

Административная контрольная работа 9 класс 1 полугодие

Цель проверочной работы – определить уровень сформированности предметных и метапредметных результатов у обучающихся 9 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 9 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 ОГЭ», 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:

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

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

3 задание (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:

1 и 2 задания (задания по чтению) – 10 мин.

3 задания (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»

Административных контрольная работа для 9 класса 1 полугодие

1 вариант

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

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G 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 scientific explanation
2. The real shape
3. A lucky sign
4. Some tips
5. Places without rainbows
6. A personal vision
7. A bridge between worlds
8. Impossible to catch

A. Two people never see the same rainbow. Each person sees a different one. It happens because the raindrops are constantly moving so the rainbow is always changing too. Each time you see a rainbow it is unique and it will never be the same! In addition, everyone sees colours differently according to the light and how their eyes interpret it.

B. A rainbow is an optical phenomenon that is seen in the atmosphere. It appears in the sky when the sun's light is reflected by the raindrops. A rainbow always appears during or immediately after showers when the sun is shining and the air contains raindrops. As a result, a spectrum of colours is seen in the sky. It takes the shape of a multicoloured arc.

C. Many cultures see the rainbow as a road, a connection between earth and heaven (the place where God lives). Legends say that it goes below the earth at the horizon and then comes back up again. In this way it makes a permanent link between what is above and below, between life and death. In some myths the rainbow is compared to a staircase connecting earth to heaven.

D. We all believe that the rainbow is arch-shaped. The funny thing is that it's actually a circle. The reason we don't see the other half of the rainbow is because we cannot see below the horizon. However, the higher we are above the ground, the more of the rainbow's circle we can see. That is why, from an airplane in flight, a rainbow will appear as a complete circle with the shadow of the airplane in the centre.

E. In many cultures there is a belief that seeing a rainbow is good. Legends say that if you dig at the end of a rainbow, you'll find a pot of gold. Rainbows are also seen after a storm, showing that the weather is getting better, and there is hope after the storm. This is why they are associated with rescue and good fortune. If people happen to get married on such a day, it is said that they will enjoy a very happy life together.

F. You can never reach the end of a rainbow. A rainbow is all light and water. It is always in front of you while your back is to the sun. As you move, the rainbow that your eye sees moves as well and it will always 'move away' at the same speed that you are moving. No matter how hard you try, a rainbow will always be as far away from you as it was before you started to move towards it.

G. To see a rainbow you have to remember some points. First, you should be standing with the sun behind you. Secondly, the rain should be in front of you. The most impressive rainbows appear when half of the sky is still dark with clouds and the other half is clear. The

best time to see a rainbow is on a warm day in the early morning after sunrise or late afternoon before sunset. Rainbows are often seen near waterfalls and fountains.

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

Nike

Take a look around. How many people are wearing Nike right now? There is at least one, trust me. Nike is the number one manufacturer of footwear and clothes, and it has become a world famous brand on the same level as Coca Cola, McDonald's, and Apple.

Nike was originally known as Blue Ribbon Shoes. It was founded in 1964 by the runner Philip Knight and his coach Bill Bowerman. They established the company to import cheap Japanese running shoes for sale in the U.S. At the very beginning they had no room or shop, so Philip Knight sold the shoes out of the back of his car. Meanwhile Bill Bowerman worked on improvements to the footwear. He tore the shoes apart to see how he could make them lighter and better.

In 1967 a third person joined Blue Ribbon Shoes. It was Jeff Johnson. A runner himself, Johnson became the first full-time employee of Blue Ribbon Shoes. His contribution to the company is so great that it's hard to estimate. Johnson created the first product brochures, print adverts and marketing materials, and even took the photographs for the company's catalogues. He established a mail-order system and opened the first company shop.

At about the same time the company became ready to take a big move forward. They no longer wanted to be distributors, but wished to start designing and manufacturing their own brand of athletic shoes. Here again Johnson made an enormous contribution to the company. One night, he dreamed of Nike, the Greek goddess of victory, and suggested the name to his bosses.

Yet, another thing was missing — a memorable logo. One was created by a graphic design student Carolyn Davidson. She had become acquainted with Philip Knight who asked her for her design ideas and Carolyn agreed to do some freelance work for his company. Soon she presented a number of designs to Philip Knight and the other company managers, and they finally selected the mark which today is the Swoosh. That has been the Nike logo ever since then. Amazingly, Carolyn asked just \$35 for her work.

