



корпорация  
**российский**  
учебник



LESTA

# Как подготовиться к ВПР по английскому языку летом

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# ПРОБЛЕМАТИКА

1. ВПР. Актуальные вопросы
2. Нормативно-правовая база проведения ВПР
3. Особенности подготовки к ВПР летом
4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение подготовки к ВПР
  - ЭФУ
  - *Учебные пособия для подготовки к проверочным работам*

# Описание КИМ для проведения ВПР

## ВПР 7 класс

### Цель:

- мониторинг результатов перехода на ФГОС

A1 → A2

- выявление уровня подготовки школьников

## ВПР 11 класс

### Цель:

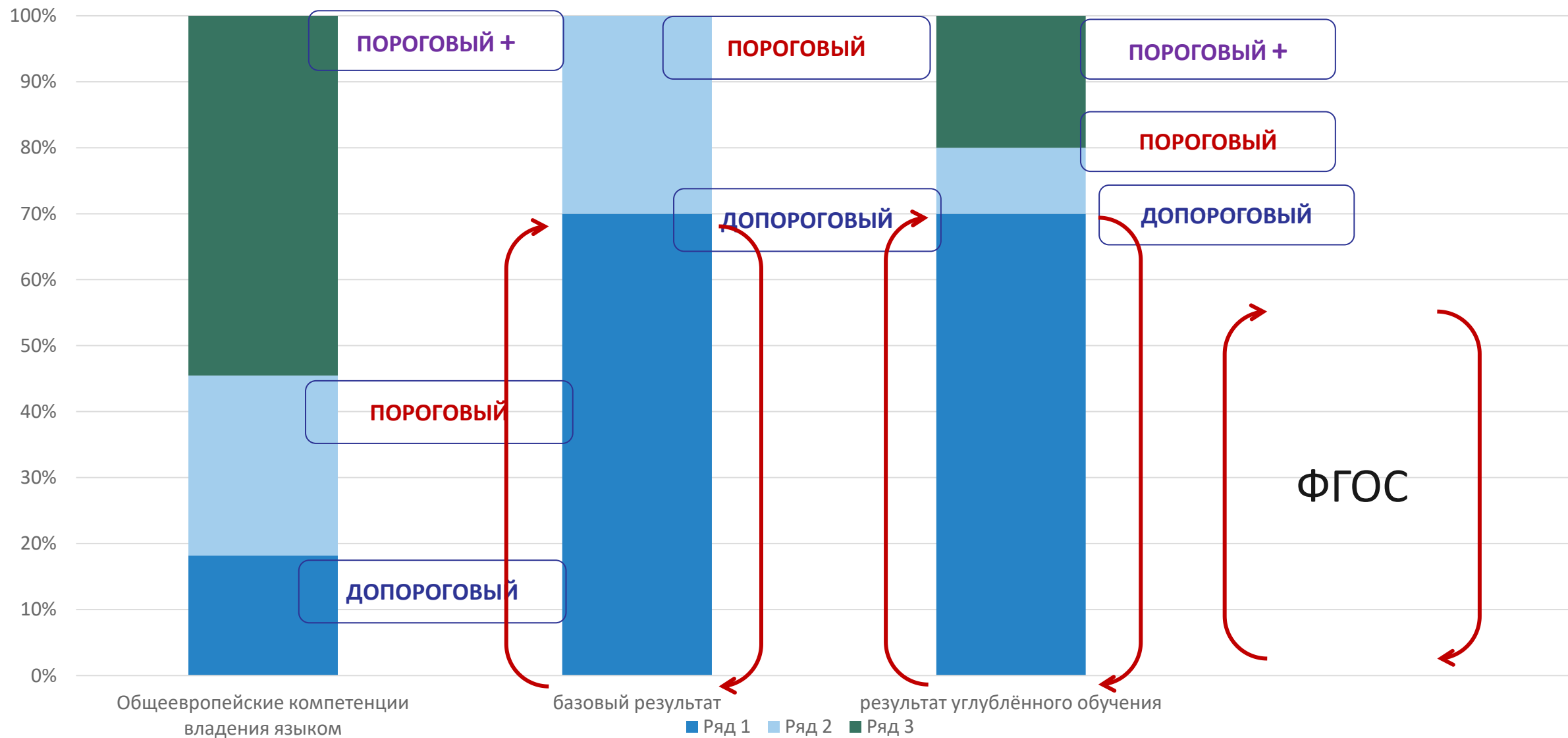
- итоговая оценка учебной подготовки выпускников среднего общего образования

Федеральный компонент государственного стандарта среднего полного общего образования по иностранному языку (базовый уровень)

- определение уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции

A 2+ → B1

# Время на достижение требуемого уровня владения иностранным языком



# Документы, определяющие содержание проверочной работы (7 класс)

Содержание КИМ определяется на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта основного общего образования (приказ Минобрнауки России от 17.12.2010 № 1897) с учетом Примерной основной образовательной программы основного общего образования по иностранному языку (одобрена решением федерального научно-методического объединения по общему образованию. Протокол от 08.04.2015 г. № 1/15).

# 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

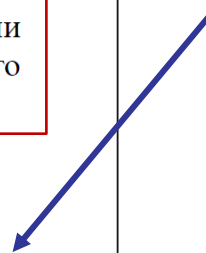


# 7 кл

# 11 кл

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

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.)
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Лексическая сторона речи</b>
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



<b>3.3</b>	<b>Грамматическая сторона речи</b>
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

## 2 кл

It...There's...

He speaks English. My family is big. Present Simple  
I want to skate. She can/can't dance very well.

I've got a pen.

What's...? Where's...? Is it? Have you got? Who?

What? How? How many  
a/an/the/zero article

A pen-pens, a man – men

I – my, he – his...

This - these

1-12

on, in, near, under

And, but

## 3 кл

Словообразование:

Суффиксы –er/or, ist; словосложение blackboard,  
конверсия to play – a play

Come in

Present Continuous

Future Simple, to be going to

Must/have to

No

Big-bigger-the biggest, good-better – the best,  
bad ...

Наречия времени

Обозначение даты /времени



# 4 кл

- Possessive Case
- -teen/ty/th, snowman
- Don't talk
- There was/were
- Like/enjoy doing
- I'd like to
- Past Simple, regular/irregular verbs
- Much/many/a lot of
- That - those
- When/whose/why
- 13-100 / 1-31
- To, next to, behind, in front of, at, in, on

# 5 кл

- -tion, -al, -ful, -ian ; -ly; un -
- ... because...
- .... or...?
- Let's
- Present Perfect
- Enjoy/like/hate doing – want/would like to do
- Jeans/ trousers...
- Степени сравнения – наречия
- 1-1 000 000 / 1-100

## 6 кл

- -ment/-ship, -able/ible, -ing; in –
- Разделительные вопросы
- Сложноподчинённые предложение (who, which, that)
- Past Continuous
- As ... as; not so as
- can/be able to/must/have to/may/should/need
- little/a little, few/ a few,
- some/any; somebody/anybody; something/anything
- количественные сущ. для обозначения года и больших чисел

## 7 кл

- -ise/-ize; -ance/-ence,- ing; -ive, -ly, ous, -y; in/im-, blue-eyed
- Complex Object
- Conditional 0/Conditional 1
- Present Continuous (for future)
- used to
- might
- Present /Past Simple Passive
- Adverbs - fast, high, early

# 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 проверочной работы (выполнение заданий в компьютерной форме)
- использование новых (неизвестных учащемуся) учебников и учебно-методических пособий

## *Учитель*

### 1. Необходимость отбора и дифференциации заданий

# Учебно-методическое обеспечение подготовки к ВПР

## ЭФУ

- **Аудирование**
- **Чтение** с пониманием основного содержания
- Осмысленное **чтение** текста вслух

### ЛЕСТА

<https://lecta.rosuchebnik.ru>

## Рабочие тетради, практикумы, тренажёры

- Языковые средства и навыки оперирования ими в коммуникативно-значимом контексте:  
**грамматические формы**
- Языковые средства и навыки оперирования ими в коммуникативно-значимом контексте:  
**лексические единицы**

<https://shop.prosv.ru/>

- Тематическое монологическое высказывание (описание фотографии)

