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**Экзаменационные материалы  
для промежуточной аттестации  
по английскому языку**

**Класс: 11**

Литература для подготовки:

1. Учебник: Биболетова М.З., Трубанева Н.Н. Английский с удовольствием/Enjoy English: Учебник для 11 кл. Общеобразовательных учреждений – Обнинск: Титул, 2009
2. Биболетова М.З., Трубанева Н.Н. Рабочая тетрадь к учебнику Английский с удовольствием/Enjoy English для 11 кл. Общеобразовательных учреждений – Обнинск: Титул, 2009  
*Диски к учебнику*
3. V. Evans Round up 4 (Pearson Longman)
4. Практические тесты для подготовки к ЕГЭ  
Е. Клековкина Изд. Макмиллан

# АУДИРОВАНИЕ

## Упражнение 1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1 – 6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А – G. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

You will hear six people talking about travelling.

- A There are no real travellers any more.
- B I would prefer to stay at home.
- C Being comfortable is essential.
- D I wouldn't go anywhere without a guidebook.
- E It is too expensive.
- F The best trips are for work or study purposes.
- G Extreme travelling is the best.

говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
утверждение						

## Упражнение 2

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1 – 6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А – G. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

You will hear six people talking about

- A A physical activity
- B A language
- C How to use a machine
- D A professional skill
- E A teacher
- F A book
- G A ballet class

говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
утверждение						

## Упражнение 6

Вы услышите интервью с молодым человеком, который работает в рекламном агентстве. В заданиях A8 – A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** Tim started to work in advertising because
- 1) he couldn't get another job.
  - 2) he had always wanted to.
  - 3) he needed to earn a salary.
- A9** Tim thinks up his best slogans
- 1) on his own.
  - 2) when he works with other people.
  - 3) on his way to work.
- A10** According to Tim a good slogan should
- 1) make people laugh.
  - 2) sound like natural speech.
  - 3) sound old-fashioned.
- A11** The thing Tim likes best about his job is
- 1) the competition
  - 2) the money
  - 3) the creativity.
- A12** Tim watches advertisements on TV
- 1) when he is in another country.
  - 2) when he gets home from work.
  - 3) during the working day.
- A13** Tim wants to set up his own company because
- 1) he wants to be his own boss.
  - 2) he wants to work on his own.
  - 3) he doesn't enjoy the work he is doing.
- A14** Tim agrees that
- 1) people criticize each other a lot.
  - 2) advertising is a young person's profession.
  - 3) doing stimulating work stops you getting old.

## Упражнение 2

Установите соответствие заголовков *A – G* абзацам текста *1 – 6*. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву *только один раз*. В задании *один заголовок лишний*.

## MAD AS A HATTER OR GENIUSES AT WORK?

- |          |                                      |          |                                       |
|----------|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> | <b>How to stay in good shape.</b>    | <b>E</b> | <b>Hobby or full-time occupation?</b> |
| <b>B</b> | <b>Appearances can be deceptive.</b> | <b>F</b> | <b>Some serious research.</b>         |
| <b>C</b> | <b>Live and let live.</b>            | <b>G</b> | <b>How times change.</b>              |
| <b>D</b> | <b>Measuring madness.</b>            |          |                                       |

- British eccentrics are famous the world over. We breed eccentrics and we're fascinated by them. Eccentrics are found in all walks of life, whether they are lords or lavatory cleaners, teachers or train drivers. Some wear odd clothes, some collect to the point of obsession, while others inhabit strange environments or hold unorthodox beliefs. Provided they are in no way a threat to society, we usually just avoid them but let them carry on in their own sweet way.
- David Weeks, an American psychologist has conducted the first in-depth psychological study of eccentrics and has concluded that Britain's are still the best in the world. Weeks did detailed personality tests and taped interviews with 130 eccentrics. "A true eccentric is never acting," writes Dr David Weeks. "They are strong individuals with strange inclinations of their own which they are not afraid to express. They refuse to compromise." He believes one in 10,000 people in the UK is a genuine eccentric, and that for every female candidate there are nine male eccentrics.
- One of the most interesting findings was the good health that eccentrics enjoy. "Almost all of them visit the doctor only once every eight or nine years; the rest of us go twice a year." Eccentrics tend to live longer than the rest of us. The theory is that if you have a particular obsession, whether it is eating cardboard or living in a cave, life becomes full of meaning and significance and the resulting happiness strengthens the body's immune system. "Eccentrics are living proof that one does not necessarily have to go through life with a fixed set of rules," says Dr Weeks. "They are their own best leaders and proof followers, and do not feel a need to possess the ordinary things of everyday life. They are prepared to stand out from the crowd."
- Some, like botanist Alan Fairweather, a potato fanatic, have turned their eccentricity into a career – he worked for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as a potato inspector. He has lived for thirty years on a diet of potatoes boiled in their jackets, supplemented by Mars bars, baked beans and Vitamin C. He won't sleep in a bed and his idea of a break is a visit to the International Potato Centre in Peru. There are others who are spare time eccentrics, like Barry Kirk, a computer technician, who likes to paint himself orange and pretended to be a baked bean.
- Some of Weeks's collection – such as the man who climbs down tower blocks dressed as a pink elephant – would stick out anywhere, but most are unremarkable on the surface. Weeks believes that inside lie resources of creativity and imagination that are not sufficiently used. "They are neglected, or not taken seriously, because of the way they express themselves. Often they are

convicted that they are ahead of their time and that others have stolen or exploited their good ideas.”

