполнять задание по аудированию. Диалог прозвучит два раза. Между первым и вторым прослушиванием у вас будет время для выполнения задания.

Сейчас у вас есть *1 минута*, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Пауза 1 минута.

Int: Dr Michaels, you've come here today to tell our listeners about the importance of living a healthy life. Why do you feel so strongly about this?

Michaels: Well, it worries me a great deal that we don't enjoy such good health as our parents and grandparents. Every day, my surgery is full of patients suffering from illnesses which could have been prevented.

Int: What exactly do you mean by this?

Michaels: Many people have developed illnesses as a result of the way they live. If they'd eaten more sensibly, these could have been prevented.

Int: Can you give some examples?

Michaels: Of course. If you eat food with a lot of fat, like fried steak or rich creamy sauces, you'll develop heart disease. Now, you don't have to eat fried food, you can grill meat instead, and substitute yoghurt for the cream. If you did, you'd find your blood pressure would go down almost immediately and you'd have more energy.

Int: In the news these days there is a lot of publicity about teenagers becoming obese.

Michaels: Yes, it's incredible to see the difference from only twenty years ago. Now, teenagers eat so much junk food and prefer sugary drinks with so many calories that they're becoming fatter. They don't eat regular meals; they're always snacking on crisps or chocolate ... schools should be doing more to advise them on a healthy way of living.

Int: But don't growing children need to eat a lot?

Michaels: Eat a lot of the right kind of food, otherwise children will grow in the wrong way. But you know, it's not just the diet that's the problem, but also the lack of exercise. When I was young, we walked to school and played outside all day in the summer. Now children are couch potatoes, watching TV from morning to night or playing mindless computer games.

Int: But life was much safer then. I wouldn't want my children playing in the streets with the terrible traffic we have – and I want to know where they are ... keep an eye on them.

Michaels: True – but by overprotecting our children, we are making them less independent and less able to cope with life. We give them everything they want, but we don't prepare them for real life. I do feel let down by schools these days – they have their priorities wrong.

Int: Earlier you mentioned people were more stressed these days. Why is that?

Michaels: There's so much pressure to succeed in life. There's a lot of competition between people and this results in stress or depression. If you eat well and take regular exercise, you will feel fitter and able to cope with difficulties more logically.

Int: So ... I gather your approach to curing illnesses is to analyse your current way of life and try to substitute a healthier diet and exercise routine.

Michaels: Exactly that. The healthier people become, the fewer patients I'll have to see in my surgery. Then I'll be able to concentrate on those who are really unwell.

Int: Dr Michaels, thank you for your advice.

У вас есть 30 секунд, чтобы выполнить задание. Через 30 секунд вы услышите запись снова.

Пауза 30 секунд.

Прослушайте диалог ещё раз и проверьте свой ответ.

<ПОВТОР ТЕКСТА>

Пауза 5 секунд.

Время, отведённое на выполнение и проверку задания блока «Аудирование», истекло.

Ответы на задания

Работа за 1 полугодие

Номер задания	Ответ	Макс. балл
1	34132	5
2	637145	6
3	first	1
4	nearer; near	1
5	more interesting; less interesting	1
6	occurred	1
7	people	1
8	was forbidden	1
9	had been	1
10	their	1
11	will find	1
12	popularity	1
13	favourite; favorite	1
14	annually	1
15	powerful	1
16	relatively	1
17	walker; walkers	1

Работа за 2 полугодие

Номер задания	Ответ	Макс. балл
1	13214	5
2	713654	6
3	most popular	1
4	are sold	1
5	first	1
6	countries	1
7	are	1
8	themselves	1
9	women	1
10	have been	1
11	will find	1
12	translation	1
13	wonderful	1
14	settlement	1
15	freely	1
16	population	1
17	mysterious	1