

**Контрольный измерительный материал для диагностического тестирования
для обучающихся 10 классов
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

Вариант 2

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Работа по английскому языку состоит из трех разделов «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика», включающих в себя 38 заданий.

На выполнение работы отводится 1 час 40 мин (100 минут).

Ответы к заданиям 3–9, 12–18 и 32–38 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем **перенесите в бланк ответов.**

Ответ:

2

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем **перенесите в бланк ответов.**

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F
5	2	4	1	7	3

Ответы к заданиям 19–31 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем **перенесите в бланк ответов.**

Ответ:

D	E	P	R	E	S	S	I	V	E
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Бланк заполняется яркими чёрными чернилами. Допускается использование гелевой или капиллярной ручки. При выполнении заданий можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике, а также в тексте контрольных измерительных материалов не учитываются при оценивании работы.

Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются. Постарайтесь выполнить как можно больше заданий и набрать наибольшее количество баллов.

После завершения работы проверьте, чтобы ответ на каждое задание в бланке ответов был записан в поле под правильным номером.

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1	<i>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.</i>
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1. The beginning of the trip can be wonderful
2. Our age influences the way we travel
3. Sometimes it is better to work with clients in their houses
4. You should try a lot of styles before choosing yours
5. Work can be pleasure in spite of stress
6. Travelling from one country to another can be peaceful and quick
7. You can be disappointed at your choice.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

2	<i>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). Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.</i>
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- A.** The professor invited the student to discuss his problems in all his classes.
- B.** One of the reasons that the grades of the student are low is that the student is late for a class.
- C.** The student usually has problems with the alarm clock in the morning.
- D.** The student failed on the exam because some questions were not in the textbooks.
- E.** The professor recommends to take good notes during the class.
- F.** The examiner wasn't fair to the student.
- G.** The student will see the professor in 2 months to check the situation.

Ответ:

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие тексту							

Вы услышите беседу на занятии по астрономии о планете Венера. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3. Venus is

- 1) the fifth planet in the Solar system
- 2) the second planet in the Solar system.
- 2) the third planet in the Solar system.

ОТВЕТ: ____

4. Venus and Earth have nearly the same characteristics when we talk about

- 1) the temperature.
- 2) the size.
- 3) the distance from the sun.

ОТВЕТ: ____

5. Venus is brighter when it

- 1) is fully visible.
- 2) looks like a complete sphere.
- 3) looks like half a moon.

ОТВЕТ: ____

6. Venus is hot because

- 1) the atmosphere holds heat well.
- 2) it is the closest planet to the sun.
- 3) it is covered with clouds.

ОТВЕТ: ____

7. Venus can't be seen by astronomers well because

- 1) of insufficient telescopes.
- 2) it is far from Earth.
- 3) of the clouds around it.

ОТВЕТ: ____

8. The clouds around Venus are made of

- 1) sulfuric acid.
- 2) carbon dioxide.
- 3) carbon acid.

ОТВЕТ: ____

9. Venus can shine because the lights of the sun are reflecting off

- 1) the atmosphere of the planet.
- 2) the clouds of the planet.
- 3) the planet itself.

ОТВЕТ: ____

По окончании выполнения заданий 1–9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке.

Раздел 2. Чтение

10	Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8 . Используйте каждую цифру только один раз . В задании один заголовок лишний . Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.
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- 1. A stable life span in spite of improvements**
- 2. Benefits of energy saving**
- 3. Differences in ageing of objects and living organisms**
- 4. Why dying is beneficial**
- 5. Prolonging your life**
- 6. Disadvantages of energy saving**
- 7. Limitation of life span**
- 8. The biological clock**

A. Our life time is restricted. Everyone accepts this as “biologically” obvious. “Nothing lives forever!” However, when we pronounce this statement, we think of objects, not people. If the object is used a lot, it may stop working and become unusable (or “die” in the biological sense). But is the loss of functions of technical objects similar to the death of a living organism?

B. Not-living objects are “static” or closed systems. It is always the basic material of the object that is worn out and becomes “older”. Ageing in this case must occur according to the laws of physical chemistry. A living organism is an open, dynamic system through which new material continuously flows. Our bodies continuously exchange old matters for new, because the material of which the organism is formed changes continuously.