# Иерархия умений по проверке сформированности читательской компетенции при овладении разными видами и стратегиями чтения

- I. **Общее понимание текста, ориентация в тексте** (формируемые умения - определение идеи текста, поиск и выявление информации, представленной в явном виде, формулирование прямых выводов на основе фактов)
- II. **Глубокое и детальное понимание содержания и формы текста** (формируемые умения - анализ, интерпретация, обобщение информации, представленной в тексте, формулирование на основе информации текста выводов и оценочных суждений)
- III. **Использование информации** из текста для различных целей (умения решать задачи без привлечения т с привлечением дополнительных знаний)

## 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

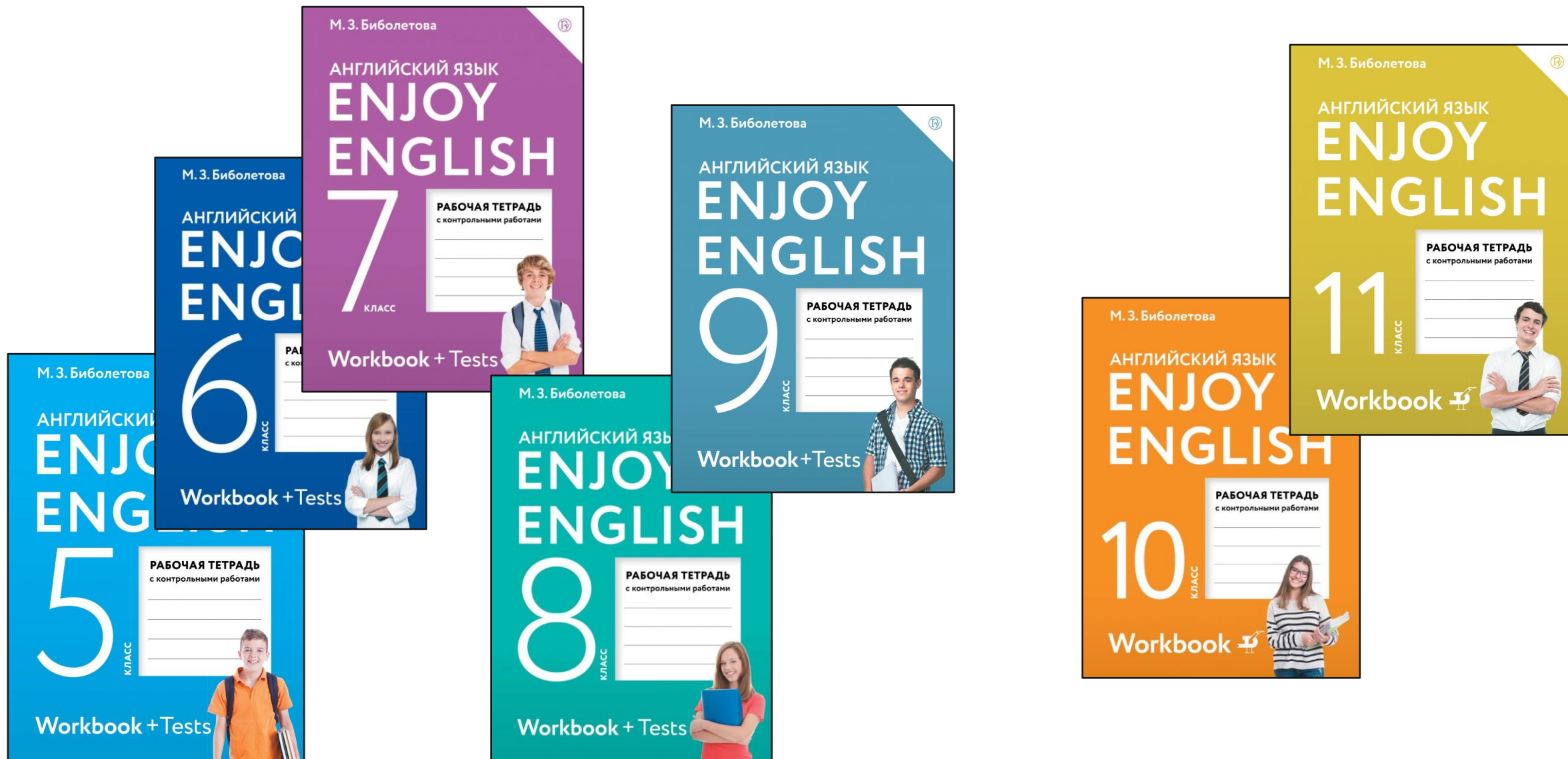




# УМК RAINBOW ENGLISH



# УМК ENJOY ENGLISH





# 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 ..."

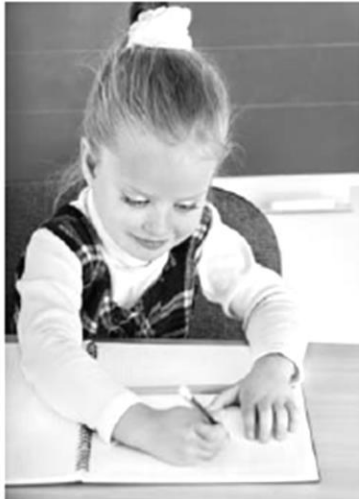


Photo 1



Photo 2



Photo 3

# Описание фотографии

1 a) Match the person, his / her occupation, and the country where he / she is from.



Elizabeth II	painter	ancient Egypt
Mark Twain	pharaoh ['færəʊ]	Germany
Rameses the Great	wild life (esp. sea life) researcher	the USA
Pablo Picasso	composer	the UK
Ludwig van Beethoven	the Queen	France
Jacques Cousteau	writer	Spain



2 Look at the picture of Ben. He sits in front of the TV all day long. He leaves his sofa very seldom. Write sentences about him as the model shows.

**Example:** 1. Ben has never been to China. Ben has never been to Japan. —  
*Ben has been neither to China nor to Japan.*

2. Ben has never been to Australia. Ben has never been to New Zealand. — \_\_\_\_\_

3. Ben has never seen the Niagara Falls. Ben has never seen the Pyramids. — \_\_\_\_\_

4. Ben doesn't want to swim in a river. Ben doesn't want to climb mountains. — \_\_\_\_\_

5. Ben can't speak English. Ben can't speak French. — \_\_\_\_\_

6. Ben doesn't want to play football. Ben doesn't want to play chess. — \_\_\_\_\_

7. Ben doesn't want to learn German. Ben doesn't want to learn Spanish. — \_\_\_\_\_

8. Ben can't ski. Ben can't skate. — \_\_\_\_\_

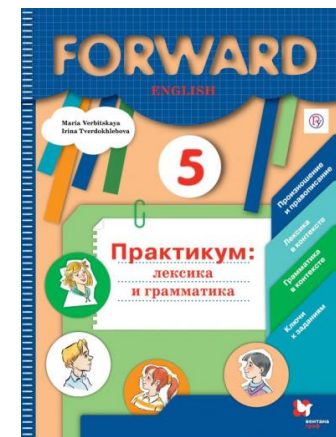


13

Look at the picture in Exercise 17 on page 29 in your Student's Book, Part 1. Complete the sentences describing the picture. Use the verbs in brackets in the Present Continuous Tense. (Посмотри на картинку в упражнении 17 на странице 29 учебника, часть 1. Закончи предложения, описывающие картинку. Используй данные в скобках глаголы в форме настоящего продолженного времени.)

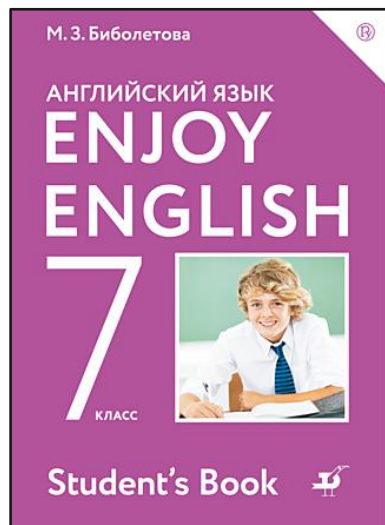
This picture shows a film studio. The people in the picture <sup>0</sup> are making (to make) an adventure film. The director <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) in a chair. She <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) the actors what to do. The actors <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) away from a big monster. The sound recordist <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to hold) the microphone.

