



## Английский язык

### 7 класс

### Тест

### Вариант № 1

**Тест состоит из 20 заданий (1 – 20), в каждом задании 5 пунктов (a) – e). Выполните задания, выбрав необходимый вариант ответа в каждом пункте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов в строчке, соответствующей номеру задания, под буквой соответствующего пункта.**

1. Определите, какое слово из предложенных может быть употреблено в каждой паре высказываний (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

*1) given 2) provided 3) release 4) ease 5) pride*

*6) relation 7) group 8) relative 9) discharge*

a) Tea and biscuits will be \_\_\_\_\_.

He can come with us, \_\_\_\_\_ he pays for his own meals.

b) The building is a source of great \_\_\_\_\_ to those involved in its development.

A young lion strayed some distance from the \_\_\_\_\_.

c) A soldier happened to accidentally \_\_\_\_\_ his weapon.

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the college's legal responsibilities is totally in control.

d) The sudden noise made him \_\_\_\_\_ his hold on her arm.

This treatment will bring a \_\_\_\_\_ from pain.

e) Her boyfriend is a distant \_\_\_\_\_ of mine.

The \_\_\_\_\_ merits of both approaches have to be considered very carefully.

2. Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

This is a true story which (a) \_\_\_\_\_ to have happened somewhere in the USA. A man who was (b) \_\_\_\_\_ housebreaking appeared in court. He had put his arm through the window of a house and stolen some money (c) \_\_\_\_\_ on a table inside. The argument of the man's lawyer wasn't very impressive. He said that (d) \_\_\_\_\_ the man's arm that had (e) \_\_\_\_\_ and not the man himself. 'You cannot punish a man for what his arm has done,' said the lawyer.

- a) 1) is supposed 2) supposes 3) is being supposed
- b) 1) blamed for 2) accused of 3) going to be punished because
- c) 1) who was lying 2) which was laying 3) which was lying
- d) 1) there was 2) that is 3) that was
- e) 1) committed a crime 2) committed the crime 3) resolved the crime

3. Определите, какой глагол (1) – 6) должен быть употреблен для передачи косвенной речи. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *invited* 2) *promised* 3) *admitted* 4) *warned* 5) *denied* 6) *boasted*

- a) Trevor \_\_\_\_\_ that he had forgotten the shopping.
- b) Claire \_\_\_\_\_ everybody to her flat for coffee.
- c) 'I've passed all the exams top of my class', the girl \_\_\_\_\_ .
- d) Look, I \_\_\_\_\_ you that the dog is very fierce, didn't I?
- e) But you \_\_\_\_\_ that you would finish the work by the end of this week! Why didn't you?

4. Вставьте пропущенные слова (1) – 6) в текстах объявлений (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *water* 2) *cross* 3) *red* 4) *rail* 5) *rocks* 6) *window*

- a) Do not \_\_\_\_\_ here. Use subway.

- b) No swimming when the \_\_\_\_\_ flag is flying.
- c) Private fishing. Keep to footpath away from \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Beware. Falling \_\_\_\_\_ .
- e) Short stay car park. Pick up and set down for \_\_\_\_\_ users only. 20 minutes maximum limit.

5. Определите, какое из предложенных устойчивых выражений (1) – 9) может быть употреблено в высказываниях (a) – e) вместо подчёркнутых выражений. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) *beyond repair* 2) *want a word with* 3) *exchange words* 4) *say a few words* 5) *under repair* 6) *on the mend* 7) *spread the word* 8) *not breathe a word* 9) *in good repair*

- a) Many of the paintings were so damaged that they could not be mended.
- b) Is the bridge still being repaired?
- c) Wait a minute! I want to talk to you!
- d) I'd like to make a short speech about our plans.
- e) Health officials are encouraging people to tell other people about the benefits of exercise.

6. Определите, верны ли следующие высказывания о Великобритании. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов: 1 – верно, 2 – неверно.

- a) *The Glorious Revolution got its name because it was bloodless.*
- b) *The supply of money in Britain is controlled by the Bank of Britain.*
- c) *The national flag of the UK is called the Union Jack.*
- d) *The members of the House of Lords are called peers.*
- e) *CBE stands for 'the Committee of the British Empire'.*

7. Определите, верны ли следующие высказывания о Соединённых Штатах Америки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов: 1 – верно, 2 – неверно.

- a) *Europeans called America 'The Brave New World'.*
- b) *The Declaration of Independence was issued in 1776.*
- c) *Abraham Lincoln was called 'Modest Abe'.*

- d) *The national flag of the USA is 'the Star-Spangled Banner'.*  
e) *Rodeo Drive is a famous street in Beverly Hills.*

8. Прочитайте текст и укажите, какой частью речи являются *выделенные курсивом* слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Для Вашего удобства указаны номера строк, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

*Each* regional police force in *the* UK is *led* by a Chief Constable. Police officers wear dark blue uniforms, *and* constables wear tall hard helmets. The British police force is *relatively* small, with one police officer to every 400 people.

- |                               |                         |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) <i>each</i> (line 1)       | 1) <i>an article</i>    |
| b) <i>the</i> (line 1)        | 2) <i>a noun</i>        |
| c) <i>led</i> (line 1)        | 3) <i>an adjective</i>  |
| d) <i>and</i> (line 2)        | 4) <i>an adverb</i>     |
| e) <i>relatively</i> (line 3) | 5) <i>a pronoun</i>     |
|                               | 6) <i>a participle</i>  |
|                               | 7) <i>a preposition</i> |
|                               | 8) <i>a conjunction</i> |

9. Восстановите диалоги, выбрав подходящие по смыслу ответные реплики (1) – 4) к предложенным (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

a) Guess what? You'll never believe it...

- 1) *I don't want to do any guessing now.*  
2) *I'm quite sure it's something stupid again.*  
3) *Tell me quickly!*  
4) *No, I won't possibly.*

b) What did you say just now?

