**Демонстрационный вариант теста по английскому языку для 10 класса**

*ноябрь, февраль*

**ЧАСТЬ 1. ЧТЕНИЕ**

**Задание 1**

*Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами A–G. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

1. Expenses

2. Ways of behaviour

3. Nightlife

4. Favourite food

5. Place to stay in

6. Eating out

7. National languages

8. Great outdoors

**A.** Norway is first of all a land for those who love nature. The breathtaking fjords in the southwest of the country and Europe’s largest glacier are Norway’s most attractive places, but there are many other reasons to visit this country in the north of Europe. There are wonderful opportunities to enjoy skiing, fishing and rock-climbing. Others can take pleasure in the charm of the Norwegian countryside, with its countless valleys, high mountain lakes and unbelievable views.

**B.** Many tourists coming to Norway in the summer prefer to stay in a cottage used by northern Norwegian fishermen during the winter cod-fishing season. Equipped with all the necessary facilities, these cottages are leased to holidaymakers, providing an attractive form of accommodation. They will often be actually over the water. Catching your own fish and cooking it on the fire will add a few pleasant moments to your holiday.

**C.** Norway has a long history of fishing, although much of the high quality shellfish and other species caught off the coast are exported. However, fish remains a common dish, along with meat, potatoes and other root vegetables, although tastes have changed in recent years to involve a wider international choice, including pizzas and burgers. The most popular traditional hot snack is a form of sausage, sold at numerous outlets.

**D.** Traditionally entertainment in the country is largely home-based, but this has been changing in recent years. Most Norwegians tend to go out only on Fridays and Saturdays, the rest of the week being fairly quiet. This is in no small part due to the high prices of food and drink, and the fact that the working day starts early. And at weekends, it is normal for the Norwegians to enjoy drinks at home before leaving it as late as 11.00 p.m.

**E.** Restaurants tend to be concentrated in city centres, while in recent years the pub culture has been gradually arriving in Norway. Cities are nowadays well supplied with a wide choice of bars, many of which offer food that has a lower price compared to the restaurants. Most villages of any size have at least one cafe or restaurant where it is possible to drink and eat out.

**F.** Norwegians are generally sincere and polite, though communication doesn’t often come easy — it is usually up to you to break the ice and establish contact. They can be very direct and rarely say ‘please’, which may seem rude, but it’s due to the fact that the Norwegian language rarely uses the word. On the other hand, they say ‘thank you’ for almost everything. They also tend to address people by their first name even on many formal occasions.

**G.** Norway is an expensive country. As labour is costly here, anything that can be seen as a ‘service’ will generally be more expensive than you expect. Transport costs can also be a killer, because the country is large and distances are long. But there is one good point: Norway has a high quality of tap water. So buying bottled drinking water is usually unnecessary and this will save your budget.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Задание 2**

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски****A–F****частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами****1–7****.****Одна из частей в списке 1–7 — лишняя.****Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.*

**Peter and Paul Fortress**

The Peter and Paul Fortress in St. Petersburg, located on small Hare Island, is the historic core of the city. The history of St. Petersburg begins with the history of the fortress.

Since 1700 Russia had been fighting the Northern War against Sweden. By 1703 the lands by the Neva River were conquered. To protect them from the attacks of the Swedes it was necessary to build a strong outpost here. The fortress was founded on Hare Island 16 (27) May, 1703 by joint plan of Peter I and French engineer Joseph-Gaspard Lambert de Guerin. This day is well known A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The fortress stretches from west to east with six bastions B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Peter’s Gate on the east side, C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, has remained since the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Cathedral, D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emperors and the monument of Russian baroque, was completed after the death of the emperor, in 1733. The weathervane as a golden angel with a cross, E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is one of the main symbols of the city. On the opposite side of the cathedral, there is the Mint building, constructed in the time of Paul I by architect A. Porto. Coinage was moved to the fortress F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the time of Peter I. The Peter and Paul Fortress has never directly participated in any fighting. From the very beginning of its existence it was used as a political prison. Since 1924 the Peter and Paul Fortress has been a part of the Museum of the History of St. Petersburg.

1. as the day of the birth of St. Petersburg

2. which was designed by D. Trezzini

3. which was the burial place of Russian

4. and reminding of the rich history of the city

5. as the most protected part of the city

6. which is located on the spire of the cathedral

7. that are located at the corners

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Пропуск | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Часть предложения |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Задания 3-9**

**Avoidance activity**

I am in Birmingham, sitting in a cafe opposite a hairdresser’s. I’m trying to find the courage to go in and book an appointment. I’ve been here three quarters of an hour and I am on my second large cappuccino. The table I’m sitting at has a wobble, so I’ve spilt some of the first cup and most of the second down the white trousers I was so proud of as I swanked in front of the mirror in my hotel room this morning.