In 1988 Nike started an advertising campaign with its world famous slogan "Just Do It". The slogan was born during a Nike meeting with the advertising agency. The slogan has become so closely associated with Nike that as soon as most people hear or see those three words, they remember Nike, even if the company name is not mentioned. Today, the words «Just Do It» and the Nike "swoosh" landmark are all that are needed to identify something as a Nike product.

Isn't it amazing how a small symbol we call a logo can make a company into a huge success.

Задание 10. Nike and Blue Ribbon Shoes are the names for one and the same business.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Задание 11. The business was founded by Japanese businessmen.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Задание 12. The business started with renting a large shop.

- 1) True

- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Задание 13. P. Knight, B. Bowerman and J. Johnson were responsible for different spheres of the business in the company.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

Задание 14 № . Famous athletes were employed to advertise the company's shoes.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Задание 15. The company Nike was called after a character from an ancient myth.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Задание 16. Nike's logo was created by a famous advertising company.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Задание 17. The Nike company paid a large amount of money for creating the slogan «Just Do It».

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

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

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

By today's standards, my mobile phone is pretty basic. It's a Nokia. It's a small device that receives telephone calls and sends text messages. Other than that, my phone _____18 (NOT/DO) much. Most of my friends wish they _____19_(HAVE) smartphones because they are cool and trendy. They say the _____20_(GOOD) thing about a smartphone is that you 'can do everything with it!' That's right, smartphones have many more functions than a simple phone, however, not all of them are needed. In everyday life, smartphones _____21_(USE) mainly for checking social networking sites, replying to emails, and playing games. Grown-ups as well as _____22_(CHILD) like playing games. Anyway, I prefer my good old Nokia. It's my _____23_(ONE) mobile phone. When I bought it, it didn't cost _____24(I) very much. And I am not afraid anyone will ever steal it. It's also very reliable. Yesterday I dropped it. It _____25_(FLY) down the staircase and hit the wall. I thought that _____26_(BE) the end of it and I would have to buy a new one. But nothing of the kind — it still works properly!

2 вариант

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

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

Alfred Nobel

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that “my home is where I work and I work everywhere”. Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel “Nemesis” that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the “salesman of death”, even though 90 %% of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that “there was nothing that could not be abused”. He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. A prize in economics “in memory of Alfred Nobel” was added in 1969.

ОТВЕТ: 1

11. Задание 11 № 1243. Alfred Nobel graduated from St. Petersburg University.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

12. Задание 12 № 1244. Alfred Nobel was a successful businessman.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

13. Задание 13 № 1245. Alfred Nobel was awarded a special prize for creating artificial materials.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

14. Задание 14 № 1246. Alfred Nobel's novel was an enormous success.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

ОТВЕТ: 2

15. Задание 15 № 1247. Alfred Nobel was happily married.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

16. Задание 16 № 1248. Alfred Nobel's dynamite was used only for military needs.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

17. Задание 17 № 1249. All the categories of the modern Nobel Prize were established by Alfred Nobel himself.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

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

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«Tracey was very unhappy and scared. She was starting a new school.

“I _____ (NOT/WANT) to go to school today,” Tracey told her father.»

Tracey was very unhappy and scared. She was starting a new school.

“I _____ (NOT/WANT) to go to school today,” Tracey told her father. “I understand, Tracey,” he said. “Starting a new school can be very difficult. But you have to.”

A month before _____ (THEY) family had moved to a new town and everything was still new and strange for Tracey. Dad smoothed Tracey's hair down and

_____ (GIVE) her a little hug, “When your classes _____ (BE) over, I’ll pick you up, ok?” When Tracey got to school and looked at the big building, she thought, “I wish I _____ (CAN) run away,” but she knew it was impossible. She took a deep breath and walked up the steps to school. She went straight into her _____ (FIVE) grade classroom. “That must be Tracey,” “Hello, Tracey!”, “Welcome, Tracey!” the _____ (CHILD) in the room welcomed her. Everyone seemed friendly and Tracey felt a little _____ (GOOD). The father picked her up after school. “How was your day?” he asked. To his surprise Tracey answered that she _____ (LIKE) her new school.
“You are a brave girl,” her father said. “I’m proud of you.”