- 6 What counts as eccentricity varies with time and a person’s sex as well as location. Adeline Brudenwell, countess of Cardigan, was regarded extremely eccentric in the 1870s because she would bicycle around London in tight red military trousers and a leopard-skin cape. She would also go for walks in Hyde Park wearing a blond wig, followed by a footman carrying a cushion on which sat a pet dog. Nowadays people would just assume she was an actress or a singer with a new album to promote.

1	2	3	4	5	6

## Упражнение 14

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания А1 – А7, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

### THE BEST OF FRIENDS

The evidence for harmony in the family may not be obvious in some households. But it seems that four out of five young people now get on with their parents, which is the opposite of the popularly-held image of sullen teenagers locked in their room after endless family rows.

An important new study into teenage attitudes surprisingly reveals that their family life is more harmonious than it has ever been in the past: more than half of 13 to 18-year-olds get on with their brothers. Eighty-five per cent of 13 to 18-year-olds agree with the statement "I'm happy with my family life," while a majority said their lives were 'happy', 'fun' and 'carefree'. Only one in ten said that they definitely did not get on with their parents.

"We were surprised by just how positive today's young people seem to be about their families," said one member of the research team. "There're expected to be rebellious and selfish but actually they have other things on their minds; they want a car and material goods, and they worry about whether school is serving them well. There's more negotiation and discussion between parents and children, and children expect to participate in the family decision-making process. They don't want to rock the boat."

So it seems that this generation of parents is much more likely than parents of 30 years ago to treat their children as friends rather than subordinates. There are actual statements to back this up. "My parents are happy to discuss things with me and make compromises," says 17-year-old Daniel Lazall. "I always tell them when I'm going out climbing, or which girl I'm going out with. As long as they know what I'm doing, they are fine with it."

Susan Crome, who is now 21, agrees. "Looking back on the last ten years, there was a lot of what you could call negotiation... or you might have called it bribery. But as long as I'd done all my housework, I could go out on a Saturday night. But I think my grandparents were a lot stricter with their children." But maybe this positive view of family life should not be unexpected. It is possible that ideas of adolescence being a difficult time are not rooted in real facts. A psychologist comments, "Our surprise that teenagers say they get along well with their parents comes because of a brief period in our social history when teenagers were identified as different beings. But the idea of rebelling and breaking away from their parents really only happened during that one time in the 1960s when everyone rebelled. The normal situation throughout history has been a smooth transition from helping out with the family business to taking it over."

"The present generation has grown up in a period of economic growth, and as a result teenagers appear to believe much more in individualism and self-reliance than in the past. **That** has contributed to their confidence in the fairness of life, and thus to a general peace within the family unit."

But is life really fair? Nine out of ten young people think 'if you work hard enough, you will get just rewards.' However, some recognized that this was not actually inevitable – and not always fair. "If you have fewer opportunities and live in an inner city," one 15-year-old boy told researchers, "you've got to work 110 per cent. Otherwise you can work 50 per cent and get away with it."

But greater family stability has to be a good place for young people to start out in life, and the findings of the study supports this. In spite of some gloomy forecasts about the decline of the family, the future looks good!

- A1** What is important about the study into teenage attitude?
- 1) It confirms previous findings.
  - 2) It gives actual figures for its results.
  - 3) It shows that most teenagers do not get on with their parents.
  - 4) It identifies unexpected facts about family relationships.
- A2** What is surprising about young people today, according to the research team?
- 1) They worry about being rebellious.
  - 2) They think that education is important.
  - 3) They negotiate with their parents.
  - 4) *They discuss things with their families.*
- A3** Daniel Lazall and Susan Crome
- 1) have very different opinions about parents.
  - 2) could both talk to their parents honestly.
  - 3) *had no limits placed on what they were allowed to do.*
  - 4) are both very responsible.
- A4** The writer says that 'the positive view of family life should not be unexpected' because
- 1) a happy family is the normal situation.
  - 2) *this view comes from a specific time in the past.*
  - 3) parents allow children a lot of freedom nowadays.
  - 4) children can be bribed to behave well.
- A5** What does underlined 'that' refer to?
- 1) *a period of economic growth*
  - 2) a belief in individualism and self-reliance
  - 3) an attitude held only in the past
  - 4) a confidence in the fairness of life
- A6** What do some young people believe about life today?
- 1) It always gives everyone a fair chance.
  - 2) Making money is the most important goal.
  - 3) Some people have to work longer than others.
  - 4) Not everyone have equal opportunities.
- A7** The purpose of the article is to
- 1) help people improve family relationships.
  - 2) show young people how to choose a career.
  - 3) demonstrate that popular ideas about relationships may be false.
  - 4) suggest ways of educating children in developing relationships.

