**Итоговая контрольная работа по английскому языку для 11 класса**

**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. Reality destroyed my prejudices about the British.

2. It was OK but I still prefer a hotel.

3. I guess, my hosts were rich to have such a big house.

4. I stayed with a family who lived in the country.

5. When staying with strangers you have to be open-minded.

6. The house pets ruined the meals for me.

7. I couldn’t get warm enough in my room.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Говорящий | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Утверждение |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2. Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений А–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. Ellen went camping with her family.

B. Ellen spent two weeks at a camp site in Karelia.

C. Ellen’s family has a three-person tent.

D. Nick is afraid of rafting.

E. Nick has spent last two weeks getting ready for school.

F. Nick and Ellen like their last year History teacher.

G. Ellen doesn’t have good marks in history.

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

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

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

1. Perm’s industry

2. City’s cultural life

3. Natural resource as attraction

4. The greatest achievement

5. Traditionally liberal

6. Beneficial location

7. Where the name comes from

8. Too important to be left alone

**A.** The word “Perm” first appeared in the 12th century in the Primary Chronicle, the main source describing the early history of the Russian people. The Perm were listed among the people who paid tribute to the Rus. The origin of the word “Perm” remains unclear. Most likely, the word came from the Finno-Ugric languages and meant “far land” or “flat, forested place”. But some local residents say it may have come from Per, a hero and the main character of many local legends.

**B.** Novgorodian traders were the first to show an interest in Perm. Starting from the 15th century, the Muscovite princes included the area in their plans to create a unified Russian state. During this time the first Russian villages appeared in the northern part of the region. The first industry to appear in the area was a salt factory, which developed on the Usolka river in the city of Solikamsk. Rich salt reserves generated great interest on the part of Russia’s wealthiest merchants, some of whom bought land there.

**C.** The history of the modern city of Perm starts with the development of the Ural region by Tsar Peter the Great. Perm became the capital of the region in 1781 when the territorial structure of the country was reformed. A special commission determined that the best place would be at the crossroads of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which runs east-west and the Kazan line, which runs north-south. This choice resulted in Perm becoming a major trade and industrial centre. The city quickly grew to become one of the biggest in the region.

**D.** Perm is generally stable and peaceful, so the shocks of 1917 did not reach it right away. Neither did they have the same bloody results as in Petrograd. Perm tried to distance itself from the excesses and did not share the enthusiasm

for change of its neighbours. Residents supported more moderate parties. They voted for the establishment of a west European style democracy in Russia. Unfortunately, the city could not stay completely unaffected, as both the White

and the Red armies wanted its factories.

**E.** Perm’s desire for stability and self-control made the region seem like a “swamp” during the democratic reforms of the 1990s. Unlike other regions, there were no intense social conflicts or strikes. Nevertheless, Perm was always among the regions that supported the democratic movement. In the 1999 elections, the party that wanted to continue the reforms won a majority in the region. So the city got an unofficial status of “the capital of civil society” or even “the capital of Russian liberalism”.

**F.** During the Second World War many factories were moved to Perm Oblast and continued to work there after it ended. Chemicals, non-ferrous metallurgy, and oil refining were the key industries after the war. Other factories produced

aircraft engines, equipment for telephones, ships, bicycles, and cable. Perm press produces about 70 percent of Russia’s currency and stamped envelopes. Nowadays several major business companies are located in Perm. The biggest players of Russian aircraft industry are among them.

**G.** Perm has at least a dozen theatres featuring productions that are attracting audiences from faraway cities, and even from abroad. The broad esplanade running from the city’s main square has become the site of almost continuous

international art, theatre and music fairs during the summer. Even the former prison camp with grim walls outside town was converted into a theater last July for a production of “Fidelio”, Beethoven’s opera about political repression. The performance was well-reviewed.

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

**4. *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.***

**Australia**

Australia was the last great landmass to be discovered by the Europeans. The continent they eventually discovered had already been inhabited for tens of thousands of years.

Australia is an island continent **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the result of gradual changes wrought over millions of years.

**B** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Australia is one of the most stable land masses, and for about 100 million years has been free of the forces that have given rise to huge mountain ranges elsewhere.

From the east coast a narrow, fertile strip merges into the greatly eroded Great Dividing Range, **C** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The mountains are merely reminders of the mighty range, **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Only in the section straddling the New South Wales border with Victoria and in Tasmania, are they high enough to have winter snow.

West of the range of the country becomes increasingly flat and dry. The endless flatness is broken only by salt lakes, occasional mysterious protuberances and some mountains **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In places the scant vegetation is sufficient to allow some grazing. However, much of the Australian outback is a barren land of harsh stone deserts and dry lakes.

The extreme north of Australia, the Top End, is a tropical area within the monsoon belt. **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, it comes in more or less one short, sharp burst. This has prevented the Top End from becoming seriously productive area.

1. that once stood here

2. that is almost continent long

3. whose property is situated to the north of Tasmania

4. whose landscape — much of bleak and inhospitable

5. whose beauty reminds of the MacDonald Ranges

6. Although its annual rainfall looks adequate on paper

7. Although there is still seismic activity in the eastern highland area

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

**5. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слова так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.**

**Souvenirs From the Past**

The lands of southern England have always been associated with mystery. Pre-historic sites like Stonehenge are souvenirs from the past 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_by civilizations we still know very little about. **BUILD**

In 2009 an amazing discovery near a village called Damerham 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ to life a whole complex that archaeologists did not even know existed. At first scientists believed that they were crop circles. **BRING**

When they investigated the circles 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , they found that the circles had been cut into the land. **CLOSELY**

The circles existed 6,000 years ago, before Stonehenge 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ had been built. **IT**

**Moab Mountain**

 Moab Mountain in Utah, the USA, is a breathtaking place to visit. Desert land and the canyons 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of hard, red rock. **MAKE**

Moab is a popular venue for mountain biking, half marathons and Jeep Safari. In recent years, it 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an unicycling playground too. **BECOME**

 Around 150,000 riders come here throughout the year. If you 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a cycling fan, Moab will provide you with a challenge. **BE**

**6. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слова  так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.***

**History of animated cartoons**

Cartoon animation has a long history. A cartoon is made by drawing many pictures and showing them one after another so quickly that the pictures 1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **FINAL** seem to move. The most prominent of animated cartoons were made by Walt Disney.

Walt Disney, the 2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **CREATE** of Mickey Mouse, is a legend of the 20th century.

He invented the special camera which was used in his studios during the thirties and forties to create 3.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **ORIGIN** animated pictures.

Through his work he brought joy, 4.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **HAPPY**, and a universal means of communication.

Walt Disney's worldwide 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **POPULAR** is based upon the ideas his name represents: imagination, optimism, and self-made success in the American tradition.

Today moving images are created with the help of computers. The first fully computer-animated feature film, "Toy Story", was very 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **SUCCESS** and since then almost all animated cartoon films have moved to computer graphics, including films such as the "Shrek" series.

**7. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Andrea:**

|  |
| --- |
| **From: Friend@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@ege.ru** |
| **Subject: Welcome** |
| *... My Mum often complains that I spend too much money on shopping. To tell you the truth, I like to buy beautiful things and spend all my pocket money on small souvenirs. I collect souvenirs. Do you or your friends collect anything? What do you and your friends do with your pocket money and why? What's your parents' attitude towards it?*  *As for the latest news, I have just entered courses...* |

Write an email to Andrea. In your message answer her questions, ask 3 questions about her courses. Write 100—140 words. Remember the rules of email writing. You have 20 minutes to do this task.