



корпорация

российский
учебник



LESTA

Как подготовиться к ВПР по английскому языку летом

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ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА

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2. Нормативно-правовая база проведения ВПР
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4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение подготовки к ВПР
 - Эфу
 - *Учебные пособия для подготовки к проверочным работам*



**Федеральная служба
по надзору в сфере образования и науки
(Рособрнадзор)**

ПРИКАЗ

06.05.2020

Москва

№ 562

О внесении изменений в приказ Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере образования и науки от 27 декабря 2019 г. № 1746 «О проведении Федеральной службой по надзору в сфере образования и науки мониторинга качества подготовки обучающихся общеобразовательных организаций в форме всероссийских проверочных работ в 2020 году»

В целях обеспечения безопасных условий обучения и воспитания обучающихся п р и к а з ы в а ю :

1. Внести в приказ Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере образования и науки от 27 декабря 2019 г. № 1746 «О проведении Федеральной службой по надзору в сфере образования и науки мониторинга качества подготовки обучающихся общеобразовательных организаций в форме всероссийских проверочных работ в 2020 году» с изменениями, внесенными приказом Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере образования и науки от 17 марта 2020 г. № 313, изменения, изложив пункт 1.1 в следующей редакции:

«1.1. График проведения мониторинга качества подготовки обучающихся общеобразовательных организаций в форме всероссийских проверочных работ в 2020 году для обучающихся 4-8 классов (далее – мониторинг) определяется образовательными организациями самостоятельно по согласованию с органом государственной власти субъекта Российской Федерации в сфере образования,

а также при необходимости с органами местного самоуправления муниципальных районов и городских округов в сфере образования, с учетом срока окончания проведения мониторинга 12 октября 2020 года.».



**Федеральная служба
по надзору в сфере
образования и науки
(Рособрнадзор)**

ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЯ

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22.05.2020 № 14-12

На № _____

Руководителям органов
государственной власти субъектов
Российской Федерации,
осуществляющих государственное
управление в сфере образования

Руководителям органов
государственной власти субъектов
Российской Федерации,
осуществляющих переданные
полномочия Российской Федерации
в сфере образования

О проведении всероссийских проверочных
работ в 5-9 классах осенью 2020 года

Федеральная служба по надзору в сфере образования и науки (Рособрнадзор) направляет разъяснения к приказу Рособрнадзора от 06.05.2020 № 567 «О внесении изменений в приказ Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере образования и науки от 27 декабря 2019 г. № 1746 «О проведении Федеральной службой по надзору в сфере образования и науки мониторинга качества подготовки обучающихся общеобразовательных организаций в форме всероссийских проверочных работ в 2020 году».

Материалы для проведения всероссийских проверочных работ (ВПР) будут размещены в Федеральной информационной системе оценки качества образования (ФИС ОКО) с 7 сентября 2020 года.

Проверочные работы проводятся:

для обучающихся 5 класса – по материалам 4 класса по каждому из учебных предметов: «Русский язык», «Математика», «Окружающий мир»;

для обучающихся 8 класса – по материалам 7 класса по каждому из учебных предметов: «Русский язык», «Математика», «История», «Биология», «География», «Обществознание», «Физика», «Английский язык», «Немецкий язык», «Французский язык»;

ВПР проводятся на 2-4 уроках по решению образовательной организации.

Время проведения проверочных работ по каждому виду ВПР указывается в инструкции по выполнению заданий проверочной работы.

Инструкции для образовательных организаций будут размещены в ФИС ОКО.



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Описание КИМ для проведения ВПР

ВПР 7 класс

Цель:

- мониторинг результатов перехода на ФГОС
A1 → A2
- выявление уровня подготовки школьников

ВПР 11 класс

Цель:

- итоговая оценка учебной подготовки выпускников среднего общего образования
Федеральный компонент государственного стандарта среднего полного общего образования по иностранному языку (базовый уровень)
- определение уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции
A 2+ → B1

Описание КИМ для проведения ВПР

7 класс

Распределение заданий проверочной работы по проверяемым умениям, навыкам и видам деятельности.

Таблица 1

Номер задания	Объекты контроля	Кол-во элементов оценивания	Баллы за каждый правильный ответ	Максимальное количество баллов
1	Аудирование с пониманием запрашиваемой информации в прослушанном тексте	5	1	5
2	Осмысленное чтение текста вслух	Оценивается по критериям		2
3	Говорение (монологическая речь): описание фотографии	Оценивается по критериям		8
4	Чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного текста	5	1	5
5	Языковые средства и навыки оперирования ими в коммуникативно-значимом контексте: грамматические формы	5	1	5
6	Языковые средства и навыки оперирования ими в коммуникативно-значимом контексте: лексические единицы	5	1	5
Максимальный балл				30

Таблица 5.

Таблица перевода баллов в отметки по пятибалльной шкале

Отметка по пятибалльной шкале	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»
Первичные баллы	0–12	13–20	21–26	27–30

11 класс

Таблица 1. Распределение заданий проверочной работы по содержанию и видам умений и навыков

Проверяемые умения и навыки	Количество заданий	Максимальный первичный балл
Аудирование: понимание в прослушанном тексте запрашиваемой информации	1	5
Чтение: понимание основного содержания текста	1	5
Грамматические навыки	1	6
Лексико-грамматические навыки	1	6
Осмысленное чтение текста вслух	1	3
Тематическое монологическое высказывание (описание выбранной фотографии)	1	7
Итого	6	32

Таблица 3. Рекомендуемая шкала перевода суммарного балла за выполнение ВПР в отметку по пятибалльной шкале в случае выполнения выпускником письменной и устной частей ВПР

Отметка по пятибалльной шкале	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»
Суммарный балл	0–10	11–17	18–24	25–32

11 класс

Код требования		Знания, умения и навыки, проверяемые в ВПР
1		ЗНАТЬ / ПОНИМАТЬ:
	1.1	языковой лексический материал:
1.2	языковой грамматический материал:	

