

Диагностическая работа №2 по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

11 класс

17 апреля 2020 года

Вариант АЯ1910301

(письменная часть)

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Работа по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов («Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», «Письмо»), включающих в себя 40 заданий.

На выполнение работы отводится 3 часа (180 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 32–38 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 19–31 записываются в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Раздел 4 («Письмо») состоит из 2 заданий (39 и 40) и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения). На чистом листе укажите номер задания и запишите ответ к нему.

При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. **Записи в черновике не учитываются при оценивании работы.**

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

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

Желаем успеха!

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Save your children from this nightmare!
2. Playing a musical instrument is educational.
3. Listening to classical music is healthy.
4. Classical music is similar to literature.
5. It's just too much effort for the parent!
6. Classical music is an excellent background.
7. Watching musicians is like watching sport.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A. Lucy and Donald used to go to the same school.
- B. Donald had never thought of taking a gap year.
- C. During her gap year Lucy visited at least 3 different continents.
- D. Donald likes watching Discovery channel programs.
- E. Donald wants to work as a volunteer and fight sea pollution.
- F. While working as a volunteer, Lucy was able to save some wild animals.
- G. Lucy has a little brother.

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 The presenter thinks that boarding schools

- 1) are famous thanks to fantasy books.
- 2) are not typical of the 21st century.
- 3) were created by Queen Victoria.

Ответ:

4 In which century were boarding schools most popular in Britain?

- 1) In the 14th century.
- 2) In the 19th century.
- 3) In the 20th century.

Ответ:

5 When Mr. Chandler says that “everything comes at a cost”, he means that

- 1) today’s popularity of boarding schools has a negative side.
- 2) education in boarding schools has become more expensive.
- 3) boarding schools spend a lot of money to remain popular.

Ответ:

6 How much does it cost to send your child to a British boarding school today?

- 1) About £10,000 per year.
- 2) About £23,000 per year.
- 3) About £35,000 per year.

Ответ:

7 Which of the following is NOT mentioned by Mr. Chandler, as one of the reasons why there are so few British children in boarding schools today?

- 1) British parents can no longer afford the prices of boarding schools.
- 2) British parents stopped liking the very idea of boarding schools.
- 3) British parents doubt the quality of education in boarding schools.

Ответ:

8 The presenter agrees with Mr. Chandler that it makes sense for rich families to send their children off to boarding schools because, in her opinion,

- 1) it is difficult to find a good school close to your home.
- 2) rich kids should not study together with poor kids.
- 3) it helps parents to remain friends with their children.

Ответ:

9 When the presenter asks Mr. Chandler about how *traditional* today's boarding schools are, she is referring to "traditional"

- 1) methods of teaching.
- 2) punishment of pupils.
- 3) textbooks that are used.

Ответ:

Раздел 2. Чтение**10**

Установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. One kind of energy into another! | 5. Always right on trend! |
| 2. Enough is enough! | 6. No need to study abroad! |
| 3. Always something to celebrate! | 7. Spring is in the air! |
| 4. Home again! | 8. Not to forget the history! |

A. In the 19th and 20th century, just like any other big industrial city, Moscow had many plants and factories. They provided Muscovites with jobs and industrial goods such as fabrics, clothes and cars. They also made their owners rich and famous. However, from the late 20th century until now the number of plants and factories in Moscow has been subsiding, and here again, Moscow follows the general tendency that you can see all over the world.

B. Besides jobs and industrial goods, plants and factories bring pollution. Add the exhaust fumes from cars and you will get a city covered in smog. This has always been a problem, but by the mid 20th century it reached the point when it became obvious that something had to be done. Big companies started closing their manufacturing facilities in cities and moving them elsewhere. But their buildings remained, and many of them got second lives.

C. Two of the most spectacular examples of this trend are the two former power stations in London: Bankside Power Station which was closed in 1981 and converted into Tate Modern Gallery in 1994; and Battersea Power Station which was closed in 1975 and is now in the process of being transformed into a modern facility which will house a unique blend of restaurants, shops, parks, cultural and office spaces, as well as residential accommodation.