I can see the hairdressers or stylists as they prefer to be called, as they work. There is a man with a ponytail who is perambulating around the salon, stopping now and then to frown and grab a bank of customer’s hair. There are two girl stylists: one has had her white blonde hair shaved and then allowed it explode into hundreds of hedgehog’s quills; the other has hair any self-respecting woman would scalp for: thick and lustrous. All three are dressed in severe black. Even undertakers allow themselves to wear a little white on the neck and cuffs, but undertakers don’t take their work half as seriously, and there lies the problem. I am afraid of hairdressers.

When I sit in front of the salon mirror stuttering and blushing, and saying that I don’t know what I want, I know I am the client from hell. Nobody is going to win Stylist of the year with me as a model.

‘Madam’s hair is very th ...’,they begin to say ‘thin’, think better of it and change it for ‘fine’ — ultimately, coming out with the hybrid word ‘thine’. I have been told my hair is ‘thine’ many times. Are they taught to use it at college? Along with other conversational openings, depending on the season: ‘Done your Christmas shopping?’ ‘Going away for Easter?’ ‘Booked your summer holiday?’ ‘You are brown, been way?’ ‘Nights are drawing in, aren’t they?’ ‘Going away for Christmas?’

I am hopeless at small talk (and big talk). I’m also averse to looking at my face in a mirror for an hour and a half. I behave as though I am a prisoner on the run.

I’ve looked at wigs in stores, but I am too shy to try them on, and I still remember the horror of watching a bewigged man jump into a swimming pool and then seeing what looked like a medium sized rodent break the surface and float on the water. He snatched at his wig, thrust it anyhow on top of his head and left the pool. I didn’t see him for the rest of the holiday.

There is a behavior trait that a lot of writers share — it is called avoidance activity. They will do anything to avoid starting to write: clean a drain, phone their mentally confused uncle in Peru, change the cat’s litter tray. I’m prone to this myself, in summer I deadhead flowers, even lobelia. In winter I’ll keep a fire going stick by stick, anything to put off the moment of scratching marks on virgin paper.

I am indulging an avoidance activity now. I’ve just ordered another cappuccino, I’ve given myself a sever talking: For God’s sake, woman! You are forty-seven years of age. Just cross the road, push the salon door open, and ask for an appointment!

It didn’t work. I’m now in my room, and I have just given myself a do-it-yourself hairdo, which consisted of a shampoo, condition and trim, with scissors on my Swiss army knife.

I can’t wait to get back to the Toni & Guy salon in Leicester. The staff there haven’t once called my hair ‘thine’ and they can do wonders with the savagery caused by Swiss army knife scissors.

**Задание 3**

The narrator was afraid to enter the hairdresser’s because she

1) had spilt coffee on her white trousers.

2) doubted the qualification of local stylists.

3) was strangely self-conscious.

4) was pressed for time.

**Задание 4**

Watching the stylists, the narrator concluded that they

1) were too impulsive.

2) had hair anyone would envy.

3) had strange hair-does themselves.

4) attached too much importance to their ‘craft’.

**Задание 5**

The narrator calls herself ‘the client from hell’ mainly because she

1) doesn’t like to look at herself in the mirror.

2) never knows what she wants.

3) is too impatient to sit still.

4) is too demanding.

**Задание6**

The narrator doesn’t like stylists as they

1) are too predictable in their conversation.

2) have once suggested that she should try a wig.

3) are too insensitive to clients wishes.

4) are too talkative.

**Задание7**

According to the narrator the avoidance activity is

1) common to all writers.

2) mostly performed in winter.

3) talking to oneself.

4) a trick to postpone the beginning of work.

**Задание8**

The narrator finally

1) talked herself into going and fixing an appointment.

2) got her hair done at a hotel.

3) cut her hair after shampooing it.

4) spoilt her hair completely.

**Задание9**

The last paragraph means that the Toni & Guy salon in Leicester is the

1) only hairdresser’s she has ever risked going to.

2) salon she trusts and is not afraid to go to.

3) place where she is a special client.

4) the first place she has ever tried.

**ЧАСТЬ 2. ГРАММАТИКА И ЛЕКСИКА**

**Задание 10**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***I***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**A cup of coffee**

Once I was travelling in Italy. It was a lovely day. I wandered along the street until I came upon some parasol-shaded tables which seemed to \_\_\_\_\_\_ very nice. I settled and opened my book.

**Задание 11**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***COME***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

It was taking a long time for the waiter to arrive, but I was in no hurry. I was sure that the waiter \_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.

