**ДЕМО-ВАРИАНТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

**по английскому языку для 8 класса**

Демо -вариант

**Инструкция для учащихся**

Дорогой друг!

Перед тобой задания по английскому языку.

* Для работы тебе нужно иметь ручку и лист для черновых записей.
* На всю работу тебе даётся 40 минут.
* Определи номер последнего задания, это поможет тебе правильно распределить время на выполнение работы.
* Внимательно читай каждое задание и ответы к нему (если есть).
* Запиши свой ответ или выбери ответ (несколько ответов) из предложенных.
* Если ошибся, то зачеркни ошибку, запиши или выбери другой ответ
* Если не удаётся выполнить задание сразу, то переходи к следующему заданию. Если останется время, ты сможешь вернуться к заданию, которое вызвало затруднение, и постараться выполнить его.
* Когда выполнишь все задания, проверь всю работу: вспомни номер последнего задания и проверь, что ты закончил работу именно этим заданием. Проверь каждое задание: выполнено ли оно полностью.
* Пользуйся черновиком.

Желаем удачи!!!

**Демонстрационный вариант промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку 8 класс**

1. **Прочитайте текст. Для каждого предложения А–Е выберите один правильный вариант ответа из четырёх предложенных (1, 2, или 3)**

 We can not imagine our life without the telephone. This is the first thing we take in our hands in the morning, very often use it during the day and,to be honest, the last thing we see before going to bed.

A telephone was patented in the USA in 1876 by Alexander Bell. A handset was used both to receive and send peoples' messages. A bell was invented by Mr Watson, Mr Bell's colleague, later in 1878. The distance of operation of this line didn't exceed 500 meters. For a very long time, A. Bell was believed to be the inventor of the telephone. However, in 2002 the Congress of the USA credited Antonio Meucci with the right of the invention of the telephone. The thing is that Antonio had published an article about the telephone in an Italian newspaper 17 years earlier than A. Bell made his great invention. He failed to patent it because of financial problems.

The first telephones were without a direct communication line. That means that manual telephone stations could be used only with the help of operators. Only at the beginning of the 1920s, the possibility of direct connection appeared, and the disk phones were produced and used.

Nowadays cell phones or mobile phones are common because they are very convenient and quite cheap. The coverage zone is now wide and stable, allowing to make phone calls and send messages almost from everywhere. The whole cover zone is divided into "cells". The main idea of cell communication is based on the principle of honeycomb\* in a beehive\*\*. There are base stations and the coverage zone of each in ideal conditions looks like a circle. But because of the buildings, the shape is distorted and looks like a hexagon. The coverage zones of each base station slightly overlap each other providing a stable signal even when the user moves from one zone to another.

Communication is a very important thing in our life. The evidence of that we might find in ancient times, when not having a phone people communicated using a whistle or gong. Now we have plenty of opportunities and devices to meet all our needs.

A.Telephone is

1. the most essential thing in our lives.
2. the thing which most people are addicted to.
3. the thing we often use.

B.A bell was invented by

1. Alexander Bell.
2. Mr. Watson.
3. Antonio Meucci.

C.The distance of the first line operation was

1. less than 500 metres.
2. more than 500 metres.
3. more than 5000 metres.

D.A telephone first was invented by

1. Alexander Bell.
2. Mr. Watson.
3. Antonio Meucci.

E.The first telephones were

1. with a direct communication line.
2. disk phones.
3. without a direct communication line.

**2. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка.**

**The Inuit people**

The lives of the Inuit people of North America have changed a lot in 50 years. First, their name: people called them Eskimos, but now they are called Inuits, A\_\_\_\_ means “the people”. They lived in igloos in the winter but today many of them live in houses in small towns. They hunted seals — they ate the meat and B\_\_\_\_ clothes from the fur. Many of the people still wear seal-skin clothes today because they are very warm. Remember, the weather is extremely cold for many months of the year. 80-year-old Inuit, Mariano Tagalik, C\_\_\_\_ us a little about her early life. “Our winter igloos were very warm. We cooked inside so sometimes it got too hot. When I was a child I took D\_\_\_\_ most of my clothes when I was in our igloo. In the short summers we lived in seal-skin tents, but I spent as much time as possible playing outside.” To move over the snow, they wore special snowshoes on their feet, but today many Inuits E\_\_\_\_ snowmobiles. These machines can travel long distances in a short time. In the past it took them days or weeks to travel the same distance.

**A** 1) who 2) what 3) which 4) when

**B** 1) did 2) made 3) fashioned 4) created

**C** 1) talked 2) told 3) said D) spoke

**D** 1) out 2) on 3) off 4) after

**E** 1) drive 2) lead 3) take 4) go

**3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из выпадающего списка. Два слова в списке лишние.**

**The Battle**

We walked through the night for about two (A)\_\_\_\_ , until we came to a hillside on which many small (B)\_\_\_\_ were burning. Infadoos told us that the chiefs had gathered the warriors under their command here, and that as soon (C)\_\_\_\_ the sun rose we should all address them. When the (D)\_\_\_\_ had risen the warriors gathered on the slope of the hill, and Infadoos took the chiefs and stood before the army.