D. Moscow has several similar projects. One of the first was transforming a silk factory once owned by a French merchant Claude-Marie Girot into a modern business block. The sturdy red-brick four-storied buildings, so typical of the late-19th century factories, now house different businesses, among which is Yandex headquarters. The business block is called *Red Rose 1875*, commemorating the year the silk factory was opened and the fact that during the Soviet times it was named after Rosa Luxemburg.

- E.** Bolshevik Sweets Factory is famous primarily for its Yubileynoe cookies which were first produced in 1913 to celebrate the Romanov family 300th Anniversary on the Russian throne. Today, besides many other things, its historic building in Moscow is home to the Russian Impressionism Museum whose owner collects paintings of late 19th – early 20th century Russian artists. Many of the pictures were bought abroad and brought back to Russia.
- F.** Manometer Plant opened in 1886 as a foundry and during the Soviet times produced a lot of machinery for different industries. When its facilities were moved out of Moscow, the old buildings were turned into a center of art, architecture and design called Artplay. Several art galleries and architectural workshops, can be found here, as well as The British Higher School of Art and Design which has become quite popular with Russian art students.
- G.** One of the most popular creative spaces located in the old industrial sites is the former perfume factory well-known now as Flacon. This is the place enjoyed by Muscovites and tourists alike. In addition to cool cafes and restaurants, workshops and concerts, Flacon regularly holds all sorts of festivals – Days of a particular country like Norway or France, Singapore or Japan, as well as festivals of creative industries and handmade crafts.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Forests on Fire

There are some places where you can expect wildfires. In California, fires burn from 50,000 to 500,000 acres of land every year. Some of the plants A _____ have oily sap. They can survive the dry, hot summers, but if they catch fire they explode into flame. Grasses grow thick during the spring rains and then die. They dry into a thick layer of straw B _____, making a very hot fire.

Fires can start wherever there's fuel to burn. Southern California has plenty of fuel and a hot, dry wind C _____ between mid-September and late October. This wind, called the Santa Ana, passes over the inland desert, D _____, and rushes toward the ocean to the west. The Santa Ana wind fans the flames and makes fighting the fires nearly impossible.

In 1988, Wyoming's Yellowstone National Park was burned by several fires at once. Lightning struck in two places. A worker dropped a lit cigarette in another place. On the worst day of fire, more than 600 square kilometers of forest burned. Clouds of smoke E _____ rose into the atmosphere. Smoke blocked the sun and drifted far beyond the park.

Firefighters work hard to control fires like those in Yellowstone and California, F _____. But long before humans learned how to start or put out a fire, prairies and forests burned every year. Both kinds of land recovered, as they have in Yellowstone and in California.

1. that burns fast
2. many of which are caused by people
3. that blows every year
4. wherever lightning strikes
5. that looked like storm clouds
6. that live there
7. its air losing moisture and gaining heat

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Hayao Miyazaki and Studio Ghibli

Studio Ghibli is a Japanese animation studio founded in 1985 and based in Tokyo, Japan. The mastermind behind the studio is Hayao Miyazaki, who co-founded the studio with the late Isao Takahata. The name “Ghibli” came from the Libyan-Arabic word that referred to a hot desert wind. Miyazaki chose the name because he believed that his studio would “blow a new wind through the anime industry”, which he felt had been lacking in recent years. It is also the name of an Italian aircraft.

Hayao Miyazaki was born in 1941 in Tokyo. His father was the director of a company that manufactured fighter planes during World War II. His mother was diagnosed with spinal tuberculosis and spent several years in the hospital before moving back home and eventually recovering. She was an intellectual and strict woman, who often questioned the societal roles placed on women during that period in Japan. Miyazaki’s childhood inspired a lot of the elements of his films: most of his protagonists are strong women or girls and feature flying as a main theme.

Miyazaki often criticized Japan’s anime industry, saying that the animators created unrealistic characters, that anime is “produced by humans who can’t stand looking at other humans”. At the time the standard was serialized manga series, but Miyazaki felt that this format was limiting in terms of storytelling and led to a lower quality of animation. Studio Ghibli worked on full length animation feature films, spending over a year on each one. The studio was small and Miyazaki oversaw all elements of the production. His films feature beautifully detailed renditions of landscapes which are a combination of the views he saw on his travels through Europe. Miyazaki’s films portray complex themes of environmentalism, pacifism, feminism and the complexity of people. None of his characters are portrayed as purely evil; instead, the motivations of the characters are explored showing their actions in shades of grey.

