

Согласовано
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Контрольно-измерительные материалы

Итоговая контрольная работа

Раздел 1. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The upper part of him was quite decent.
2. Soapy was thrown out of the restaurant by a waiter.
3. Having lost his house Soapy had to look for another one.
4. Soapy wanted to be imprisoned for disorderly conduct.
5. Soapy needed some shelter for three months.
6. His second desperate attempt of getting into prison also failed.
7. The most pleasant way of getting a shelter was to dine well at some expensive place.

говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог о встрече двух давних друзей. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A** Jean has been to Chicago for the last month.
- B** Looking for a job was not very successful for Jean.
- C** Jean is sure to find a suitable occupation soon.
- D** Jean hasn't missed any important news.
- E** Leslie is a sincere girl.
- F** Marta is Peter's cousin.
- G** The thief of Caroline's camera has been found.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
соответствие диалогу							

Раздел 2. ЧТЕНИЕ

10

Установите соответствие между заголовками **A–G** и текстами **1–6**.

Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один лишний заголовок.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Exams for foreigners | E. Citizens or subjects |
| B. Forbidden City | F. Holy kings |
| C. Cruel queen | G. Wrong sequence |
| D. Meeting Royalty | |

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1. Some kings were considered too holy to be seen by ordinary people. They lived hidden behind palace walls. At different times, 24 emperors lived in the world's largest palace complex, the Forbidden City, in Beijing, China. Started in the 15th century during the reign of Emperor Yongle, the city took a million men and 16 years to complete. It covers 72 hectares and has 8,000 rooms! The last Chinese emperor to live in the Forbidden City was Pu Yi, who left the palace in 1924.

2. Everyone knows about Henry VIII's cruel nature. But they forget about his wives' nasty little habits. For example, Catherine of Aragon was left in charge of England while Henry went over to France. While her husband was away, Catherine's army fought the Scottish king, James IV, and beat him. Just to show what a clever girl she was, Catherine sent Henry the blood-stained coat of the dead Scottish king.

3. Kings and queens expect to be treated differently from other people. So you'd better know some simple rules in case you bump into a member of the royal family.

Women are expected to curtsy. Men are expected to bow. Shake hands if a hand is offered. It's bad manners to meet royalty with gloves on because, in the past, gloves were associated with warfare.

Until recently it was thought impolite to turn one's back on the Queen of England. People would walk backwards out of their presence. In certain ceremonies lords and other officials still do.

4. Other countries have 'citizens'. But in Britain people are legally described as 'subjects' – subjects of Her Majesty the Queen. And criminals are sent to one of 'Her Majesty's' prisons.

5. More and more immigrants arrive in Britain each year. There's one street in London – and it's less than 300 meters long – where all businesses are run by Arabs, Greeks, Indians, Italians, Jamaicans, Nigerians, Portuguese, Spanish and Turkish. But now those who want to live in Britain will have to take a test on 'Britishness' to show their knowledge of British culture, history and laws.

6. The present queen of the UK is universally known as 'Elizabeth the Second', although Scotland and Northern Ireland have never had an 'Elizabeth the First'!

1	2	3	4	5	6

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений A–G. Одна из частей в списке A–G – лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Some things about Britain make sense only to the British. Of these, probably the strangest is social class.

There are three main class divisions in Britain with some 'in between' variations (such as 'upper middle'): upper, middle and lower or working class. And people in Britain are 1 _____.

The different classes in Britain tend to eat different food at different time of the day (and call the meals by different names), they like to talk about different topics, they enjoy 2 _____ and have different ideas about the correct way to behave.

The easiest way to guess the class to which the person belongs to is 3 _____.

A person's accent in Britain is an identity card. Other people will be able to say what social background you come from, where you were born or educated, and what kind of job you do.

Changing an accent is difficult, even for actors. To achieve the desired accent, a British person must 4 _____. This is one of the reasons why people still send their children to expensive private schools. It is not that the education there is better, but because, as adults, they will have the right accent and manners.