1) *I've had enough of the questions.*

2) *Sorry, I didn't.*

3) *I am not sure I want to tell you.*

4) *I just apologized.*

c) You are talking about your birthday party, aren't you?

1) *Not at all. You seem to be slightly deaf.*

2) *In fact, I am.*

3) *Yes, as a matter of fact I have.*

4) *Oh, you don't understand a thing.*

d) Can you give me a specific example?

1) *Well, yes, you may have it!*

2) *Give you what? Oh, good.*

3) *Of course, let me think a bit.*

4) *Why should I?*

e) The car won't start, it must be a flat battery again.

1) *Don't worry, we might walk as well.*

2) *Oh, it's nothing, next time.*

3) *Oh, thank you for letting me know.*

4) *Fine, thanks.*

10. Определите, какое слово употреблено в приведенных высказываниях, и укажите, к какой тематической группе оно относится.

1) sports 2) food 3) clothes 4) city 5) education

- a) The *acsestoprt* lining the road cheered the racers on.
- b) The article deals with the functions of the *camaeyd* in modern society.
- c) The meeting ended on a *uros* note with neither side able to reach agreement.
- d) He spent the next six months pounding the *atpmvene* in search of a job.
- e) He was on duty and in *ifrnomu*.

11. Завершите фразы (a) – e), выбрав требуемый по смыслу предлог (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

1) *for* 2) *from* 3) *in* 4) *on* 5) *about* 6) *to*

*Holiday* (a) \_\_\_ American English means a day that is special (b) \_\_\_ some reason. Most people do not go to work (c) \_\_\_ an important holiday. Apart (d) \_\_\_ the main federal holidays each state decides its own holidays. The period from Thanksgiving (e) \_\_\_ the end of the year when there are several important holidays is called the *holiday season*.

12. Расположите реплики разговора (1) – 6) в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов выбранном вами порядке в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- 1) As a matter of fact, I have. I will probably think about it. And what's been going on in your life?
- 2) You'd better see a doctor. Have you got a day off this week?
- 3) It's been ages since I heard from you. How's life?
- 4) Really? You must have had a bad day, that's all.
- 5) Oh, not too well, I'm sorry to say. I've been down with flu for about a fortnight.
- 6) Nothing to write home about, I'd say.

13. Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу слова-связки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

1) *in conclusion* 2) *due to* 3) *despite* 4) *moreover*  
5) *in contrast* 6) *finally* 7) *since*

- a) \_\_\_\_\_ it was raining she took an umbrella.
- b) We went to the party \_\_\_\_\_ the bad weather outside.
- c) \_\_\_\_\_, it is common knowledge that travel broadens the horizons.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_, I would like to thank you for inviting me to speak tonight.
- e) Swimming alone is against the rules; \_\_\_\_\_, it's dangerous.

14. Прочитайте текст и вставьте пропущенные предложения и фразы (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

The common snail has become addicted to British saliva and the animal glue used to seal envelopes. All over Britain, it seems, slimy creatures have been crawling up pillar boxes, climbing through the hole and dropping several feet into the pile of letters (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

The problem was first noted in Devon and Cornwall, (b) \_\_\_\_\_. “We were finding 20, even 30 snails, at a time in the bottom of boxes,” said Tom Potts, the man in charge of boxes in the south-west. “It wasn't just ones or twos. They were leaving their slime everywhere, getting into the letters, licking the paste. But they left the stamps alone, (c) \_\_\_\_\_.”

The British, who tend not to view snails as a culinary delicacy, also have a particular dislike of the creatures (d) \_\_\_\_\_.

But their value is at last being recognised: scientists are trying to adapt hundreds of poisons from some snails into drugs (e) \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) because they target prize delphiniums and vegetable gardens
- 2) especially in postboxes set in stone walls and surrounded by foliage
- 3) where they used to put the damaged envelopes
- 4) very respectful of the Queen's image
- 5) to combat pain, epilepsy, depression and schizophrenia
- 6) where they have been munching through the post in great snail feasts

15. Прочитайте текст и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выделенных слов из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

It is doubtless one of the **defining** moments in the history of science. In 1633 Galileo Galilei, the Italian physicist, mathematician, philosopher and astronomer, was ordered to Rome to face the Church on **charges** of heresy.

Some twenty years earlier, Galileo had published a little book of scientific discoveries he had made thanks in part to the invention of the telescope. Many of these discoveries and claims flew in the face of **current** beliefs about the universe, beliefs that had been held since ancient times in the West.

Most important among these controversial new ideas was that of heliocentrism. Heliocentrism is the astronomical theory that the sun is the centre of the universe and that other planets revolve around it. This is in contrast to geocentric theory, which **claims** the Earth is the centre of the universe and that other objects revolve around it.

Galileo was brought before the Inquisition and found guilty of heresy, of holding the opinion that Earth turned around the sun and not the other way around. He was forced to **recant** his views on the matter. His work was banned and he was placed under house arrest for the rest of his life.

- a) **defining**     1) descriptive 2) essential 3) providing explanations 4) clear
- b) **charges**     1) suspicions 2) fines 3) demands 4) accusations
- c) **current**     1) existing now 2) fashionable 3) commonly recognized  
                         4) changing
- d) **claim**        1) suppose 2) prove 3) say without evidence 4) demands
- e) **recant**        1) criticize 2) oppose 3) repeat 4) renounce

16. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (a) – e) частями предложений (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1564: On 26 April, Stratford-upon-Avon parish archives record the baptism of William, son of John Shakespeare. (a) \_\_\_\_\_: Mary (née Arden) comes from a rich farming family; John is a maker of fine gloves and a successful businessman who will end up as Stratford's mayor. William is one of seven children, and the oldest son. Though it is usually celebrated on 23 April, his actual date of birth is unclear.

1582: Shakespeare receives a top-notch education at Stratford grammar school, but soon meets Anne Hathaway. She is 28, he is just 18; the couple apply for a licence to marry. (b) \_\_\_\_\_; twins, Hamnet and Judith, follow in 1585.