The reception of Miyazaki’s work in the West is a complicated matter. Since 1996 Disney has been the sole international distributor for Studio Ghibli animated films. The first movie to be dubbed by Disney was *Nausicaa of the Valley of the Wind*, released in the US as *Warriors of the Wind*. The movie was heavily edited to appeal to Western audiences. Miyazaki was very unhappy with this, and going forth employed a strict “no cuts” policy when licensing his films abroad. This policy was tested during the US release of *Princess Mononoke*. This movie, set in rural medieval Japan, deals with the complex nature of ecology, technology and war. It is the longest of studio Ghibli's films. The producer in charge of the film’s distribution wanted to cut some of the slower **contemplative** scenes from the film to make it more marketable. In response to this studio Ghibli sent him a letter

saying "No cuts." Attached to the letter was an authentic medieval Japanese samurai sword.

Hayao Miyazaki is extremely controlling about all aspects of his studio and the productions of his films. His high level of perfectionism ensures that all his films are of the highest standards. Studio Ghibli is one of the few major studios in the world that still employs a hand drawn animation technique. Because of Miyazaki's high level of involvement in the production of studio Ghibli's films, it is unclear who will take over the studio when he retires. He has announced his retirement six times, the latest in 2013, each time returning to the studio in some capacity.

12 The name of Miyazaki's studio has NOTHING to do with

- 1) the aviation industry.
- 2) the anime industry.
- 3) the Arabic language.
- 4) the Japanese history.

ОТВЕТ:

100balnik.com

13 According to the article, in the 1940s, Japanese women

- 1) often suffered from tuberculosis.
- 2) replaced men in factories and plants.
- 3) had to fulfil traditional family roles.
- 4) were allowed to be fighter pilots.

ОТВЕТ:

14 Which of the following does NOT characterize Miyazaki's films?

- 1) Social problems are among their topics.
- 2) They show the fight between good and evil.
- 3) His films do not have any continuation.
- 4) Artists draw detailed backgrounds for his films.

ОТВЕТ:

15 The word '**contemplative**' in the 4th paragraph is closest in meaning to the word

- 1) thoughtful.
- 2) repetitive.
- 3) unpleasant.
- 4) monotonous.

Ответ:

16 Why did Miyazaki send a samurai sword to the Disney studio?

- 1) He was threatening to kill the producer.
- 2) To thank the producer for his work.
- 3) It is a traditional Japanese business gift.
- 4) It was a joke to show he was serious.

Ответ:

17 By saying that Studio Ghibli uses hand drawn animation, the author of the article implies that their films

- 1) are old-fashioned.
- 2) are high-quality.
- 3) are expensive to make.
- 4) take too long to make.

Ответ:

18 Which one of the following people does the article refer to as no longer alive?

- 1) Isao Takehata
- 2) Hayao Miyazaki
- 3) Miyazaki's mother
- 4) Walt Disney

Ответ:

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–25.

The Big Marathon

It was the day of the city marathon.

- 19 Cindy _____ for it for more than six months and was now ready. Unfortunately, the weather was not the best for the occasion. TRAIN

The freezing rain was chilly and unpleasant, but then, what could you expect in the middle of December? It was after she had run 17 km that she _____.

- 20 FALL

Nothing really hurt, but Cindy felt miserable and started having _____ thoughts about finishing the run.

- 21 TWO

22 She didn't think she could run any _____. That was when Lily, her best friend, caught up with her. She gave Cindy a hand and cheered her up. Together, Cindy and Lily ran the whole 42 km of the marathon.

FAR

Spring

Spring is the season that is enjoyed by most people. _____ image is often used in poetry as a metaphor for rebirth and renewal, love and romance, new hope and dreams.

- 23 IT

24 This is the time when the _____ on trees are fresh and fragrant and the first flowers begin to bloom.

LEAF

25 If you _____ up, you will see birds building their nests. Everyone is happy in spring.

LOOK

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.