2		УМЕТЬ
	2.1	Говорение на темы А–У. Монологическая речь (см. далее «Предметное содержание речи»)
	2.1.1	Рассказывать, рассуждать в рамках изученной тематики и проблематики, приводя примеры, аргументы
	2.1.2	Описывать события, излагать факты
	2.1.3	Создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и стран/страны изучаемого языка
	2.2	Аудирование
	2.2.1	Извлекать необходимую/запрашиваемую информацию из различных аудиотекстов соответствующей тематики
	2.2.2	Полно и точно понимать высказывания собеседника в распространённых стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения
	2.3	Чтение
	2.3.1	Читать аутентичные тексты различных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные, прагматические) с использованием различных стратегий / видов чтения в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей
	2.3.2	Использовать ознакомительное чтение в целях понимания основного содержания сообщений, интервью, репортажей, публикаций научно-познавательного характера, отрывков из произведений художественной литературы
	2.4	Социокультурные умения
	2.4.1	Использовать языковые средства и правила речевого и неречевого поведения в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка
	2.5	Компенсаторные умения
	2.5.1	Пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой при чтении и аудировании
	2.5.2	Игнорировать лексические и смысловые трудности, не влияющие на понимание основного содержания текста

7 класс

В заданиях по аудированию проверяется сформированность умений понимать в прослушанном тексте запрашиваемую информацию. В заданиях по чтению проверяется сформированность умений понимать основное содержание прочитанного текста.

В заданиях по грамматике и лексике проверяются навыки оперирования изученными грамматическими формами и лексическими единицами в коммуникативно значимом контексте на основе предложенного связного текста.

В задании по чтению текста вслух проверяются умения осмысленного чтения текста вслух, а также произносительные навыки.

В задании по говорению проверяется сформированность умений строить тематическое монологическое высказывание с опорой на план и визуальную информацию, а также навыки оперирования лексическими и грамматическими единицами в коммуникативно значимом контексте и произносительные навыки.

11 класс

3 АЯ		ВЛАДЕТЬ ЯЗЫКОВЫМИ НАВЫКАМИ (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК)
	3.1	Орфография
	3.1.1	Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках лексико-грамматического минимума соответствующего уровня
	3.2	Фонетическая сторона речи
	3.2.1	Владеть слухо-произносительными навыками в рамках лексико-грамматического минимума соответствующего уровня
	3.2.2	Владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления различных типов предложений

	3.3.16	Употреблять в речи определённый/неопределённый/нулевой артикль
	3.3.17	Употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределённые, относительные, вопросительные местоимения
	3.3.18	Употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу и исключения
	3.3.19	Употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (<i>many/much, few / a few, little / a little</i>)
	3.3.20	Употреблять в речи количественные и порядковые числительные
	3.3.21	Употреблять предлоги во фразах, выражающих направление, время, место действия
	3.3.22	Употреблять в речи различные средства связи для обеспечения целостности высказывания (<i>firstly, finally, at last, in the end, however</i> и т.д.)
	3.4	Лексическая сторона речи
	3.4.1	Употреблять в речи лексические единицы, обслуживающие ситуации в рамках тематики основной и старшей школы
	3.4.2	Употреблять в речи наиболее распространённые устойчивые словосочетания

	3.3	Грамматическая сторона речи
	3.3.1	Употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы в <i>Present, Future, Past Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous</i>), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах)
	3.3.2	Употреблять в речи распространённые и нераспространённые простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определённом порядке (<i>We moved to a new house last year.</i>)
	3.3.3	Употреблять в речи предложения с начальным <i>It</i> (<i>It's cold. It's five o'clock. It's interesting. It's winter.</i>)
	3.3.4	Употреблять в речи предложения с начальным <i>There + to be</i> (<i>There are a lot of trees in the park.</i>)
	3.3.5	Употреблять в речи сложносочинённые предложения с сочинительными союзами <i>and, but, or</i>
	3.3.6	Употреблять в речи сложноподчинённые предложения с союзами и союзными словами <i>what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless</i>
	3.3.7	Употреблять в речи конструкции с глаголами на <i>-ing</i> : <i>to love/hate doing something; Stop talking</i>
	3.3.8	Употреблять в речи конструкции <i>It takes me ... to do something; to look / feel / be happy</i>
	3.3.9	Использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребительных временных формах действительного залога: <i>Present Simple, Future Simple</i> и <i>Past Simple, Present</i> и <i>Past Continuous, Present</i> и <i>Past Perfect</i>
	3.3.10	Употреблять в речи глаголы в следующих формах страдательного залога: <i>Present Simple Passive, Future Simple Passive, Past Simple Passive, Present Perfect Passive</i>
	3.3.11	Употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени: <i>Simple Future, to be going to, Present Continuous</i>
	3.3.12	Употреблять в речи причастие I и причастие II
	3.3.13	Употреблять в речи модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (<i>may, can/be able to, must/have to/should, need, shall, could, might, would</i>)
	3.3.14	Согласовывать времена в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого
	3.3.15	Употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу и исключения

Особенности подготовки к ВПР летом

Учащийся

1. Самостоятельный характер деятельности;

- Работа с учебными пособиями (практикум, рабочая тетрадь, тренажёры для подготовки к ВПР)

2. Активность рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (А-Ч)

(аудио материалы на сайте <https://rosuchebnik.ru/kompleks/forward/audio/>)

3. Снижение мотивации на учебную деятельность;

- отработка формата работы (выполнение заданий в компьютерной форме)

Учитель

1. Необходимость отбора и дифференциации заданий

Бесплатный доступ к электронным формам учебников

На цифровой платформе LECTA открыт доступ ко всем электронным учебникам издательств «ДРОФА» и «Вентана-Граф». Промокод – **УчимсяДома**.

