

Тренировочная работа по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
9 класс (письменная часть)
23 ноября 2015 года
Вариант АЯ90101

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Письменная часть работы по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих в себя 33 задания.

На выполнение заданий письменной части работы отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

В разделе 1 (задания по аудированию) предлагается прослушать несколько текстов и выполнить 8 заданий на понимание прослушанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 9 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 3–8 и 10–17 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 9, 18–32 записываются в виде последовательности цифр или слова (словосочетания) в поле ответа в тексте работы.

В случае записи неверного ответа на задания разделов 1–3 зачеркните его и запишите рядом новый.

В разделе 4 (задание по письму) дано 1 задание, предлагающее написать личное письмо. Задание выполняется на отдельном листе. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания – 30 минут. 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 (задания по аудированию)**1**

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка 1–5 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее место действия**.

- 1) In a drawing class.
- 2) On a playground.
- 3) In a pharmacy shop.
- 4) In a toy shop.
- 5) In an airport.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2

Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, E. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**.

1. The speaker advises on what to wear on a trip.
2. The speaker recommends an adventure book to read.
3. The speaker explains how to feed an animal.
4. The speaker talks about a family day out.
5. The speaker shares his/her opinion on a film.
6. The speaker boasts of a nice-looking pet.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях **3–8** в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Tracey and Andrew

- 1) are having a holiday trip.
- 2) have just got home from holiday.
- 3) are planning their holiday.

Ответ:

4 The season in which the dialogue is taking place is

- 1) spring.
- 2) summer.
- 3) autumn.

Ответ:

5 Andrew's hobby is

- 1) taking photos.
- 2) collecting minerals.
- 3) studying architecture .

Ответ:

6 In the future Tracey is planning to be

- 1) a camera operator.
- 2) a sales manager.
- 3) a language teacher.

Ответ:

7 Apart from English, Tracey can speak

- 1) Chinese.
- 2) French.
- 3) Spanish.

Ответ:

8 Both Tracey's and Andrew's favourite means of transport is

- 1) the train.
- 2) the plane.
- 3) the ship.

Ответ:

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

9

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. What ants look like | 5. Feeling at home everywhere |
| 2. Common and rare species | 6. Much older than humans |
| 3. Their way to communicate | 7. A very diverse diet |
| 4. Life cycle and length of life | 8. Lifestyle and responsibilities |

A. People's most ancient relatives, the large monkeys we evolved from, lived on Earth about five million years ago. A lot of creatures, that share the planet with us now, appeared long before we did. Amazingly, some of them haven't changed much since that time - probably because they were created so perfectly that no improvement was ever needed. Indeed, sharks, jellyfish and even ordinary ants, that have been living on Earth for 100 million years already, look much the same as in the beginning of their life-story.

B. Ants are remarkable creatures as they can be found practically anywhere on Earth. They are equally comfortable in the forest and in the desert, on the coast and in the highlands. There are huge ant colonies in Australia, Africa, and South America. Though ants are relatively small creatures, according to the researchers, their mass makes up about ten per cent of the total animal biomass on the world. Isn't that impressive?

- C. There are about 12,000 species of ants. They differ in size and lifestyle but you can never confuse them with any other animal. All ants have armour to cover their body, six legs with three joints each, a large head with antennae to touch and smell, and a pair of very impressive jaws. Ants have two large eyes which consist of many small eyes. These are called 'compound eyes'.
- D. If ants were large, they would be the most scary and deadly animals in the world. Different species of ants prefer different food but in general they can eat almost anything! They consume nectar and liquids from flowers and plants, can eat small insects like caterpillars and flies, and even large animals if the animal is dead or helpless and immobile. If you leave any food like meat, cheese or sweets outside, the ants will find it in no time!
- E. Ants are social insects. They live in communities which are called colonies. Depending on the species, there can be a different number of ants in the colony. The largest colonies may have up to 300 million ants! Life in a colony is very well organised. Everyone has their own job to do. The queen lays the eggs and the workers do lots of different jobs: they feed the queen, look after the eggs and the babies, gather or hunt for food, build and clean the nest and lots of other jobs. The largest and strongest workers become soldiers and their job is to guard the nest.
- F. The queen can lay up to several million eggs during her lifetime which is quite long - ant queens live for about 15 years. When the ants hatch from the eggs, they fall into one of three categories: the future queens, the males, and the workers. The future queens and the males have wings. When they become adults, they leave the nest and fly away. Some of them start new nests, the others die. The workers' life doesn't last long - they only live for 50-60 days.
- G. Ants do not accept strangers into their colonies. Ants in a colony have a particular smell which helps them recognise each other. If the soldier ants smell any strangers, they kill them. As ants do not have ears, they use their antennae not only for smelling, touching, and tasting, but for hearing too. Ants, actually, have a very rich language but they talk to each other via touch and smell.