The producer <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to stand) behind the director. He <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to wear) a red jumper. Where is the camera operator? He <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to sit) far from the others and <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to film) the actors.





# 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 (*душ*) 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.

## Содержание

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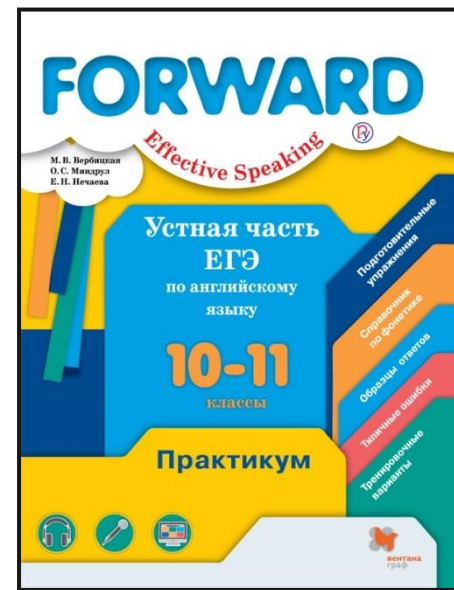
# Типичные ошибки учащихся

## и как их избежать

Если Вы внимательно читали объяснения в нашем пособии и последовательно проделывали все предложенные задания, Вы вряд ли сделаете те ошибки, о которых мы пишем далее. Тем не менее, полезно прочитать и этот раздел пособия. Предупрежден — значит, вооружен. Особенно важно это для тех выпускников, кто не занимался английским языком серьезно на протяжении всех лет обучения, но в последний момент решил сдавать ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

### Типичные ошибки в ответах на задание 1

- **Ошибки в расстановке пауз** показывают непонимание экзаменуемым смысла читаемого текста и приводят к тому, что текст трудно, а иногда невозможно воспринимать со слуха. Выпускники должны уметь делить простые и сложные предложения на смысловые группы, разделенные паузами и легко воспринимаемые со слуха. Наиболее часто экспертам встречаются неожиданные паузы, разбивающие неделимое словосочетание (например, the blue | sky). При расстановке пауз ориентируйтесь на знаки препинания и границы предложений.
- **Ошибки в расстановке фразового ударения** также значительно затрудняют восприятие текста со слуха, а значит, могут привести к потере балла. Полнозначные слова, самостоятельные части речи (существительные, прилагательные, наречия, смысловые глаголы, числительные) должны нести фразовое ударение, а служебные слова, служебные части речи (местоимения, вспомогательные и модальные глаголы, союзы, артикли), как правило, являются неударными.
- **Ошибки в интонационном оформлении** разных коммуникативных типов предложения (повествовательного, вопросительного, восклицательного) включают также неверное использование нисходящего тона — он должен использоваться для законченной смысловой группы и восходящего тона — он должен использоваться для незаконченной смысловой группы, в том числе в случае перечисления.





## Задание 1 Чтение текста вслух

### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 1 устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку является заданием базового уровня сложности. Экзаменуемый должен внятно и выразительно прочитать вслух отрывок из стилистически нейтрального научно-популярного текста. Предлагаемая ситуация общения: вы готовите с другом проектную работу и нашли интересный материал для презентации. Вы читаете другу этот небольшой текст. На подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты, на ответ даётся 1,5 минуты. Успешное выполнение этого задания оценивается в 1 балл.

Приведём пример задания 1.

Task 1. 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 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.

You don't see many birds in winter. Most have left your area. Those that stay are not as active. Activity uses energy that is needed to keep warm.

The worst problems for birds in winter are getting enough heat and holding on to the heat once it is made. These are problems for all birds. But it is especially true for very small ones. They cannot find enough food. The weather stays so cold for so long that they cannot eat enough to keep alive. But birds have many ways of fighting the cold.

You shiver to keep warm. The heat that you make is made mostly in your muscles. The muscles make more heat when they are active. So one way of keeping warm is to move about, use your muscles. Another way is to shiver. When your body needs heat, the muscles tighten and loosen quickly. They become active. Just as you shiver to keep warm, so do birds.

## Задание 2 Диалог-расспрос

### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 2 устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку является заданием базового уровня сложности. В соответствии с коммуникативной ситуацией экзаменуемому предлагается некая реклама. Для того чтобы принять решение, воспользоваться данным рекламным предложением или нет, надо задать несколько уточняющих вопросов по предложенным пунктам. На подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты и затем на каждый задаваемый вопрос — 20 секунд. Каждый правильно заданный вопрос оценивается в 1 балл, то есть за успешное выполнение этого задания можно получить максимум 5 баллов.

Приведём пример задания 2.

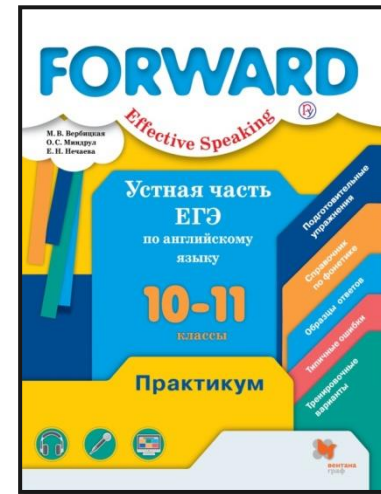
Task 2. Study the advertisement.



You are considering seeing the exhibition and now you'd like to get more information. In 1.5 minutes you are to ask five direct questions to find out about the following:

- 1) museum location
- 2) underground stations nearby
- 3) ticket price
- 4) audio tours
- 5) guided tours

You have 20 seconds to ask each question.



## Задание 3 Описание фотографии

### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 3 устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку является заданием базового уровня сложности. В нём экзаменуемый должен выбрать одну из трёх предложенных фотографий и описать её по определённому плану. Предлагаемая ситуация общения: вы показываете другу фотографии из своего фотоальбома и рассказываете об одной из них: когда и где было сделано фото, кто и что на нём изображено, что происходит, почему вы сделали этот снимок и почему решили показать его товарищу. На подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты, на ответ — 2 минуты. При этом объём ответа должен составлять 12–15 фраз. За успешное выполнение этого задания можно получить максимум 7 баллов.

Приведём пример задания 3.

**Task 3.** These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.

You will have to start speaking in 1.5 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:

- when and where 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 ...".



## Задание 4 Сравнение двух фотографий

### Знакомимся с заданием

Задание 4 предполагает монолог — сравнение двух фотографий по предложенному плану. Важно отметить, что данные фотографии демонстрируют два варианта чего-либо (два способа провести свободное время, два способа делать покупки и т. д.). Необходимо выстроить монолог по предложенному плану, используя достаточное количество фраз (12–15). Как и в задании 3 устной части ЕГЭ, на подготовку даётся 1,5 минуты, на ответ 2 минуты.

Задание 4 может показаться похожим на задание 3 (монолог — описание фотографии), но это верно лишь частично. В рамках задания 4 необходимо не описать фотографию (как в задании 3), а сравнить две фотографии, проанализировать содержание, которое они несут, для чего от говорящего требуется качественно иной, более богатый словарный запас, а также способность рассуждать, сравнивать, находить сходство и различия между предложенными изображениями и описывать это на английском языке. Это задание является заданием высокого уровня сложности и рассчитано на тех, кто изучает английский язык на профильном уровне. Оцените свои силы и возможности: сумеете ли вы выполнить это задание. Может быть, стоит потратить своё время на подготовку к другим, более простым заданиям.

Приведём пример задания 4.

**Task 4.** Study the two photographs. In 1.5 minutes be ready to compare and contrast the photographs:

- give a brief description of the photos (action, location)
- say what the pictures have in common
- say in what way the pictures are different
- say which of the ways of shopping presented in the pictures you'd prefer
- explain why

You will speak for not more than 2 minutes (12–15 sentences). You have to talk continuously.