1592: It's not clear when the 28-year-old Shakespeare first came to London and started working as an actor-writer. (c) \_\_\_\_\_; still less how often – or even if – he returned to his home town.

1596: In August the 11-year-old Hamnet is buried in Stratford; cause of death is unknown, as is whether Shakespeare attends the funeral – though some biographers have speculated that his interest in putting twins on stage, and writing a play whose hero has a remarkably similar name to his dead son, is a quiet way of paying tribute. (d) \_\_\_\_\_; the early history plays (c1590–92) have been huge audience-pleasers; his gory, co-written tragedy Titus Andronicus (c1594) has been a success, as are The Comedy of Errors and A Midsummer Night's Dream (c1594), and his poem Venus and Adonis (1593), which has been a publishing sensation. (e) \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1) Their first child, Susanna, is born the following May
- 2) Creatively, there seems to be little Shakespeare can't do
- 3) The Shakespeare household is comfortable
- 4) In any case, as a writer he has barely been busier
- 5) Many, perhaps all, of Shakespeare's plays are not entirely all his own work
- 6) It's even less clear when exactly he left his wife and three young children

17. Прочитайте описания героев (a) – e) известных книг британских и американских писателей и определите авторов (1) – 6) этих произведений. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- a) This character dreams that she follows a white rabbit down its hole.
- b) This character lives through a civil war fighting for her family home.
- c) This character sees three ghosts and realizes he has been very unpleasant to people.
- d) This character is found at a station and taken home by an English family.
- e) This character travels down a river with a slave who has escaped.

1) *L. Carroll* 2) *P. Travers* 3) *M. Mitchell* 4) *M. Bond*  
5) *Ch. Dickens* 6) *M. Twain*

18. Прочитайте цитаты (a) – e) и в талоне ответов укажите их авторов (1) – 6). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a) I hope I have not bored you. | 1) Richard III, an English king |
| b) Stand away, fellow, from my  | 2) Shakespeare, an English      |

diagram!

writer

c) A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse!

3) Archimedes, a Greek mathematician

d) Did I not tell you I was writing this for myself?

4) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, an Austrian composer

e) I am just going outside and I may be some time.

5) Captain Lawrence Oates, a British South Pole explorer

6) Elvis Presley, an American singer

19. Определите, какие хобби (1) – 9) изображены на картинках (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) *sewing* 2) *rowing* 3) *drama* 4) *polo* 5) *dancing* 6) *mountaineering* 7) *knitting* 8) *horse racing* 9) *potholing*



a)



b)



c)



d)



20. Определите значения (1) – 6) приведенных шекспиризмов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| a) Discretion is the better part of valour. | 1) used to say that the essence of a witty statement lies in its concise wording                       |
| b) Curiosity killed the cat.                | 2) used to say that a difficult situation has ended with a good result                                 |
| c) The wish is father to the thought.       | 3) used to advise a person to avoid a dangerous situation instead of confronting it                    |
| d) Brevity is the soul of wit.              | 4) used to say that if you could achieve your aims simply by wishing for them, life would be very easy |
| e) All's well that ends well.               | 5) used to say that we believe a thing because we wish it to be true                                   |
|   | 6) used to tell someone not to ask too many questions about something                                  |



## Английский язык

7 класс

Тест

### Вариант № 2

**Тест состоит из 20 заданий (1) – (20), в каждом задании 5 пунктов (a) – (e). Выполните задания, выбрав необходимый вариант ответа в каждом пункте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов в строчке, соответствующей номеру задания, под буквой соответствующего пункта.**

1. Определите, какое слово из предложенных может быть употреблено в каждой паре высказываний (a) – (e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

*1) rule 2) number 3) final 4) code 5) head 6) stop 7) principle 8) right 9) mind*

a) You've got to try and put him out of your \_\_\_\_\_.

She returned from lunch in a happier frame of \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Things came to a \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer of 1997.

We need a candidate who can keep his or her \_\_\_\_\_ even when clients get aggressive.

c) The army has a strict \_\_\_\_\_ of conduct.

What's the \_\_\_\_\_ for Aberdeen?

d) As long as you're living under our roof, you'll follow our main \_\_\_\_\_.

The board may \_\_\_\_\_ that her behavior was cheating.

e) She was standing \_\_\_\_\_ in the middle of the room.

Both sides are convinced that they are in the \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

So Australia's Steve Brearley wins the gold medal ahead of Germany's Klaus Schliemann and Ivan Podorosky of Bulgaria. They (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Brearley on his victory. His speed over the first kilometre split the runners into two groups, and (b) \_\_\_\_\_ it was a race between the three leaders. Brearley (c) \_\_\_\_\_ him in a sprint finish. I've always regarded Brearley as a great athlete, and look how well he's done today. I would even compare him with the great Emil Kristo himself. (d) \_\_\_\_\_doubt now that Brearley will be invited to Oslo for the next World Championships. So the Australian runner adds another medal to his collection. And Australia are doing really well in the medals table. In fact, they (e) \_\_\_\_\_second place with the United States.

- a) 1) had just congratulated 2) are just congratulating 3) have just been congratulated
- b) 1) in the end 2) at the end 3) in the semifinals
- c) 1) didn't let Schliemann to overtake 2) didn't afford Schliemann to overtake 3) prevented Schliemann from overtaking
- d) 1) There's no 2) It's not a 3) There isn't a
- e) 1) are shared 2) share 3) will have shared

3. Определите, какой глагол (1) – 6) должен быть употреблен для передачи косвенной речи. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *begged* 2) *denied* 3) *admitted* 4) *forbade* 5) *warned* 6) *suggested*

- a) 'Would you mind not playing computer games in the office?' Mike's boss \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) 'Can you dig my garden, please, Peter, please?' Mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) The traffic warden \_\_\_\_\_ to park our car in the High Street.
- d) Suddenly the host \_\_\_\_\_ singing a few songs.
- e) 'Well, yes, I made a mistake', she \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Вставьте пропущенные слова (1) – 6) в текстах объявлений (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *lean* 2) *walkers* 3) *animals* 4) *close* 5) *down* 6) *care*

- a) Do not \_\_\_\_\_ your bike against this window.
- b) Fire! Danger to trees. Take \_\_\_\_\_ with cigarettes.
- c) No horses or bikes – \_\_\_\_\_ only.
- d) Sheep. Please \_\_\_\_\_ gate. Keep your dog on a lead.
- e) Slow \_\_\_\_\_! Children crossing.

