

## Административная контрольная работа 10 класс 1 полугодие

Цель проверочной работы – определить уровень сформированности предметных и метапредметных результатов у обучающихся 10 класса за 1 полугодие учебного года.

Задачи работы:

- определить уровень усвоения знаний по изученным темам курса;
- установить уровень овладения ключевыми умениями (сформированность умения работать с текстом, правильное употребление грамматических форм), позволяющими успешно продвигаться в освоении учебного материала на следующем этапе обучения;
- выявить типичные ошибки, проблемные вопросы освоения учебного материала для дальнейшей их отработки и снятия проблем.

Работа состоит из трёх заданий, которые позволяют проверить уровень освоения знаний и умений по изученным темам курса английского 10 класса за 1 полугодие.

Предложенные обучающимся задания составлены с целью проверки базовых знаний по основным темам и разделам программы. В ходе работы также можно установить уровень сформированности у обучающихся универсальных учебных действий, порождающих мотивацию к обучению и позволяющих школьникам ориентироваться в различных предметных областях познания.

При составлении заданий проверочной работы использованы материалы контроля УМК «Форвард» М.В. Вербицкой, а также интернет-сайта «Решу ЕГЭ», демоверсии сайта «ФИПИ», олимпиадные задания сайта «Инфоурок».

### Пояснительная записка

Контрольная работа составлена в соответствии с государственным образовательным стандартом. Объектами контроля являются элементы языка (лексика, грамматика) и речевая деятельность (чтение).

Контрольная работа состоит из трёх разделов:

Часть 1 (базовый уровень): понимание общего содержания текста. Тип задания: установление соответствия; каждый заголовок соответствует только одному тексту, при этом, один заголовок лишний.

Часть II (лексика, повышенный уровень): восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: словообразование.

Часть III (грамматика, базовый уровень): восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: выбор правильного ответа из четырех предложенных.

Время выполнения работы- 40 минут.

Рекомендуемое время выполнения отдельных разделов:

Часть 1 (задания по чтению) –10 мин.

Часть №2 (задания по грамматике и лексике) – 30 мин.

Контрольная работа имеет критерии оценивания результатов и ключ.

За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимальное количество баллов – 22. Успешность выполнения работы определяется исходя из следующего соответствия:

За правильное выполнение каждого задания ученик получает 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

От 20 до 22 баллов - оценка «5»

От 16 до 19 баллов – оценка «4»

От 11 до 15 баллов – оценка «3»

Если ученик набрал менее баллов 11б. – оценка «2»

## Административная контрольная работа для 10 класса 1 полугодие

### 1 вариант

**Задание 1** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

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

1. Motivating opportunity
2. Books come first
3. Teachers to come first
4. Junk food — out
5. Numbers come first
6. Relevant for today
7. Learn by using
8. Fewer and worse

**A.** High school students have rights protected by the Constitution like everyone else, but it is complicated. There is no one set of rules. State laws differ from federal laws, and school board regulations vary from place to place. Students discover what rights they have by trying to exercise them, and, if prevented, taking the school to court.

**B.** Kids who live on junk food grow up to be fat and unhealthy, so schools should teach good health. They should fill their vending machines with health foods, and lunch programs should serve nothing but nutritious meals. If some kids complain, so what? They complain about algebra, too.

**C.** There is a new five-year program that lets students earn a high school diploma and two years of college at no cost. It is getting kids who are at risk to become more mature in the lower grades, to take college-prep courses, study harder, and focus on a career. Once in the program, very few drop out.

**D.** Neuroscience (brain science) is finding out how teaching affects the brain. It has discovered pre-school kids can learn numbers and simple math because the number instinct is hard-wired in the brain. So is the language instinct, but teaching kids to read is harder. It takes longer for the brain to connect sounds with letters — up to 11 years.

**E.** In hard times, colleges must be relevant. Today's students want Chinese and Arabic, not Latin and Greek. Economics is in demand; and even English classes are teaching how to network, write a resume, and present oneself in an interview. It is not a good time to be a philosophy professor.

**F.** Computers help with drills and practice, but they are not much help in higher-level thinking. In the lower grades, money is better spent on new textbooks, music programs and the arts. In the higher grades, there is no choice. Everyone should learn to use the electronic genie.

**G.** The US program, No Child Left Behind, seeks to place a qualified teacher in every classroom. But where is the pool of qualified people out there waiting to teach disadvantaged kids in the cities? US policy should provide better training and support for those already teaching. They could start a new program and call it No Teacher Left Behind.

**Задание 2** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

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

### Scotland Yard

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police in London. To most people, its name immediately brings to mind the picture of a detective — cool, efficient, ready to track down any criminal, or a helmeted police constable — **A** \_\_\_\_\_ and trusty helper of every traveller from overseas.

Scotland Yard is situated on the Thames Embankment close to the Houses of Parliament and the familiar clock tower of Big Ben, and its jurisdiction extends over 740 square miles with the exception of the ancient City of London, **B** \_\_\_\_\_.

One of the most successful developments in Scotland Yard's crime detection and emergency service has been the "999 system". On receipt of a call the 999 Room operator ascertains by electronic device the position of the nearest available police car, **C** \_\_\_\_\_. Almost instantly a message is also sent by teleprinter to the police station concerned so that within seconds of a call for assistance being received, a police car is on its way to the scene. An old-established section of the Metropolitan police is the Mounted Branch, with its strength of about 200 horses stabled at strategic points. These horses are particularly suited to ceremonial occasions, **D** \_\_\_\_\_.

An interesting branch of Scotland Yard is the branch of Police Dogs, first used as an experiment in 1939. Now these dogs are an important part of the Force. One dog, for example, can search a warehouse in ten minutes, **E** \_\_\_\_\_.

There is also the River Police, or Thames Division, which deals with all crimes occurring within its river boundaries.

There are two other departments of Scotland Yard – the Witness Room (known as the Rogues' Gallery) where a photographic record of known and suspected criminals is kept, and the Museum, **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. which is contacted by radio
2. that familiar figure of the London scene
3. for they are accustomed to military bands
4. which possesses its own separate police force
5. which contains murder relics and forgery exhibits
6. that this policeman will bring the criminal to justice
7. whereas the same search would take six men an hour

**Задание 3** (соответствует разделу «Грамматика и лексика» №3 ЕГЭ английский язык)

Преобразуйте слова написанные большими буквами.

Is George Washington really the first president of the United States?

You probably would answer yes, but did you ever hear of John Hanson? He was really the first president of the nation. In 1781, when the Continental Congress \_\_\_\_\_ to plan the shape of the new nation and adopt the constitution, the Congress elected Hanson as the "President of the United States in Congress Assembled."

MEET

But Hanson \_\_\_\_\_ the power of the presidency as we know it now. Hanson served only one year, and was

followed by six other men as “President.”

NOT HAVE

The \_\_\_\_\_, George Washington, was the first constitutionally elected president in 1789.

SEVEN

Historic centre of Vienna

Vienna, the capital of Austria, started as an ancient Roman military camp. In the 12th

century, the settlement expanded and

the medieval town walls surrounded a much larger area. They

\_\_\_\_\_ during wars in the 16th century. BUILD

The inner city contains historic buildings, including the

Schottenkloster, the \_\_\_\_\_ monastery in

Austria.

OLD

In 1683, Vienna developed becoming an impressive baroque city. Since then, many existing medieval buildings, churches

and convents \_\_\_\_\_ baroque features. KEEP

Some other buildings remind \_\_\_\_\_ that

Vienna was the residence of Mozart, Beethoven, and Schubert.