**Задание 12**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BAD***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

But finally, becoming impatient, I turned to signal for service and saw the neon sign. That was the \_\_\_\_\_\_ moment ...I discovered that I was sitting outside a store selling garden furniture.

**Задание 13**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***GREAT***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**The Great Wall of China**

The Great Wall of China runs for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_ wonders of the world.

**Задание14**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BUILD***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The Great Wall \_\_\_\_\_\_ in order to protect the country from different aggressors.

**Задание 15**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BEGIN***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The construction of the Wall \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 6th century BC and lasted until the 16th century AD.

**Задание 16**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BECOME***так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Since then, the Great Wall of China \_\_\_\_\_\_ a Symbol of wisdom and bravery of the Chinese people and a monument to Chinese nation for many hundreds of years.

**Задание 17**

*Образуйте от слова***EXPENSE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически и лексически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

**The King’s New Dress**

Many years ago, there was a King who spent all his time and money on dressing up. He loved riding round in his \_\_\_\_\_\_ garments so that everybody could see him.

**Задание 18**

*Образуйте от слова***DIFFER***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически и лексически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

His wardrobes contained clothes of \_\_\_\_\_\_ patterns and designs.

**Задание 19**

*Образуйте от слова***HONEST***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

One day two \_\_\_\_\_\_ men appeared at the palace and said they could make beautiful clothes which had magical properties.

**Задание 20**

*Образуйте от слова***VISIBLE***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически и лексически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Only clever people would be able to see them — but they would be \_\_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who was stupid or not good at their job. The King thought this was an excellent opportunity to find out who was wise and who was foolish in his kingdom.

**Задание 21**

*Образуйте от слова***WONDER***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически и лексически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The two men were given gold and silver thread and two \_\_\_\_\_\_ weaving machines and they started to work.

**Задание 22**

*Образуйте от слова***CERTAIN***однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно* ***грамматически и лексически*** *соответствовало содержанию текста.*

After several weeks the King decided to send an old and honest minister, who was \_\_\_\_\_\_ clever and good at his job, to visit the two men. Can you guess what he saw?

**Задания 23-29.** Вставьтепропущенныеслова:

**“Looking for Alaska” by John Green**

“Looking for Alaska”, written by John Green, is a story that will leave the reader moved by the characters. The readers will 23 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ things about themselves they may have never known.

The author graduated from Kenyon College and worked for the “Booklist” journal. He reviewed hundreds of books, particularly literary fiction. In 24 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he critiqued novels for “The New York Times” Book Review. His first novel “Looking for Alaska” was mostly 25 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by his experience at a boarding school. This book made the “Top 10 Best Book for Young Adults” and undoubtedly 26 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

The novel is flawlessly written, moving and stimulating. All the characters are real and can create connections with their audience. They no longer seem to behave like fictional characters, but rather real people that have similar problems and ideas as young adults nowadays. 27 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of this, readers are able to recognize their own search for self-identity or labyrinths they must escape through the main characters.

Overall, I would recommend this novel to kids in high school. The characters in this story showed me the good and bad parts of life and still 28 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me want to live through them. This novel generated a spectrum of emotions with each page and I could 29 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put it down.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Задание 23**  1) open  2) find  3) discover  4) invent | **Задание24**  1) general  2) addition  3) contrast  4) comparison | **Задание25**  1) inspired  2) involved  3) impressed  4) included | **Задание26**  1) confirmed  2) earned  3) defended  4) deserved |
| **Задание27**  1) Besides  2) Instead  3) Despite  4) Because | **Задание28**  1) held  2) made  3) kept  4) turned | **Задание29**  1) hardly  2) merely  3) nearly  4) really |  |

**ЧАСТЬ 3. ПИСЬМО**

Задание 30. Поставьте части письма в правильном порядке от 1 до 8:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Благодарность за письмо |  |
| 1. Дата |  |
| 1. Имя отправителя |  |
| 1. Адрес |  |
| 1. Завершающая фраза |  |
| 1. Подводка к завершению |  |
| 1. Основная часть |  |
| 1. Обращение |  |

ОТВЕТЫ:

Часть 1. Чтение

Задания 1-9.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 8543621 | 172365 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

Часть 2. Грамматика и лексика

Задания 10-29

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** | **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** |
| me | wouldcome | worst | greatest | wasbuilt | began | hasbecome | expensive | different | dishonest |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **20** | **21** | **22** | **23** | **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** |
| invisible | wonderful | certainly | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 |

Часть 3. Письмо

Задание 30.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **a** | **b** | **c** | **d** | **e** | **f** | **g** | **h** |
| 4 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 7 |  | 5 | 3 |