5. Определите, какое из предложенных устойчивых выражений (1) – 9) может быть употреблено в высказываниях (a) – e) вместо подчёркнутых выражений. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) *in my book* 2) *cross the bridge* 3) *make a move* 4) *by the book* 5) *on the books*

6) *build a bridge* 7) *make the first move* 8) *a smart move* 9) *to get smart*

- a) There is a new scheme to make a better relationship between the police and the community.
- b) She feels she has to go exactly according to rules and can't use her creativity.
- c) In my opinion, nothing is more important than football.
- d) His decision to become a director was a sensible thing to do.
- e) It's getting late - we ought to leave the place.

6. Определите, верны ли следующие высказывания о Великобритании. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов: 1 – верно, 2 – неверно.

- a) *The national flag of the UK is called the United Jack.*
- b) *CBE stands for 'the Commonwealth of the British Empire'.*
- c) *The supply of money in Britain is controlled by the Bank of England.*
- d) *The members of the House of Lords are called peers.*
- e) *The Glorious Revolution got its name because it was bloodless.*

7. Определите, верны ли следующие высказывания о Соединённых Штатах Америки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов: 1 – верно, 2 – неверно.

- a) *Rocky is a film character played by Arnold Schwarzenegger.*
- b) *On Ellis Island there is a Museum of Immigration.*
- c) *The poem carved on the Statue of Liberty is called 'The New Collossus'.*
- d) *'The Jazz Age' is a name given to the 1820s.*
- e) *President Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.*

8. Прочитайте текст и укажите, какой частью речи являются выделенные курсивом слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Для Вашего удобства указаны номера строк, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

In Britain and the US there are thousands of *weekly* and monthly magazines, many of *them aimed* at particular groups of readers such as teenage girls, new parents, people interested in *gardening* or professional groups. Among the best-sellers are television guides. *Nearly* as popular in both countries is the 'Reader's Digest', a collection of articles and short stories.

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) <i>weekly</i> (line 1)    | 1) <i>a gerund</i>      |
| b) <i>them</i> (line 2)      | 2) <i>a noun</i>        |
| c) <i>aimed</i> (line 2)     | 3) <i>an adjective</i>  |
| d) <i>gardening</i> (line 3) | 4) <i>an adverb</i>     |
| e) <i>nearly</i> (line 4)    | 5) <i>a pronoun</i>     |
|                              | 6) <i>a participle</i>  |
|                              | 7) <i>a preposition</i> |
|                              | 8) <i>a conjunction</i> |

9. Восстановите диалоги, выбрав подходящие по смыслу ответные реплики (1) – 4) к предложенным (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

a) So you think vegetarianism is a bad idea, don't you?

- 1) *I'm afraid I do.*
- 2) *What are you trying to accuse me of?*
- 3) *It's like this.*
- 4) *Don't let's explain it.*

b) How do we get to the airport from here?

- 1) *What time are you interested in?*
- 2) *No way!*
- 3) *I am afraid you have to walk to the next station.*
- 4) *I'm afraid you don't.*

c) Give me that pen, will you?

- 1) *I don't think I will.*
- 2) *I think we haven't one.*
- 3) *What do you mean – a pen?*
- 4) *Here you are.*

d) Don't you hate it when it rains?

- 1) *Well, it doesn't now.*
- 2) *I don't really care.*
- 3) *Hate it? I hardly see any of it.*
- 4) *Why do you ask?*

e) I don't like those old mystery movies.

- 1) *I hate them either.*
- 2) *No, you must!*
- 3) *Oh, I do. I love suspense and that sort of thing.*
- 4) *Aren't you? That's a shame.*

10. Определите, какое слово употреблено в приведенных высказываниях, и укажите, к какой тематической группе оно относится.

- 1) sports 2) food 3) clothes 4) city 5) education



- a) The book contains a *oltkacic* of romance, family crises and big business.
- b) We believe that the plans will increase the volume of *raftcif*.
- c) He repeated his previous success in the *vetne*.
- d) He was told off for talking in *sbasmyel*.
- e) Self-help books are all the *nsafioh*.

11. Завершите фразы (a) – e), выбрав требуемый по смыслу предлог (1) – 6).  
Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

1) *for* 2) *from* 3) *in* 4) *by* 5) *about* 6) *to*

Hollywood is now surrounded (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Los Angeles. (b) \_\_\_\_\_ 1908, when film companies began moving west (c) \_\_\_\_\_ New York, it was a small, unknown community. The companies were attracted (d) \_\_\_\_\_ California by its fine weather, which allowed them to film outside (e) \_\_\_\_\_ most of the year.

12. Расположите реплики разговора (1) – 6) в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов выбранном вами порядке в талоне ответов.  
Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- 1) Not quite. He was taken to hospital and will have to stay there for at least another week.
- 2) Mum, have you heard about Peter?
- 3) He was nearly run over by a car!
- 4) Remember me to him. I'm so glad for his parents!
- 5) No, what's happened to him?
- 6) Oh, poor him! Is he OK now?

13. Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу слова-связки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

1) *because* 2) *consequently* 3) *in addition* 4) *as a result of* 5) *in the end* 6) *in spite of* 7) *no matter* 8) *however*

- a) I would like to go; \_\_\_\_\_, I think I'd better not.
- b) The tower collapsed \_\_\_\_\_ safety violations.
- c) The reason I haven't been fired is \_\_\_\_\_ my boss hasn't got round to it yet.