WE

## 2 вариант

**Задание 1** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–Г. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- |                   |                         |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. The first bird | 5. Talented talkers     |
| 2. Inside a bird  | 6. Bird records         |
| 3. Bird legends   | 7. Champions of the air |
| 4. Man and birds  | 8. People and nature    |

A. There are a great many birds which can be taught to say a few words. But the real «talking» birds can be taught to say long sentences! The best talking birds are parrots, mynas, crows, ravens, jackdaws and certain jays. Many people believe that the ability to «talk» depends on the structure of a bird's tongue. Most biologists believe birds do not understand the words they say.

B. The ostrich is the largest bird in the world. It can grow up to 9 feet (2.7 m) tall. The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird of Cuba, which is no larger than a bumblebee. The heaviest flying bird ever recorded was a mute swan that weighed 50 lb (23 kg). The chicken is the world's most common bird. In the wild, the red-billed quelea of Africa is the most numerous bird.

C. Birds have an internal skeleton and backbone. Flying birds have very light skeletons, to reduce the weight they have to carry in flight. Many of their bones are hollow. The inside of the bone looks like a honey-comb. Birds also have lightweight beaks, instead of heavy, bony jaws.

D. Birds are the most numerous of the earth's warm-blooded animals. Scientists have estimated that there may be over 100,000 million birds in the world altogether. Their success is largely due to their ability to fly, which gives them a better chance in finding food and places to live. Birds come in all

different sizes and colours.

E. All living things change over thousands of years to improve their chances of survival. This process of change is called evolution. Birds evolved from reptiles about 150 million years ago. Their feathers developed from the scales which covered their ancestors. Wings gradually evolved from front legs. One of the first birds was Archaeopteryx ("ancient wing"). It was a bad flier and used to climb trees and then glide away.

F. People have often looked at birds as bearers of good fortune. The phoenix was worshiped in ancient Egypt, but exists only in legend. People believed that the phoenix could set itself on fire and rise from its own ashes. The dove as a symbol of peace came from the biblical story of Noah, who sent a dove from his Ark to find dry land. The pelican got its reputation for being a good dutiful parent in the Middle Ages. People believed that the pelican pierced its chest and fed its young with its blood.

G. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else's. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done.

**Задание 2** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

Living in the moment makes people happier

Psychologists have found that people are distracted from the task they are performing nearly half of the time, and this daydreaming consistently makes them less happy. But the study also found A \_\_\_\_\_ than what they are actually doing.

Many philosophical and religious traditions highlight the benefits of living for the moment, B \_\_\_\_\_. Psychologists at Harvard University collected information on the daily activities, thoughts and feelings of 2,250 volunteers to find out how often they were focused on what they were doing, and what made them most happy. They found that people were happiest C \_\_\_\_\_, and least happy when working, resting or using a home computer. They also found that subjects' minds were wandering nearly half of the time D \_\_\_\_\_.

The researchers concluded that thinking ahead and daydreaming make people more miserable, even E \_\_\_\_\_. Even the most interesting tasks did not keep people's full attention. Participants in the study said they were thinking about something else at least 30% of the time while performing different tasks.

"Human beings have a unique ability to focus on things that aren't happening right now. That F \_\_\_\_\_; to think about and plan for the future as well. It also allows them to imagine things that might never happen," said Matthew Killingsworth, the lead researcher. "At the same time, it seems that human beings often use this ability in ways that are not productive, and it can also make us unhappy," he added.

1. and that this consistently made them less happy
2. allows them to reflect on the past and learn from it
3. even when they were being tested and corrected
4. that people spend nearly half their time thinking about something other

5. when they are thinking about something pleasant
6. but until now there has not been much scientific evidence to support this
7. when exercising or in conversation

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

**Задание 3** (соответствует разделу «Грамматика и лексика» №3 ЕГЭ английский язык)

Does it ever rain in the desert?

The average rainfall in the Sahara Desert is from five to ten inches per year in most places. Rain falls once in a while even in the \_\_\_\_\_ parts of the desert. HOT  
But one part of the desert \_\_\_\_\_ without rain since 2002!

GO

Still, the driest place on earth \_\_\_\_\_ in the Sahara Desert. Last year, the city of Arica, in Chile, received just three-hundredths of an inch of rain.