**Упражнение 8**

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1 – 6 частями предложений A – G. Одна из частей в списке A – G лишняя. Запишите букву, обозначающую соответствующее предложение, в таблицу.

**INVESTING OR GAMBLING?**

Putting money on horse races is a better bet than investing in the stock market, according to a report that was published this week. The report's authors have evaluated some of the most popular forms of gambling, including government bonds, shares, the National Lottery and horse racing, and found 1 \_\_\_\_\_ . "The attitude that gambling is bad and investment is good is very perverse as many investments are speculative gambling," said Jonquil Lowe, co-author of the report.

Experts found 2 \_\_\_\_\_ and attribute this to the fact that the National Lottery has made it more respectable. The latest figures show 3 \_\_\_\_\_ , a much higher proportion of the population than in the 1980s. The report compared types of gambling according to the size of the maximum win relative to the stake, the chances of winning, the potential loss and the chances of gambling again.

Horse racing and government bonds were in fact given the best overall rating for value for money. They were followed by investing in smaller companies and the National Lottery. The casino games of roulette and black jack were rated as the worst value for money because of the fact 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Penny Haigh won the National Lottery in March 1996. She made a total investment of £216, at £2 per week, 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Nevertheless, according to Tim Cockerill, an independent financial advisor, it is inevitable 6 \_\_\_\_\_. "Even investing your money in high-risk small companies is better than putting it on the horses or the National Lottery," said Mr Cockerill. Dr Emanuel Moran, a consultant psychiatrist, who specializes in gambling, agreed. "Gambling is a form of entertainment and should not be seen as an investment," he said.

- A that the stock market does not always give the best value for money
- B that two-thirds of British adults gamble every week
- C that the gap between the two is very narrow indeed
- D that gambling in Britain has increased since 1994
- E that turned into a win of £1,325,202
- F that the odds are stacked against the gambler
- G that in the long run the gambler will lose

1	2	3	4	5	6

## Упражнение 10

Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1 – 6 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

### WHY DO ZEBRAS HAVE STRIPES?

Zebras are 1 \_\_\_\_\_ very attractive to us and they doubtless find each other very appealing too, but it is believed their stripes evolved because they help the zebra foil its predators.

**CERTAIN**

Zebras have what is termed 'disruptive coloration'. The stripes break up the smooth contours of the animal's body and result in the concealing of the zebra's true shape. When the zebra moves, the pattern may be even more 2 \_\_\_\_\_ so a threatening lion may not be sure if this is dinner after all!

**CONFUSE**

The ancestors of the zebra were monochrome dark-coloured animals. Through the 3 \_\_\_\_\_ birth of some foals with lighter coloured stripes the process of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ was set in motion.

**ACCIDENT  
EVOLVE**

Since stripes were a 5 \_\_\_\_\_ colouring, they were an advantage. Stripped animals had a better chance of 6 \_\_\_\_\_ and went on to have more striped foals.

**PROTECT  
SURVIVE**

## ПИСЬМО

### Упражнение 1

Personal Letter.

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*... Now I have different kinds of entertainment. Our vacation will finish at the end of the summer. Could you tell me what kind of entertainment do you prefer? How does your family usually spend free time?*

*Next weekend we will go by car to the ocean...*

Write a letter to Mike.

In your letter:

- Tell him about your vacation;
- Ask 3 questions about his future trip.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

### Упражнение 2

Personal Letter.

You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

*... I've just passed my school-leaving exams and now I'm getting ready for the entrance exams for the University. Still, I'm doubtful if I've chosen the right profession. I want to be a musician, but it is difficult now to earn much money being an unknown pianist.*

*Have you chosen your future profession yet? Do you think it is a right profession nowadays?*

Write a letter to Jane.

In your letter:

- Tell her about your future profession;
- Ask 3 questions about her future plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

### Упражнение 7

You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Humans are the most intelligent beings, so nature should be fully exploited for our betterment.*

***Do you share this point of view?***

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

### Упражнение 8

You have 40 minutes to do this task.  
Comment on the following statement.

*Some people believe that children are given too much free time. They feel that this time should be used to do more school work.*

***What is your opinion? How do you think children should spend their free time?***

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion