

Контрольная работа за 2 полугодие (10 grade)

I. Fill in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Lend me your rubber. I _____ a mistake and _____ to rub it out. (MAKE, WANT)
2. When I _____ him last he _____ asleep in the chair. (SEE, SIT)
3. He _____ two letters this morning. (ALREADY WRITE)
4. We _____ tennis together since last May. (NOT PLAY)
5. She _____ in. Please wait a few more minutes. (COME)
6. He _____ his friend yesterday but when he _____ on the door he realised that nobody _____ at home. (VISIT, KNOCK, BE)
7. I _____ him tomorrow. (SEE)
8. I _____ English for six years now. (STUDY)
9. He _____ on the bus when it _____ to move. (JUMP, START)
10. When the lady _____ from her shopping trip she saw that burglars _____ into her house. (RETURN, BREAK)
11. I _____ hundreds of students up to now, but I _____ such a hopeless class. (TEACH, NEVER MEET)
12. Do you hear the wind? It _____ very heavily tonight (BLOW)

II. Choose the relevant prefix or suffix and write the word.

1. Dental treatment is mostly not pain- nowadays.
a) -less b) -ful c) -ous d) -y
2. There is an opinion that political language is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respect- .
a) -ance b) -al c) -able d) -ment
3. Mark Twain used to say that frank- is a jewel and only the young can afford it.
a) -ism b) -ness c) -ure d) -ment
4. Creativity and imagination are considered to be end- .
a) -ful b) -able c) -less d) -al
5. Comedy is a dramatic work that is light and often humor- or satirical in tone.
a) -ful b) -ous c) -less d) -able

6. A strong loving relation- helps us to feel secure and thrive in a busy exciting world.

a) -al b) -ness c) -ship d) -hood

7. Elevation to icon- status demands hard work and tremendous efforts.

a) -al b) -y c) -ic d) -ful

8. Whichever airport is your destination point, you need to go through arriv-formalities.

a) -al b) -ment c) -ic d) -ance

9. A new study shows that people tend to -estimate the calories in fast-food items that they consider relatively healthy.

a) dis- b) un- c) mis- d) under-

10. When an aircraft takes off its passengers are allowed to –fasten their belts.

a) over- b) under- c) un- d) dis-

11. Recently I took part in –nuclear demonstration.

a) un- b) anti- c) pre- d) under-

III. Read the text. For empty gaps 1-6 choose relevant sentences A-G. Remember that one sentence is excess.

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 workingclass 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 multimillionaire 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.

IV. Look at the following ideas, choose only one and write the comment on it.

- 1) Why do people need art in our fast-moving world?
- 2) Why is it necessary to believe in anything nowadays?
- 3) We don't have the second planet. How do you understand this idea?
- 4) No one can define happiness but why does everyone want to be happy?

Критерии оценивания результатов: за каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает 1 балл. За задание № 4 максимальное количество баллов – 6

Максимальное количество баллов – 42

Успешность выполнения работы определяется следующим образом:

42-36 балла – «5»

35-29 баллов – «4»

28-21 баллов – «3»

20 и менее баллов – «2»