[АКТИВИРОВАТЬ КОД](#)



Учителю

Экономьте время на подготовку уроков и контроль знаний. Развивайтесь как профессионал

[Подробнее](#)



Ученику

Занимайтесь с удовольствием с интерактивным обучением

[Подробнее](#)



Школам

Создайте единое образовательное пространство для организации эффективного обучения

[Подробнее](#)

УМК FORWARD



УМК RAINBOW ENGLISH



УМК ENJOY ENGLISH



Аудирование

ВПР. Английский язык. 7 класс. Образец

Код

1 Перед Вами 5 предложений А – Е с пропусками и варианты слов или словосочетаний для заполнения этих пропусков, обозначенные цифрами 1 – 3. Внимательно прочитайте их. Вы услышите диалог. Для каждого предложения А – Е выберите слово или словосочетание, соответствующее содержанию диалога. К каждому пропуску подходит только одно слово или словосочетание. Вы услышите запись дважды. При повторном прослушивании проверьте себя. У Вас есть 45 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с предложениями.

A. The man wants to look at the vase _____.

1. next to the teapot 2. behind the cups 3. next to the cups

B. The teapot costs _____.

1. \$10 2. \$12 3. \$20

C. The man wants to give the teapot to his _____.

1. grandmother 2. grandparents 3. grandfather

D. The man's meeting is at _____.

1. 3:30 pm 2. 3 pm 3. 4:30 pm

E. The weather is _____.

1. sunny 2. frosty 3. rainy

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

А	В	С	Д	Е
Ответ:				



Listening and speaking

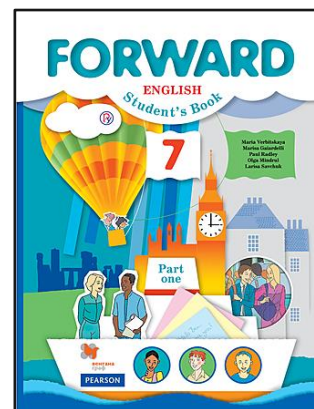
1 T008 How do these people go to work or school? Listen to the sounds. As you listen, match sentences 1–7 with pictures A–G.

1 I go to school by bus. 3 I go to school by bicycle. 5 I go to work by scooter. 7 I walk to school.

2 I go to school by train. 4 I go to work by car. 6 I go to university by motorbike.

A B C D E F G

P Listen and repeat.
G Listen and check.



Listening and speaking

- 11** T033 Listen to the conversations and say who is speaking and what school activities these kids are involved in. Fill in the table in your Workbook. Can you guess the meaning of the phrases "magic tricks" and "reenactment show"? What historical figure is mentioned in the last conversation?

	Conversation 1	Conversation 2	Conversation 3
Speakers	Sarah and ...	Kevin and ...	Trevor and ...
Activity			

- 3** T056 Listen to Richard and Sarah discussing theme parks. Who loves theme parks? Who hates them? What theme park is mentioned in the conversation?

Listen to the conversation again and say who (Richard or Sarah) express the following opinions.

- Theme parks are very expensive.
- The rides in theme parks are very exciting.
- I enjoyed my visit to Alton Towers.
- The food in theme parks is awful.
- Theme parks are safe for children who are not with their parents.
- I prefer going for a walk in the country to going to a theme park.

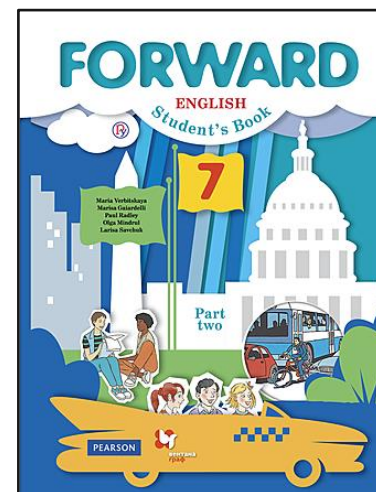


Listen and check. What is the last thing Sarah says about theme parks? Can you repeat the sentence? Can you explain it?

- 3** T062 You are going to listen to a radio talk about the Cape York Peninsula. The speaker will describe the location of National Parks and rivers. Listen to the talk, look at the map and match the number of a National Park or a river (1–6) with the right place (A–F).

National Parks	Rivers
1 Iron Range NP	4 Archer
2 Lakefield NP	5 Wenlock
3 Jardine River NP	6 Watson

Listen again and check your answers.



Аудирование



Listening and writing

- 2 © T109 Listen to a conversation with Kate about an imaginary trip to a small island. Write the correct answers (more than one answer is possible).
- What's the name of Kate's best friend?
a) Janet b) Jane c) Joan
 - Which two of these adjectives does Kate use to describe her friend?
a) clever c) easy-going e) very kind
b) honest d) interesting f) attractive h) funny
 - Which of these CDs would Kate take to a friend?
a) Queen's Greatest Hits c) U2's Greatest Hits
b) The Best of Deep River d) The Best of the Backstreet Boys
 - Which of these books would Kate take with her?
a) "David Copperfield" b) "Dracula" c) "Robinson Crusoe"
 - Which three things from the list would Kate take with her to the island?
a) cell phone d) pen g) CD player and batteries
b) television e) camera h) radio and batteries

35

© T087 Listen to a radio programme about volunteers at the 2014 Sochi Olympics and fill in the gaps.

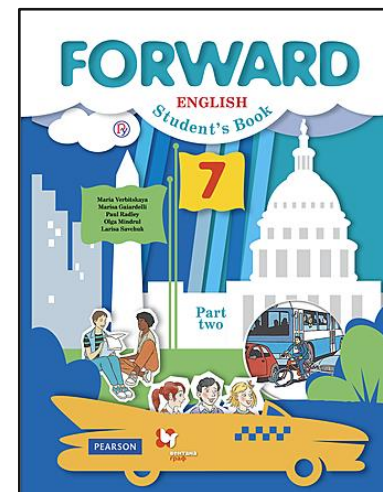
The Winter Olympics in Sochi was a great success. It has also made its contribution to the growth of Olympic volunteering. There were ___ volunteer places available. The Organising Committee for the Games needed ___ general volunteers, ___ specialists working in particular sectors, and ___ volunteer athletes. ___ volunteers were involved during the Games in Sochi in more than ___ areas of activity, from meeting delegations at the airport to helping organise the Closing Ceremony. For the first time in the history of the Games volunteers were recruited and trained at ___ Volunteer Centres throughout the country. People from all over Russia were able to become part of the Olympic and Paralympic Games history, no matter which corner of Russia they came from!



