

Примерный вариант экзаменационной работы по английскому языку для поступающих в 10-й филологический класс.

Аудирование.

1. Вы услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных А, В, С 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. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. On a beach
2. At the zoo
3. On a street
4. At a stadium
5. At home

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2. Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

The speaker talks about

1. how to arrange a birthday party.
2. his/her favourite cafe.
3. making a birthday cake.
4. his/her childhood dream.
5. a family birthday celebration.
6. shopping for a present.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Вы услышите разговор студента языковой школы и хозяйки дома, в котором он живёт. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. How many people are there in Max's group?

- 1) Ten.
- 2) Nine.
- 3) Five.

4. What class did Max enjoy most today?

- 1) Conversational English.
- 2) Writing Skills.
- 3) General Grammar.

5. What sports facilities does the school offer to the students?

- 1) A gym.

2) A swimmingpool.

3) A tenniscourt.

6. What meals does Max have with his host family?

1) Breakfast.

2) Breakfast and lunch.

3) Breakfast and dinner.

7. How does Max get to his school?

1) On foot.

2) By bus.

3) By tram.

8. What place of interest does Max want to see this weekend?

1) TheAmusementPark.

2) Thehistoricalcitycentre.

3) TheCityZoo.

Чтение.

9. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–С и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. The symbols of London

2. Means of travelling

3. World record holder

4. A sweet in the street

5. On the road

6. A healthy but difficult choice

7. An unusual hobby

8. Conflict over roads

A. The British are enthusiastic about mobility. They think that the ability to travel far and frequently is their right. People can spend up to two or three hours commuting to London or another big city and arrive back at their homes in the countryside only late in the evening. They put up with the long journey because they want their families to avoid the unhealthy lifestyle of big cities.

B. Most journeys to work are made by private road transport. It leads to the pollution so familiar to many big cities, and to traffic jams. Congestion is especially high in Britain because the British do not welcome the idea of building new roads. They don't like living close to them. Each proposal to build a new road is criticised so it's not easy to improve the road situation.

C. Perhaps because the trains were the first means of transport in Britain many people still have a romantic outlook on them. Thousands of train-lovers spend a lot of time looking for information about trains, especially old steam engines. Many enthusiasts spend their free time restoring and repairing old trains. They even earn some money by offering rides to tourists.

D. It is possible to travel between any two towns or cities by either road or rail. In some parts of the country there is a very good rail network but most commercially successful trains run between London and the largest cities in the country. By modern European standards British trains are not fast. Coach services are generally even slower than trains but are much cheaper. It explains why they are still in use.

E. Britain is one of the few countries in Europe where double-decker buses are a common sight. Although single-deckers have been in use since 1960s, London still has many double-deckers in operation. They are world-famous, an image associated with the city. Another London icon is the black taxi. Normally, these traditional taxis cannot be hired by phone. You simply have to find one on the street.

F. In 1953, most schoolchildren walked to school. For this reason, school crossing patrols were introduced. This 'patrol' consists of an adult wearing a bright waterproof coat and carrying a stick with a circle on top of it, which reads 'STOP'. Armed with this 'lollipop', the adult walks out into the middle of the road, stops the traffic and allows the children to cross.

G. On 9 January 2013, the London Underground (or the Tube) celebrated 150 years since the first underground journey. It is both the world's oldest underground railway and the oldest rapid transit system. It was also the first underground railway to operate electric trains. The Underground has 268 stations and 400 km of track, making it the longest metro system in the world by route length.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 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 – Notstated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Supermarkets.

It is believed that the idea of supermarkets first belonged to an American businessman who opened a self-service grocery store in 1916. The main advantage of the new American store was that the goods were stocked on the shelves, so the customers could take their own goods and bring them to the front of the store to pay for them. Although there was a high risk of stealing, the owner found the new shop's organisation more effective because it allowed him to reduce the number of shop assistants. Later the new shop organisation spread widely throughout European countries.