NOT BE

Who invented the diesel engine?

Rudolf Diesel, a German inventor, developed the diesel engine back in 1893. Diesels were originally used as a more efficient replacement for steam engines. Since the 1910s, they \_\_\_\_\_ in submarines and ships. USE

Use in locomotives and trucks followed \_\_\_\_\_. LATE

In the 1930s, they slowly \_\_\_\_\_ to be used in a few automobiles.

BEGIN

The \_\_\_\_\_ diesel engine in the world is currently a Wartsila marine diesel of about 80 MW output.

LARGE

**Ключи**

**1 вариант**

**I. Read the text. 1**

1E 2F 3B 4C 5A 6D

**II. Use the words given on the right to form a word that fits in the gap in the sentence**

1. men 2. have caught 3. said 4. do not know 5. bigger 6. will cook 7. Myself

**III. Fill in the gaps with one of the alternatives below**

**1.a 2.b 3.d 4.d 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.d 9.a**

**2 вариант**

**I. Read the text. 1.**

1. 1E 2D 3B 4F 5C 6G

**II. Use the words given on the right to form a word that fits in the gap in the sentence:**

2. 1. looked 2. have lost 3. was snowing 4.worse 5. feet 6. do not know 7. was broke

**III.Fill in the gaps with one of the alternatives below**

- 1 b. 2. b 3.c 4.b 5.c 6.a 7.d 8.c9.b

**Административная контрольная работа 10 класс 2 полугодие**

Цель проверочной работы – определить уровень сформированности предметных и метапредметных результатов у обучающихся 10 класса за 1 полугодие учебного года.

Задачи работы:

- определить уровень усвоения знаний по изученным темам курса;
- установить уровень овладения ключевыми умениями (сформированность умения работать с текстом, правильное употребление грамматических форм), позволяющими успешно продвигаться в освоении учебного материала на следующем этапе обучения;
- выявить типичные ошибки, проблемные вопросы освоения учебного материала для дальнейшей их отработки и снятия проблем.

Работа состоит из трёх заданий, которые позволяют проверить уровень освоения знаний и умений по изученным темам курса английского 10 класса за 1 полугодие.

Предложенные обучающимся задания составлены с целью проверки базовых знаний по основным темам и разделам программы. В ходе работы также можно установить уровень сформированности у обучающихся универсальных учебных действий, порождающих мотивацию к обучению и позволяющих школьникам ориентироваться в различных предметных областях познания.

При составлении заданий проверочной работы использованы материалы контроля УМК «Форвард» М.В. Вербицкой, а также интернет-сайта «Решу ЕГЭ», демоверсии сайта «ФИПИ», олимпиадные задания сайта «Инфоурок».

**Пояснительная записка**

Контрольная работа составлена в соответствии с государственным образовательным стандартом. Объектами контроля являются элементы языка (лексика, грамматика) и речевая деятельность (чтение).

Контрольная работа состоит из трёх разделов:

Часть 1 (базовый уровень): понимание общего содержания текста. Тип задания: установление соответствия; каждый заголовок соответствует только одному тексту, при этом, один заголовок лишний.

Часть II (лексика, повышенный уровень): восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: словообразование.

Часть III (грамматика, базовый уровень): восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: выбор правильного ответа из четырех предложенных.

Время выполнения работы- 40 минут.

Рекомендуемое время выполнения отдельных разделов:

Часть 1 (задания по чтению) –10 мин.

Часть №2 (задания по грамматике и лексике) – 30 мин.

Контрольная работа имеет критерии оценивания результатов и ключ.