Listening

- 1 © T068 Listen again to Pat and Rachel's conversation and choose the right words in the following sentences.

- Pat's going to *the sports centre/the shopping centre*.
- Pat plays tennis *every morning/every weekend*.
- Pat is spending the day at the *Bristol/Cardiff* Daily News.
- Pat is going there on *Tuesday/Wednesday*.
- She's meeting the editor at *eight/ten* o'clock.
- Pat is having *lunch/dinner* at the newspaper.
- She's meeting the reporters at *six/three* o'clock.
- When Pat meets Rachel it's *eight/half past eight*.



корпорация
русский
учебник



Аудирование

Listening. Schools in Britain

Listen to the dialogue. Choose the right option.

1

1. Sharon goes to ... school.

primary

2. Sharon ... school.

secondary

3. She ... classes on Saturdays.

4. Sharon must be at school at

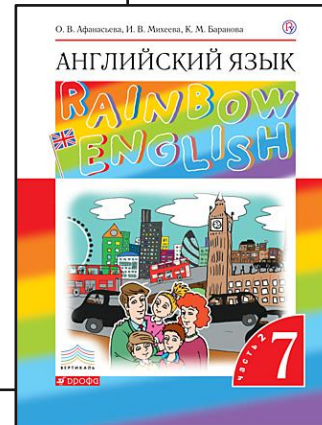
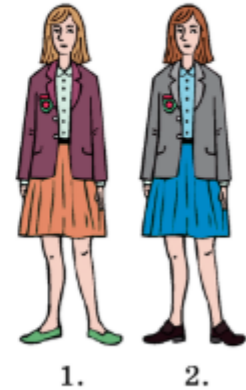
5. After school Sharon plays

6. She likes

1

Listen, (9), and choose the right variants to complete the sentences.

- Sharon goes to ... school.
a) primary b) secondary
- Sharon ... her school.
a) likes b) doesn't like
- She ... classes on Saturdays.
a) has b) doesn't have
- Sharon must be at school at
a) 8.40 b) 8.50
- Sharon's uniform is
a) like in picture 1 b) like in picture 2
- After school Sharon plays
a) grass hockey b) ice hockey
- She likes
a) listening to music and roller skating
b) listening to music and skating



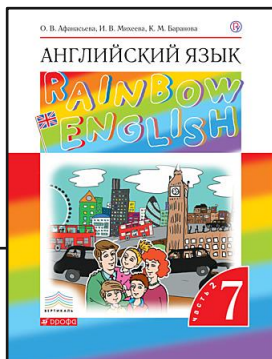
Аудирование

Consolidation Class

DO IT TOGETHER

1 Listen, (17), and complete the sentences.

- 1) How old is Ann? — She is ...
a) thirteen
b) twelve
c) twenty
- 2) Where does Ann live? —
She lives in ...
a) Oxford b) London c) Brighton
- 3) Is Ann a student? — She is and she goes to ...
a) a primary school b) college c) a state school
- 4) How old is Ann's school? — It is ...
a) very old b) fairly old c) quite new
- 5) How many foreign languages does Ann learn? — Two, ...
a) English and German
b) French and English
c) French and German
- 6) How does Ann go home? — By ...
a) train b) bus c) bike
- 7) What does Ann say about her uniform in the letter? — She ...
school.
a) must wear b) mustn't wear c) likes to wear
- 8) What is Ann interested in? — She likes ...
a) reading and swimming
b) travelling and skating
c) travelling and swimming



Listening. Ann's letter

Listen to Ann's letter. Choose the right option.

1

1. How old is Ann? — She is .
2. Where does Ann live? — She lives in .
3. Is Ann a student? — She is and she goes to .
4. How old is Ann's school? — It is .
5. How many foreign languages does Ann learn? — Two, .
6. How does Ann go home? — By .
7. What does Ann say about her uniform in the letter? — She it to school.
8. What is Ann interested in? — She likes .



Правильный ответ



Проверить

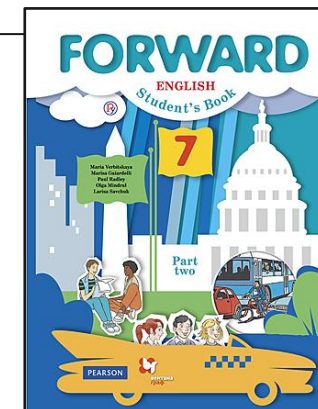
Чтение текста вслух

- 2 Прочитайте текст вслух. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и полторы минуты, чтобы прочитать текст вслух.

Physical Education is one of the subjects taught at school. Students do many different sports, exercises, and activities. There are many types of physical fitness. Physical education keeps kids and adults fit and active. It is very important for their health and well-being. Scientists have shown that brain development and physical exercise go hand in hand. Physical education can help academic success. It is important to educate people in the field of healthy and smart ways to stay active.

Vocabulary and pronunciation

- 5 © T078 Listen and repeat these words. What vowel is pronounced at the end of each word?
refugee, examinee, interviewee



Pronunciation

- 5 © T090 Listen to the sentence stress and mark the stressed words. What parts of speech are stressed and which are not? Why is *on* in *get on* stressed?

- 1 I've been in Orlando for two weeks now, and I'm really enjoying myself!
- 2 Ted's a great guy, and we get on really well.
- 3 Ted's been living here since 2011.
- 4 Ted's father is an expert on sharks.
- 5 Even though I'm having a good time here, I miss you all a lot.
- 6 I wish you were all here with me.