Ответ:

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **10–17** 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**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Dolphins

We often call dolphins the sea people, meaning that we are equals. Indeed, human beings and dolphins have a lot in common, such as intelligence and friendliness, creativity and the ability to experience a wide range of emotions. Dolphins are social. They live in communities that are called pods. Like a human community, the pod provides the dolphin with the whole range of relationships. The pod gives the individual dolphins friends, family and companions for playing and eating together.

In fact, in lots of ways they go far beyond us. It's common knowledge that their communication system is very efficient and complicated. They have an amazing navigation system which does not require any electronic devices, just their own brains. Besides this, dolphins are probably able to send telepathic messages! This was suggested by some marine biologists, but there is not yet enough evidence to consider it as a scientific fact.

In many ways, dolphins are extraordinary creatures and it's difficult to classify them as animals. Logically, humans should treat them with all the respect we want to be treated with ourselves. It looks like people are starting to understand this simple idea. The good news is that there are already four countries where dolphin shows and performances, as well as keeping dolphins in captivity, are prohibited by law. These countries are Costa Rica, Chile, Hungary, and India. In these countries, it is a criminal offence – the same as forcing people to perform or keeping them locked up against the law and their will. In its laws, India's Ministry of the Environment and Forests states that captivity causes extreme distress and negatively affects the dolphins, their welfare and survival.

The bad news is that there are only four countries that grant dolphins their natural rights. Meanwhile European countries, the USA, and the rest of the world still consider dolphin performances to be big business. These intelligent, smart creatures are used for making money or kept like pet goldfish in private aquariums.

The main argument of the people who do not want to let the dolphins leave their pools and become free is that the dolphins may fail to adapt and will die in the sea. They say that if the dolphins were born in a pool, or have spent some time there,

23 On the one hand, there was no evidence that they existed. On the other hand, there was no strong evidence against it either. “It’s a difficult question,” I said to my brother. “Do you think our life would be _____ than it is now if the aliens came?” **GOOD**

24 At the moment, Phil had a coloured pencil in each of his hands and _____ something in his album. **DRAW**

25 I came up to him and _____ that it was a colourful spaceship. **SEE**

26 “Yes. And I wish we _____ where to look for them,” my brother answered. “It’s sad to think we are all alone in the huge universe, isn’t it?” **KNOW**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **27–32**, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **27–32**.

27 Baikal is a famous fresh-water lake. The lake is a _____ place for biologists because there are a lot of species of fish and animals there. **FANTASY**

28 Some of the species are unique - they can only be found in this lake and nowhere else. For example, omul, a freshwater fish, only lives in Baikal. Smoked omul is a very _____ local dish. **TASTE**

29 The Baikal seal or nerpa also represents the unique fauna of the lake. It is still a mystery how the seals _____ got to Baikal from the ocean. **ORIGINAL**

30 The seal is a cute animal and a great _____. **HUNT**

31 It is very _____ at catching fish. **SKILL**

32 The seal _____ is about 100,000 animals and fortunately there is enough food for all of them in Baikal. **POPULATE**

Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание **33** используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

33

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Linda.

...I'm so absent-minded! I've lost my phone, my gloves, and my favourite pen - can you imagine that? I arrived too late for the test and didn't get any grades at all! I think all this is because I've been very busy lately and I feel very stressed out at the moment...

...How much time do you spend studying? What do you do to relax? Do you plan your weekends or not? Why?...

Write her a letter and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Тренировочная работа по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

9 класс (письменная часть)

23 ноября 2015 года

Вариант АЯ90102

Выполнена: ФИО _____ класс _____

Инструкция по выполнению работы

Письменная часть работы по английскому языку состоит из четырёх разделов, включающих в себя 33 задания.

На выполнение заданий письменной части работы отводится 2 часа (120 минут).

В разделе 1 (задания по аудированию) предлагается прослушать несколько текстов и выполнить 8 заданий на понимание прослушанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению) содержит 9 заданий на понимание прочитанных текстов. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) состоит из 15 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 30 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 3–8 и 10–17 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 9, 18–32 записываются в виде последовательности цифр или слова (словосочетания) в поле ответа в тексте работы.

В случае записи неверного ответа на задания разделов 1–3 зачеркните его и запишите рядом новый.

