**Демонстрационный вариант переводной аттестации по английскому языку для**

**10 класса.**

**Задание 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. Выуслышитезаписьдважды.*

1. Writing Valentines has a very long history.

2. It’s another time to spend money.

3. Valentines make a big business.

4. There’s always something against the Day.

5. It’s a traditional Valentine’s Day present and no one should spare money for it.

6. Its traditions tend to fade.

7. Even journalists need information about Valentine’s Day.

**Задание 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 – Notstated)**. Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

A) The woman wants to find out details about ordering a special book for her son's birthday.

B) The birthday special includes a tour of the cinema.

C) The cinema provides food and drink but it costs extra.

D) It is NOT safe to leave things in the birthday room during the film.

E) You must pay for the birthday room before the day of the party.

F) The cinema is fully booked on the day of the boy’s birthday.

G) The woman is going to pay for the special online.

***Задание3. 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. Building materials

2. The longest on Earth

3. Safe travel

4. Designing a building

5. Invented by accident

6. Comfortable living

7. How did they do it?

8. Why seasons change

**A.** Most of Africa’s rural peoples use natural resources that are locally available for their homes. In grasslands, people typically use grass to cover the walls and roofs. In forested areas, they use hardwoods as well as bamboo and raffia palm. Earth and clay are also major resources used in construction. In areas with few natural resources, people often live as nomads, moving from place to place. Instead of making permanent homes, they usually use simple shelters or tents made of animal skins and woven hair.

**B.** An architect must consider how a structure will be used and by whom. An apartment building, a palace, a hospital, a museum, an airport, and a sports arena all have different construction requirements. Another factor is the ideas the structure should communicate. For example, some buildings are made to impress people with a display of power and wealth; others — to make everyone feel welcome. Other things to consider are the location and surrounding environment, including weather, and the cost of materials.

**C.** Did you know that an eleven-year-old child first created the Popsicle? The boy’s name was Frank Epperson. In 1905, Frank left a mixture of water and powdered soda out on his porch by mistake. It also contained a stir stick. That night, fortunately for Frank, the temperatures fell to a record low. As a result, he discovered the substance had frozen to the stick, and a frozen fruit flavoured ice treat was created. He decided to call it the epsicle, which was later patented by him and named as Popsicle.

**D.** As Earth goes around the sun, the North Pole points to the same direction in space. For about six months every year, the North Pole is tilted towards the sun. During this time, the Northern Hemisphere gets more direct sunlight than the Southern Hemisphere and more hours of daylight. During the other six months, the North Pole is tilted away from the sun. When the Northern Hemisphere gets the most sunlight, it experiences spring and summer. At the same time, the Southern Hemisphere gets autumn and winter.

**E.** In southern Peru, there is an isolated plateau where the wind almost never blows. Here, around the year 400 to 650 AD, the people of the Nazca culture created the famous Nazca lines, by removing the red stones covering the ground so that the white earth beneath was visible. These Nazca lines are actually portraits of animals such as monkeys, birds or fish. It is a mystery how such a primitive civilization could create such artwork with precision when they had no means of viewing their work from the air.

**F.** Antarctica, which is the southernmost and fifth largest continent, does not have twenty-four-hour periods divided into days and nights. In the South Pole, the sun rises on about September 21 and moves in a circular path until it sets on about March 22. This “day”, or summer, is six months long. During this period, if the weather conditions are good, the sun can be seen twenty-four hours a day. From March 22 until September 21, the South Pole is dark, and Antarctica has its “night”, or winter.

**G.** Any ship that hits an iceberg can be damaged. The most famous iceberg in history sank the “Titanic”, a ship travelling in the northern Atlantic Ocean, on April 15, 1912. The ship’s side scraped the iceberg, which tore holes in the hull. Within three hours, the ship was at the bottom of the ocean. After the loss of the “Titanic”, several nations worked together to establish the International Ice Patrol. Today the U.S. Coast Guard runs the patrol, which warns ships about icebergs floating in Atlantic shipping routes.

***Задание 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.***

**Russian souvenirs**

Russia is famous for its diversity, as well as its hospitality. The best way to show Russia to someone is to bring home something special. Matryoshka and balalaika are quite stereotypical presents. There are many other goods A\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Woolen shawls have always been popular in Russia because of cold winters. The shawls made in Pavlovsky Posad, B\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, are considered to be a traditional Russian gift. Woolen shawls and scarves have been made there since 1795. A wide shawl with a beautiful original pattern on it may be used like a blanket. It is nice to cover oneself up with it sitting in the armchair, watching a movie, C\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Pavlovsky Posad manufacture produces scarves for men as well. They can be bought through the Internet, or in brand stores, D\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Belyovskaya pastila is a souvenir E\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It has been made since the 19th century in the town of Belyov near Tula. This is a very special kind of Russian confection. Though it is called “pastila”, it is not a marshmallow style delicacy. Belyovskaya pastila is made of dried apples. After they have been dried, they are mixed with egg whites and sugar and whipped. Belyovskaya pastila is similar to a cake, F\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of apples. It is considered to be a natural product, and it is not of average price. Tourists can buy this kind of sweet at some confectioner’s shops throughout Moscow.

