

**Проверочная работа  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**11 класс**

**Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Работа по английскому языку выполняется в компьютерной форме. На выполнение заданий диагностической работы отводится 1 час 5 минут (65 минут). Дополнительное время отводится для технической подготовки оборудования, проверки качества звучания аудиозаписей и двух пятиминутных перерывов на гимнастику для глаз.

Работа включает в себя 6 заданий. **При выполнении заданий запрещается пользоваться черновиком.**

Советуем выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны.

Время выполнения каждого из заданий 1, 5 и 6 фиксировано в компьютерной программе.

После истечения установленного времени происходит автоматический переход к выполнению следующего задания. Следите за таймером! Обратите внимание, что если Вы пропустили любое из этих заданий, невозможно будет вернуться к его выполнению.

Рекомендуемое время на выполнение каждого из заданий 2 (чтение), 3 (грамматика) и 4 (лексика) составляет 15 минут.

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

**Желаем успеха!**

1

Вы услышите диалог. Для каждого вопроса выберите из выпадающего списка слово, соответствующее выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. При повторном прослушивании проверьте себя. У Вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

A. Who is not from England?

B. Who gave the directions on how to find the college?

C. Who went to the bank?

D. Who had Math?

E. Which subject attended at different times both Phillip and Nancy?

- 
- Nancy
- Phillip
- Both
- Some English
- Neither
- Math
- English Language
- Public Speaking

2

Установите соответствие между текстами и рубриками, выбрав рубрику из выпадающего списка. Используйте каждую рубрику только один раз. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

A) Рубрика

In the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries, northern-central Italy was divided into a number of fighting city-states. Officially many of these states belonged to foreign rules, but in fact they were quite independent. The strongest among these city-states gradually got the territories around them. It gave a start to the regional states often led by merchant families which founded some famous local dynasties.

B) Рубрика

Italy is located in Southern Europe. To the north, Italy borders France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. To the south, it consists of the Italian Peninsula and the two Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia which are the largest islands of the Mediterranean. Italy includes some other small islands as well. The total area is 301,203 square kilometres.

C) Рубрика

After its quick industrial growth, Italy took a long time to cope with its environmental problems. Now national parks cover about 5% of the country. In the last decade, Italy has become one of the world's leading producers of renewable energy and solar energy. However, air pollution remains a severe problem, especially in the industrialized north.

D) Рубрика

Because of its location, Italy has very different climatic conditions. In most of the inland northern and central regions, the climate ranges from subtropical to oceanic. However, the climate of the Po valley geographical region is mostly continental, with very cold winters and hot summers. Conditions on the coastal areas of the country can be very different from its valleys, especially in winters.

E) Рубрика

Italy is the fifth most visited country in the world. More than 52 million people visit it each year. It brings about 10% of the income to the country and creates about 5% of the total employment. This proves that travel is an important part of the country's economy. Italy is well known for its cultural and environmental tourist routes and is home to 54 UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

  
Geography  
History  
Ecology  
Politics  
Tourism  
Weather

3

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1–6, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Напечатайте полученные грамматические формы в поля ответов. Если грамматическая форма состоит из нескольких слов, их можно напечатать с пробелами или без пробелов.

**Ice pops**

1. Have you ever eaten ice pops or popsicles? Many people love them, especially . CHILD
2. In fact, this tasty food  by chance by an 11-year-old boy in 1905. INVENT
3. The boy, Frank by name,  his glass of soda with a spoon in it outdoors. FORGET
4. He  about it until the next morning. The night was very cold and the soda had frozen in the glass. The boy was surprised to find out how tasty the ice was. NOT REMEMBER
5. In 18 years people started  ice pops. PRODUCE
6. Now ice pop is one of the  treats for kids. GOOD

4

Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуса подходящее слово, выбрав его из выпадающего списка. **Каждое из этих слов может быть использовано только один раз.** Два слова в списке лишние.

### Van Gogh's early career

Vincent van Gogh is considered one of the greatest and most influential artists of his time. He  drawing from the time he was a young boy. However, Vincent had a  of other jobs before he started to work as an artist full time. He worked as a teacher in London and then as a minister, and as a missionary. He used to sell books as  as works of art. At around the age of 27, van Gogh made a  to devote himself completely to art.

When Vincent first started drawing he was  in drawing poor hardworking people. In this early part of his career, van Gogh used a lot of dark colours such as browns and dark greens. His pictures were often sad. His most famous early painting was

*The Potato Eaters*. It was a dark picture of farmers' family eating potatoes for dinner.

called  
condition  
decision  
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interested  
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number  
well

5

**Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 2 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 2 minutes to read it.**

People use passwords every day. We have passwords to enter our computer or social media. We unlock our mobiles to make a phone call. Passwords are like locks. They protect you but on the other hand it is hard to remember them. That is why some people make a mistake and think of simple passwords. This way they do not forget them. For example, statistics says that 60 % of people use their dates of birth for passwords. The problem is it is easy to hack them and get access to your personal data and bank accounts. The best passwords combine letters, numbers and symbols in an unusual combination. Such a combination should be absolutely random. Of course, it will be difficult for you to memorize it, but this way you will avoid unnecessary risks on the Internet. Of course, do not tell your password to other people.



6

**These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.**

Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3



**You will have to start speaking in 2 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:**

- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

**You have to talk continuously, starting with:**

**“I’ve chosen photo number ... ”**