

Переводной контроль по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ для 10 класса

Переводная контрольная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов (аудирование, чтение, грамматика и лексика, письмо), включающих в себя 32 задания.

На выполнение работы отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из 1 задания (32) и представляет собой не большую письменную работу (написание письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения).

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.

Баллы, полученные за выполненные задания, суммируются.

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.

1. A time machine is a chance to see the future.
2. We need to wait to be able to travel through time.
3. Time travel has more pros than cons.
4. A time machine can help us learn about our past.
5. Time travel is probably impossible.
6. Time travel may be a chance to live in another epoch.
7. Time travel might be very risky.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2. Вы услышите диалог. 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) It took Alice nearly four hours to get home.
- B) Michael wanted to see the film “Avatar”.
- C) There was no chance for them to watch TV that evening.
- D) Alice would quite like to see the film about The Doors.
- E) Alice is really enjoying her essay on Shakespeare.
- F) Alice thinks that Michael should choose a red car.
- G) Michael is not sure if he can afford a new car.

Запишите в ответ цифры, расположив их в порядке, соответствующем буквам:

A B C D E F G

Вы услышите интервью дважды. Выберите правильный ответ 1, 2 или 3.

3. Dr. Bennet is a medical doctor who specializes in treating

- 1) children.
- 2) grown-ups.
- 3) astronauts.

4. According to Dr. Bennet, which of the following is NOT what healthcare and spaceflights are similar in?

- 1) Both include dangerous procedures.
- 2) Both have complicated structures.
- 3) Both require considerable financing.

5. By saying “Go to the source!” Dr. Bennet means that he had to learn the method from

- 1) people who had invented it.
- 2) documents that described it.
- 3) a paid-for teaching resource.

6. According to Dr. Bennet, in healthcare, simulators are used

- 1) in the form of a videogame.
- 2) in medical universities.
- 3) by doctors before operations.

7. When Dr. Bennet says that “in real life it never rains but pours”, he means that in real spaceflights

- 1) problems that astronauts face are never simple or easy to solve.

- 2) astronauts often have to solve several problems at the same time.
- 3) solving problems is part of a regular daily routine for astronauts.

8. According to Dr. Bennet, at NASA,

- 1) the more experienced you are, the less you need to go through simulations.
- 2) astronauts who have just graduated from university don't need simulations.
- 3) frequency of simulations doesn't depend on the experience of the astronaut.

9. According to Dr. Bennet, debriefings at NASA

- 1) focus on what astronauts did badly in simulations.
- 2) are meant to make astronauts feel more confident.
- 3) are happy events that involve a lot of laughter.

Раздел 2. Чтение

10. 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. For parents and friends
2. Radiation threat
3. Threat for kids
4. Feeling of safety

5. Mobile future
6. Mobile booking office
7. New language
8. SMS to premier

A. Mobile phones use 'radio waves' to send signals. Since the 1920s, scientists have known that radio waves can cause the heating of the skin and influence the nervous system. But mobile phones don't produce many radio waves. Still children should be especially careful about mobile phone use because their nervous system may be hurt. Children should only use mobiles for short calls.

B. It is known that the strength of radio wave radiation decreases with distance. It suggests that hands-free sets may be effective in avoiding all the dangers of mobile phones. But another study described an increase in radiation that reached the user of a hands-free set. It says that the cable of the hands-free set acted as an antenna, directing more radio waves into the user's ear.

C. Train passengers will soon be able to buy tickets on their mobile phone. Chiltern Railways plans to sell tickets through mobile phones. The new technology sends a code to a mobile phone in a text message, which passengers can then scan at the station ticket barrier. It's hoped the method will make buying tickets easier for passengers and help fight against queues at stations.

D. Many parents now use mobiles to control their children's behaviour. It gives parents peace of mind and makes young people feel protected. Parents say that young people are safer with mobiles than without them. But, while parents said they liked to call their children on the mobile to actually hear their voice, young people liked to send text messages to parents.

E. A research showed that those young people who have a mobile feel more independent and often use it to plan meetings both relatives and peers. In particular, young people often use mobiles to ask their parents if they can come

home later. The study showed that girls more often text parents to let them know they were safe than boys. They also use text messaging for socializing purposes.

F. It is not only parents who want to connect with young people through mobile technologies. Nowadays politicians and different organizations look for ways to use text messaging as a channel for communication with the young. In late 2004, the UK government offered people the opportunity to ‘text Tony’. People were invited to send a text question to the prime minister to be answered as part of a ‘mobile chat’.

G. The popularity of text messages led to the development of a special system of words or ‘chat speak’. For example, acronyms, that are words made from the first letters of other words, are often used both in online chatrooms and text messages sent to your mobile phone. This ‘chat speak’ is very popular with children who are fast at texting. Parents might be interested to know that ‘PAW’ means ‘parents are watching’!

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

11. 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.

Laughing and evolution

The first hoots of laughter from an ancient ancestor of humans could be heard at least 10 million years ago, according to the results of a new study. Researchers used recordings of apes and babies being tickled **A** _____ to the last common ancestor that humans shared with the modern great apes, which include chimpanzees, gorillas and orangutans.

The finding challenges the opinion **B** _____ , suggesting instead that it emerged long before humans split from the evolutionary path that led to our primate cousins, between 10m and 16m years ago.

“In humans, laughing can be the strongest way of expressing how much we are enjoying ourselves, but it can also be used in other contexts, like making fun of someone,” said Marina Davila Ross, a psychologist at Portsmouth University. “I was interested in **C** _____ .”

Davila Ross travelled to seven zoos around Europe and visited a wildlife reserve in Sabah, Borneo, to record baby and juvenile apes **D** _____. Great apes are known to make noises that are similar to laughter when they are excited and while they are playing with each other.