When they had heard the prince’s story and seen the markings on his back, the (E)\_\_\_\_ all stamped their feet, and the whole hillside seemed to shake. We now had the backing of the army. We decided to wait for the enemy where we were, and the following morning they came. As the armies met, a great cry went up from our warriors, “The prince! The prince!” and we heard men screaming when the spears found them. In the end we managed to push their army back down the hill.

 1. **men; 2. day; 3. hours; 4. sun; 5. fires; 6. thousand; 7. as.**

**4. Вы получили электронное письмо от Вашей подруги по переписке Анны из Великобритании. Ниже приведён отрывок из этого письма.**

**From:** [**Mary@friend.uk**](mailto:Mary@friend.uk)

**To: Friend@mail.ru**

**Subject: Holidays**

My granny is such a kind person. She always brings us presents for everything we celebrate. And I love all her presents! ...What holidays do you celebrate with your family? What is your favourite holiday and why? What is the best present you’ve ever received?

**Напишите ей ответное письмо объёмом 90–110 слов, ответьте на три ее вопроса. Оформите свой ответ в соответствии с правилами оформления письма. Не пишите адрес и дату. Не забудьте поблагодарить подругу за полученное письмо.**

**From:**

**To:**

**Subject:**

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

**Банк заданий для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации**

**по английскому языку для 8 класса**

**Прочитайте текст. Для каждого предложения А–Е выберите один правильный вариант ответа из четырёх предложенных (1, 2, 3 или 4)**

1. Hi, I’m Amy Chua, and thanks so much for visiting my website. *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* is my family story. I wrote this book in a moment of crisis, when my younger daughter seemed to turn against everything I stood for and it felt like I was losing her and everything was falling apart. After one terrible fight I sat down at my computer and the words just poured out. I showed every page to my daughters and my husband. It was like family therapy.

I was raised by very strict, Chinese immigrant parents, who came to the US as graduate students with practically no money. As parents, they demanded total respect and were very tough with my three younger sisters and me. We got in trouble for A minuses, had to drill Maths and piano every day, no sleepovers, no boyfriends. But the strategy worked with me. To this day, I’m very close to my parents, and I feel I owe them everything. In fact, I believe that my parents having high expectations for me, coupled with love, is the greatest gift anyone has ever given me. That’s why I tried to raise my own two daughters the same way my parents raised me.

With my first daughter, Sofia, things went smoothly. But my second daughter, Lulu is a real fireball and at thirteen, she rebelled. This book is basically the story of my own transformation as a mother. While I definitely have regrets, if I had to raise my girls all over again, I guess I would basically do the same thing, with some adjustments. The book is about believing in your child more than anyone else – more than they believe in themselves – and helping them realise their potential, whatever it may be. My youngest sister, Cindy, has Down syndrome, and I remember my mother spending hours and hours with her, teaching her to tie her own shoelaces, drilling multiplication tables, practicing piano every day with her. My mom wanted her the best she could be, within her limits. Today, Cindy works at Walmart, has a boyfriend, and still plays the piano – one of her favourite things is performing for her friends. She and my mom have a wonderful relationship, and we all love her for who she is.

I genuinely believe that there are many ways of being a good parent. We all want our kids to grow happy, strong and self-reliant. But different cultures have very different ideas about the best way to do that. And we should all be able to learn from each other.

A. This is \_\_\_\_\_\_ .

1) a website

2) a fiction book

3) a letter to the fans

4) the author’s review of her book

B. Amy Chua wrote the book *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1) in memory of her parents

2) to prove she was really talented

3) in attempt to resolve the conflict with her younger daughter

4) to set an example to her daughters

C. Amy Chua’s parents were \_\_\_\_\_\_.

1) really severe

2) very demanding

3) too bossy

4) quite indifferent

D. Amy’s parents punished their daughters for \_\_\_\_\_ as they wanted them to be the best in class.

1) bad marks

2) bad behaviour

3) good marks

4) coming late

D. Amy’s youngest sister with Down syndrome achieved great success because of \_\_\_\_\_.

1) a special school

2) her sister’s help

3) her will power

4) her parents’ efforts

**Online Shopping**

Ten years ago most people didn't even know what the Internet was. Today, the Internet is one of the most powerful tools throughout the world. The Internet is a collection of various services and resources. The Internet's main components are e-mail and the World Wide Web. The Internet helps us in different ways. We can read lots of interesting things (encyclopedias, poems or even books), we can send letters or even, what is very popular recently, we can do shopping without leaving our houses. As internet shopping is so popular nowadays we need to be aware of its advantages and disadvantages.

Many people fear internet shopping because of its disadvantages. They claim that worst thing is that there is no guarantee of receiving the desired product. The seller can simply mail a pig in a poke ( кота в мешке) and then the money is lost. They are right because that kind of things happen very often and we can't do anything about it. So people should buy only from a reliable source. Another thing is that we have to pay for the delivery and it can be a really big price when the parcel is heavy or comes from overseas.