- d) They made it on time \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that they got a flat tire.
- e) The city has the largest population in the country and \_\_\_\_\_ is a major shipping port.

14. Прочитайте текст и вставьте пропущенные предложения и фразы (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

We often talk about languages as if they were alive. We say that English is a 'living language' and Latin is a 'dead language'. But this is slightly misleading. Languages don't have a life of their own – (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

A language is alive and well if it has people who speak it daily. And it dies when the last person to speak it dies - though some say that a language dies when the *second-last* person who speaks it dies, (b) \_\_\_\_\_.

Of the 6,000 or so languages in the world, about half are now so seriously endangered (c) \_\_\_\_\_. Globalisation has made it difficult for minority languages to survive. People see the internationally used languages as a route to a better quality of life, and they allow their ancestral languages to decline as a consequence. It doesn't have to be that way. Millions around the world have developed a healthy bilingualism, (d) \_\_\_\_\_.

Speaking is not the only criterion, of course. Languages can exist in a written form too. So if people continue to read and write a language, we might say that it is alive and well, (e) \_\_\_\_\_. On that basis, Latin is certainly alive, for many people regularly read and enjoy the works of Latin writers, and the language continues to live on as an official language of the Roman Catholic Church.

- 1) maintaining their old language alongside the new
- 2) even if it is never spoken
- 3) and to be used in everyday settings
- 4) for then the last speaker has nobody to talk to
- 5) it's people who live and die
- 6) that they are likely to die out this century

15. Прочитайте текст и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выделенных слов и словосочетаний из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

How long does it take for a new global variety of English to **evolve**? Not very long at all.

In 1607, after a long and eventful sea voyage from England, Captain John Smith arrived in America, and soon after became president of the council of Jamestown in Virginia. A highly **controversial** figure, he explored the new territory **at length**, and wrote about his encounters with the native American tribes. He became well-known because of the story that he was saved from execution by Pocohontas, the daughter of an Indian chief - though whether this actually happened in the way he described has been greatly debated.

Smith sent his **account** of the new colony back to Britain, where it was published. English people would never have seen such place names as *Rappahannock* and *Nandtanghtacund* before. The fauna and flora of the new country introduced them to *racoons* and *skunks*.

We see the same kind of process happening all over the world, as English has travelled to new shores. Within a very short time of settlers arriving, we find them using a local vocabulary and writing home about it. After only a few years, these new words can number several hundred. The manner of speech **alters** too, so that a distinctive accent is one of the earliest signs of a new variety of English.

- |                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| a) <b>evolve</b>        | 1) change 2) revolve 3) develop 4) appear                   |
| b) <b>controversial</b> | 1) debated 2) unclear 3) giving rise to gossip 4) debateful |
| c) <b>at length</b>     | 1) for a long time 2) in detail 3) gradually 4) carefully   |
| d) <b>account</b>       | 1) report 2) calculation 3) critical review 4) experience   |
| e) <b>alter</b>         | 1) disappear 2) become worse 3) become better 4) change     |

16. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (а) – е) частями предложений (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1598: Shakespeare's name appears on the front of the second published editions of his hit historical dramas *Richard II* and *Richard III*, as well as the first edition of *Love's Labour's Lost* – a rare honour for an Elizabethan playwright, one that indicates his

growing fame. (a) \_\_\_\_\_, Shakespeare is also listed as one of the “principal comedians” in Ben Jonson’s *Every Man in His Humour*.

1599: A major turning point for Shakespeare and his company happens in May, when they throw open the doors on the Globe theatre, the most impressive playhouse London has yet seen. (b) \_\_\_\_\_, and 1599 may also be the year Shakespeare begins work on early drafts of *Hamlet*, a tragedy that occupies him in various forms until around 1604. (c) \_\_\_\_\_, *Hamlet* is Shakespeare’s most ambitious work to date, and one of the greatest pieces of theatre ever written in the English language.

1603: Another turning point occurs when Queen Elizabeth I – for whom the Lord Chamberlain’s Men performed regularly – dies. (d) \_\_\_\_\_, the new monarch, James I, soon takes Shakespeare and his colleagues under his wing and renames their company the King’s Men. As well as playing seasons at court, Shakespeare will write several plays, notably *Measure for Measure* (1604) and *Macbeth* (1606), that flatter the king’s interests in justice, religion and witchcraft while simultaneously posing deep questions about power and its abuses.

1606: *King Lear* has its premiere on 26 December in front of a packed court at Whitehall. Shakespeare seems to have been dissatisfied with the script, revising it several years later. (e) \_\_\_\_\_ – *Othello*, *All’s Well That Ends Well* – perhaps reflect the tense atmosphere at court following disputes about the unification of England and Scotland, and the shock discovery of the Gunpowder plot in November 1605.

- 1) Other plays he writes in this period
- 2) Now a member of leading company the Lord Chamberlain’s Men
- 3) As well as being successful, he is wealthy
- 4) Luckily for the playwright
- 5) *Henry V* and *Julius Caesar* are among the new plays that christen the space
- 6) In its experimental dramaturgy and its philosophical and emotional depth

17. Прочитайте описания героев (а) – е) известных книг британских и американских писателей и определите авторов (1) – 6) произведений. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- a) This character is very clever and uses his little grey cells to solve crimes.
- b) This character helps a stranger who later makes him rich.

- c) This character is egg-shaped and sits on a wall.
- d) This character gets into a strange land through an old wardrobe.
- e) This character flies with an umbrella and takes care of two children.  
1) *Ch. Dickens* 2) *A. Christie* 3) *M. Twain* 4) *L. Carroll*  
5) *C. S. Lewis* 6) *P. L. Travers*

18. Прочитайте цитаты (a) – e) и в талоне ответов укажите их авторов (1) – 6).  
Внимание: один вариант лишний.