1. that one may buy in Moscow as a souvenir

2. which are situated in the centre of Moscow

3. that pleases the people with a sweet tooth

4. although it has a slightly sour taste

5. which is a town not very far from Moscow

6. riding a bike around the villages in Russia

7. reading a book, or drinking coffee or tea

**Задание 5. Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста**

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT CAN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Once there lived an old emperor who had no children. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ choose his successor for a long time.

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

 Then he called all the young people in the kingdom together and said, «I’ll give each one of you a seed today. I want you to go home, plant it, water it and come back here one year from today with what you have grown from this one seed.» A boy named Ling also got a seed. He came home and told his mother that he \_\_\_\_\_\_ the best plant.

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

 She helped \_\_\_\_\_\_ plant the seed. Every day he watered it but nothing grew.

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

 A year passed and Ling took his empty pot to the palace while all the rest brought some beautiful plants. The emperor said, «Lying is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ thing in the world. I gave you all spoilt seeds. Nothing grows from spoilt seeds.»SoLingbecamethenewemperor.

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

Roald Dahl, a famous British writer, was Norwegian by birth. Dahl \_\_\_\_\_\_ after the Polar explorer Roald Amundsen, a national hero in Norway at the time. During the Second World War Dahl served in the Royal Air Force as a fighter pilot.

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

 Dahl became well-known in 1940s with works for both \_\_\_\_\_\_ and adults.

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

 One of his highly popular tales was ‘Charlie and the Chocolate Factory’. Since 1945 hisbooks \_\_\_\_\_\_ inalmost 50 languages.

**Not quite a musician**

Albert Einstein, the famous scientist, liked to play the violin very much. Once he found himself in the company with Hans Eisler, a composer and a pianist. They met for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time.

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

Everybody began asking \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play together, so they agreed.

*Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT CAN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Einstein tuned in his violin but every time Eisler started a musical piece, Einstein \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ get it right.

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

After several attempts Eisler \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up from the piano and said: “I don’t understand why the whole world thinks this is a great scientist! He isn’t able to count to three!”

**Задание 6. Преобразуйте слова так, чтобы они лексически и грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста**

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

**The World’s Language**

The English language is famous for the richness of its vocabulary. Webster’s New International Dictionary lists 450,000 words, and the new Oxford English Dictionary has 615,000, but that is only part of the total. Technical and \_\_\_\_\_\_ terms would add millions more.

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

The wealth of existing synonyms means that \_\_\_\_\_\_ of English have two words for something denoted by one word in a different language. The French, for instance, do not distinguish between house and home, between mind and brain. The Spanish cannot differentiate a chairman from a president.

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

In Russia, there are no native words for efficiency, challenge and engagement ring. Of course, every language has areas in which it needs, for \_\_\_\_\_\_ purposes, to be more expressive than others.

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

The Eskimos have fifty words for types of snow, though there is no word for just plain snow. \_\_\_\_\_\_ , African languages have no native word for snow.

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

Nowadays, globalization influences the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of languages.

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

Some native words \_\_\_\_\_\_ , giving way to international terms.

**Задание 5. Напишите письмо**

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Nick who writes:

|  |
| --- |
| *...I'm, going to do a project on reading in different countries. Could you help me? Do young people read as much as old people in your country? Do you prefer to read E-books or traditional books? Why? How much time do you and your friends spend reading daily? As for the latest news, I have just joined a sport club...* |

Write a letter to Nick. In your letter answer his questions, ask 3 questions about sports. Write 100–140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**Критерии оценивания выполнения отдельных заданий и контрольной работы в целом**

За верное выполнение каждого задания с выбором ответа и с кратким ответом ученик получает 1 балл. Если в кратком ответе сделана орфографическая ошибка, ответ считается неверным. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

Баллы за выполнение работы переводятся в проценты. Работа оценивается по количеству набранных процентов

Максимальное количество процентов, которое может набрать учащийся за выполнение работы – 100 %.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| оценка «5» | оценка «4» | оценка «3» | оценка «2» |
| 90-100 % | 75-89 % | 50-74% | Менее 50% |