And what when the product is just not the thing we ordered? We have to send it back to the seller and pay for another post delivery. And what about our health? People don't go shopping, don't walk but just sit in front of the screen. It affects not only our body but our eyes too. The effect is simple: more people wear glasses and internet shops sell more clothes in XXL size. Another disadvantage is that there is less employment for shop assistants, security men, etc. May be it is not very visible now but it will be in the future. Still in spite of the disadvantages internet shopping becomes more and more popular, people are interested in buying by means of virtual shops. People can find the desired product much faster than in the shops. Another fine thing about internet shopping is that there is an enormous choice. Furthermore the products in the Internet are cheaper than in the shops. But going shopping with your family or friends is much more fun than sitting in front of the screen.

A. The Internet is vitality important nowadays because it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) entertains people

2) is an interesting way of communication

3) is a good source of information

4) has a great collection of films.

B. Online shopping is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_nowadays.

1) a rare thing

2) only for technicians

3) disadvantageous

4) attractive to more and more people

C. The main disadvantage is that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1) you never know what you really buy

2) the things are more expensive

3) you pay twice the price

D. Online shopping takes away

1) our mind

2) jobs

3) creativity

4) money

E. The author recommends to go shopping with a company because it\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 )saves time

2) saves money

3) is more enjoyable

4) is safe

The debate

The Debate Their parents had promised the twins a pet for their twelfth birthdays. The only limitation was that it had to be a pet. Singular. That meant the twins had to agree on what kind of pet to get.

Making a Decision

For weeks, Louisa and Duncan researched pets on their own. They spent hours looking at pet photos online and talking to their friends about the types of pets they owned. Duncan’s best friend suggested a dog, but his cousin suggested an iguana. Louisa’s friends told her to get a parrot. The same cousin told her to get an iguana too. Finally, each had made a decision. Duncan wanted an iguana, and Louisa decided on a cat. They both went to their parents with the decision. But their father reminded them of the agreement. They did not have to convince their parents but each other.

Convincing the Other

The night before they were to go the pet store, the debate began. Duncan opened by stating how iguanas were easy to care for. Remembering Louisa’s obsession with dinosaurs the summer before, Duncan suggested that iguanas were basically just smaller dinosaurs. Louisa countered that iguanas were not fun pets because they did not do anything. A cat, she argued, could be held and would play with them. “Of course you would want a cat. All girls want a cat,” Duncan replied.

“That is unfair. None of my girl friends even have cats. They all told me to get a parrot or a dog.” “Well, all the girls I know at school love cats.”

The Compromise

The debate went on for hours with little progress. Each sibling realized the other would not be convinced. So Louisa offered a compromise.

“What was your second choice pet?” she asked.

“I guess a dog,” Duncan said.

“Mine too.”

And so they decided to get their second choices. The next day, their birthday, their father purchased a collie puppy for them.

**A. At the time of the debate Louisa was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**  
1). 10;  
2). 11;  
3). 12;  
4). 13.

**B. Duncan was told to get а \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as а pet bу his best friend.**

1). dog;

2). parrot;  
3). iguana;  
4). cat.

**C. Louisa suggested а compromise because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

1). she knew that Duncan liked dogs just as much as he liked iguanas;   
2). neither she nor Duncan could convince the other one to get the other's animal;

3). their parents made it clear that they could buy any kind of pet they both wanted;   
4). dogs and cats are both similar in that they саn both bе played with and held.

**D. The word debate in the story most nearly describes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**  
1). thinking;   
2). fighting;  
3). аn agreement;   
4). а discussion.

**E. They both agreed оп а dog because \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

1). they were tired of arguing;  
2). it was both siblings' second priority;

3). their parents told them to hurry up with the decision;  
4). they liked their friend's dog.

Britain-by-the-Sea

Brits are a nation of holiday travellers. In fact, foreign holidays are so pop­ular in the UK that a flight from London to Spain’s Costa del Sol is cheaper than a train from London to Newcastle. Given that Britain is surrounded by sea, why is it that we would rather fly thousands of miles away than holiday on our own coast? It’s not just our unpredictable weather. Coastal resorts like Blackpool, Bournemouth or Brighton haven’t kept up with (идти в ногу c) what’s cool and modern.

The English seaside town likes to think of itself as a mini Las Vegas with its main streets lined with arcades, with flashing lights, pumping music, and stuffed with one-armed bandits and video games waiting to take your change. Kids dream of being left there with lots of cash and avoid the obligatory trip to the beach which is mum and dad’s idea of a fun day out. They also want to get some thrill in a small and noisy amusement park with roller coasters, dodgems (small electric cars) and water slides.

On arrival at the beach, you may be surprised to find that the soft golden sand of your dreams is actually dirty and unpleasant to lie down on. The suspiciously brown water is too cold to bathe in it anything more than your big toe. This uniquely English scene is completed with the beach hut. Many seaside towns still boast to have a row of these colourful, single family huts. If you want to rent one for two weeks then be prepared to pay anything from £100 to £900 for an original Victorian hut at the best beaches.