C. A restricted life span, ageing and then death are basic characteristics of life. The reason for this is that in nature the organisms either adapt or are replaced by new types. These new types have new characteristics and are better adapted to the environmental conditions. Immortality would disturb this system – it needs room for a new and better life.

D. Every organism has a life span that is typical. There are differences in life span between different species, but within one species the life span is constant. For example, the average length of human life has been nearly the same for thousands of years. Although more and more people attain an old age as a result of developments in medical care and better food, the average upper limit is still 80 years.

E. If a life span is a genetically determined biological characteristic, it is logical to suggest that there exists an internal clock, which measures and controls ageing and fixes death as the last step of development. The metabolic rate is related to a body mass: the larger the organism, the lower its metabolic rate. That’s why if a person wants to live longer, he has to avoid being overweight.

F. Animals who behave economically with energy can become very old, for example, crocodiles and tortoises. Animals which save energy by hibernation or lethargy live much longer than those which are always active. Women become older than men, and the metabolic rate of women is lower than the one of men. That means they live life more “energetically” – more intensively, but not so long.

G. Each of us can develop his or her “energy-saving programs” with self-observation, self-control and logic. Extreme sports may improve your cardio performance but they do not prolong life. Relaxation lowers metabolic rate, as does adequate sleep and balanced personality. Sparing use of energy reserves not only tend to extend life but is also healthy.

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.

An elephant family is ruled by a matriarch (older female), and generally consists of her female offspring and their young. In Africa, a basic family unit consists of 6 to 12 animals; however, families of 12 to 20 elephants are quite common. When the matriarch dies, one of the oldest _____ offspring

A _____.

Several inter-related elephant family groups may inhabit an area and **B** _____. When they meet at watering holes and feeding places, they greet each other affectionately.

When elephant herds are on the move, **C** _____, they travel together walking in single file.

The calves will hold on to the tails of their mothers and the whole herd will constantly protect the young from dangers **D** _____.

After humans, elephants have the largest social network **E** _____. They display advanced social behaviour – such as celebrating birth and mourning the dead. In the days of mourning, they protect the body of the dead and pile grass and tree branches.

The natural life of an elephant stretches to about 70 years, **F** _____, but some live as long as 80 years.

1. know each other well
2. usually looking for food and water
3. just like man
4. as other animals did
5. takes her place
6. among land mammals
7. along the way

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

Psychologists have found that privately made confidential **resolutions** are rarely followed, whereas a public commitment to achieve some goal, such as losing weight or giving up smoking, is likely to be much more effective. That is because the approval of others for doing something desirable is valued. In contrast, disapproval for failure can lead to feelings of shame.

Advertising agencies have designed studies bearing out the truth of this observation. In this research, a group of strangers was bombarded with information about the qualities of a particular product. **They** were then asked to either announce out loud or write down privately whether they intended to buy the product. It was later discovered that those who publicly declared their intention to buy were considerably more likely to do so than those who affirmed their intentions in private.

In another study, an experimenter claiming to represent a local company interviewed house owners telling them he was investigating ways in which energy consumption could be reduced. Half the subjects, randomly selected, were told that if they agreed to conserve energy their names would be mentioned in an article published in the local newspaper; the remaining half were told their names would not be used. All those interviewed agreed to cooperate and signed a form either giving consent for their names to be used or stating that their names would not be used. Later in the year the amount of gas consumed in each house was recorded. The owners who had agreed to their names being published had used significantly less gas than those who remained anonymous.

12. What is the main topic of the passage?

- 1) The commitment to conserve energy.
- 2) The effectiveness of public commitment.
- 3) The results of studies done on advertising agencies.
- 4) The observations of the effects of advertising.

Ответ: _____

13. The word “resolutions” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to

- 1) declarations
- 2) explanations
- 3) speculations
- 4) persuasions

Ответ: _____

14. It can be understood that all of the following help motivate a person to achieve a goal EXCEPT

- 1) a desire for approval.
- 2) a fear of disapproval.
- 3) private promises.
- 4) public commitment.

Ответ: _____

15. The word “they” in the second paragraph refers to

- 1) agencies.
- 2) studies.
- 3) strangers.
- 4) qualities.

Ответ: _____

16. The people who took part in the energy-consumption experiment

- 1) were selected among the residents of a certain district.
- 2) were chosen according to certain traits of character.
- 3) were examined before the experiment.
- 4) were chosen by chance.