- 20 Listen, read and remember.

i + gh = [aɪ] — light, high, fight, night, might, right, tonight, bright

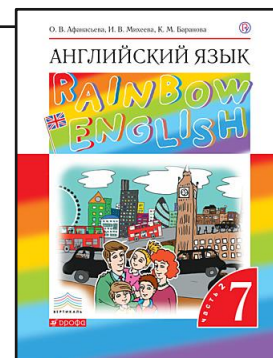
ou + gh = [ɔ:] — brought, bought, thought, ought

But: through [θru:], though [ðəʊ], although [ɔ:l'dəʊ]

au + gh = [ɔ:] — naughty, daughter

ai / ei + gh = [eɪ] — straight, eight, eighteen, neighbour

influence ['ɪnfluəns] — влиять; влияние
natural ['nætʃrəl] — естественный, природный
nature ['neɪtʃə] — природа
number ['nʌmbə] — 1. количество
person ['pɜ:sn] — человек, личность
study ['stʌdi] — изучать
survive [sə'vaɪv] — выживать



Описание фотографии

3

Выберите фотографию и опишите человека на ней. У вас есть полторы минуты на подготовку и не более двух минут для ответа. У вас должен получиться связный рассказ (7–8 предложений).

План ответа поможет вам:

- the place
- the action
- the person's appearance
- whether you like the picture or not
- why

Start with: "I'd like to describe picture № The picture shows ..."



Photo 1



Photo 2

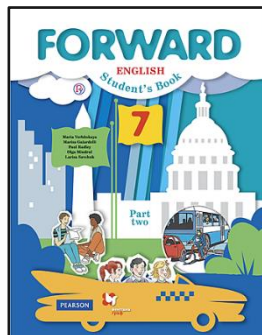


Photo 3

Описание фотографии

Reading and speaking

- 3 Before you read, look at the photo on page 35. What kind of social problems is the article about? What part of the world, country is it about? Look at the name of a new section in The RAP – "News from the past". What kind of articles, do you think, you will find in this section?



- 19 Imagine you are Kathy from New York. Write a post similar to Wayne's about your region. Include the following information:
- introduce yourself and say which region you are from;
 - list the names of the states in your region;
 - say which city/village you are from.
- 20 Write a similar post about yourself.

Grammar and speaking

- 13 Look at the pictures and answer the questions.

Example:

What is Robert going to do when he leaves school next year?
(go to university)
When Robert leaves school, he's going to go to university.



What are Tim and Jasmine going to do when they finish school today?
(play tennis)



What is Jane going to do when she gets home this evening?
(do her homework)



Where is Pete going to stay when he goes to London next month?
(the Dorchester Hotel)



What is Laura going to buy when she goes shopping this afternoon?
(a new CD)



What is Dan going to see when he goes to the cinema this evening?
(“Men in Black”)

Описание фотографии



59 Read the text. Name at least 3 special things people do on Hallowe'en.

Hallowe'en

31 October is Hallowe'en. This festival celebrates the return of the souls (*души*) of the dead who come back to visit places where they lived. In the evening there are lots of Hallowe'en parties. People dress up as witches, ghosts, devils, cats or bats. Houses are decorated with pumpkins (*тыквы*) with candles inside them. Some children follow the American custom called "Trick or Treat".

They knock at your house and ask, "Trick or treat?" If you give some money or some sweets (a treat), they go away. If not, they can play a trick on you, like splashing water in your face.

No Hallowe'en party is complete without a scary ['skeəri] (*страшная*) story. Usually people crowd together around a fire on Hallowe'en night. And one person tells a scary story in a low voice.



60 Complete the sentences. Use the text in Ex. 59.

1. Hallowe'en is on the
2. People dress up as
3. Houses are decorated with
4. Some children knock at the house and ask, "...".
5. If you don't give any money or sweets, they
6. People usually tell ... on Hallowe'en night.

- 4 Установите соответствие между текстами A–E и их темами, выбрав тему 1–6 из списка. Используйте каждую тему только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

This text deals with ...

- 1) city attractions.
- 2) a London cinema.
- 3) a London theatre.
- 4) a London street.
- 5) nature sights.
- 6) a London museum.

- A) The Lake District, in northwest England, is a small area, but extremely beautiful, with the varied delights of soft hills and woodland and the panoramas of the great lakes. The Lake District is more often visited, both by day tourists and holidaymakers, than any other region of outstanding natural beauty in the British Isles.
- B) England's most ancient northern city lies on the River Ouse in the centre of the Vale of York between the Yorkshire Dales and the North York Moors. It was once the principal town of Yorkshire, and it remains the seat of the Archbishop of York. A child-friendly city, its Viking, Castle and Railway museums have plenty to engage young people as well as adults.
- C) Along the north part of Trafalgar Square is the famous National Gallery. Founded in 1824, the gallery has since grown into one of the most outstanding and comprehensive collections in the world, with a list of masters ranging from Leonardo da Vinci and Rembrandt to El Greco and Van Gogh.
- D) The London Coliseum famous for its richly decorated interiors was used for variety shows, musical comedies, and stage plays for many years. In 1974 its name was changed to the English National Opera. Today it is used primarily for opera as well as being the London home of the English National Ballet. When not on tour they perform regular seasons throughout the year.
- E) The Mall is London's impressive ceremonial way, a broad tree-lined avenue. The spectacular parade takes place here each June to celebrate the official Birthday of the Sovereign. Queen Elizabeth II rides down the avenue in a horse-drawn carriage. Over 1,000 officers and men are on parade, together with two hundred horses; over two hundred musicians march and play as one.

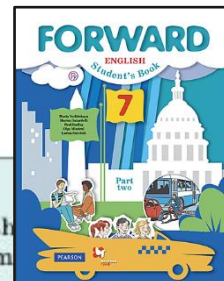
Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

	A	B	C	D	E
Ответ:					

- 27 Read the following ads (advertisements) for volunteering. Explain the meaning of the words and phrases in bold.

Match advertisements 1–5 with their beginnings A–E. Fill in the table in your Workbook.

- A You love sports and games? You want to help those who can't play, but want to watch?
- B You are good at doing things with your hands?
- C You love books?
- D You worry about endangered species?
- E You worry about the homeless and jobless?



Volunteer opportunities for teens

Are you a teenager looking for places to do a service project? Is your teens' youth looking for an activity that you can do together? Pick one of these local programs and give them a call. You will be able to help others and find something you enjoy doing.

(1) **The local library** needs young people who like to have fun and read. Join the local library and run a **themed event** for kids in your area. You could just offer your time to **help clean and sort books** or **seek book donations** from your neighborhood. Contact the children's librarian who has a list of things an individual teen or a group can do.



(2) **Habitat for People** is looking for adult and young volunteers. We build and give houses for poor people in local communities. We have a teenagers' programme in which the young people in your organisation can **plan** and **build a home** for a local family.

(3) **Smallville Community Centre** is looking for volunteers to help **disabled people** enjoy football matches. The disabled area at the local stadium has room for 10 **wheelchair** users and 50 people seated.

The next match is scheduled from 1 p.m. until 5 p.m. on the 25th of March.

(4) You've got a home and three meals a day. There are many people who have neither. Our soup kitchens help them to survive. A **soup kitchen** is a place where free soup or other food is given to people with no money or no homes. Soup kitchens are always in need of **dishwashers** and **general help for serving food**.

Soup kitchens are perfect opportunities for teens to help their community.



(5) We need young volunteers for a specially designed unique **wildlife rehabilitation programme**. It focuses on the care and the rehabilitation of wild **mustang horses** that are **in danger of extinction**. This programme does not require any particular skills. Fully qualified members of staff will provide all your training and instruction. You'll learn about the threats to the long term future of these animals and play an active part in their conservation.



4 Read the short texts (A–E). For questions 1–6, choose the information from the texts A–E. There is no answer to one of the questions.

In which text can you find the information about

- 1) the country's language policy?
- 2) why the city was built there?
- 3) why English has become an official language?
- 4) how some territory became part of the country?
- 5) the history of the language?
- 6) how the country got its name?

A. It happened in the 16th century. The French explorer, Jacques Cartier, came to North America. It was a new land for the Europeans, and the travellers understood how dangerous it could be. Fortunately, the locals were friendly. The native people invited Jacques Cartier and his sailors to their 'kanata'. In the local language 'kanata' meant 'village', but Jacques Cartier decided that it was the name of their country. Because of this misunderstanding we still call the country Canada ('kanata').

B. Do you know what city is the capital of Australia? It's Canberra. The story of how Canberra became the capital city is quite unusual. The problem was that the two largest and most important Australian cities, Sydney and Melbourne, argued about which of them was better. To stop the dispute it was decided to build a new city on equal distances from each of them. Canberra was built and in 1908 it became the capital of Australia. The amusing thing is that a mistake was made and Canberra is much closer to Sydney than to Melbourne.

C. Most people in New Zealand speak English but the language of Maori is also an official language of the country. Maori are the local people who inhabited New Zealand long before Europeans came to there. To keep their language alive and to show the due respect to the native people, in 1987 the Maori language was recognized as an official language. For the same reason, in 2006, the country accepted Sign Language (the language that the deaf people use to communicate) as a third official language.

D. England has survived many invasions, which made changes in the locals' lifestyle and language. For example, when in the 11th century, the Normans came to England, they brought their laws and customs and their language, of course. It was the Norman dialect of French. Norman French was used as the official language of the country for three hundred years. It changed the English language greatly as it accepted a lot of words that are French in origin. Now French is the most popular foreign language British students study at school. It's probably because it sounds less foreign to them than the other languages.

E. The frozen land of Alaska is a tough place to live in. That was probably the reason why in the 19th century Russia decided to sell it to America. For many years the Americans thought it was a useless purchase and were angry with William H. Seward, the Secretary of State for arranging the deal. However, later they changed their opinion — the land turned out to be rich in oil and gold. Now Alaska is the largest state in the USA. It is also the most northern and the most western part of the country.

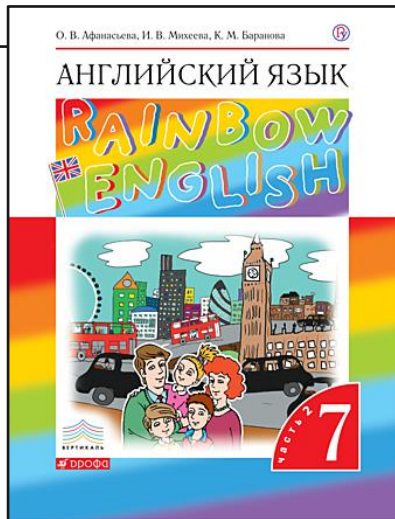
Fill in the table.

Questions	1	2	3	4	5	6
Texts						

6 A. Read the texts (1—4) and match them with the titles (a—e). There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) Living on the Ground and under It
- b) Working Hard to Get Little
- c) Uncommon Species
- d) An Insect with Several Lives
- e) They Are So Many!

1. Insects live all over the world. There are more kinds of them than of all animal species. We know more than 850,000 different kinds of insects. In other words, eight out of ten of all the Earth's animals are insects! Some of them are very small, others are as big as your hand. Some of them are useful and helpful. Others are dangerous. Many have interesting life stories. Here are some of them.



2. Bees are social ['səʊʃl] insects — they live in big groups or colonies. Each colony has a queen bee and worker bees. A worker bee's life is very short, usually about four weeks. Worker bees fly and collect nectar ['nektə] from flowers. A bee can see some colours. They are green, blue and ultraviolet¹ which people cannot see. But red is no colour to a bee. It sees red things as black.



By the way a bee must visit about 4,000 flowers to make a tablespoon of honey². Worker bees are very busy insects. People often say as busy as a bee about someone³ who has a lot of work to do.

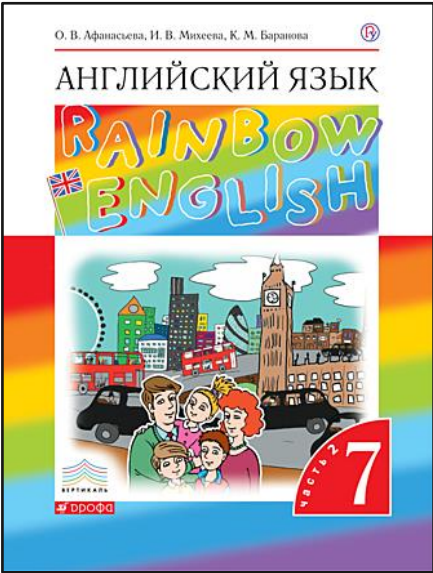
3. Ants are social insects too. They are colony makers and have been living on the Earth for about 100 million years. Their number is very large. You can find ants in forests and mountains, in plains and valleys, nearly in all the places of our planet. Some colonies are on the ground, others live deep in the ground. Most ants are wingless, but their queens usually have wings. Ant workers get food for the queens. Ants are very hard-working insects.