A. British people prefer spending holidays abroad because

1) they like flying  
2) foreign resorts offer lower prices  
3) the facilities there are much better  
4) of the weather

B. English seaside resorts may resemble Las Vegas because of

1) amusement parks  
2) they all have got casinos  
3) the look of their centres  
4) the pumping American music

C. Children enjoy spending time

1) in the main street  
2) on the beach  
3) in the park  
3) with their parents

D. English beaches are

1) quite pleasant  
2) uninviting  
3) similar to Spanish ones  
4) famous for golden sand

E. The beach facilities are

1) unbelievably cheap  
2) offered at a modern price  
3) offered at a reasonable price  
4) very expensive

The skier

Afel was a very small boy when he first saw snow. He saw it in an album which had lots of pictures of children playing in big white fields. He asked his mother, “What are those?”, She laughed and said, “That’s snow!” She tried to explain to him what snow was, but Afel didn’t really understand. Sometimes there was rain where he lived, but not very much. But it didn’t matter. Afel was already in love with snow. Then, when Afel was twelve years old, the next thing happened. One day he was watching the TV at his uncle’s house. His uncle had a big TV, with all the satellite channels. Afel was watching one of the satellite channels and a programme came on. It was full of snow. And not only snow – there were people flying across the snow. They wore brightly coloured clothes. And on their feet, they had things that looked like strange shoes. “What are those?” he asked his uncle excitedly. “Skis,” replied his uncle. “And those people are called skiers.” Afel was in love. At that moment, he decided. He wanted to be a skier. He asked his uncle what the programme was. “The Winter Olympics,” said his uncle. “It’s like the normal Olympics, but for sports where you need snow – skiing, ice skating, bobsleigh, those sorts of things. They have it every four years.” Afel found out that the next Winter Olympics was in Vancouver in Canada, in 2010. “Perfect,” he thought. “Enough time for me to become a brilliant skier.

Then I’ll go to the Winter Olympics, and win the gold medal for skiing.” “But there’s no snow here!” people told him. “Where are you going to ski?” Afel didn’t care. He made himself a pair of skis from two pieces of wood. He tied them to his feet and practised skiing holding two sticks in his hands. At first, he couldn’t move, but he practised and practised until he could move quite quickly across the sand or the earth where he lived. He tried to fly down the hills like the people on TV, but he couldn’t. He could only move slowly. “Never mind,” he thought. “It’s a start...”

A. Which is true about the snow which Afel saw when he was small?

1 He knew exactly what snow was when he saw it.

2. His mother encouraged him to see the snow.

3. He saw it while playing with other children.

4. The snow which he saw wasn’t real.

B. What happened when Afel was twelve years old?

1. His uncle bought a new TV.

2. His uncle taught him how to ski.

3. He made a certain important decision.

4. He watched the Vancouver Winter Olympics.

C. Afel’s uncle explained to him

1. which winter sports Afel should try.

2. what the Winter Olympics is.

3. where to get skis.

4. how to ski.

D. Afel practised skiing

1. with other enthusiasts of skiing.

2. using professional equipment.

3. with considerable difficulties.

4. on snowy slopes.

E. This text is about

1. a man who wanted to be better at skiing.

2. the rules of a certain winter sport.

3. a boy dedicated to his dream.

4. one life-changing moment.

The Body Language

People can hide their feelings in different situations. Whether a man is nervous or bored, he can say that everything is fine, while his facial expressions or body movements can show the opposite. This is how the meaning of body language is explained.

Imagine you see a person who seems to be calm. He smiles, his eyes don't show any negative emotions. But if you have a closer look at his palms, which are sweating, you may guess he is nervous. Another sign of nervousness is the constant biting of one's nails. What a terrible habit!

If a person doesn't want to socialise, he can show it without words simply by crossing his limbs. Have you seen any celebrities with their arms crossed when they are asked confusing questions at the interview?

Anger is a feeling that can not be hidden easily. Remember yourself clenching your fists when your mum blames you for not doing anything about the house, while in reality, you have done it?

No matter what you feel and how desperately you are trying to hide your emotions, your body will give out your secrets. Watch out!

AThe body language is

1. movements of your body that show how you feel
2. movements of your arms
3. your real feelings

B.When a person is nervous, his hands

1. are dry
2. are wet
3. are behind his back

C.If a person doesn't want to speak to someone, he

1. crosses his legs and arms
2. scratches his head
3. bites his nails

D.When you are angry, you can unconsciously

1. bite your nails
2. clench your fists
3. shrug your shoulders

E.It is difficult to hide your feelings

1. because your body can give them out
2. because you are nervous
3. because you are desperate

**8. Pam:** Hey, Mandy! What have you been up to lately?

**Mandy:** Hi, Pam. Well, I've read a very interesting article which inspired me to surf the internet for several hours searching for additional information.

**Pam:** Really? What was the topic?

**Mandy:** Physiognomy.

**Pam:** What is that?

**Mandy:** Well, in short, it's a study of how our appearance correlates with our character.

**Pam:** Wow, is it a science?

**Mandy:** Not really. Nowadays, it's considered to be pseudoscience and even more—charlatanry.

**Pam:** But why? The concept sounds rather reasonable.

**Mandy:** It does. Physiognomy was once very popular. In ancient times people thought they could judge the traits of character by facial expressions, lines and body build. For example, people with dog-like sharp noses were claimed to be irritable like dogs, and big round lion-like noses demonstrated courage.