Ответ: _____

17. How did the experimenter find out how much gas the subjects used?

- 1) The amount was recorded.
- 2) The amount was stated in the contract.
- 3) The people published the amount.
- 4) The people were given a limited amount.

Ответ: _____

18. According to the passage, the anonymous subjects in the energy-consumption experiment

- 1) didn't cooperate.
- 2) didn't sign a form.
- 3) consented to have their names published.
- 4) didn't use significantly less gas.

Ответ: _____

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ. Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке.

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 текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

- I saw Jane coming in to the town. “Why is she here?” I asked.
- The host of the party turned to me, the light fell on his face and I
- 19 noticed that he _____ his attitude to me, because the **CHANGE**
expression on his face was not warm any more when he looked at me.
“I have invited her,” he said. “I am sorry, but my wife is calling me.”
“Your wife has been calling you for 10 minutes, so she can wait two
- 20 seconds more. You will talk to _____ later” **SHE**
- 21 The host looked arrogant, he _____ near the door with **STAND**
his face high at the moment. I asked: “Are you going to tell everyone
the truth about Jane?”
- The host hesitated, but then said. “Of cause, not. You think that she is
to blame for all your problems, but it is not right. Last week I
- 22 _____ to her. She explained everything to me and I believe **TALK**
her”.
- I was upset and left the house. In an hour I was at home. I was
- 23 engaged in _____ through my old pictures when Jane **LOOK**
appeared.
- “You are so quick. You had to be so quick when my mother needed
- 24 you and you did nothing to help her. I _____ that day by **INFORM**
the doctors that if you had called a doctor, he could have saved her,” I
said.
- 25 Jane looked _____ than ever. “I was only a child; I **MISERABLE**
didn’t know what to do”. No more was said about the matter.

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**.

- 26 There was no one in Katy's house for the first time. There was _____ that she didn't like: more than absolute, dangerous and unexpected. **QUIET**
- 27 She didn't remember such silence in London. In this city life was so fast and the noise was everywhere. She could go out at night and come across crowds of people, communicating _____. **CHEERFUL**
- 28 Katy realized that she was walking around her house on tiptoe, and that the noises of the street or cars seemed intrusive. She tried to settle down and read the newspaper. She was too _____ and she could only manage it for a minute or two. **NERVE**
- 29 After the _____ of her family, the house changed its character completely – it took on a magic aspect. It seemed that the ghost could appear in any corner. The house became _____ and terrific. **DEPART**
- 30 Any person left inside felt _____ here. You can think only about leaving it as soon as possible. **DARKNESS**
- 31 _____ **COMFORT**

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

Global warming is leading to a rising number of cases of extreme weather. Last Monday the temperature fixed by Australia's Bureau of Meteorology was **32**_____ - over 52C. Before, Australia's highest temperature was 50.7C, set in January 1960 in South Australia.

"What makes this event quite exceptional is that this temperature was widespread and intense," said Aaron Coutts-Smith, the specialist in climate changes. "We have been **33**_____ records across all states and territories in Australia."

Australia's prime minister said: "We know over time that **34**_____ of climate change we are going to see more extreme weather events in future."

Four new areas in Australia have been given a “red” fire danger rating. It means that if fires break **35**_____ they will be uncontrollable and fast moving, so residents should leave.

Scientists have shown that the European heatwave of 2003, that **36**_____ over 40000 deaths, was made at least twice as likely by climate change. The Russian heatwave of 2010, that wiped out a lot of crops, was made by global warming as well.

The scientists predict that mega-heatwaves like these will become five to 10 times more likely over the next 40 years and will **37** _____ at least once a decade.

Two nations where the opinions of so-called climate sceptics were most popular - the US and Australia - have now been hit by **38**_____ heatwaves and superstorms.

- 32.** 1) interesting 2) unprecedented 3) disputable 4) unarguable

Ответ: _____

- 33.** 1) doing 2) keeping 3) making 4) setting

Ответ: _____

- 34.** 1) as a result 2) as consequences 3) in spite 4) despite

Ответ: _____

- 35.** 1) down 2) up 3) out 4) in

Ответ: _____

- 36.** 1) caused 2) called 3) produced 4) created

Ответ: _____

- 37.** 1) visit 2) occur 3) invade 4) present

Ответ: _____

- 38.** 1) amazing 2) slight 3) profound 4) record

Ответ: _____

По окончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ. Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 19–31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке.