Максимальное количество баллов по учебному предмету «Английский язык»

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Письменная работа | Аудирование | Говорение | Максимальное  кол-во баллов |
| Английский язык | 80 | 30 | 50 | 160 |

**Ключи. Английский язык. Письменная работа. X класс. Максимальное количество баллов – 80.За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл.**

**За каждую орфографическую ошибку/неправильный порядок слов снимается 0,25 балла.**

**Keys:**

1. A. Have you ever noticed; got; was watching / had been watching; rang; had spilt / had spilled. **– 5 б.**

B. Is having / has; am seeing / will be seeing / am going to see/ will see; was working; will have fixed; has decided. **– 5 б.**

2. 1) back/ away; 2) off; 3) up; 4) up; 5) over / through / at; 6) about / against/ of; 7) with; 8) for; 9) down; 10) at. **– 10 б.**

3. ability; encouragement; conversation; comprehension; exclusive; confident; reluctant; shyness; ashamed; perfection; pronunciation. **– 11 б.**

4.1) a; 2) the; 3) -; 4) the; 5) the; 6) -; 7) the; 8) a; 9) the **– 9б.**

5. 1) lively; 2) heavy; 3) comfortably; 4) inconvenience(s); 5) vacant; 6) lonesome / lonely; 7) historical; 8) upside down; 9) in the end. **– 9 б.**

6.1) despite / in spite of; 2) although / though / even though; 3) while / whereas/ though/ although; 4) despite the fact / in spite of the fact; 5) though / although / even though; 6) though; 7) even if / even though **– 7б.**

7.1) to; 2) of; 3) like; 4) that; 5) it; 6) it; 7) the; 8) is; 9) more; 10) one; 11) than; 12) by **– 12 б.**

8.A-5; B- 4; C-1; D- 3; E- 6; F- 2. **– 6 б.**

9.1) True; 2) False; 3) False; 4) True; 5) Not given; 6) True. **– 6 б.**

**Ключи. Английский язык. Письменная работа. XI класс. Максимальное количество баллов – 80.За каждый правильный ответ –**

**1 балл (кроме задания III). За каждый правильный ответ – 0,5 балла. За каждую орфографическую ошибку/неправильный порядок слов снимается 0,25 балла.**

1. 1) was sailing; 2) was shining; 3) was blowing; 4) had been sailing/ had sailed; 5) were sleeping; 6)were relaxing; 7) heard; 8) jumped; 9) ran; 10) looked; 11) had hit; 12) had torn; 13) was pouring.**– 13 б.**
2. 1) inventor; 2) scientific; 3) various; 4) dishonestly; 5) assistance; 6) unable; 7) suddenly; 8) measurements; 9) entirely; 10) loudly; 11) solution**– 11б.**
3. 1-the; 2-a; 3-the; 4--; 5-the; 6-the; 7-the/ -; 8--/ the; 9-a; 10-the; 11--/ the; 12-the; 13-the; 14--; 15--; 16-the; 17-the; 18--; 19-the; 20-the; 21--; 22-the; 23--; 24-a/-; 25-the; 26-a; 27-the; 28-the; 29-a; 30--.(за каждый правильный ответ – 0,5 балла) **– 15 б.**
4. a) always confides (his secrets) in; b) is based on; c) marvelled at/ was amazed at Jane’s ability; d) was packed with/ was crowded with; e) dreamed / dreamt about you; f) expelled from the school; g) reminds me of; h) translated the book from French; i) is associated with; j) would/ will benefit from; k)thought to have been; l)was being bent; m) help I won’t be able; n) if the salary is doubled; o) was banned from playing/ taking part/ participating.**– 15 б.**
5. a) I wish I had bought.

b) I’d rather you didn’t eat all the bread.

c) It’s time I went/ It’s time to go.

d) I wish I owned a motorbike.

e) I wish we were not leaving in the morning.

f) Sue would rather read than watch television.

g) Come what may/ whatever comes/ no matter what (comes) I’ll be on your side.

h) I hope it (will) stop(s) raining / I wish it would stop raining.

i) I’d prefer you not to wait / I’d rather you didn’t wait / I’d prefer if you didn’t wait.

j) I wish I had not listened to you before.**– 10 б.**

1. Reading. 1-B; 2-D; 3-B; 4-A; 5-D; 6-C.**– 6 б.**

GROS MICHEL

- Vulnerable to the \_**TR-1**\_strain of the fungus Fusariumoxysporum f. sp. cubense

- Suitable for commercial use because it \_**ships well**\_and tastes sweet

- At risk in \_**Central America** \_\_

- Attempts to save the banana: **moving \_ to new locations** \_\_ and \_\_**flooding bananas fields** \_.

CAVENDISH

- Suitable for commercial use because it \_\_**grows easily**\_and \_\_**tastes good enough** \_ for consumers

- Vulnerable to the \_\_**TR-4**\_ strain of the fungus Fusariumoxysporum f. sp. cubense

- At risk in \_**South East Asia** \_\_

- Attempt to save the banana: \_**genetically modifying crops** \_\_ - **10 б.**

**Ключи. Английский язык. Аудирование. X класс. Максимальное количество баллов – 30.**

**Тест № 1. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл (всего – 20 баллов за первый тест). За каждую орфографическую ошибку/ пропущенное слово снимается 0,25 балла.**

**KEYS:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Wakeboarding** | **Roller derby** |
| c. This sport involves doing tricks in the air.  d. There are more guys than girls doing it.  f. It started in California.  h. There are strong influences from other, similar sports.  i. A big event for this sport is held in Wales. | a. The sport began in the 1930s.  b. It’s becoming really popular in the UK.  e. There are more girls than guys doing it.  g. When you compete, you score points for your team.  j. The clothes people wear for this sport have changed. |

1-B (they might be included in the 2020 Olympics);

2-C (a speedboat);

3-B (difficult);

4-B (is a good place to see the best riders);

5-C (are often the same as skateboarding and surfing ones);

6-A (has had a revival in popularity in the last fifteen years);

7-A (going past other players);

8-A (mostly non-professional);

9-A (25mph, or a bit less);

10-B (reckons about 3 million people all over the world).