Nowadays supermarkets are as British as football and cricket. In the UK 90% of all food is bought at five different supermarket chains. That makes these companies extremely powerful, especially when they deal with small businesses, for example farmers. Milk is a good example. Supermarkets like to use things such as milk and bread, which are at the top of almost everyone's shopping list, to attract customers. To offer the lowest price the supermarkets need to buy milk from dairy farmers very cheaply, so big supermarket chains agree on a very low price and dictate it to farmers. If the farmers don't agree to that price, supermarkets start to look for the cheapest possible products abroad instead.

The consumers are of course happy to get cheaper products, but they should also keep in mind the influence supermarkets have on the environment. First of all there's packaging. Supermarkets like all the products to be packed because it makes it easier to put them neatly on the shelves. Consequently, supermarkets produce nearly 10 million tons of waste packaging in the

UK every year, less than 5% of which is recycled. Some supermarkets put large recycling bins in their car parks, trying to create the image that they are environmentally friendly. However, that is just an image.

To reach the supermarket shelves the products often have to travel half the globe. Due to preservatives even milk products can stay unspoiled for months. It's a great advantage for the supermarket as yoghurt bought from a farmer can't be kept for longer than 2 days. That is why many small farmers do not even get a chance to compete with long-lasting imported goods.

When a new supermarket is planned, everyone says that a lot of new jobs will be created. In reality the number of jobs lost in the area is greater than the number of new positions in the supermarket. Within a 15km radius of every new supermarket that opens the number of people working in the food business goes down. It happens because all the small shops nearby are forced to close.

10. The first supermarkets appeared in the USA.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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11. Most British people buy their food in supermarkets.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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12. Supermarkets offer local farmers good prices for their products.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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13. People prefer to buy food in bright packages.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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14. All the waste packaging of the supermarkets is recycled.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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15. Supermarket managers change the price of the product every month.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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16. Supermarkets prefer fresh products from local farmers to imported goods.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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17. New supermarkets reduce the number of jobs in the food industry.

1) True	2) False	3) Not stated
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Лексика, грамматика.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18–26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 18–26.

Kate called me early in the morning. It was the 18 _____ TWO _____ day of holidays; I felt angry with her for waking me up.

“What 19 _____ HAPPEN _____?” I didn’t sound very polite, but she paid no attention to that.

“Oh, nothing! I want to go shopping today and wondered if you wanted to go with 20 _____ I _____.”

“No, I don’t want to.”

“But it 21 _____ NOT/TAKE _____ you long! I promise.”

My first impulse was to say “no”-unlike most 22 _____ WOMAN _____ I hated shopping. But Kate sounded so unhappy that I felt sorry for her.

“Ok, what do you need to buy?”

Kate’s voice 23 _____ BECOME _____ cheerful again. She excitedly explained to me that she 24 _____ WANT _____ to buy a pair of hiking boots and a raincoat. That

25 _____ BE _____ strange as Kate had never been fond of hiking.

“I want to take up hiking as a new hobby,” went on Kate. “Bob Smith says that it’s very

exciting.”

Now I knew what was going on. Bob Smith, the captain of the school baseball team, was the 26 _____ POPULAR _____ boy in our school. All the girls wanted to attract his attention.

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

London is famous for its history and its sights. It is also a wonderful place for shopaholics. There are lots of 27 _____ DIFFER _____ places to go. For example, you can go to Oxford Street. Sometimes it gets too 28 _____ CROWD _____ and noisy, especially during the sales. If you don't like it, go to Covent Garden. There you can have a 29 _____ LOVE _____ cup of tea or a cappuccino in a quiet coffee house. You can also watch a street 30 _____ PERFORM _____. Portobello Road is the right place to go if you want to buy unique and 31 _____ USUAL _____ things. Shopping in London is always an 32 _____ EXCITE _____ experience and it's worth trying.

Письмо.

You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

...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.