Pluto

Until recently, Pluto was known as the ninth planet in our solar system. It was spotted and labeled as a planet in 1930.

26 Composed _____ of ice, Pluto was thought to be the farthest planet from the sun. MAIN

In 1970, some scientists began to question whether Pluto was really a planet. As technology improved the _____ to see the outer areas of the solar system, they found other objects like Pluto. However, they decided that these did not have enough mass, or quantity of matter, to be considered a planet.

27 _____ POSSIBLE

In 2006, the International Astronomical Union, the group of scientists who give objects in space their _____ classification, introduced a set of conditions that would define a planet.

28 _____ OFFICE

There were three main qualifications, and Pluto failed to meet one of them. It did not have enough mass. Pluto was no longer a planet! Many scientists _____ with the change.

29 _____ AGREED

They found fault with the International Astronomical Union's _____ for what a planet is.

30 _____ REQUIRE

At a major conference in 2008 they were still _____ to agree on whether to count Pluto as a planet. This debate continues.

31 _____ ABLE

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32–38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32–38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Alberto Santos Dumont: Brazil's Favourite Aviator

Most people have heard of the Wright Brothers, the two Americans generally considered the inventors of the first practical airplane. Few people **32** _____ than Brazilians have heard of Alberto Santos Dumont, another visionary in early aviation.

Santos Dumont was born in 1873 in Minas Gerais, Brazil. When he **33** _____ 18, he was sent to Paris to study astronomy, physics, and mechanics. He became interested in dirigibles, or airships held up by a "lighter-than-air" gas often **34** _____ in a balloon.

Santos Dumont's balloons won many races and prizes, including one in 1901 for circling the Eiffel Tower in less than 30 minutes. Reportedly, Santos Dumont took the 100,000 franc prize and split it **35** _____ his workers and Paris's beggars.

After conquering the skies in lighter-than-air vehicles, Santos Dumont became interested in heavier-than-air vehicles. His *14-BIS* plane left the ground on November 12, 1906, to fly **36** _____ a speed of approximately 37 km/h and a height of 6 metres to reach a total distance of 220 metres. This flight demonstrated that a heavier-than-air vehicle could take **37** _____ by its own means.

The Wright Brothers had flown their *Flyer I* in 1903 with the help of a catapult's launch. The Wright Flyer flew for longer distances at a higher altitude than the *14-BIS*. **38** _____, most people consider the Wright Flyer the first practical airplane. Undaunted by this classification, Brazilians still celebrate Santos Dumont as a national hero.

32

- 1) besides 2) apart 3) other 4) except

Ответ:

33

- 1) rounded 2) turned 3) struck 4) changed

Ответ:

- 34 1) consisted 2) comprised 3) composed 4) contained

Ответ:

- 35 1) among 2) amid 3) along 4) around

Ответ:

- 36 1) at 2) on 3) by 4) for

Ответ:

- 37 1) up 2) out 3) on 4) off

Ответ:

- 38 1) Otherwise 2) Therefore 3) However 4) Moreover

Ответ:

Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания 39 и 40 используйте чистый лист. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий 39 и 40 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (39, 40), а затем ответ на него.

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

*... We've just set the clock forward again for the Daylight Saving Time. I understand it is important for saving energy, but it's so difficult to wake up an hour early! I usually go to bed quite late at night because of all the homework. School begins at 7am, so I have to be at the school bus stop at 6:30! What time do you usually go to bed and wake up? How do you get to school? How much time do you spend on your homework?
Oh no! While I was writing this letter, my little brother dropped and broke my phone!*

Write a letter to Matthew.

In your letter

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about Matthew's phone.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Выберите только ОДНО из двух предложенных высказываний (40.1 или 40.2), укажите его номер на чистом листе и выразите своё мнение по предложенной проблеме согласно данному плану.

Comment on one of the following statements.

40.1 Parents should keep track of what their teenage children are doing on the Internet.

40.2 It is important for teenagers to have a lot of free time.

What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem paraphrasing the given statement);
- express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion;
- express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion;
- explain why you do not agree with the opposing opinion;
- make a conclusion restating your position.