# Аудирование

ВПР. Английский язык. 11 класс

КОД

Работа выполняется в компьютерной форме

1

*Вы услышите диалог. Выберите правильный ответ на каждый вопрос, обозначенный буквами А–Е. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

A. Who has a headache?

- 1) Tracy                      2) Jack                      3) Both

B. Who finds a lot of fun in the National Museum of American Art?

- 1) Tracy                      2) Jack                      3) Neither

C. Who prefers still life paintings?

- 1) Tracy                      2) Jack                      3) Neither

D. Who is interested in fashion?

- 1) Tracy                      2) Jack                      3) Both

E. Who is hungry?

- 1) Tracy                      2) Jack                      3) Neither

# LISTENING

7 **102** Listen to Professor Crabtree talking about problem solving and tick the things that he says an intelligent person does.

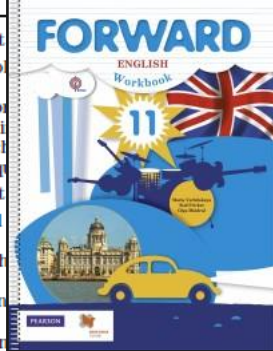
- a ask for help
- b know they are right
- c listen to others
- d use past knowledge
- e use all their senses
- f be persistent
- g be patient
- h work quickly



8 **102** Listen again. Choose the correct answers (a–d).

- 1 In the introduction, the presenter says that
  - a some people are obviously more intelligent than others.
  - b you have to be intelligent to be good at sport or music.
  - c it is difficult to say exactly what intelligence is.
  - d Mozart was more intelligent than many footballers or modern musicians.
- 2 The professor says that
  - a the only important factor is whether someone can solve a problem or not.
  - b the most important thing is how someone solves a problem.
  - c intelligent people can solve problems immediately.
  - d intelligent people don't have to face problems.
- 3 Which of these is NOT true?
  - a Asking for help is intelligent because someone else may know the answer.
  - b It isn't very intelligent to spend time unnecessarily solving a problem.
  - c It is no good asking if you don't listen.
  - d Intelligent people don't need help.

- 4 The professor says that
  - a intelligent people look for solutions as soon as possible.
  - b you should never work on a problem until you have solved the past because each problem is unique.
- 5 The professor says that
  - a once you have found a solution, you should stop thinking about it.
  - b there may be more than one solution to a problem.
  - c you should start trying to solve a problem immediately.
  - d intelligent people don't solve problems.



9 **103** Listen to seven speakers and choose the right answer.

- 1 Speaker 1 cannot start a business because
  - a he lost his job.
  - b his friends are on holidays.
  - c his money is gone.
- 2 Speaker 2 didn't pass his A level exams because
  - a he didn't make enough effort to succeed.
  - b no one controlled his work.
  - c he had too much reading to do.
- 3 Speaker 3 has become more careful about safety because
  - a he had an accident during water rafting.
  - b he was without friends doing bungee jumping.
  - c he ignored the rules of extreme sports.
- 4 Speaker 4 had not had her own gallery until she was 46 because
  - a she did not do well at university.
  - b her friend failed her.
  - c she was not interested in marketing.
- 5 Speaker 5 had to leave the job of a waiter because
  - a he didn't get enough money.
  - b he failed to do his job properly.
  - c he couldn't work in the mornings.
- 6 Speaker 6 and Jerry have stayed friends though
  - a they had different jobs.
  - b the speaker was his supervisor at a factory.
  - c the speaker criticised Jerry's professional performance.
- 7 Speaker 7 is unhappy because
  - a she regrets not having accepted her friend's proposal.
  - b her friend found another partner.
  - c she was in debt and had to borrow a lot of money.

# Unit One

## Steps to Your Career

### I. LISTENING

1 You will hear six people speaking about words and dictionaries, (1). Match what they say with the questions (a–f).

- a) How do words function in the intercourse?
- b) How are words classified?
- c) What is a dictionary?
- d) How are words organized in dictionaries?
- e) How do words appear and develop their semantic structures?
- f) How are polysemantic words presented in dictionaries?



SPEAKERS	1	2	3	4	5	6
QUESTIONS						

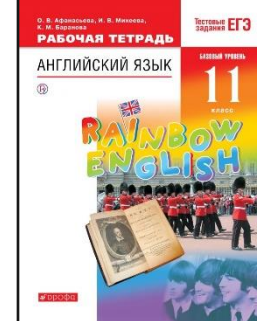
2 Listen to two people speaking, (2), and decide which of the facts below are true (T), false (F) or not stated (NS).

1. Eton was founded in the 15th century.
2. Prince Charles is a former Etonian.
3. A lot of famous British people are former Etonians.
4. In Eton the standard uniform is completely black in colour.
5. Eton is not a coeducational school.
6. Everyone who has money can become an Etonian.
7. Each pupil has his own TV in his room.
8. Boys get their own rooms as soon as they become Etonians.

FACTS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VARIANTS								

3 Listen to the interview with Ms Rossi, (3), and complete the following statements.

1. Ms Rossi doesn't speak \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Polish                                  b) German                                  c) Greek
2. Ms Rossi speaks \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) Russian better than English  
b) Italian better than Russian  
c) English better than Italian
3. You can find out if a word is offensive by \_\_\_\_\_ .  
a) talking to people                          b) looking it up                          c) doing both of the above





ВПР. Английский язык. 11 класс

Код

Работа выполняется в компьютерной форме

2

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

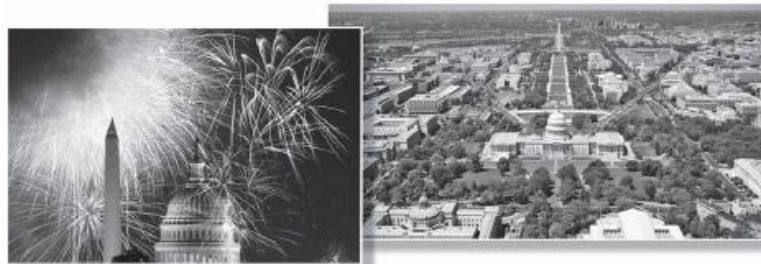
Выпадающий список

1. Celebrations
2. Food
3. Travelling
4. Geography
5. Animal facts
6. Weather

- A. Russia consists of several continental zones. For example, in the north winters are long and harsh, in some places there is lots of snow fall and temperatures fall below  $-40$  degrees Celsius. These winters are normal, not only in the northern regions of the country but even in the Far East. Summers in these areas don't even see three warm months out of the year.
- B. Choose the incredible New Year tours to cold Lapland, which are the perfect combination of comfort and adventure. They are ideal for those who may be new to husky sledding or winter holidays. You will enjoy the beauty of Lapland as you drive your own dog sled team through landscapes including huge mountains, mysterious forests, deserted tundra and frozen lakes.
- C. You may not know this, but Finland has a very interesting diversity of local dishes. Fish and meat are important ingredients in some areas, and oats, berries, and milk are common in other regions. An iconic Finnish dish visitors should try, especially in the summer, is "grillimakkara", which are large grilled sausages eaten with mustard. They are delicious.
- D. The New Year is one of the most important holidays on the Russian calendar. New Year in Russia is a time for being together with family and friends, for gift giving, decorating the New Year tree, and watching and setting off fireworks. Midnight is, by tradition, marked by listening to the Russian Federation President's greeting and Kremlin bells chime.

## II. READING

- 4 Read the text silently within 1.5 minutes, then do it out loud. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined words.



The place for the American capital was chosen by George Washington, the first US President. He wanted the capital to be impressive and well planned. So he invited Pierre Charles L'Enfant [lɑ:n'fɑ:n], a young French architect, engineer and artist, to design a plan of the new city. The area George Washington had chosen for the capital was swampy, which did not discourage L'Enfant. He created a plan that was inspired by old European cities like Paris, Athens and Rome. Unfortunately, L'Enfant quarrelled with the city commissioners and was soon fired. As a result, the capital's design that we can see today is a bit of a mixture of styles. Some of L'Enfant's ideas were put into life, some were not.

Creating the capital from a swamp was not easy and building went very slowly. Though Washington officially became the federal capital in 1800, people didn't want to move to it. George Washington died in 1799 and didn't see the city in its full glory. Anyhow, his name was commemorated not only in the city's name but also in a tall monument located in its centre. It is a 170-metre-high stella made of granite and marble. On the 4th of July people come to the Washington Monument to listen to the National Symphony Orchestra and watch the fantastically beautiful fireworks.