За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает 1 балл. Максимальное количество баллов – 22. Успешность выполнения работы определяется исходя из следующего соответствия:

За правильное выполнение каждого задания ученик получает 1 балл. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

От 20 до 22 баллов - оценка «5»

От 16 до 19 баллов – оценка «4»  
От 11 до 15 баллов – оценка «3»  
Если ученик набрал менее 11 баллов – оценка «2»

**КЛЮЧИ**

**I variant**

**I. Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer.**

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b

**II. Use of English. Use the words in appropriate forms.**

1. used
2. has increased
3. have fallen
4. businessmen
5. means
6. is emitted

**III. Choose the right option. Write the correct letter in each gap.**

1. -b) is founding
2. c -has studied
3. d -has been working
4. b - called
5. c -regulates
6. c –function

**II variant**

**I. Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer.**

1 – C
2 – A
3 – B
4 – B
5 – C
6 – B

**II. Use of English**

1 – scientist
2 – chemistry
3 – product
4 – ambitious
5 -disappointment
6 – discovery

**III. Choose the right option. Write the correct letter in each gap.**

<b>Задание 4</b>
1 – C

2 – С
3 – А
4 – В
5 – А
6 – В

## 2 полугодие

### 1 вариант

**Задание 1** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

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

1. First computers

2. Risky sport

3. Shopping in comfort

4. Difficult task

5. Professional sport

6. Shopping from home

7. New users

8. Digging for the past

A. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.

B. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

C. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.

D. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.

E. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were.

F. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall,

get injured or lost.

G. Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor

**Задание 2** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)  
 panoramic learning across the curriculum

When students are enjoying a lesson it shows. It shows in their attention levels, in the effort they put in and the results they achieve. The education programme at the EDF Energy London Eye offers maximum educational value through unique and stimulating learning experiences. London Eye experiences provide the perfect setting A \_\_\_\_\_ historical London landmarks both on the River Thames and on view from the London Eye. Students will admire the stunning views of London from one of the hightech glass capsules. This is the perfect opportunity to point out to students the famous London sights B \_\_\_\_\_.

From every angle, the London Eye is a useful and inspiring educational tool. This is because so many different disciplines went into its creation C \_\_\_\_\_ in which it can be used to demonstrate various topics, whether in specific areas such as design, technology, architecture and engineering, or more broadly D \_\_\_\_\_.

The London Eye offers a range of visit options E \_\_\_\_\_, plus free tickets for teachers. In addition, free teacher planning visits can be booked. The school guided tour provides a great learning experience. Knowledgeable hosts will give an interactive commentary, highlighting key historical dates and important landmarks with an educational perspective. They will also be able to describe the technology process F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. that pass beneath them
2. that were risky and demanding
3. and there are so many ways
4. for various school parties
5. to promote numeracy and literacy
6. for students of all ages to discover
7. that went into creating the London Eye.

**Задание 3** (соответствует разделу «Грамматика и лексика» №3 ЕГЭ английский язык)

In ancient Greece there were many temples built for Apollo. He was the god of youth, beauty, music and poetry. Besides, Apollo had one very special skill - he could see the future. The Temple in Troy was one of the \_\_\_\_\_ of all Apollo's Temples.

NAME

One day, having nothing better to do, Apollo came to the temple in Troy. Among other \_\_\_\_\_ he saw Cassandra, a young and beautiful priestess, who worked at the temple.

WOMAN

Apollo \_\_\_\_\_ by her grace. IMPRESS  
The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he \_\_\_\_\_ in love. It was love at first sight.

Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed.

FALL

With a laugh, Apollo gave her the gift, \_\_\_\_\_ about the reward. Instantly, Cassandra could see the future. She saw Apollo, in the future, helping the Greeks destroy Troy.

When Apollo bent his head to gently kiss her, she angrily spat in his face.

DREAM

Apollo got very angry. He \_\_\_\_\_ take away his gift, but he was able to add to it. So, whatever Cassandra said, no one would believe her. That was his second gift.

NOT CAN

When Cassandra begged her people in Troy to watch out for the Trojan horse, they \_\_\_\_\_ her. And that was the end of Troy.