В разделе 4 (задание по письму) дано 1 задание, предлагающее написать личное письмо. Задание выполняется на отдельном листе. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания – 30 минут. 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 (задания по аудированию)**1**

Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких диалога, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D**. Установите соответствие между диалогами и местами, где они происходят: к каждому диалогу подберите соответствующее место действия, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое место действия из списка **1–5** **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее место действия**.

1. In a pharmacy shop.
2. On a playground.
3. In a toy shop.
4. In an airport.
5. In a drawing class.

Диалог	A	B	C	D
Место действия				

2

Вы два раза услышите пять высказываний, обозначенных буквами **A, B, C, D, E**. Установите соответствие между высказываниями и утверждениями из следующего списка: к каждому высказыванию подберите соответствующее утверждение, обозначенное цифрами. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка **1–6** **только один раз**. В задании есть **одно лишнее утверждение**.

1. The speaker boasts of a nice-looking pet.
2. The speaker recommends an adventure book to read.
3. The speaker explains how to feed an animal.
4. The speaker advises on what to wear on a trip.
5. The speaker shares his/her opinion on a film.
6. The speaker talks about a family day out.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E
Утверждение					

Вы услышите разговор двух друзей. В заданиях 3–8 в поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Tracey and Andrew

- 1) are planning their holiday.
- 2) are having a holiday trip.
- 3) have just got home from holiday.

Ответ:

4 The season in which the dialogue is taking place is

- 1) summer.
- 2) autumn.
- 3) spring.

Ответ:

5 Andrew's hobby is

- 1) studying architecture.
- 2) collecting minerals.
- 3) taking photos.

Ответ:

6 In the future Tracey is planning to be

- 1) a camera operator.
- 2) a language teacher.
- 3) a sales manager.

Ответ:

7 Apart from English, Tracey can speak

- 1) Spanish.
- 2) French.
- 3) Chinese.

Ответ:

8 Both Tracey's and Andrew's favourite means of transport is

- 1) the train.
- 2) the plane.
- 3) the ship.

Ответ:

Раздел 2 (задания по чтению)

9 Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–С, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Why dinosaurs disappeared | 5. Different types of parents |
| 2. Hunting habits | 6. Dinosaurs in our everyday life |
| 3. Evolution of different species | 7. What old bones can tell us |
| 4. How to measure dinosaurs' intelligence | 8. What dinosaurs look like |

- A. Dinosaurs died out millions of year ago. It happened long before human beings appeared on the planet. Yet, for reasons that are difficult to explain, these animals are still on our mind. We dig for their bones and want to find out why they died out. We have made films about how they are brought back to life, causing all kinds of catastrophes but also demonstrating signs of a good and sensible nature. There are lots of souvenirs, children's books and home decorations that exploit the image of a dinosaur, usually a friendly and positive creature.
- B. In real life, dinosaurs were neither positive nor friendly. Their appearance varied greatly depending on their lifestyle and diet. The dinosaurs eating grass and leaves were huge and could not move fast. Their huge tails helped them to keep their balance and if needed were used for defence purposes. It was an important function, as there were lots of other dinosaurs around which preferred meat to grass. They were smaller in size but faster, with strong claws and huge teeth.
- C. Carnivorous dinosaurs, the meat-eaters, were usually smaller than the animals they ate. Their advantages were speed and smart tactics. Carnivorous dinosaurs often hunted in groups to combine their strength. They used their claws and teeth to murder the victim and then ate it together. To catch the food they had to coordinate their actions, which helped develop a more effective communication system and was a significant evolutionary step.

- D. Their relatively small size, and hunting, stimulated brain development and it's logical that the carnivorous dinosaurs were the smartest ones. To find out how smart an animal is, you need to compare the size of its brain to the size of its body. Carnivorous dinosaurs (like raptors) had a much higher brain-to-body ratio than the huge sauropods which spent all their time chewing tons of grass.
- E. However, in spite of being relatively intelligent animals, dinosaurs died out and gave way to the other animals that inhabited the planet after them. Scientists haven't come to a final conclusion yet about the reason why this happened. There are theories that it might have been a rapid change in climate or a meteorite that disturbed the planet and caused fatal changes. Anything from a global catastrophe to a minor change in the food chain could lead to the same result.
- F. Unfortunately very little is known about the prehistoric animals' lifestyle but there are some facts we know for sure. Dinosaurs hatched from eggs like modern-day turtles or crocodiles. Some kinds of dinosaur laid their eggs in nests and even looked after them. The others just laid the eggs on the ground and left them there not caring about the future of their babies at all.
- G. Dinosaur eggs have been found in France and Spain, in Argentina, China, Mongolia, India, and the USA. Dinosaur bones and eggs have actually been found on every continent on the Earth. It is amazing that scientists can study the fragments of animals that lived on the planet millions of years ago and are able to reconstruct their whole bodies! They can say how large the animal was and how old it was, and whether it moved on two or four legs. Due to the scientists' work, we know how different species of dinosaurs looked, though no man has ever seen them.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **10–17** 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**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Real-life Mowgli