4. Butterflies are flying insects. They live in most parts of the world, even as far north as the Arctic. Butterflies have many colours, they can be big and small. One of the smallest lives in South Africa. The largest is the Queen Alexandra that is as big as a bird. All butterflies begin their lives as caterpillars which appear from eggs. The caterpillars spend their lives eating plants. They change their skin several times as they grow. Then a caterpillar turns into a chrysalis⁴, from which a butterfly comes out. Some butterflies fly from one part of the world to another during some seasons. One of the most famous is the monarch butterfly in North America. In the summer it lives all over the USA and Canada. In the autumn monarch butterflies fly south to Mexico, Florida and California for the winter. In spring they fly back again. Dragonflies, beetles, ladybirds and moths have their interesting and unusual stories.



B. Listen to the text, (72), and read it aloud.



II. READING

2 Read the text and match its paragraphs with their titles. There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) Her Greatest Interests
- b) Beginning of a Writer
- c) School Friends
- d) Early Years
- e) Story for a Young Friend

Helen Beatrix Potter

1. Helen Beatrix Potter was born on the 6th of July 1866 in London. She was an only daughter of rather rich parents. She did not go to school but had classes at home.

2. Beatrix was fond of two things. They were animals and drawing. She had a lot of small pets at home: a family of snails, mice, a rabbit and a hedgehog. She started doing drawings as a small child and did hundreds of them so she learned to draw very well. She often illustrated her letters to child friends with little animal drawings and told them stories about these animals.

3. One day in 1893 she wrote to a little boy called Noel Moor. The boy was ill and she wanted to please him and make him laugh. The letter began with the words: "I don't know what to write to you so I shall tell you a story about four little rabbits whose names were Flopsy, Mopsy, Cottontail and Peter." In this letter she told the story of Peter Rabbit and illustrated it with lovely little drawings.

4. Eight years later Beatrix Potter remembered the letter and the story and wrote her now famous children's book "The Tale of Peter Rabbit". The book was very successful and Beatrix Potter became a professional children's writer. For many years now children in England and in other countries have been enjoying her stories about mice, kittens, ducks, squirrels, hedgehogs and rabbits. And her fantastic illustrations make her books even better.



Maximum result	5
Your result	?

5

Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из четырёх предложенных вариантов.

The Dog and the Donkey

Once in a small town there lived a baker. He had two pets – a dog and a donkey. The dog kept watch over the house. The donkey carried the bread and the cakes that the baker made.

One night a thief A ____ into the house. The baker B ____ soundly. The dog too was fast asleep, he did not bark at the thief. The donkey saw the thief and wanted to awaken C ____ master, so he began to bray loudly. The thief ran away.

The baker could not sleep. He came out. He could not understand why the donkey brayed so loudly and he beat the stupid but dutiful donkey very badly. But the D ____ house was saved. It was the duty of the dog to keep watch and not of the donkey. However, the donkey turned out to be a E ____ guard than the dog.

- | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| A | 1) broken | 2) was breaking | 3) broke | 4) was broken |
| B | 1) sleeps | 2) was sleeping | 3) slept | 4) has slept |
| C | 1) him | 2) her | 3) he | 4) his |
| D | 1) baker | 2) bakers' | 3) baker's | 4) bakers |
| E | 1) good | 2) more good | 3) best | 4) better |

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E



20 Complete the sentences.

Example: Listen! He ... the saxophone (play). — Listen! He is playing the saxophone.

1. I am afraid he ... already ... his chance (miss).
2. Our students ... part in the competition the day after tomorrow (take).
3. Yesterday the boys ... the game (lose).
4. Where is Steve? — He is in his room. He ... (sleep).
5. He always ... his niece with her homework (help). Maths is not an easy subject.
6. Next time you ... the prize (win).
7. Martin never takes part in competitions. He ... competitions (hate).
8. I ... Jill's telephone number, so I cannot call her (forget).

Grammar. Forms of the verbs

Complete the sentences.

1

1. Listen! He the saxophone (play).
2. I am afraid he already his chance (miss).
3. Our students part in the competition the day after tomorrow (take).
4. Yesterday the boys the game (lose).
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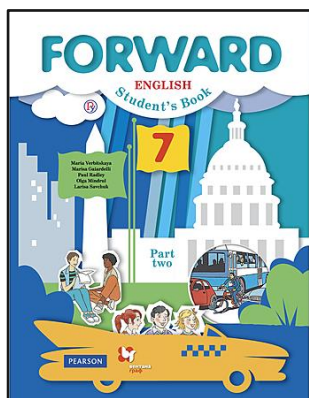
Правильный ответ



Проверить

29 Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs given.

- 1 I'm meeting/I'll meet my mum and dad outside the post office at three o'clock.
- 2 Robert is leaving/will leave for London tomorrow afternoon.
- 3 In the year 2050 people are working/will work twenty hours a week.
- 4 Don't phone me between 8.00 and 9.00. I'll study/I'll be studying then.
- 5 Pat's having/will have an interview at the Bristol Daily News on Tuesday morning.
- 6 Great news! Tom and Paul will come/are coming to stay with us.
- 7 I'm buying/will buy a new motorbike if I win in the lottery.
- 8 I don't think you are having/will have problems at the airport.
- 9 Russia is organising/will organise trips for the public on the space shuttle in ten years' time.



1

Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs.