**Pam:** Did it turn out to be wrong later?

**Mandy:** More precisely, it didn't turn out to be true. In the 18th and 19th centuries, this study gained popularity again and drew much attention from both scientists and artisans. The latter admired the great culture of Ancient Greece where animals were a subject of worship and mistakenly decided that the sculptures of that period reflected what the ideal human looked like. People with the non-European look, like Asians and Africans, were regarded as less intelligent. This idea later began to promote the superiority of one nation over the others, led to racism and discrimination based on outer appearance only.

**Pam:** Wow, I see you've studied this topic in-depth!

**Mandy:** I have. It's incredibly interesting, isn't it?

**Pam:** It is. What do you think is the reason for people to try and, so to speak, classify each other according to their look?

**Mandy:** Hmm, I think it's natural to judge a book by its cover when we have nothing else to judge by. They say, when we meet a stranger, it takes our brain a split second to decide what this stranger is like—if they are friendly or aggressive, smart or not. I guess it has its roots in ancient times when human beings faced many threats and had to make quick decisions to survive.

**Pam:** Oh, that's a deep thought. What about aesthetics? They say attractive people are more successful and have more opportunities. They are even thought to possess better traits of character. I've heard in South Korea employers judge by appearance. It's necessary to have a good photo in your CV. If they choose between two candidates with almost equal qualities, they always choose the good-looking one.

**Mandy:** Oh, that sounds not very fair.

**Pam:** Yes, lookism is a serious problem nowadays.

**Mandy:** What is lookism?

**Pam:** It's a kind of discrimination. But not based on the race or nationality. Instead, people are judged by their appearance only: if they're attractive or not.

**Mandy:** Sounds awful.

**Pam:** I agree with you. Don't judge, and you won't be judged.

**A.Mandy spent much time**

1. reading one article
2. surfing in the ocean
3. researching some topic

**B. Pam hasn't heard about**

1. lookism
2. physiognomy
3. aesthetics

**C. Today, physiognomy is thought to be**

1. a pseudoscience
2. a science
3. an art

**D.The ancient Greeks based their judgement on**

1. race
2. attractiveness
3. admiration of some animal

**E. Physiognomy**

1. was popular during several periods of time
2. was popular only in ancient times
3. was initially considered to be false

Языковые знания. Грамматическая сторона речи. Одиночный выбор.

**2. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка.**

It was a hot day in summer. Tom felt thirsty and thought it A\_\_\_\_ nice to have a glass of cold beer in a bar. He found one and got in. He sat at one of the tables near the window and ordered a glass of beer. All around him he saw a lot of people B\_\_\_\_ their lunch. While Tom was drinking his beer, he noticed that it had started C\_\_\_\_ outside. And he D\_\_\_\_ his umbrella at home. So he decided to take a second glass of beer and wait till the rain stopped. The people in the bar did the same as they didn`t want to go out into the rain. An hour passed, but there was no change in the weather. Tom could not wait any longer. He left the bar and stopped in surprise. There was no rain at all. But in front of the bar a fat woman was sitting. She E\_\_\_\_ the pavement to make the people inside the bar believe that it was raining hard in the street. In this way people inside were made to believe it and order more and more food.

**A** 1) is 2) will be 3) was 4) would be

**B** 1) have 2) has 3) are having 4) having

**C** 1) rain 2) rains 3) raining 4) rained

**D** 1) had left 2) left 3) has left 4) have left

**E** 1) waters 2) was watering 3) watered 4) has been

For three days we walked, the land on either side of Solomon’s road was rich and well cared for. We saw farms and A\_\_\_\_ , with people planting crops and young boys looking after the animals, they were raising long B\_\_\_\_ high above their heads and bringing them down on the animals’ backs, to drive them along. During the trip I was able to C\_\_\_\_ to the older warrior, whose name was Infadoos. He told me all about Twala, their king, as well as their D\_\_\_\_ and cultural systems. By the time we arrived at the king’s E\_\_\_\_ I was already something of an expert in their tribe’s affairs. I knew that their king was unpopular, as he was a man, who had killed his elder brother to gain the throne. When the king came, we could see that he was a fat, sweaty man, with only one eye. He looked at us and walked around us.

**A** 1) lakes 2) fields 3) rivers 4) towns

**B** 1) stones 2) flags 3) balloons 4) sticks

**C**1) speak 2) ask 3) answer 4) tell

**D** 1) sports 2) foreign 3) political 4) traditional

**E** 1) garden 2) capital 3) house 4) palace

The lives of the Inuit people of North America have changed a lot in 50 years. First, their name: people called them Eskimos, but now they are called Inuits, A\_\_\_\_ means “the people”. They lived in igloos in the winter but today many of them live in houses in small towns. They hunted seals — they ate the meat and B\_\_\_\_ clothes from the fur. Many of the people still wear seal-skin clothes today because they are very warm. Remember, the weather is extremely cold for many months of the year. 80-year-old Inuit, Mariano Tagalik, C\_\_\_\_ us a little about her early life. “Our winter igloos were very warm. We cooked inside so sometimes it got too hot. When I was a child I took D\_\_\_\_ most of my clothes when I was in our igloo. In the short summers we lived in seal-skin tents, but I spent as much time as possible playing outside.” To move over the snow, they wore special snowshoes on their feet, but today many Inuits E\_\_\_\_ snowmobiles. These machines can travel long distances in a short time. In the past it took them days or weeks to travel the same distance.