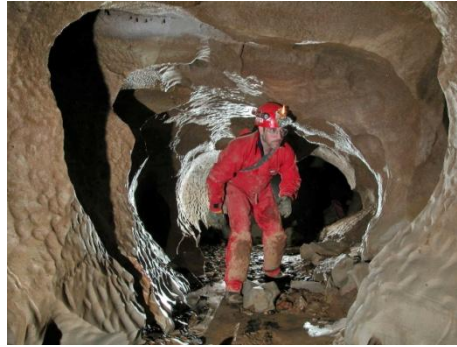
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) That's one small step for man,<br>one giant leap for mankind.                                       | 1) Walt Disney, a US producer of<br>cartoons           |
| b) Fancy being remembered around<br>the world for the invention of a<br>mouse!                         | 2) Bugs Bunny, an American rabbit<br>cartoon character |
| c) I shall hear in heaven!   | 3) Diana, Princess of Wales                            |
| d) I'd like to be a queen in people's<br>hearts but I don't see myself<br>being Queen of this country. | 4) Neil Armstrong, a US astronaut                      |
| e) What's up, doc?   | 5) Ludwig van Beethoven, a German<br>composer          |
|  | 6) Victoria, an English queen                          |

19. Определите, какие хобби (1) – 9) изображены на картинках (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- 1) *sewing* 2) *rowing* 3) *drama* 4) *collecting coins* 5) *mountaineering* 6) *putting on a puppet show* 7) *knitting* 8) *caving* 9) *playing bingo*



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)

20. Определите значения (1) – (6) приведенных шекспиризмов (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) living in a fool's paradise | 1) cheer someone enthusiastically |
| b) to your heart's content     | 2) not working properly           |
| c) applaud someone to          | 3) as much as you want            |

the echo

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| d) out of joint           | 4) happy and satisfied, and believing there are no problems, when in fact this is not true |
| e) give the devil his due | 5) hope for something to happen  |
|                           | 6) accept what is good in a disagreeable or disliked person                                |



**Английский язык**  
**Тест**

**7 класс**

**Вариант № 3**

**Тест состоит из 20 заданий (1 – 20), в каждом задании 5 пунктов (a) – e). Выполните задания, выбрав необходимый вариант ответа в каждом пункте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов в строчке, соответствующей номеру задания, под буквой соответствующего пункта.**

1. Определите, какое слово из предложенных может быть употреблено в каждой паре высказываний (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

*1) give 2) play 3) accept 4) trade 5) show 6) take 7) hop 8) send 9) get*

a) There has been a marked increase in the \_\_\_\_\_ between East and West.

If you ask me, they're just trying to \_\_\_\_\_ on Sam's good nature.

b) Mr Ellison is here. Shall I \_\_\_\_\_ him in?

The old shortage is bound to \_\_\_\_\_ prices up.

c) The rope has quite a bit of \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

Don't move until I \_\_\_\_\_ the signal.

d) What's your \_\_\_\_\_ on this issue?

Liz found his criticisms hard to \_\_\_\_\_.

e) \_\_\_\_\_ in – I'll drive you home.

It's just a short \_\_\_\_\_ from Cleveland to Detroit.

2. Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу варианты. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.



Once (a) \_\_\_\_\_ policeman in New York City who had a girlfriend he cared for very much. I don't know if you regard New York City (b) \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous place, but the hero of our story certainly did, and he warned his girlfriend about the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ the streets alone and the need to watch out for muggers. But as he also believed in being prepared (d) \_\_\_\_\_, he bought a can of gas that would protect his girlfriend from muggers. It certainly seemed worth spending a few dollars on. The idea is that you (e) \_\_\_\_\_ your attacker and spray him with the gas, which knocks him down.

- a) 1) there was a 2) it was a 3) there was the
- b) 1) being 2) as a 3) be the
- c) 1) threat of walks 2) danger to walk 3) danger of walking
- d) 1) for the worst 2) for the worse 3) for the bad
- e) 1) point a thing in 2) point the thing at 3) throw the thing into

3. Определите, какой глагол (1) – 6) должен быть употреблен для передачи косвенной речи. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *warned* 2) *insisted* 3) *promised* 4) *invited* 5) *reminded* 6) *advised*

- a) 'Laura, don't forget about your granny's birthday', Mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) My brother \_\_\_\_\_ not to talk about football at the party.
- c) The boss \_\_\_\_\_ that we had to check the figures more carefully.
- d) The police \_\_\_\_\_ us about the dangerous roads in the area.
- e) 'I think you should take a taxi', my friend \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Вставьте пропущенные слова (1) – 6) в текстах объявлений (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) *farmhouse* 2) *door* 3) *water* 4) *bikes* 5) *boats* 6) *platforms*

- a) Danger! Shallow \_\_\_\_\_, no diving.
- b) Staff entrance. Visitors, please use \_\_\_\_\_ at front of museum.
- c) Entrance to all \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Queue here for \_\_\_\_\_ to Seal Island.
- e) Orchard House. Superior \_\_\_\_\_ accommodation.

5. Определите, какое из предложенных устойчивых выражений (1) – 9) может быть употреблено в высказываниях (a) – e) вместо подчёркнутых выражений. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

1) *contrary to expectations* 2) *out of breath* 3) *in the same breath* 4) *catch my breath*  
5) *short and sweet* 6) *hold my breath* 7) *at short notice* 8) *up to expectations* 9) *under his breath*

- a) I've got a few announcements, but I'll keep it pleasantly brief.
- b) Eric ran into the room, breathing very hard.
- c) 'I'll teach you a lesson,' he muttered in a quiet voice.
- d) Slow down, I need to start breathing normally.
- e) Even though people thought otherwise, all of the birds survived.

6. Определите, верны ли следующие высказывания о Великобритании. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов: 1 – верно, 2 – неверно.