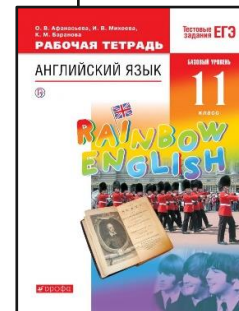
- 5 Read six texts about British novelists and match them with the statements (a—g). There is one statement you don't have to use.

MM



Daniel Defoe

1. Daniel Defoe began his career in trade but soon went bankrupt and was even in prison for debts. For some time he carried out intelligence work as a spy and government agent. In 1719, at the age of fifty-nine, Defoe turned from journalism to a new form of prose fiction and produced his most famous work, *Robinson Crusoe*. During the next seven years he wrote his other literary works. In method, style and language, they all owe much to his previous experience as a journalist.



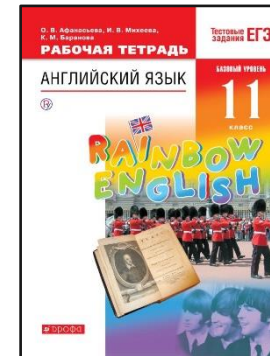
ВПР. Английский язык. 11 класс

Код

Работа выполняется в компьютерной форме

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.

Most people all over the world eat potatoes at least once a week. It is a very popular vegetable. It is also quite tasty and useful. The history of potatoes as a part of our diet is very long. The home of potatoes is South America. Local people dried them which helped them to store potatoes for some years. When white people came to America, they took potatoes back to their countries. They did it because they hoped it would help them to survive through a long journey by sea. Farmers in Europe were against growing potatoes at first. Still, when rich people started to eat the vegetable, its popularity jumped up. People also noticed that it improved their health in many ways. Now people cook potatoes in all possible ways. You can buy potatoes in any shop or order them in any café.



## II. READING

- 4 Read the text silently within 1.5 minutes, then do it out loud. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the underlined words.

### Eton College — the Most Famous School in Britain

Eton is a very old school, which was founded by King Henry VI in 1440. Henry's aim was to give education to seventy poor boys so that they could then go to Cambridge University. He wrote that the chosen boys should "have a good character, be good at reading, Latin grammar and singing". They were not allowed "to carry swords or knives, to keep monkeys, bears and badgers", and if they "behaved badly, married or became monks", they had to leave. Life in the early days of Eton was hard. The boys had to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and wash outside with cold water, rats ran free about the college, and all the lessons were in Latin.

Today Eton College has become the largest and most prestigious public school in Britain. It's a very expensive school too. You have to pay more than 25 thousand pounds a year to study there. But you don't automatically go to Eton even if you have money. You have to pass entrance exams first.



Statue of Henry VI in the central yard



# Грамматика

- 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.

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

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E



### 4\* Use the verbs in the appropriate tenses.

1. The competition \_\_\_\_\_ (start) tomorrow. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) lots of participants, so it \_\_\_\_\_ (be) difficult to win.
2. Danny is a very good runner. I'm sure he \_\_\_\_\_ (get) through to the final.
3. Liza is nervous and upset. She \_\_\_\_\_ (lose) her camera and she \_\_\_\_\_ (look for) it everywhere now.

UNIT 1 Section 5

13

4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (take part) in ten competitions last year. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not / win) any of them but \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a lot of new friends and \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) participating very much.



## 4 Choose the correct options.

Gadgets are small, smart machines and we can't imagine life without them. Betty, (19) \_\_\_\_\_ her phone a lot. She enjoys chatting and listening to music on it. A couple of days ago, Betty (20) \_\_\_\_\_ her phone. She (21) \_\_\_\_\_ how to contact her missing phone. Betty was not able to call our parents' phone numbers by heart.

Fortunately, Betty (22) \_\_\_\_\_ her phone and there is no need to buy another one. At the moment she (23) \_\_\_\_\_ all her contacts' numbers into a special pad. There are lots of contacts and it will keep her busy for a long while, but she doesn't mind it. "I (24) \_\_\_\_\_ this pad into my bag," Betty says, "just in case something goes wrong with my phone."

- |                   |                 |                |                    |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 19. a) use        | b) uses         | c) used        | d) is using        |
| 20. a) lose       | b) has lost     | c) lost        | d) loses           |
| 21. a) don't know | b) doesn't know | c) didn't know | d) has never known |
| 22. a) 'll find   | b) finds        | c) find        | d) has found       |
| 23. a) copy       | b) copies       | c) copied      | d) is copying      |
| 24. a) 'll put    | b) put          | c) puts        | d) have put        |

## 3 Use the verbs in the appropriate tenses.

1. It (be) \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother's birthday yesterday. I (not / manage) \_\_\_\_\_ to come, but I (phone) \_\_\_\_\_ her to say "Happy Birthday!". She was glad to hear from me.
2. – I want to call Jane and invite her to my party.  
– (You / know) \_\_\_\_\_ her telephone number?  
– No, but I (ring up) \_\_\_\_\_ someone of her friends and (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ a message for her.
3. – Can I speak to Paul, please?  
– I'm afraid he is not here. He (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the swimming pool.
4. – A traffic accident has just happened near my house!  
– (You / already / call) \_\_\_\_\_ the police and the ambulance?
5. – Can you call the cinema and ask if they still have tickets for this film?  
– Let me see... I'm afraid I (lose) \_\_\_\_\_ the phone number of the cinema.

**5** Fill in the verbs with prepositions.

make fun of    is rich in    depend on    listen to    to pay for    provide for    look after

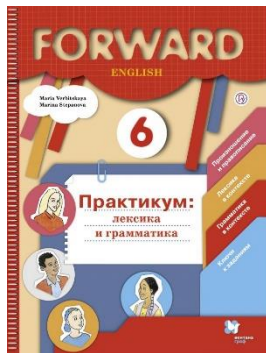
1. My brother is only three. When my parents are out, I have to \_\_\_\_\_ him.
2. My grandfather has a large garden with lots of fruit trees. In autumn it \_\_\_\_\_ apples.
3. In private schools education is not free. Parents have \_\_\_\_\_ it.
4. I love jazz. I can \_\_\_\_\_ it for hours.
5. If students want to arrange a football team, the school can \_\_\_\_\_ their equipment needs.
6. I cannot tell you about my plans for tomorrow yet. It will \_\_\_\_\_ my parents' plans.
7. He is not very popular in class. His mates often \_\_\_\_\_ him.

**2** Put in modal verbs: should, shouldn't, mustn't, had to, need, needn't.

1. Jim's eyes are not very good. I think he \_\_\_\_\_ wear glasses.
2. — Can I cross the road here?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. It's very dangerous. Cross the road at the traffic lights.
3. — Shall I put on my hat and coat?  
— No, you \_\_\_\_\_. It's quite warm outdoors.
4. The shop will be closed in two minutes. You \_\_\_\_\_ stay here any longer.
5. I missed my bus yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ go to school on foot.
6. Danny lost the copybook with his homework and \_\_\_\_\_ do it once again.
7. If you \_\_\_\_\_ help, tell your parents about your problems. They can help you.

**4 Fill in the articles if necessary.**

Last summer I was in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ China. It is a beautiful country in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Asia. This is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ ancient and modern country. It was founded several thousand years ago and is still one of the most developed countries. China is the third largest country in (4) \_\_\_\_\_ world, next to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ Canada and (6) \_\_\_\_\_ Russia. It occupies the eastern part of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ Asia and 6,536 islands, the largest of which is Taiwan. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ capital of China is (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Beijing.