1. I ... my mum and dad outside the post office at three o'clock.
2. Robert ... for London tomorrow afternoon.
3. In the year 2050 people ... twenty hours a week.
4. Pat ... an interview at the Bristol Daily News on Tuesday morning.
5. Great news! Tom and Paul ... to stay with us.
6. I ... a new motorbike if I win in the lottery.
7. I don't think you ... problems at the airport.
8. Russia ... trips for the public on the space shuttle in ten years' time.



Правильный ответ



Проверить

- 6 Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.

A Cap Seller and the Monkeys

There was a cap seller in a city. He used to go from village to village to sell his caps. His way lay A_____ a forest. It was a hot summer day and he got tired. To get some rest he sat under a tree. Soon he fell B_____. Many monkeys lived on that tree. When they saw the caps, they climbed down the tree and took the caps. Then they climbed up the tree C_____.

The cap seller woke up after some time. He found that his caps were missing. He looked up and saw the monkeys wearing his caps. He tried his best to get his caps D_____ but he couldn't.

Suddenly an idea occurred to him. He took off his own cap and threw it on the ground. The monkeys did the same, since they are imitators. The cap seller collected all his caps and went E_____ happily.

1. again
2. asleep
3. around
4. away
5. back
6. thorough
7. through

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E

77 Put in: *people* or *peoples*.

1. ... living in Russia have different traditions.
2. In many parts of the world you can meet French-speaking
3. I like ... who are independent.
4. My cousin meets a lot of famous
5. The Welsh, the Scots, the English and the Irish are ... living in Great Britain.

Vocabulary. People/peoples

Put in: *people* or *peoples*.

1

1. [] ... living in Russia have different traditions.
2. In many parts of the world you can meet French-speaking []
3. I like [] ... who are independent.
4. My cousin meets a lot of famous []
5. The Welsh, the Scots, the English and the Irish are [] ... living in Great Britain.

М. З. Биболетова

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

ENJOY
ENGLISH

7
КЛАСС



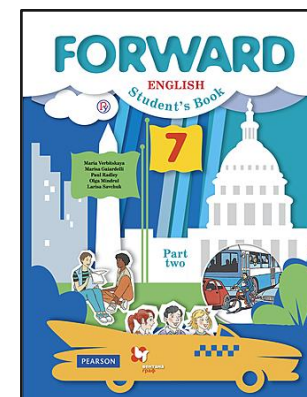
Student's Book



Use the words given in brackets to fill in the gaps with the appropriate grammar forms.

How much do you know about crocodiles?

Though crocodiles and alligators are similar and belong to the class of reptiles, they belong to different biological families. Crocodiles live in the tropics in Asia, America, Africa, and Australia. Crocodiles (exist) for thousands of years. In fact, they have existed (long) than most other animals. There are several different types of crocodiles in the world. Many of them



Reading and grammar

- 18 Read the text. Use the words given in capitals to fill in the gaps with the appropriate grammar forms.

How much do you know about crocodiles?

Though crocodiles and alligators are similar and belong to the class of reptiles, they belong to different biological families. Crocodiles live in the tropics in Asia, America, Africa, and Australia. Crocodiles ____ for thousands of years. In fact, they have existed ____ than most other animals. There are several different types of crocodiles in the world. Many of them ____ after where they live. You can easily guess where the American crocodile, the Cuban crocodile or the Nile crocodile _____. You can also guess how the Dwarf crocodile got its name – it is the ____ of all living crocodiles.

The American crocodile ____ to be an endangered species in nearly all parts of North, Central, and South America. A small population lives in southern Florida, but most ____ in southern Mexico, Central America, and northern South America. This species is among the ____ of the world's crocodiles reaching lengths of up to 20 feet (6.1 metres).

They have great ____ including excellent hearing, eyesight, and sense of smell. They can swim very fast. They can move much ____ than a human can run. These animals are very dangerous and are one of the ____ animals to humans.

EXIST
LONG
NAME

LIVE
SMALL

CONSIDER

FIND

LARGE

SENSE
FAST

DANGEROUS

1

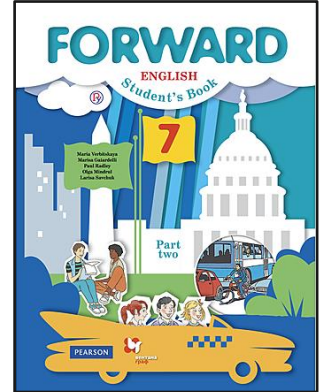
Complete the sentences with the following words.

endangered

extinct

rare

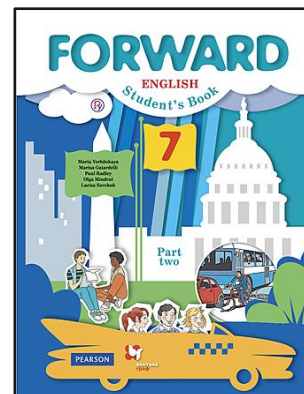
1. A species is a group of animals or plants with a small number of organisms worldwide, usually fewer than 10,000.
2. An animal is when there are not many of its kind alive and it could soon become extinct.
3. There are many species that could soon become .



Лексика

30 Read the sentences below and decide which answer **a**, **b** or **c** fits each space best.

- 1 This summer I would like to ____ a part-time job.
a) do b) get c) earn
- 2 Many of my classmates ____ some part-time jobs.
a) do b) get c) earn
- 3 They ____ money by working part-time in stores, cinemas, sports clubs.
a) do b) get c) earn
- 4 Their parents ____ them allowances, but teens need some extra money.
a) give b) save c) pay
- 5 Kids need extra money to ____ for their entertainment, buy some sweets or upgrade their computers.
a) give b) save c) pay
- 6 Some of them ____ money for cloth
a) give b) save c) pay



1

Read the sentences below and choose the correct verb in each gap.

1. This summer I would like to a part-time job.
2. Many of my classmates some part-time jobs.
3. They money by working part-time in stores, cinemas, sports clubs.
4. Their parents them allowances, but teens need some extra money.
5. Kids need extra money to for their entertainment, buy some sweets or upgrade their computers.
6. Some of them clothes or college.

...
give
save
pay

ЦЕНТР ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ КОРПОРАЦИИ «РОССИЙСКИЙ УЧЕБНИК»

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