- a) *The first most important 'commoner' in the UK is the Prime Minister.*
- b) *The currency of Great Britain is the pound sterling.*
- c) *A corner shop is a big supermarket in the centre of a residential area.*
- d) *In the UK cameras are not allowed in court.*
- e) *Norsemen came to Britain from the North of France.*

7. Определите, верны ли следующие высказывания о Соединённых Штатах Америки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов: 1 – верно, 2 – неверно.

- a) *Benjamin Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers.*
- b) *Groundhog Day is on February 22nd.*
- c) *The Guggenheim Museum got its name after Solomon Guggenheim, a rich painter.*
- d) *One of the two main political parties in the USA is the Republican Party.*
- e) *In the USA elections for the President are held every four years.*

8. Прочитайте текст и укажите, какой частью речи являются *выделенные курсивом* слова в тексте. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под

соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Для Вашего удобства указаны номера строк, в которых употреблены приведенные слова.

Mary, Queen of Scots, became queen of Scotland *shortly after her* birth. She did not rule Scotland until 1561 and was instead *brought* up in France, where she was queen briefly in 1559. She was a Roman *Catholic*.

a) *shortly* (line 1)

1) *a verb*

b) *after* (line 1)

2) *a noun*

c) *her* (line 1)

3) *a conjunction*

d) *brought* (line 2)

4) *an adjective*

e) *Catholic* (line 2)

5) *an adverb*

6) *a pronoun*

7) *a participle*

8) *a preposition*

9. Восстановите диалоги, выбрав подходящие по смыслу ответные реплики (1) – 4) к предложенным (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

a) What did you think of the film?

1) *I am not really sure that's what I think.*

2) *It was kind of predictable.*

3) *Yes, I love those films.*

4) *Nothing at all.*

b) Is that the time? I've got to go.

1) *Certainly, madam. Off you go!*

2) *No, you still can't.*

3) *Oh really, why?*

4) *That was a shame.*

c) So, there I was, stuck at the airport.

1) *It's so funny, you saying what.*

2) *It must have been horrible.*

3) *I wonder what it feels like, feeling like this.*

4) *And why do you think?*

d) What are you doing right now?

1) *Me? Nothing much, why?*

2) *Me? A lot of!*

3) *Never been idle.*

4) *I'd rather I knew.*

e) Are you calling about eating out tomorrow?

1) *Unfortunately, I don't.*

2) *In fact, yesterday.*

3) *It's no trouble.*

4) *Yes, how did you know?*

10. Определите, какое слово употреблено в приведенных высказываниях, и укажите, к какой тематической группе оно относится:

1) sports 2) food 3) clothes 4) city 5) education

a) She looks efficient and as cool as a *bciemucr*.

b) The BBC has announced its team of *msacoenottmr* and analysts for the World Cup.

c) All the *siacagndr* were knitted by hand.

d) A new *ertsartun* has just opened across the road.

e) Starting a new *choslo* can be quite frightening.

11. Завершите фразы (a) – e), выбрав требуемый по смыслу предлог (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e).

1) *into* 2) *before* 3) *on* 4) *for* 5) *to* 6) *in*

Nicknames are informal, sometimes humorous names that are based (a) \_\_\_\_ a person's real name or on an obvious characteristic or habit. Nicknames were (b) \_\_\_\_ use (c) \_\_\_\_ surnames became widespread in the 13th century and were a means of identifying a person. Some nicknames, such as 'Russell' meaning 'red-haired' and 'Brown' referring (d) \_\_\_\_ brown hair or skin, later developed (e) \_\_\_\_ surnames.

12. Расположите реплики разговора (1) – 6) в правильном порядке. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов выбранном вами порядке в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

1) I was bored most of the time.

2) I couldn't help laughing.

3) That was an exciting film, wasn't it?

4) The end makes up for the rest of it, though.

5) To tell the truth, I was puzzled once or twice, I couldn't understand the whole story. But the end was good.

6) Oh, do you think so? I'm surprised you like it. I felt quite disappointed.

13. Завершите фразы, выбрав подходящие по смыслу слова-связки. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

*1) consequently 2) for example 3) besides 4) in contrast to*

*5) however 6) owing to 7) no matter*

- a) She walks with a limp \_\_\_\_\_ a childhood injury.
- b) It was a decision that, \_\_\_\_\_ being practical, is morally right.
- c) Taxes were lowered, and \_\_\_\_\_ complaints were fewer.
- d) \_\_\_\_\_ last year's profits, the company is not doing very well.
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ how much she swept, the house never looked clean.

14. Прочитайте текст и вставьте пропущенные предложения и фразы (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов под соответствующей буквой (a) – e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

It is often said that nowadays women have achieved equality with men, and it is certainly the case that, in the last few decades, conditions for women have greatly improved in many parts of the world. However, there are still inequalities between men and women, (a) \_\_\_\_\_.

The first major improvement for women is that, (b) \_\_\_\_\_, they have gained the right to vote and even to enter parliament. Second, as regards education, there is no longer any discrimination against girls in most countries. In contrast with the situation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, (c) \_\_\_\_\_, nowadays girls have the right to the same education as boys. Third, women can now do any kind of work they want. In Japan, a law passed in the 1980s allows women to choose any job they like. Before this law, it was very difficult for women to obtain a job in a company (d) \_\_\_\_\_, or to keep it after marriage.

Despite these positive developments, I believe that a bias against women is deeply rooted in most societies. While legislation has certainly increased opportunities for women, (e) \_\_\_\_\_ the essential problem has not changed. It is very rare to find

women in management positions in companies, and there are very few women presidents in universities or even in academic positions.

- 1) except in a subordinate position to men
- 2) in almost all countries in the world
- 3) in order to break through the glass ceiling
- 4) when only a handful of girls could go to school
- 5) particularly as far as attitudes are concerned
- 6) the essential problem has not changed

15. Прочитайте текст и подберите наиболее точные эквиваленты выделенных слов из текста. Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов.

The world's tallest building. A living wonder. An incomparable **feat** of engineering. *Burj Khalifa* is all that. In concept and **execution**, *Burj Khalifa* has no peer.