**A** 1) who 2) what 3) which 4) when

**B** 1) did 2) made 3) fashioned 4) created

**C** 1) talked 2) told 3) said D) spoke

**D** 1) out 2) on 3) off 4) after

**E** 1) drive 2) lead 3) take 4) go

Rose is beautiful, smart and kind. She has a bigger heart than anyone I A\_\_\_\_ . She job very well, everything B\_\_\_\_ on time, but my love for Rose doesn`t depend on that job. I love her because she C\_\_\_\_ on my side ever since we first met a year ago. She D\_\_\_\_ about me. When I was a young man, I thought that one day I E\_\_\_\_ a writer. Rose makes me believe that if I work hard, my dream will come true. She expects me to become a great writer. Right now she is typing the book which I have been writing for three years already.

**A** 1) have ever known 2) has ever known 3) know 4) knows

**B** 1) is organized 2) organized 3) organizes 4) is organizing

**C** 1) have always been 2) has always been 3) is always 4) was always

**D** 1) care 2) cared 3) cares 4) is caring

**E**1) becomes 2) will become 3) become 4) Would become

Larry Walters wants to be a pilot. He wants to A\_\_\_\_ an airplane. But Larry is not a B\_\_\_\_ man. He doesn’t have an airplane. He has only a lawn chair.

Larty ties 45 big balloons to his lawn chair and then sits C\_\_\_\_ on the chair. The lawn chair goes up. For a few minutes everything is fine. The view from the lawn chair is beautiful. Larry can D\_\_\_\_ houses and trees below him.

He is happy. He is flying! The lawn chair goes up very E\_\_\_\_ . Larry is afraid. “I don’t want to go very high,” Larry thinks. “I want to go down a little.” With a small gun Larry shoots 10 balloons. Unfortunately, Larry drops the gun, and it falls to the ground. The chair goes up and up. “I’m flying in a lawn chair and I want to come down!”

Larry flies in the lawn chair for 45 minutes. Then the balloons begin to lose air. Slowly the lawn chair comes down, and Larry is back on the ground. Larry says, “For 45 minutes I was a pilot — the pilot of a lawn chair.”

**A** 1) drive 2) ride 3) fly 4) lead

**B** 1) rich 2) famous 3) misery 4) popular

**C** 1) down 2) at 3) into 4) in

**D** 1) watch 2) see 3) notice 4) look

**E** 1) far 2) high 3) slow 4) tall

Once in a small town there lived a baker. He had two pets — a dog and a donkey. The dog kept watch over the house. The donkey carried the bread and the cakes that the baker made. One night a thief A\_\_\_\_ into the house. The baker B\_\_\_\_ soundly. The dog too was fast asleep, he did not bark at the thief. The donkey saw the thief and wanted to awaken C\_\_\_\_ master, so he began to bray loudly. The thief ran away. The baker could not sleep. He came out. He could not understand why the donkey brayed so loudly and he beat the stupid but dutiful donkey very badly. But the D\_\_\_\_ house was saved. It was the duty of the dog to keep watch and not of the donkey. However, the donkey turned out to be a E\_\_\_\_ guard than the dog.

**A** 1) broken 2) was breaking 3) broke 4) was broken

**B** 1) sleeps 2) was sleeping 3) slept 4) has slept

**C** 1) him 2) her 3) he 4) his

**D** 1) baker 2) bakers’ 3) baker’s 4) bakers

**E**1) good 2) more good 3) best 4) better

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**A**1) lakes 2) fields 3) rivers 4) towns

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**C** 1) speak 2) ask 3) answer 4) tell

**D** 1) sports 2) foreign 3) political 4) traditional

**E** 1) garden 2) capital 3) house 4) palace

Mr Harris used to work in Dover, but then he changed his job, and he and his wife moved to another town. They did not have A\_\_\_\_ friends there, but they soon met a lot of interesting people, and after a few weeks, they often B\_\_\_\_ to dinner or to parties at other people’s houses.

Then Mrs Harris C\_\_\_\_ to her husband, “We’ve been to a lot of other people’s houses, and now we must invite them to our house, mustn’t we?” “Yes, certainly,” answered her husband. “A big party will be the easiest, won’t it? Then we can start to invite people to dinner in small numbers next month.” D\_\_\_\_ Mrs Harris said, ”Yes, I’ll invite all our friends here to a big party on 5th December.” “How many will that be?” Mr Harris asked. “Don’t invite too many.” Mrs Harris was beginning to write the invitations when her husband E\_\_\_\_ that she was writing, “Party: 6.30 to 8.30 p.m.” “That isn’t very polite is it?” he said. “You’re telling our guests that they must go home at 8.30.” So Mrs Harris just wrote, “Party: 6.30 p.m .” A lot of guests came, and they all had a good time, so they did not go home at 8.30. In fact, they were still there at midnight when the door bell rang and a policeman arrived. He said, “You must stop making a noise, because someone has complained.”