NOT BELIEVE

## 2 вариант

**Задание 1** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

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

1. Old word – new meaning 5. For travellers' needs

2. Not for profit 6. For body and mind

3. Generosity to taste 7. Under lock and key

4. New word – old service 8. Cheap yet safe

A. The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.

B. Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.

C. When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles.

D. Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members

in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.

E. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.

F. A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.

G. Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in

**Задание 2** (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

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

The University of Oxford

As the oldest university in the English-speaking world, Oxford is a unique and historic institution. There is no clear date of foundation, but teaching existed at Oxford in some form in 1096 and developed rapidly from 1167,

A \_\_\_\_\_.

In the 13th century, rioting between townspeople and students hastened the establishment of halls of residence. These were succeeded by the first of Oxford's colleges, which began as medieval 'halls of residence'. University, Balliol and Merton Colleges, B \_\_\_\_\_, are the oldest.

Less than a century later, Oxford had achieved eminence and won the praise of popes, kings and sages by its antiquity, curriculum, doctrine and privileges.

In 1355, Edward III paid tribute to the University for its invaluable contribution to learning; he also commented on the services C \_\_\_\_\_.

Starting in 1878, academic halls were established for women

D \_\_\_\_\_. Five of the all-male colleges admitted women in 1974, and since then, all colleges have changed their statutes to admit both women and men. St Hilda's College, E \_\_\_\_\_, was the last of Oxford's single sex colleges.

During the 20th and early 21st centuries, Oxford added to its humanistic core a major new research capacity in the natural and applied sciences. In so doing, it has enhanced and strengthened its traditional role

F \_\_\_\_\_.

1. which was originally for women only

2. which were established between 1249 and 1264
3. who were finally admitted to full membership in 1920
4. and it was a centre for religious and political disputes
5. that were rendered to the state by distinguished Oxford graduates
6. when Henry II banned English students from attending Paris University
7. as an international centre for learning and a forum for intellectual debate

**Задание 3**(соответствует разделу «Грамматика и лексика» №3 ЕГЭ английский язык)

**Difficult landing**

I One airline had a policy that required the first officer to stand at the door while the passengers exited. He smiled and thanked them for \_\_\_\_\_ the airline. FLY

A pilot on this airline landed his plane into the runway really hard. He thought that passengers \_\_\_\_\_ angry comments.

HAVE

However, it seemed that all of them \_\_\_\_\_ too shocked to say anything. Finally, everyone got off except for a little old lady. She said, 'Can I ask you a question?' 'Yes, Madam,' said the pilot. 'What was it?' the lady asked, 'Did we land or were we shot down?'

BE

Honesty is the best policy

To learn more about her students, my younger brother's teacher sent home a lengthy questionnaire at the beginning of the school year. She asked \_\_\_\_\_ about their likes and dislikes and about many other things.

THEY

She asked what they \_\_\_\_\_ about their school in twenty years time.

THINK

Some of the questions were so difficult that

I \_\_\_\_\_ answer them offhand though I was 6 years his senior.

NOT CAN

The \_\_\_\_\_ question, in my opinion, was the one relating to their self-image: "When you look in a mirror, what do you see?" But my ten-year-old brother had no trouble with his answer: "Myself, and everything behind me."

BAD

**КЛЮЧИ**

**I variant**

**I. Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer.**

1. a
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. a
6. b

**II. Use of English. Use the words in appropriate forms.**

1. used
2. has increased
3. have fallen
4. businessmen
5. means
6. is emitted

**III. Choose the right option. Write the correct letter in each gap.**

1. -b) is founding
2. c -has studied
3. d-has been working
4. b - called
5. c -regulates
6. c –function

II variant

**I. Read the text and choose the most appropriate answer.**

1 – C
2 – A
3 – B
4 – B
5 – C
6 – B

**II. Use of English**

1 – scientist
2 – chemistry
3 – product
4 – ambitious
5-disappointment
6 – discovery

**III. Choose the right option. Write the correct letter in each gap.**

<b>Задание 4</b>
1 – C
2 – C
3 – A
4 – B
5 – A
6 – B