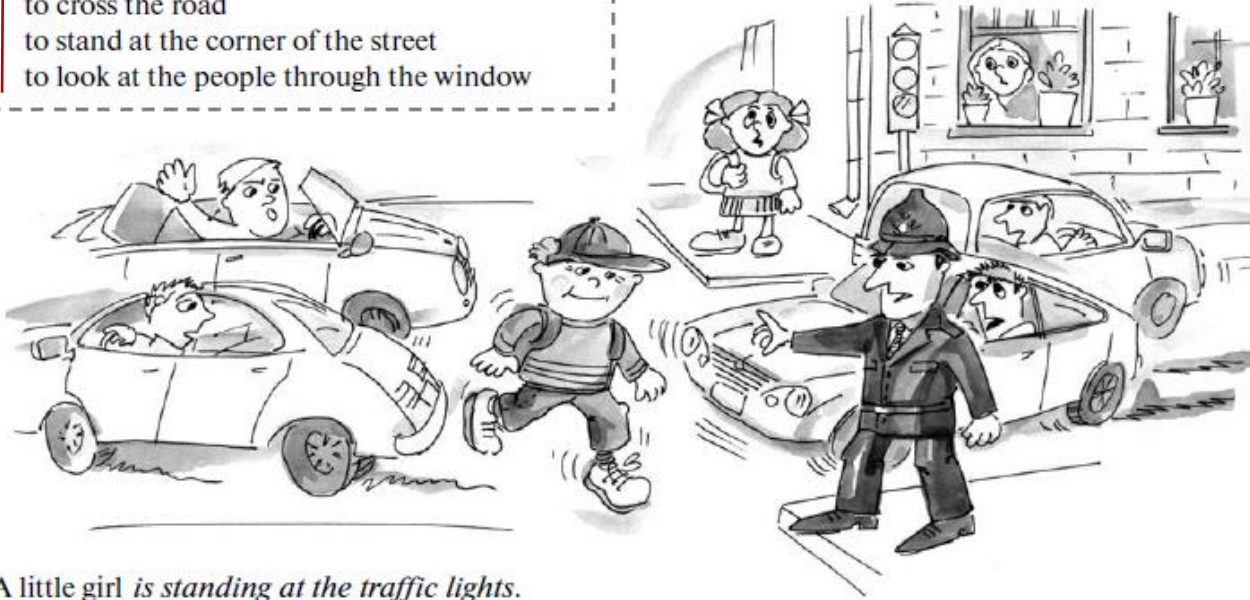
**10** Fill in the gaps with *the* where necessary. (Заполни пропуски определённым артиклем *the*, где это необходимо.)

★ the Alps, \_\_\_\_\_ Asia, \_\_\_\_\_ Bath Road, \_\_\_\_\_ High Street, \_\_\_\_\_ Netherlands, \_\_\_\_\_ Mall, \_\_\_\_\_ Europe, \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Baikal, \_\_\_\_\_ British Isles, \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Michigan, \_\_\_\_\_ France, \_\_\_\_\_ Australia, \_\_\_\_\_ Philippines, \_\_\_\_\_ Black Sea, \_\_\_\_\_ Atlantic Ocean, \_\_\_\_\_ People's Republic of China, \_\_\_\_\_ United States of America, \_\_\_\_\_ Thames, \_\_\_\_\_ Everest, \_\_\_\_\_ Isle of Capri, \_\_\_\_\_ Volga, \_\_\_\_\_ Antarctica, \_\_\_\_\_ Hague, \_\_\_\_\_ M1.



1 Complete the description of the picture. Use the verbs in the correct forms.

- to stand at the traffic lights
- to run across the road
- to cross the road
- to stand at the corner of the street
- to look at the people through the window



A little girl is standing at the traffic lights.

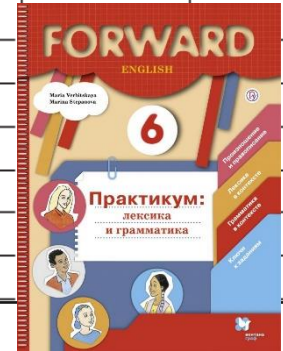
She is waiting for the green light that allows people \_\_\_\_\_ . A boy doesn't want to wait till the cars stop, he \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous it is. A policeman \_\_\_\_\_ . He \_\_\_\_\_ . He is going to stop the boy. An old lady \_\_\_\_\_ of her house.



9 Check yourself! Put the adjectives from the box into the correct column to describe age, height, build, hair, face and eyes. Underline the adjectives that are used more than once. (Проверь себя! Помести прилагательные из рамки в правильную колонку, чтобы описать возраст, рост, телосложение, волосы, лицо и глаза. Подчеркни прилагательные, которые используются более одного раза.)

- black ~~young~~ average/medium green overweight thin round
- blue middle-aged fat short slim old grey well-built
- square curly athletic red elderly long tall blond
- straight brown plump

Age	Height	Build	Hair	Face	Eyes
<u>young</u>					

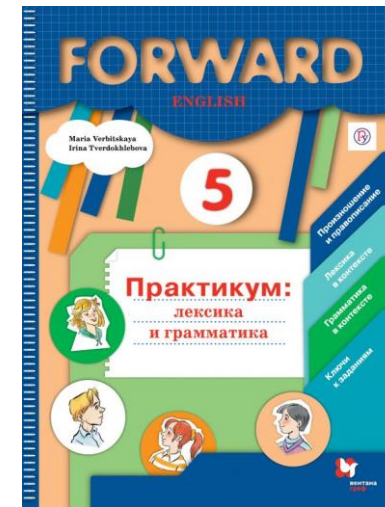


5 Choose the right variant.

1. — James speaks German very \_\_\_\_\_ (good / well).  
 — Yes, he can speak quite \_\_\_\_\_ (fluent / fluently), and his German is \_\_\_\_\_ (correct / correctly).
2. Try to eat more fruit and vegetables. It's \_\_\_\_\_ (high / highly) useful for you.
3. Tim came home very \_\_\_\_\_ (late / lately) yesterday. His parents worried about him a lot.
4. He hasn't been very industrious at school \_\_\_\_\_ (late / lately).  
 He \_\_\_\_\_ (hard / hardly) does anything at all, to tell you the truth.

5 Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to be. (Заполни пропуски глаголом *to be* в правильной форме.)

★ Sam and Kate <sup>0</sup> are twelve. Last year they <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eleven. Nikita <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ twelve too. Last year he <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ eleven. Sam and Kate live in Newport, Britain. They <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ British. Vera, Dasha and Nikita <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Russian, they live in Russia. Russian and British children <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ friends. The Russian children <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to make a school magazine for English language learners. Sam and Kate <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to help them. Sam <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to write some stories and Kate <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to help with pictures and photos. Nikita <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ interested in science and technology, he <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to write about it. They <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all happy. It <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a very interesting project.



4 Read the text and fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb to be. Then read the text again and find 3 sentences without the Present Continuous Tense. (Прочитай текст и заполни пропуски правильной формой глагола *to be*. Затем прочитай текст ещё раз и найди три предложения, где настоящее продолженное время не употребляется.)

★ This <sup>0</sup> is a photo of Russian and British children. Vera and Lera <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ visiting Nikita. They <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in front of Nikita's computer. They <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ using Skype. They <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ talking with Kate and Sam. Kate <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ visiting Sam in his home in Newport. They <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ sitting in Sam's room. The children <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ discussing a new project. Nikita says, "I <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ writing an article about science and technology. Dasha <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ writing about interesting places and Lera <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ writing about festivals and holidays." Kate says, "I <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ going to help with pictures and photos."





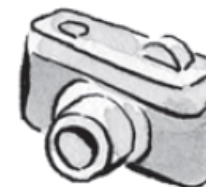
14

Read the text and fill in the gaps with the Past Simple form of the verb in brackets. (Прочитай текст и заполни пропуски глаголом из скобок в форме прошедшего простого времени.)



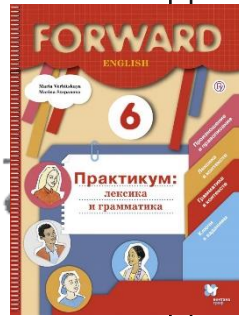
Last month Kate <sup>0</sup> read (to read) about a photography competition. She <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to make) a photo essay about her cat Domino. Two weeks ago she <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) the bicycle to the post office and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to send) her photo essay to the film studio.

Yesterday Kate <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) a letter. The judges <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to like) her photo essay very much. She <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) the competition! Kate's parents <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very happy. Kate <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) happy too. Sam <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to congratulate) Kate. Domino <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to get) many nice things to eat. He <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) the winner too!