Do you remember *The Jungle Book* and the famous story about a boy who was raised by wolves in the jungle? The boy and the jungle animals - wolves, a bear, a black panther and a large python - managed to understand each other, and helped and defended each other. When grown up, Mowgli went back to live happily with people. This story, written by Rudyard Kipling, is beautiful but unrealistic. It came from the writer's imagination. True, stories about children who are raised by animals really happen. However, these stories cannot be considered happy ones. If a child communicates with animals and is isolated from people, it affects his brain development, his speech and communication skills, which can never be fully restored.

However, Mowgli's message about people and animals living in harmony - "We are of the same blood - you and I!" - was delivered to civilized society by another child. The story of Tippi Degré is a real and a happy one. As a child, she communicated with wild animals easily and amazingly well, but she had never been lost in the jungle. She had her parents' love and care, books and educational toys. She spoke French as her mother tongue and English as a foreign language and, as a bonus, she had the most unusual childhood, full of adventures and fantastic experiences.

Tippi Degré was born in Africa to a family of French wildlife photographers and filmmakers, Alain and Sylvie. Because of her parents' job Tippi did not grow up in her own country but rather in the African desert. She spent the first ten years of her life in Namibia living close to tribespeople and, of course, to the animals. There were no other kids nearby and she played with the animals. From her very early childhood Tippi had no fear of animals. Later she said that she spoke with them with her mind, or through her eyes and that they understood each other. She was on the same wavelength as them. Her best friend was the huge African elephant Abu. Unlike European kids of her age, Tippi didn't dream of getting a hamster or a kitten for her birthday and she didn't go to the zoo. Instead, she played with lion cubs and baby zebras, with leopards and cheetahs and she even believed that an African snake was her friend.

Tippi's parents took lots of photographs of their daughter playing with different animals, riding an ostrich or climbing the trees with monkeys. These photos were published in the most famous wildlife journals, which made Tippi a world celebrity. Several books and documentary films about Tippi and her family's adventurous lifestyle were made and became hits.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **18–26**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **18–26**.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---------|
| 18 | I have always enjoyed films about the ocean. I also admire people who make these films - it's dangerous because nobody _____ what is happening in the depths of the ocean. | KNOW |
| 19 | We live far from the sea but the underwater world has always attracted _____. | I |
| 20 | If there were an aquarium in our town, I _____ there every day, I think. | GO |
| 21 | I _____ a whole month at the seaside last summer at my cousin's' place. Every morning we went to the rocky beach to swim. | SPEND |
| 22 | After the storm the beach _____ with seashells of all shapes and colours. | COVER |
| 23 | Once we even saw dolphins. It _____ and there were no people on the beach. We were hiding in the cave when my cousin shouted: "Look! Dolphins!" | RAIN |
| 24 | At first I _____ anything but then noticed dark gracious figures at a distance. | NOT SEE |
| 25 | There _____ five dolphins swimming and playing in the water. | BE |
| 26 | The _____ of them swam up very close to the coast and we could see it very clearly. | LARGE |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27–32, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27–32.

- 27 Is there life on Mars? People started asking this question long ago, but there's no definite answer yet. In the 19th century an American _____ saw canals on Mars. ASTRONOMY
- 28 It was suggested that Mars might have water. It stimulated people's _____ and they started to think that life on Mars existed. IMAGINE
- 29 The prospect of meeting someone from space was very _____. EXCITE
- 30 Science fiction books and films presented _____ images of the people of the Red planet. DIFFER
- 31 To everyone's disappointment, later space missions to Mars sent back photos of a dry and _____ planet with no signs of life. FRIENDLY
- 32 However, _____ some new information was received. It looks like Mars may have a small amount of water and there is a tiny chance that some primitive form of life may be found there. RECENT

Раздел 4 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание **33** используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

- 33** You have **30** minutes to do this task.
You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Andrew.

...My granddad often asks me about what job I would like to do in the future. He says when he was my age, he had very definite plans about his career. But I have not made my choice yet...

...Are you planning to stay in your own town/city when you finish school or move somewhere? Why? What job characteristics are the most important for you? What jobs do you think will be the most popular in the future?...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.
Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.