Ключи к контрольной работе 9 класс 1 полугодие

Вариант 1

Текст 1) 1, 2) 2, 3)3, 4)1, 5)2, 6)3, 7)1

2. B1 came
B2 more difficult
B3 are
B4 could
B5 will call
B6 have made
B7 them
B8 was bought
B9 would like

3. 1) d, 2) c, 3)b, 4)a, 5)b

Вариант 2

Текст 1) 2, 2) 1, 3)3, 4)3, 5)2, 6)1, 7)1

2. B1 their
B2 knew
B3 stricter
B4 didn’t mind
B5 would allow
B6 were made
B7 works
B8 will help
B9 have learned

3. 1) a, 2) d, 3)a, 4)b, 5)a

Административная контрольная работа 9 класс 2 полугодие

Цель проверочной работы – определить уровень сформированности предметных и метапредметных результатов у обучающихся 9 класса за 2 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 9 класса за 2 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 ОГЭ», 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:

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

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

3 задание (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:

1 и 2 задания (задания по чтению) –10 мин.

3 задание (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 1 б. – оценка «2»

2 полугодие

1 вариант

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B. A rainbow is an optical phenomenon that is seen in the atmosphere. It appears in the sky when the sun's light is reflected by the raindrops. A rainbow always appears during or immediately after showers when the sun is shining and the air contains raindrops. As a result, a spectrum of colours is seen in the sky. It takes the shape of a multicoloured arc.

C. Many cultures see the rainbow as a road, a connection between earth and heaven (the place where God lives). Legends say that it goes below the earth at the horizon and then comes back up again. In this way it makes a permanent link between what is above and below, between life and death. In some myths the rainbow is compared to a staircase connecting earth to heaven.

D. We all believe that the rainbow is arch-shaped. The funny thing is that it's actually a circle. The reason we don't see the other half of the rainbow is because we cannot see below the horizon. However, the higher we are above the ground, the more of the rainbow's circle we can see. That is why, from an airplane in flight, a rainbow will appear as a complete circle with the shadow of the airplane in the centre.

E. In many cultures there is a belief that seeing a rainbow is good. Legends say that if you dig at the end of a rainbow, you'll find a pot of gold. Rainbows are also seen after a storm, showing that the weather is getting better, and there is hope after the storm. This is why they are associated with rescue and good fortune. If people happen to get married on such a day, it is said that they will enjoy a very happy life together.

F. You can never reach the end of a rainbow. A rainbow is all light and water. It is always in front of you while your back is to the sun. As you move, the rainbow that your eye sees moves as well and it will always 'move away' at the same speed that you are moving. No matter how hard you try, a rainbow will always be as far away from you as it was before you started to move towards it.

G. To see a rainbow you have to remember some points. First, you should be standing with the sun behind you. Secondly, the rain should be in front of you. The most impressive rainbows appear when half of the sky is still dark with clouds and the other half is clear. The best time to see a rainbow is on a warm day in the early morning after sunrise or late afternoon before sunset. Rainbows are often seen near waterfalls and fountains.

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

Lewis Carroll

Lewis Carroll was the pen-name of Charles Dodgson, an English writer and author of two of the best loved children's books in English Literature – “Alice's Adventures in Wonderland” and “Through the Looking Glass”. The characters and phrases from these books have entered and become part of the English culture so if someone calls you “Mad as a Hatter”, you know whom to thank.

Charles Dodgson was talented in many ways. Apart from being a creative writer, he was also a Mathematics Don (professor) at Oxford and a well-known logician. He was interested in photography and music. He sang very well, played chess and enjoyed creating and solving puzzles.

Charles Dodgson was born on 27 January 1832 and spent the first eleven years of his life at Warrington, Cheshire where his father was the priest. His family was large; his parents had 11 children, 4 boys and 7 girls.

Charles was educated first by home-schooling, then at two boarding schools, and finally at Christ Church College, Oxford. Later in life, he remembered his boarding school experience without any warm feelings. Still, he was an excellent student and studied very well in all his subjects.

In 1854 Charles Dodgson got a 1st class degree in Mathematics and one year later he became a lecturer in Mathematics at Christ Church College. It was then that he started his literary career and took his pen-name, Lewis Carroll. While his creative books and poetry were published under his pen-name, he also wrote books on Mathematics under his own name.

When a new Headmaster arrived at Christ Church College, he brought with him his family. Dodgson became the family's close friend. The Headmaster's little daughters, the youngest of which was called Alice, enjoyed his company very much. Charles often entertained the girls by telling them stories about imaginary worlds with fantastic creatures.

The story about the adventures of little Alice became popular all over the world. “Alice in Wonderland” is primarily a children's story, but adults have enjoyed the novel for over a century together with children.