1 Circle the correct form. (Обведи правильную форму.)

- 0 It's my mother's / mothers' hat.
- 1 My friend's / friends' name is Mike.
- 2 My friend's / friends' names are Robert and Alice.
- 3 His childrens' / children's names are Dinara and Ruslan.
- 4 This is my cousin's / cousins' car.
- 5 Today is my father's / fathers' birthday.
- 6 This is my aunts' / aunt's dress.
- 7 These are his son's / sons' wives.
- 8 This is the horse's / horses' tail.
- 9 Boris is my grandad's / grandads' first name.



2 Use the noun in brackets in the possessive case. (Поставь существительное в скобках в притяжательный падеж.)

I'm Michail Shmelev and this is our flat. This is the <sup>0</sup> children's (children) room.  
 1 \_\_\_\_\_ (Victor) camera is on his desk and 2 \_\_\_\_\_ (Sergey) toy cars are on the floor. The 3 \_\_\_\_\_ (brothers) books are on the shelf. Victor and Sergey are very different, but they both enjoy reading. Victor likes magazines for teenagers and Sergey likes 4 \_\_\_\_\_ (children) books with pictures.  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (Victor) hobby is photography. There are his 6 \_\_\_\_\_ (friends) photos on the wall. Victor made a big family photo for his 7 \_\_\_\_\_ (grandad) birthday. Sergey drew a picture — his 8 \_\_\_\_\_ (grandma) portrait. He likes drawing and draws everything he sees: his 9 \_\_\_\_\_ (mother) flowers, his 10 \_\_\_\_\_ (cousins) toys, his 11 \_\_\_\_\_ (uncle) car.



3 Check yourself! What is it in English? (Проверь себя! Как это будет по-английски?)

- 0 имя девочки — a girl's name
- 1 подруга Ольги — \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 племянник моего друга — \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 дядя Виктора — \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 игрушки внуков — \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 день рождения деда — \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 жёны сыновей Натальи — \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 зять Максима — \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 двоюродный брат Игоря — \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 семья Невиты — \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 тётя Марии — \_\_\_\_\_



5 Look at 's. Is it a short form of the verb (is='s) or is it a possessive case? Write IS for the verb and PC for the possessive case. (Посмотри на 's. Что это: краткая форма глагола (is='s) или притяжательный падеж существительного? Напиши IS для краткой формы глагола и PC для притяжательного падежа.)

- 0 She's from Bristol. — IS I like my uncle's car. — PC
- 1 He's American. — \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Where's she from? — \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 There's no article in the RAP
- 4 I'll come to Tom's wedding. — \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Dasha's Olga's friend — \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 These are children's clothes. — \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 I've got a letter from Mike's sister. — \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 These are Ann's gloves. — \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 Write the Comparative Degree of these adjectives and quantity words. Learn these forms. (Напиши следующие прилагательные и слова, обозначающие количество, в сравнительной степени. Выучи эти формы.)

Positive Degree (положительная степень)	Comparative Degree (сравнительная степень)
0 bad	worse
1 early	
2 fascinating	
3 good	
4 important	
5 late	
6 little	
7 many, much	

- 6 Fill in the gaps with the positive or comparative form of the words in brackets. (Заполни пропуски словами из скобок в положительной или сравнительной форме.)

**Cody's plans for the school year**

Cody is not a <sup>0</sup>good (good) student. At the beginning of the school year she thinks that September is <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (important) for climbing than for studying. She plans to pay attention to <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (difficult) subjects, such as maths, later — in November or December. The days will get <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (short) and she will spend <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (little) time outdoors. In December she will make New Year Resolutions: she will read <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (much), she will get <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (good) marks, she will be better organised, she will spend <sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (little) time playing computer games, she will get up earlier to do all her homework — she will become a <sup>8</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (good) student. In January, the coldest month, it will be <sup>9</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (easy) to keep to her <sup>10</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (fascinating) plan, but in spring, during <sup>11</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (long) days, her heart will be out in the mountains. March, April and May are <sup>12</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ (bad) than winter months for studying for Cody. Now, in autumn, the whole year is ahead.



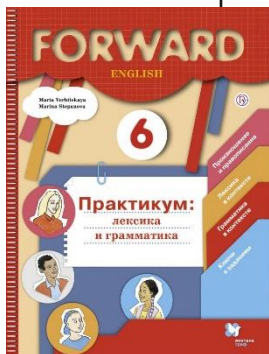
- 30 Open the brackets and make the story complete.

**A Cruel Stepmother**



Once upon a time there lived a good man. His young wife (1 die) \_\_\_\_\_ several years before and (2 leave) \_\_\_\_\_ him a baby girl. Later the good man (3 meet) \_\_\_\_\_ another woman, young and beautiful, and (4 fall) \_\_\_\_\_ in love with her. He (5 not, know) \_\_\_\_\_ that his new wife was a wicked witch. Soon the witch noticed the little girl (6 grow) \_\_\_\_\_ white as milk, with cheeks like roses. Her hair (7 hang) \_\_\_\_\_ to her feet. "My stepdaughter (8 change) \_\_\_\_\_ so much, it's time to get rid of her," the jealous stepmother thought. "If I set the girl a hard task and she (9 not, fulfill) \_\_\_\_\_ it, I'll do it."

So, one cold winter evening when it (10 snow) \_\_\_\_\_ heavily, the stepmother said to the little girl, "Child! I want you (11 buy) \_\_\_\_\_ me a bunch of candles at the grocer's as we (12 run) \_\_\_\_\_ out of them. Here (13 be) \_\_\_\_\_ the money. So (14 not, come) \_\_\_\_\_ back unless you (15 buy) \_\_\_\_\_ them." The girl, who (16 sew) \_\_\_\_\_, (17 rise) \_\_\_\_\_ quickly and (18 leave) \_\_\_\_\_. It was cold and dark outside but she got to the shop. Soon the \_\_\_\_\_ and the girl started home again. Back in the street by a big black dog which snatched the candles from her hands and the girl said to herself. "What \_\_\_\_\_ I (20 do) \_\_\_\_\_?"





# Лексика

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

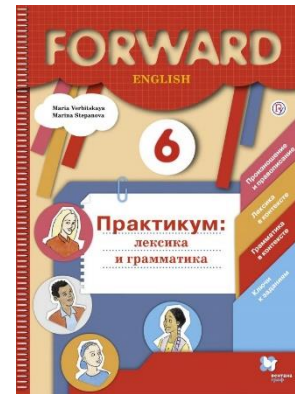
There was a cap seller in a city. He used to go from village to village to sell his caps. His way lay A \_\_\_ a forest. It was a hot summer day and he got tired. To get some rest he sat under a tree. Soon he fell B \_\_\_\_\_. Many monkeys lived on that tree. When they saw the caps, they climbed down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



8 Fill in the gaps with the words from the box. One word is used more than once. (Заполни пропуски словами из рамки. Одно слово используется несколько раз.)



there    their    see    sea    hear    here

It was the first family trip to the <sup>0</sup> sea. The Cottles came <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by car. On the way they could <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the sounds of the <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, but couldn't <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it for a long time. It was very beautiful — the blue sky, the blue <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and the bright sun. <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ were a lot of green trees and flowers of different colours. The children were happy, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ parents were happy, too.

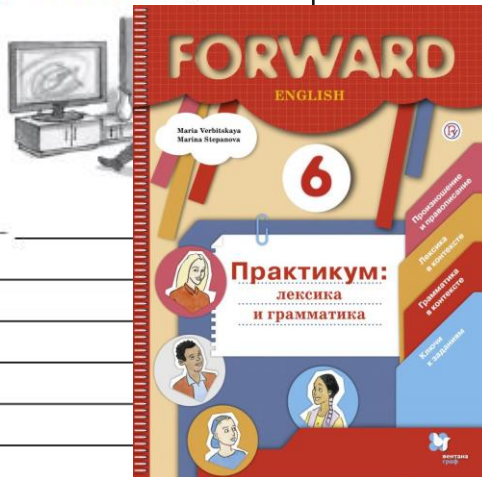
Student's Book, Part 2, pages 27–29

13 Fill in the gaps with their or there. (Заполни пропуски словами *there* или *their*.)

Our house is very big and comfortable. <sup>0</sup> There is a lot of space for all of us.  
<sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is a room for each member of the family. If we invite guests,  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is place to have tea and to talk. We gather in the living room.  
 Children usually go upstairs and <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ they play <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ games as  
<sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is a room for them. Our neighbours enjoy visiting us and say  
<sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is much in common in our and <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ house.