More than just the world's tallest building, *Burj Khalifa* is an **unprecedented** example of international cooperation, and an emblem of the new, dynamic and prosperous Middle East.

It is also tangible proof of Dubai's growing role in a changing world. In fewer than 30 years, this city has transformed itself from a regional centre to a global one. This success was not based on oil reserves, but on reserves of human talent, **ingenuity** and initiative. *Burj Khalifa* embodies that vision.

Mr Mohamed Alabbar, Chairman, Emaar Properties, said: '*Burj Khalifa* goes beyond its imposing physical specifications. It is a source of inspiration for every one of us in Emaar. The project is a declaration of the emirate's capabilities and of the **resolve** of its leaders and people to work hand in hand on truly awe-inspiring projects.'

Defining the Toronto skyline at 553.33m, the CN Tower is the World's Tallest Tower, a record it has held for over three decades. As Toronto, Ontario and Canada's most recognizable icon, the CN Tower is an internationally renowned architectural triumph, an engineering Wonder of the Modern World, a world-class entertainment and dining destination and a 'must-see' for anyone visiting Toronto. Each year, over 1.5 million people visit Canada's National Tower to take in the breathtaking views and enjoy all the CN Tower has to offer.

In 1995, the CN Tower was classified as one of the Seven Wonders of the Modern World by the American Society of Civil Engineers. Canada's Wonder of the World

shares this designation with the Empire State Building, the Chunnel under the English Channel, the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, Itaipu Dam on the Brazil/Paraguay border, the Panama Canal, and the North Sea Protection Works off the European coast.

Since the CN Tower opened, Canadians and tourists from around the world have made the trip to Toronto to celebrate this marvel of engineering. Besides serving as a telecommunications hub, the CN Tower provides a wide range of unique attractions, exhibits and food and beverage venues.

Over the years, millions of dollars have been invested in expanding and revitalising the CN Tower to continue to provide visitors with a world-class experience.

- a) **feat**            1) feast 2) achievement 3) advantage 4) strength
- b) **execution**    1) plan 2) punishment 3) implementation 4) principle
- c) **unprecedented** 1) never known before 2) never known afterwards 3) preceding  
4) new
- d) **ingenuity**    1) genius 2) calculation 3) fast thinking 4) inventiveness
- e) **resolve**        1) solution 2) ambition 3) plan 4) determination

16. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски (a) – e) частями предложений (1) – 6). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

Shakespeare is England's most celebrated dramatist and poet. (a) \_\_\_\_\_, including Star Trek's Klingon. He helped shape the English we use today, introducing up to 300 words and dozens of well-known phrases.

There is no record of Shakespeare's birth, but his christening is recorded. It was usual for christenings to take place on the third day after birth.

(b) \_\_\_\_\_, who had recently converted England to Protestantism. William's father, John Shakespeare, was a member of the borough council of Stratford-upon-Avon. William was the third of eight children, though his two elder siblings did not survive childhood.

Young William probably attended the local grammar school. Its curriculum emphasised Greek classics and pupils also learned plays in Latin. (c) \_\_\_\_\_, and Shakespeare drew on these sources in his later work with classical and religious allusions. Shakespeare probably attended school until about age 15.



(d) \_\_\_\_\_, in 1582 when he was 18. The baptisms of his three children are the last record of him for seven years, known as his lost years. At some point Shakespeare went to London, leaving his family in Stratford, and established himself as a playwright and actor. (e) \_\_\_\_\_, an apprentice butcher or a lawyer's clerk. A century later his first biographer suggested he fled to London to escape punishment for deer poaching.

- 1) Shakespeare married the 26-year-old Anne Hathaway
- 2) Religious education was also important
- 3) His works have been translated into 80 languages
- 4) Some claim he worked as a teacher
- 5) Playwright Robert Greene called Shakespeare an "upstart crow"
- 6) He was born during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I

17. Прочитайте описания героев (a) – e) известных книг британских и американских писателей и определите авторов (1) – 6) этих произведений. Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- a) This character lives with his aunt and once gets lost in a cave.
- b) This character has magical powers and studies at a school of magic.
- c) This character cannot be seen.
- d) This character is blown by a strong wind from her home to a strange land.
- e) This character disappears, leaving only its smile behind.

1) *C. S. Lewis* 2) *M. Twain* 3) *F. Baum* 4) *L. Carroll* 5) *J. K. Rowling* 6) *H. G. Wells*

18. Прочитайте цитаты (a) – e) и в талоне ответов укажите их авторов (1) – 6). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a) And so, my fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country. | 1) Thomas Edison, a US inventor |
|--|---------------------------------|

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| b) We are not amused.   | 2) Oscar Wilde, an Irish writer                                 |
| c) I have nothing to declare except my genius.                          | 3) Neil Armstrong, a US astronaut                               |
| d) Genius is one percent inspiration, ninety nine percent perspiration. | 4) Martin Luther King, a leader of the US civil rights movement |
| e) I have a dream.  | 5) Victoria, an English queen                                   |
|   | 6) John F. Kennedy, a US President                              |

19. Определите, какие хобби (1) – 9) изображены на картинках (a) – e). Укажите номера выбранных вариантов в талоне ответов. Внимание: вариантов больше, чем необходимо.

- 1) *sewing* 2) *rowing* 3) *playing snakes and ladders* 4) *making scrapbooks* 5) *playing scrabble* 6) *bungee jumping* 7) *knitting* 8) *rafting* 9) *hang gliding*



a)



b)



c)



d)



e)

20. Определите значения (1) – (6) приведенных шекспиризмов (a) – (e). Внимание: один вариант лишний.

a) wear your heart on your sleeve

b) the milk of human kindness

c) midsummer madness

d) the green-eyed monster

e) every inch

1) in every respect; entirely

2) show your true feelings openly

3) a feeling of jealous envy,  
especially of a rival

4) sympathy shown to others

5) foolish or extravagant behaviour

6) all in one go