Many elements of “Alice” were not completely new. Talking animals, for instance, or the story idea in which a child or children are carried away from reality into a fantasy world. However, it was Carroll who established a new motif that would be used again and again in children's literature: Peter Pan, The Wonderful Wizard of Oz, the Narnia books, and the Harry Potter books. That is the possibility for the main characters to travel back and forth between the real world and wonderland.

Though his characters travelled a lot between one world and another, Charles Dodgson himself didn't like being away from home. The only occasion on which (as far as it is known) he went abroad was a trip to Russia in 1867.

He died of pneumonia on 14 January 1898 at his sisters' home. He was 2 weeks away from turning 66.

Ответ: 2

11. Задание 11 № 464. Charles Dodgson had different hobbies.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

12. Задание 12 № 465. Charles Dodgson was the oldest child in the family.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

13. Задание 13 № 466. Charles Dodgson enjoyed his years in the boarding schools very much.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

14. Задание 14 № 467. Charles Dodgson was a good mathematician.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

15. Задание 15 № 468. Charles Dodgson invented fantastic stories for his friend's daughters.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

16. Задание 16 № 469. Charles Dodgson's children enjoyed reading his books about Alice.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated
- 4)

17. Задание 17 № 470. Charles Dodgson travelled a lot around the world.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

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

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Tim woke up later than usual. It was Sunday and he _____ (HAVE) lots of plans for the day.»

Tim woke up later than usual. It was Sunday and he _____ (HAVE) lots of plans for the day. He was in the bathroom cleaning his _____ (TOOTH) when he heard some unfamiliar voices from the veranda. Who could they be? Tim _____ (THINK). When he came into the room, his mum and two other women _____ (CHAT) happily and didn't notice him. Tim coughed to attract _____ (THEY) attention. “Oh, Tim, you're up already!” his mother sounded excited. “Meet my school friends, Linda and Emma.” Linda shook his hand, Emma smiled and said: “We _____ (BE) happy to meet you, Tim. Your mum showed us your photo, but you are much _____ (YOUNG) there. Join us for tea. I wish we _____ (CAN) talk about our school days for ages, but we have some other business to discuss with your mother. It's going to be interesting for you too.” Tim sat at the table. Emma had some papers in her hands but Tim couldn't read what _____ (PRINT) — the letters were too small.

2 вариант

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

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами A–G 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. A convenient food
2. Good for health
3. Part of culture
4. Unclear origins
5. Pasta ingredients
6. A useful invention
7. Classless food
8. An expensive food

A. You can enjoy pasta on any budget, and you can have a different and delicious low-cost meal every day of the week. Just serve it with a different sauce. It's easy to make a healthy meal in minutes that will satisfy your whole family. Pasta tastes good and it's healthy. It also has a long shelf life, so you can keep it in the kitchen cupboard until you need to cook a meal.

B. It's rather difficult to find out where pasta comes from. Archeologists believe that cooking noodles was already quite a common practice in Arabic countries in the 5th century AD. At the same time, the Chinese were also making a noodle-like food. The way it reached Europe is still a mystery, though there are many theories – some believe that travelling Arabs from Central Asia were responsible for bringing early forms of pasta to the West.

C. Despite its reputation, pasta is a low-calorie dish which is good for you. With only 200 calories per cup and a gram of fat, it is perfect even for those on a strict diet. Pasta is naturally packed with vitamins and necessary minerals so it is heart-healthy as well. Pasta may help people to control their blood sugar and weight so it is recommended as part of a well-balanced diet.

D. It seems that pasta was first introduced to Italy in the eighth century. Its 'home' was the southern island of Sicily. Prior to its wide use in the 13th century, pasta was considered to be a luxury product in Italy. The reason was that it took a lot of time to make it as all the work was done by hand. By 1400, pasta was sold in shops, but at night a guard was kept to protect the high-priced goods.

E. Only in the 16th century did pasta become popular and affordable to all classes of people. In the city of Naples a machine was made that allowed huge quantities of pasta to be produced. It turned pasta into a cheap food. The number of pasta shops in Naples grew to three hundred. From Naples pasta began to conquer the rest of the country.

F. By the 17th century, machine-made pasta had become part of the daily meal among both rich and poor. Pasta was sold as street food by people called maccaronaros, who cooked it over an open fire. It was eaten on the spot with bare hands, with no sauce. The wealthy, who did not eat with their hands, preferred fresh pasta with cheeses and meat. With the introduction of the fork, pasta began to be served at special occasions all over Italy.

G. When most people talk about pasta, they usually think of Italy and its cooking traditions. The country and its dish have become synonymous. When Italians immigrated to different countries all over the world, they took their pasta with them to each area that they inhabited along with other customs and habits and thus pasta has become the world's favourite food.

Задание2 (соответствует разделу «Чтение» №2 ЕГЭ английский язык)

Living in the Zoo

When I was a small child, I thought that I was the luckiest person in the world — we lived near the zoo and I could go there whenever I wanted. And I wanted to go there every day! My grandmother, who looked after me while my mum was at work, would buy two month tickets, which was very cheap for the two of us — she was retired and I was under seven, so we bought the tickets at a special discount.

The zoo was another world to me. It was a great way to escape the reality of a big city with its skyscrapers and highways. The asphalt jungles were the right place for cars but a poor environment for small children. The zoo territory seemed very large and there were animals from all around the world there. My usual route started with the bear enclosure. The large, brown bear, called Paddy, was separated from the visitors with a high bar fence which I thought was absolutely unnecessary — the bear looked very friendly to me.

Then I grew older and could read the information table near the bear enclosure. It said that the animal was the East Siberian Brown Bear, born in the zoo. The bears of that species are large and skillful. They can hunt reindeer and elks and they also fish in the great Siberian rivers. "So sad," I thought, "The bear has never seen the great environment he belongs to." That actually

made me look at the zoo from another angle: it seemed large but the giraffes didn't have enough space for running, the seals were kept in a pool that was far too small for them, and the leopards were pacing up and down the length of their cage. They felt nervous with the visitors' eyes on them all the time but there was no shelter on their territory. Should zoos be abolished?

I'm still in two minds over that. On the one hand, life in the zoo is like serving a life sentence — there's no hope of the animals returning home. That's definitely unfair. On the other hand, zoos are a place where children can be taught about different animals and where they can see animals from other parts of the world. It's also true that zoos can save some species from extinction. For example, three Sumatran tigers were born in our zoo several years ago. It's very unlikely that all three cubs would survive in the wild but in the zoo all of them turned into mature, healthy animals and now the staff are happy to take care of the eight new cubs of the rare tigers. The media said that when the tigers are old enough they will be returned to the wild.

ОТВЕТ: 2

11. Задание 11 № 1059. When the author was a child, he lived in a big city.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

12. Задание 12 № 1060. The Siberian hunters are often attacked by brown bears.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

13. Задание 13 № 1061. The bear Paddy was brought to the zoo from the Siberia.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

14. Задание 14 № 1062. The author agrees that keeping animals in the zoo means abusing their rights.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

15. Задание 15 № 1063. The author says that zoos can help some endangered species to survive.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

16. Задание 16 № 1064. According to the author, the population of Sumatran tigers in the wild is falling.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

17. Задание 17 № 1065. The author says that the population of Sumatran tigers at the zoo is rising.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

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

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«Most adults miss their childhood. “Your school years are the _____ (GOOD) years of your life,” – have you ever heard that phrase?»

Most adults miss their childhood. “Your school years are the _____ (GOOD) years of your life,” — have you ever heard that phrase? Just recently, while I was on my way to work, I started thinking back to my own school years. They probably were not troublefree but there _____ (BE) many reasons for us to feel happy at school. One of them was spending every single day with friends. We _____ (NOT/GET) tired of being together. The _____ (TWO) one was uniform. Yes, in my opinion, the school uniform had more advantages than disadvantages. _____ (MY) was dark green. It was unfashionable but comfortable. It _____ (MAKE) of natural materials. Besides, the uniform saved a lot of time in the mornings. Now it _____ (TAKE) me hours to decide what to wear. Another thing is that I don’t really like sport. But at school we _____ (PLAY) football, netball, hockey and so on. Sport was compulsory. Now I realise that this was a good thing! And of course there were... holidays! Christmas, Easter, halfterm, and the jackpot — the summer holidays.

I wish I _____ (HAVE) as much free time now.

Ключи

1 вариант

Task 1

1C 2E 3A 4D

Task 2

1 suitable 2 seriously 3 teaching 4 mainly 5 discourages
6 demanding 7 betrayal 8 satisfaction 9 ambitious

Task 3

1b 2a 3d 4a 5a 6c 7b 8d 9c 10d

2 вариант

Task 1

1E 2A 3D 4B 5G

Task 2

1 unavoidable 2 optimistic 3 integration 4 ethnic 5 religious 6 protection
7 bullying 8 fighting/ fight/ fights

Task 3

1 b 2c 3d 4b 5d 6d 7a 8d 9a 10 b