1 Check yourself! What is it in English? (Проверь себя! Как это будет по-английски?)

- 0 фильмы — films
- 1 викторины — \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 сериалы — \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 новости — \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 «мыльные оперы» — \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 публицистические программы о текущих событиях — \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 прогноз погоды — \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 детские программы — \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 документальное кино — \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 реклама — \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 развлекательные программы — \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 спортивные программы — \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 анимация/мультфильмы — \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 музыкальные программы — \_\_\_\_\_



2 What TV programmes do the children like watching? Complete these sentences about them. (Какие телепрограммы любят смотреть дети? Закончи эти предложения о них.)

- 0 Nevita wants to be a journalist. She always watches the news on TV.
- 1 Trevor is a sports fan. He watches \_\_\_\_\_ every day.
- 2 When he was younger, he liked watching \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Trevor's granny doesn't feel well when it's raining. She always watches \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 Rachel is interested in facts and dates, she likes reading the "Did you know?" section in magazines. She often watches \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 Rachel's mother is very sentimental. She enjoys watching \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6 Robert isn't sentimental. He is interested in facts, but he doesn't like quiz shows. He likes \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7 Sandra is a part-time singer. She is blind, she doesn't watch TV, but she enjoys listening to \_\_\_\_\_.



5 Write the Comparative Degree of these adjectives and quantity words. Learn these forms. (Напиши следующие прилагательные и слова, обозначающие количество, в сравнительной степени. Выучи эти формы.)

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4 Fill in the words from the box.

try my chance out of luck lose miss a very good chance a waste of time

1. I never take part in any competitions. I'm always \_\_\_\_\_, that is why it's not worth trying. Any competition is \_\_\_\_\_ for me. Last year I tried to take part in a sports competition in our school. Certainly, I lost it.



Robert



Danny

2. I always take part in different competitions. Sometimes I win the competition and sometimes I \_\_\_\_\_ it. It's not very important for me if I win or lose. The main thing is to \_\_\_\_\_, because if you don't believe in your luck, you can \_\_\_\_\_.



4 Fill in the words from the box or the words that are built from them. (See Ex. 6, p. 101, Student's Book.)

high usual energetic day week month fast

1. Jason should take part in the swimming competition. He can swim very \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Athletics is just right for Robert. He runs very well and can jump very \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It was a bad game for John, but \_\_\_\_\_ he plays very well.
4. It was an exciting game and the fans supported their teams \_\_\_\_\_.
5. She tries to keep fit: she does aerobics \_\_\_\_\_, goes to the swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_, and controls her weight \_\_\_\_\_.

5★ Fill in the words.



information    develop the mind    communicate    different activities  
respect    adult life    develop imagination    encourage

People have always had schools and will always have them. This is the only way to prepare children for \_\_\_\_\_. In school children learn a lot of new \_\_\_\_\_ about the world. Subjects like Mathematics, Physics, and Geometry \_\_\_\_\_, Literature, Arts, and Music \_\_\_\_\_. School is the place where children \_\_\_\_\_ with each other, make friends and take part in \_\_\_\_\_ — competitions, concerts, quizzes. In school there are adults who are always ready

to help them and to speak about their \_\_\_\_\_. Some are young and enthusiastic, some are experienced. \_\_\_\_\_ all of them try to do their best to \_\_\_\_\_ their students and to develop all their talents. \_\_\_\_\_ always treat their teachers with \_\_\_\_\_ as being a teacher is quite a difficult job.



1 Use the words in the box to complete the text.

healthy    keep    proud    snowboarder    athlete    competed    sports    cross-country

Doing sports is very important for people of all ages. To (1) \_\_\_\_\_ fit people join sports clubs or sports centres and exercise at home. A (2) \_\_\_\_\_ lifestyle is really in fashion now. The most popular (3) \_\_\_\_\_ in Russia are football and hockey. In the summer, lots of people enjoy cycling and jogging. Winter sports like skating, mountain skiing and (4) \_\_\_\_\_ skiing have lots of fans too.

I'm not an (5) \_\_\_\_\_ but I do sports on a regular basis. I dance and go snowboarding. My parents are against the snowboarding because they think it's not safe and worry about me. To be honest, I'm only a beginner as a (6) \_\_\_\_\_, but I've made some achievements as a dancer. I took part in the dancing competition three months ago. We (7) \_\_\_\_\_ for an opportunity to participate in the regional dancing show and I won! My family and my friends were very (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of me.

Finally, ...

Then, ...

So, ...

First, ...

To begin with, ...

At the end, ...

Later, ...

After that, ...

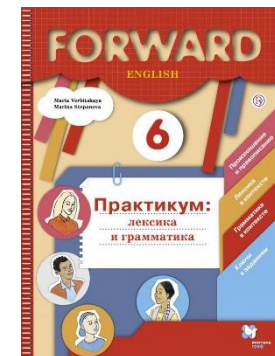
First of all, ...

16

Complete the story with the linking words and expressions from Exercise 15. In some sentences more than one option is possible. (Дополни историю словами-связками и связующими выражениями из задания 15. В некоторых предложениях возможно использовать разные варианты.)



We had a nice holiday in London last summer. <sup>0</sup> To begin with, I must say that we went to London with my family. There are a lot of tourist attractions there. <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, we visited the Tower of London. It's a very interesting museum. You can see the Crown Jewels there. <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, we went to St Paul's Cathedral. It's not far from the Tower of London. It is the work of the famous architect Sir Christopher Wren. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ we walked to Trafalgar Square. It is in the centre of London. It is named after the Battle of Trafalgar. <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, we learnt a lot about British paintings in the National Gallery. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_, it was a really great holiday.





15 Fill in the gaps with the conjunctions *and*, *but*, *so*, *because* and the words and expressions from Exercise 14 in the correct form. (Заполни пропуски союзами *and*, *but*, *so*, *because* и словами и выражениями из задания 14 в правильной форме.)

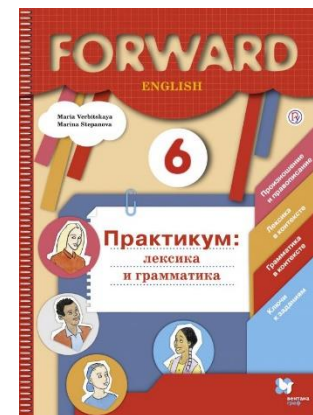


- 1 If you are fond of poetry <sup>0</sup> and like to watch the countryside with its forty shades of green, you should visit the <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Isle.
- 2 The Irish <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ is best summed up in the old Irish proverb “A stranger is a friend you have yet to meet”.
- 3 It’s better to get there by plane <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it’s quicker.
- 4 Dublin is a young city, with 50% of its <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ under the age of 27, <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ at the same time it’s old as there are many landmarks of the

- past here: churches and castles, squares and streets.
- 5 She is interested in literature, <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the Dublin Writers Museum <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to see the collection.
  - 6 Many new houses have been built in the city, <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ its center has changed. <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_
  - 7 Dublin <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ looks modern with its <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.
  - 8 The Dublin Writers Museum’s collection includes <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ years of books, letters, personal papers and <sup>14</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it’s the first place <sup>15</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

6 Fill in the gaps with the prepositions *at*, *in*, *for*, *from*, *of*, *with*. Some of them are used more than once. (Заполни пропуски предлогами *at*, *in*, *for*, *from*, *of*, *with*. Некоторые из них используются несколько раз.)

Mikhail Lomonosov was born <sup>0</sup> on November 19, 1711, near Kholmogory <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the north of Russia. He was a poet, scientist and linguist. Lomonosov was the son <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a poor fisherman. <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the age of 10 he started working <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ his father, but he wanted to get education. <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ December 1730, he left his native village <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ Moscow. It was difficult <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ him to become a student at the Slavonic–Greek–Latin Academy. Only boys <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ rich families studied there. His talents enabled him to do the eight-year course of study <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ five years. <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ January 1736 Lomonosov became a student at St Petersburg Academy.





# ЦЕНТР ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ КОРПОРАЦИИ «РОССИЙСКИЙ УЧЕБНИК»

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