A person's vocabulary is also very important. Here is a good class test you can try: when talking to an English person, say something too quietly for them 5 _____. A lower-middle or middle-middle person will say "Pardon?"; an upper-middle will say "Sorry?" (or perhaps "Sorry – what?"); but an upper-class and a working-class person will both say "What?" The working person, however, will drop the "t" – "Wha?".

"Toilet" is another word that makes the higher classes 6 _____. The correct upper word is "lavatory" or "loo". The working classes all say "toilet", as do most lower-middles and middle-middles, the only difference being the working-class dropping of the final "t".

An interesting thing about the class system in Britain is that very often it has nothing to do with money. A person with an upper-class accent, using upper-class words, will be recognized as upper class even if he or she is unemployed or homeless. And a person with working-class pronunciation, who calls "a sofa" "a settee", and his midday meal "dinner", will be identified as working class even if he is a multi-millionaire living in a grand country house.

- A. different pastimes and sports;
- B. very conscious of class differences;
- C. to hear you properly;
- D. speak it from childhood;

- E. exchange knowing looks;
- F. achieve the desired accent;
- G. to listen to the way he or she speaks.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Раздел 3. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

VOTING – A DUTY AND A PRIVILEGE

- 19. One of the most important rights for U.S. _____ is the CITY right to vote.
- 20. Voting is a duty in a _____ democracy. REPRESENT
- 21. All citizens should vote to choose decent people to be the federal, state, and local _____. LEAD

- Before citizens vote, they must register to vote in their state.
22. You do not have to pay for _____. REGISTER
- Everyone should also learn about the candidates and issues in the
23. election. We can get _____ by reading newspapers or listening to the news on TV and the radio. INFORM
- People must be active. They must work with organizations
24. to make their communities and states _____. GOOD
- Different voting systems may give very different results, particularly in cases where there is no clear MAJOR _____ preference.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.

26. The modern **Mother's Day** is celebrated on various days in many parts of the world, most _____ in March, April, or May as a day to honor mothers and motherhood. In the UK and Ireland, it follows the old traditions of Mothering Sunday, celebrated in March/April. COMMON
27. _____, the celebration has its origin in ancient customs and traditions. HISTORY
28. The ancient Greeks kept a festival to *Cybele*, a great mother of Greek gods. The ancient Romans also had another holiday, *Matronalia*, that was dedicated to *Juno* (an ancient Roman goddess), though mothers were _____ given gifts on this day. USUAL
29. In Europe there were several long standing traditions where a specific Sunday was set aside to honor _____ and mothers such as *Mothering Sunday* which is a Christian festival celebrated throughout Europe that falls on the 4th Sunday in *Lent*. MOTHER
30. One of the early calls to celebrate Mother's Day in the United States was the "*Mother's Day* _____" by Julia Ward Howe. PROCLAMATE
31. Written in 1870, the Proclamation was tied to Howe's feminist belief that women had a _____ to shape their societies at the political level. RESPONSIBLE
- Today the holiday has become very popular around the world. People take the day as an opportunity to pay tribute to their mothers and thank them for all their love and support. There is also a tradition of gifting flowers, cards and other gift to mothers on the occasion.

Раздел 4. ПИСЬМО

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте бланк ответов №2. Черновые пометки можно делать прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный

черновик. При выполнении заданий **39** и **40** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ №2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания(**39, 40**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

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You have received a letter from your American pen friend Jane who writes:

... There are four main national symbols in America. They are the American Flag, the Statue of Liberty, the Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell. They all symbolize freedom and democracy. Americans are very proud of them. What are the most important Russian symbols? What do they stand for?

Our history teacher is taking us to Liberty Island in New York Harbor next week...

Write a letter to Jane

- answer her questions.
- ask **3 questions** about the excursion to Liberty Island

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Критерии оценивания результатов:

За каждый правильный ответ тестовой части обучающийся получает 1 балл, кроме раздела «аудирование», где каждый верный ответ оценивается в 2 балла. За задание «письмо» максимальное количество баллов -10. Максимальное количество баллов за всю работу - 60 баллов. Успешность выполнения работы определяется следующим образом:

60-51 балла = «5»

50- 42балла = «4»

41- 30балла = «3»

Меньше 30 баллов = «2»