**A** 1) much 2) a lot 3) many 4) little

**B** 1) invited 2) went 3) arrived 4) walked

**C** 1) spoke 2) told 3) asked 4) said

**D** 1) So 2) Soon 3) But 4) After

**E** 1) watched 2) saw 3) looked 4) noticed

John is my closest friend. We A\_\_\_\_ in touch since we were together in Oxford. John B\_\_\_\_ in the City now. He makes a lot of money. He says he C\_\_\_\_ his student life and that very soon he D\_\_\_\_ a partner in his firm. John likes me. And I can’t understand why. I don`t have a career, or money, or a flash car. But I also haven’t got a boss, a suit, or a tie, which I have to wear. So there is nothing that anyone can E\_\_\_\_ me do or take away from me. I am absolutely free. John tries to hide that he likes me but he does and I let him do it.

**A** 1) were 2) are 3) have been 4) has been

**B** 1) work 2) worked 3) has worked 4) is working

**C** 1) doesn’t miss 2) don’t miss 3) wasn’t missing 4) haven’t missed

**D** 1) become 2) becomes 3) is becoming 4) will become

**E**1) to make 2) made 3) make 4) makes

Pig was looking at A\_\_\_\_ on the ground. Turtle came by. “What did you find, Pig?” she said. “What is that thing on the ground?” “Don’t you know?” said Pig. “I’ll show you what it is!” Pig put the pencil on his hat. “Oh, now I see!” said Turtle. “It looks B\_\_\_\_ on your hat. You are so smart, Pig.” “I know, I know,” said Pig. Frog came by just then. “Oh, Frog! Look what Pig put on his hat,” said Turtle. “I see,” said Frog. “That C\_\_\_\_ your hat look good, Pig. What a smart thing to do!” “Being smart is what I do best,” D\_\_\_\_ Pig. “Now I’ll show you something more!” Pig put the pencil on his nose. “What a good place for it!” said Frog. “I think that’s the best place,” said Turtle. “You are E\_\_\_\_ smart, Pig.”

**A** 1) anything 2) something 3) nothing 4) anywhere

**B**1) better 2) worse 3) best 4) good

**C**1) making 2) maked 3) makes 4) make

**D**1) said 2) asked 3) answered 4) talked

**E**1) such 2) such a 3) so a 4) so

Языковые знания речи. Лексическая сторона речи. Восстановление текста.

**3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из выпадающего списка. Два слова в списке лишние.**

**1. The Battle.**

We walked through the night for about two (A)\_\_\_\_ , until we came to a hillside on which many small (B)\_\_\_\_ were burning. Infadoos told us that the chiefs had gathered the warriors under their command here, and that as soon (C)\_\_\_\_ the sun rose we should all address them. When the (D)\_\_\_\_ had risen the warriors gathered on the slope of the hill, and Infadoos took the chiefs and stood before the army.

When they had heard the prince’s story and seen the markings on his back, the (E)\_\_\_\_ all stamped their feet, and the whole hillside seemed to shake. We now had the backing of the army. We decided to wait for the enemy where we were, and the following morning they came. As the armies met, a great cry went up from our warriors, “The prince! The prince!” and we heard men screaming when the spears found them. In the end we managed to push their army back down the hill.

1. **men; 2. day; 3. hours; 4. sun; 5. fires; 6. thousand; 7. as.**

**2. A Wise Answer**

 The king once asked his people a strange question, "How many birds are there in the city?" Everyone was (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to find the answer, but all of them failed. A wise man (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people counting the birds in the city and came to the palace. The king asked him the same question.

The wise man smiled, came up to the king and said, "I (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ give you the answer!

There are 21523 birds in your city." The king (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the wise man and asked how he knew the answer. The wise man replied, "Ask your men to count the number of birds. If there are more, then the birds' relatives from outside the city are visiting them. If there are fewer, then the birds are visiting their relatives outside the city." The king was (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the answer and gave the wise man a lot of money.

1. **amazing; 2. can; 3. excited;4. looked; 5. may; 6. pleased; 7. saw.**

**3. Arnold Schwarzenegger**

Although he was (1)\_\_\_\_ in Austria, Arnold Schwarzenegger has spent (2)\_\_\_\_ of his life in the US. He has been (3)\_\_\_\_ for a long time. He started his career as a champion body builder, but (4)\_\_\_\_ became popular with movie (5)\_\_\_\_ and fans, and his popularity has been increasing ever since.

He has performed in comedies, thrillers, Science-fiction, and other types of films. According to many of his fans, he has never made a bad film.

1. **born; 2. performed; 3. quickly; 4. producers; 5. most; 6. acting; 7. great.**

**4.A Cap Seller and the Monkeys**

There was a cap seller in a city. He used to go from village to village to sell his caps. His way laid A\_\_\_\_ a forest. It was a hot summer day and he got tired. To get some rest he sat under a tree. Soon he fell B\_\_\_\_ . Many monkeys lived on that tree. When they saw the caps, they climbed down the tree and took the caps. Then they climbed up the tree C \_\_\_\_ .