Davila Ross collected recordings of laughter from 21 chimps, gorillas, orangutans and bonobos and added recordings of three babies that were tickled to make them laugh.

To analyze the recordings, the team put them into a computer program. “Our evolutionary tree based on these acoustic recordings alone showed **E** _____ , but furthest from orangutans, with gorillas somewhere in the middle.” said Davila Ross. “What this shows is strong evidence to suggest **F** _____ .”

1. whether laughing emerged earlier on than humans did
2. to create the evolutionary tree linking humans and apes
3. that laughter is a uniquely human trait
4. that humans were closest to chimps and bonobos
5. that laughing comes from a common primate ancestor
6. while their caretakers tickled them
7. to trace the origin of laughter back

Пропуск	A	B	C	D	E	F
Часть предложения						

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.

12. 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.

13. 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'.

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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) spoiled her hair completely.

18. 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.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

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

A Picnic Spot

19. 'It's a perfect day for a picnic', said Mr. Wolf. 'Do you think you could pack us a lunch?'

'I certainly could', said Mrs. Wolf. So the decision _____. **MAKE**

20. But once she and Mr. Wolf and their son and daughter were out in the summer woods, they _____ find the right spot. **CAN NOT**

21. One picnic spot was too shady, another was too sunny and hot. The _____ had no wild flowers around it. **THREE**

22. And when at last they found one with all those things, Mrs. Wolf cried, 'Oh, but here there's no water. Surely we can find a _____ spot than this one.' **GOOD**

23. When it was lunchtime, everyone was very hungry. At last the _____ cried:

'Please hurry up and choose a picnic place.'

'Yes, please, do.' Mr. Wolf said. 'This basket is so heavy.' **CHILD**

24. 'All right,' agreed Mrs. Wolf. 'Let _____ just go round the next turn in the path — and there we will eat.' **WE**

25. So they went around the turn and soon came into their own back yard! Mr. Wolf quickly put down his basket. 'It's a perfect spot for a picnic,' he said _____ around with a smile.

'Chairs, and a table, and a pool — and a beautiful flower garden!' And they decided to have picnics there all summer long. **LOOK**

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

Tourism in Australia

26. The growth of tourism infrastructure related to the base of Ayers Rock, or Uluru began in the 1950s. Soon it started to produce adverse _____ impacts.

ENVIRONMENT

27. It was decided in the early 1970s to remove all accommodation-related tourist facilities and re-establish them outside the park. In 1975, a _____ of 104 square kilometers of land beyond the park's northern boundary was chosen as the site for a new resort. **RESERVE**

28. A year or two later, the _____ of a tourist facility and an associated airport, to be known as Yulara, started. **DEVELOP**

29. The camp ground within the park was closed in 1983 and the motels closed in late 1984, coinciding with the opening of the luxurious resort. In 1992, the majority interest in the Yulara resort held by the Northern Territory _____ was sold and the resort was renamed Ayers Rock Resort. **GOVERN**

30. Since listing the park as a World Heritage Site, the annual number of _____ rose to over 400,000 people by the year 2000. **VISIT**

31. Increased tourism provides regional and national economic benefits. It also presents an ongoing challenge to balance conservation of _____ values and tourists' needs. **CULTURE**

Virtual High School

Christina C. was determined to graduate from high school. Yet, being not a driven student she faced numerous hurdles , leading to frustration.

At that point, a school administrator told Christina about a new public schooling **32**_____ –Youth Connection Charter School (YCCS) Virtual High School – that could be a path to graduation.

Christina chose the combination of Virtual High School's online instruction coupled with the support from classroom teachers. This hybrid education model **33**_____her to take online courses at home and attend some lessons at school.

"When I found out about this program, my mother said it was a good idea and told me she would help me get **34**_____ it. The school even provided bus **35**_____ so I could attend – and it was the best decision," she said.

"It was hard for me to adjust but taking the classes on the computer gave me a chance to study at my own **36**_____, " said Christina.

The online courses also relieved the pressure Christina often felt in a traditional classroom. "Sometimes I was hesitant to let a teacher know I didn't understand something. Because there were so many students, I couldn't get the individual attention I needed. The online courses really take the pressure off because you can **37**_____ your time till you understand it all," she explained.

This past June, Christina, aged 19, graduated from High School and her academic success and newfound confidence spurred her to apply – and to be accepted – to Trinity Christian College, with a partial scholarship.

"I was shocked ... Here I was ready to give up, and I graduated with As. I can go to college and make my dreams **38**_____true," she said.

32. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) chance
- 2) advantage
- 3) option
- 4) preference

33. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) allowed
- 2) let
- 3) provided
- 4) gave

34. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) over
- 2) on
- 3) ahead
- 4) through

35. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) charge
- 2) fare
- 3) tuition
- 4) expense

36. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) step
- 2) walk
- 3) speed
- 4) pace

37. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) spend
- 2) have
- 3) enjoy
- 4) take

38. Вставьте пропущенное слово:

- 1) realize
- 2) become
- 3) come
- 4) get

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания 32 используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении

задания **32** 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 (**32**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

Comment on the following statement.

It's not right to be strict with little children.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion
- explain why you don't agree with the opposing opinion
- make a conclusion restating your position

ОТВЕТЫ

№ задания	Вариант 1
1	174562

2	2321231
3	1
4	3
5	1
6	2
7	2
8	3
9	1
10	3264187
11	731645
12	3
13	4
14	2
15	1
16	4
17	3
18	2
19	was made
20	could not
21	third
22	better
23	children
24	us
25	looking
26	environmental
27	reservation
28	development
29	government
30	visitors
31	cultural
32	3
33	1
34	4
35	2
36	4

37	4
38	3