The cap seller woke up after some time. He found that his caps were missing. He looked up and saw the monkeys wearing his caps. He tried his best to get his caps D\_\_\_\_ but he couldn’t. Suddenly an idea occurred to him. He took off his own cap and threw it on the ground. The monkeys did the same, since they are imitators. The cap seller collected all his caps and went E\_\_\_\_ happily.

1. **again; 2. asleep; 3. around; 4. away; 5. back; 6. thorough; 7. through.**

**5.Schools in the Past**

One (A)\_\_\_\_ years ago schools were very different. Children did not wear (B)\_\_\_\_. They used to wear their everyday clothes to school.

Children learned to read, write and do mathematics. They had (C)\_\_\_\_ and geography lessons but they did not (D)\_\_\_\_ science.

They used to write on slates with (E)\_\_\_\_ chalk. When the children finished their work, they cleaned their slates with a rag so that they could write on them again and again.

**1. uniforms; 2. expensive; 3. history; 4. playground; 5. hundred; 6. white; 7. learn.**

**6.A dream**

It is easy to believe that rich and (A)\_\_\_\_ people are happy, but if you do, think again. Both money and fame can cause serious problems. To start with, when

you are (B)\_\_\_\_ you never know who your real friends are. Another problem is the lack of (C)\_\_\_\_ . When you are famous, the public wants to know everything about your (D)\_\_\_\_ life. Journalists are always after you, they try to take photos of you, and your life becomes a nightmare.

So next time you start dreaming of being a star, you should stop and be (E)\_\_\_\_ that you’re an ordinary person after all.

1. **successful; 2. are taking; 3. famous; 4. privacy; 5. personal; 6. is having; 7. thankful.**

**7.Monday Sickness**

Tom woke up (A)\_\_\_\_ on Monday morning. He always woke up (B)\_\_\_\_ on Monday mornings. It was the idea of a whole week of school; he almost wished there (C)\_\_\_\_ no weekends because that made it even more difficult to go back into captivity. He (D)\_\_\_\_ in bed and wondered what he (E)\_\_\_\_ invent this time. He listened to his body but could find nothing wrong. A little tummy ache? No. Then he realized that one of his teeth was loose. Tom began to groan. Sid continued to sleep peacefully. Tom groaned more loudly. No result.

1. **unhappy; 2. were; 3. suddenly; 4. laid; 5. miserable; 6. could; 7. toes.**

**8.My grandmother**

The person who (A)\_\_\_\_ me the most about life is my grandmother. My parents travelled a lot when I was (B)\_\_\_\_ so I spent most of my school holidays with her. She was (C)\_\_\_\_ than just a grandmother to me. She was such a considerate person. She (D)\_\_\_\_ how much I missed my parents so she did everything she (E)\_\_\_\_ to make me feel at home. She was also really imaginative and spent hours telling me stories that she had made up. She taught me so many important things. She was the most positive person I’ve ever met and she taught me how to look for the good in everything.

1. **younger; 2. knew; 3. could; 4. more; 5. has taught; 6. natural; 7. warning.**

**9.Huckleberry Finn**

On his way to school Tom met Huckleberry Finn, the (A)\_\_\_\_ boy whose drunken father had abandoned him and left town. Huck was (B)\_\_\_\_ by all the other boys because he was free to do what he liked, and hated by all the mothers because he was lazy, vulgar and (C)\_\_\_\_ . Of course, Tom was not (D)\_\_\_\_ to play with him so, of course, he played with him (E)\_\_\_\_ he could. Tom admired him more than anyone.

1. **allowed; 2. envied; 3. whenever; 4. anyone; 5. lawless; 6. raining; 7. homeless.**

**10.Paparazzi**

Our interest in the private lives of celebrities seems (A)\_\_\_\_ . This has caused a (B)\_\_\_\_ in the number of ‘paparazzi’, those photo journalists who follow (C)\_\_\_\_ celebrities around to get pictures of them, which they then sell to popular magazines. Sometimes they are ready, to do anything to get a picture. For example, they will hire a helicopter in order to fly (D)\_\_\_\_ close to the home of a celebrity. But the paparazzi say that celebrities are only too happy to have their homes and (E)\_\_\_\_ weddings photographed for huge fees.

**1. endless; 2. felt; 3. growth; 4. were putting; 5. dangerously; 6. romantic; 7. glamorous.**

Коммуникативные умения. Письменная речь. Задания открытого типа: письмо

**4. Вы получили электронное письмо от Вашей подруги по переписке Анны из Великобритании. Ниже приведён отрывок из этого письма.**

**From:** [**Mary@friend.uk**](mailto:Mary@friend.uk)

**To: Friend@mail.ru**

**Subject: Holidays**

My granny is such a kind person. She always brings us presents for everything we celebrate. And I love all her presents! ...What holidays do you celebrate with your family? What is your favourite holiday and why? What is the best present you’ve ever received?

**Напишите ей ответное письмо объёмом 90–110 слов, ответьте на три ее вопроса. Оформите свой ответ в соответствии с правилами оформления письма. Не пишите адрес и дату. Не забудьте поблагодарить подругу за полученное письмо.**

**From:**

**To:**

**Subject:**

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

**Темы:**

Books

Best friend

Holidays

Films