**Тест № 2. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл (всего – 10 баллов за второй тест).**

1. True 2. True 3. True 4. False 5. False 6. False 7. False 8. True 9. False 10. True

**10 класс. Английский язык. Текст 1. Transcript for Sports interviews**

Presenter: Now, the 2020 Olympics might seem a long way away to you, but people are already talking about what new sports might be included. Today I’m going to talk to two people who are hoping their sport might be included. The first is Jonny Mills whose sport is wakeboarding. Jonny, can you tell us what wakeboarding is? Is it like surfboarding?

Jonny: Well, a bit. It started in California because people wanted to surf but didn’t have waves ... It’s also a bit like waterskiing in that the rider is towed behind a specially built speedboat.

Presenter: How fast does the boat go?

Jonny: Usually at about 25mph, or a bit less. The rider uses the wake the board produces in the water to launch into the air.

Presenter: And then you do a lot of complicated things in the air?

Jonny: That’s right, spins of up to 1260 degrees, things like that.

Presenter: 1260 degrees, that’s impossible, isn’t it?

Jonny: Oh no, but it’s pretty crazy. You spin round three and a half times in the air.

Presenter: And then you have to land again without falling over.

Jonny: You’ll have to come and watch some wakeboarding if you haven’t seen any. Come to Wakestock in July if you can.

Presenter: That’s in Wales, isn’t it?

Jonny: Yep, Abersoch in North Wales. It’s a really popular wakeboarding and music festival. It’s right by the beach. It’s not quite the same as California, but it’s cool. It attracts a lot of great riders.

Presenter: Who does wakeboarding?

Jonny: They reckon about 3 million people all over the world. More guys do it, but there are increasing numbers of girls too. The people who compete are usually in their teens or twenties, but anyone can do it. There’s a lot of crossover with other board sports like surfing and skateboarding. The tricks people pull are similar and the names for things are often the same.

Presenter: And looking at you, I’d say the fashion was similar too. Jonny: Yeah, the clothes and the lifestyle are similar.

Presenter: Right, now I’d like to ask Jules Russell about her sport. She’s a skater in a roller derby team. Tell us about that, Jules. Is it a popular sport?

Jules: Yes, it’s becoming really popular in the UK. There are about 60 leagues in England and 1,200 throughout the world. In the US and Canada, of course, and places like Scandinavia and Australia, but lots of other countries too.

Presenter: The sport began in the States, didn’t it?

Jules: Yes, in the 1930s, but it was more for entertainment than sport and it died out by the 1970s. Then there was a revival in Texas in 2001 and from then on it’s just been growing and growing.

Presenter: So how do you play it?

Jules: Well, you have two teams of five people on roller skates, of course, and they go round an oval track in the same direction. Each team has a "jammer" who scores points by passing members of the opposing team. They do whatever they can to stop her, within reason. The team with the most points at the end of the match wins.

Presenter: It sounds a bit rough! Jules: Well, it’s a contact sport, so there’s bound to be a lot of pushing and falling over. It’s all good fun, though; people don’t often get hurt. If you try and trip someone up you get penalised. You do try and frighten the other team a bit though.

Presenter: That’s right. You have frightening clothes and special names.

Jules: People used to have incredible costumes a couple of years ago. Now the sport is changing and becoming more professional. Lots of the teams train three or four times a week, and spend a lot of time in the gym. You have to be really dedicated and fit. We still have nicknames, though. I’m “The Julifier”.

Presenter: And is the sport all female?

Jules: There are a few men who do it, but it’s mostly female and amateur at the moment. Things are Listening skills practice: Sports interviews – transcript changing fast though, so who knows what the future will bring. It would be fantastic to be an Olympic sport.

Presenter: What do you think about roller derby, Jonny?

Jonny: It’s wild! Those ladies scare me to death! Good luck to them with the Olympics thing though. And good luck to us too. Presenter: Good luck to you both.

**10 класс. Английский язык. Текст 2. Transcript for New inventions**

Presenter: Welcome to Tech Today! This week it’s National Science and Engineering Week, so to celebrate we asked Jed our science correspondent to give us a round-up of new inventions.

Jed: Hi, yes, I’ve got some very interesting things to tell you about today, starting with a fun one: wingsuits, those suits that look like bats and allow people to fly, or glide, at least. They’re the ultimate in cool.

Presenter: But they’re not very new, are they?

Jed: Well, no, but the modern ones are better than ever and last October was the first ever world championship in China. The price is coming down, too. Now you can buy one for 600 to 2,000 dollars. It’s still too expensive for me, but I suppose it’ll keep coming down.

Presenter: OK, what about useful new inventions?

Jed: There are lots of those. There’s a new solar water distiller created by Gabriele Diamanti aimed at parts of the world where it’s hard to get clean drinking water. You pour in salty water and let the sun do the work for a few hours. Then, hey presto! You have clean water! It’s a very simple device and fairly cheap to produce.

Presenter: Can I hear some doubt in your voice?

Jed: Well, they still need help with investment to start producing the distiller properly. So if anyone out there has money to invest in a great product …?

Presenter: Absolutely. Get in touch with the designers.

Jed: Another useful invention which it would be good to see in production are ‘enable talk gloves’. These were invented by some Ukrainian students to allow people with speech and hearing impairments to communicate with people who don’t understand sign language. The gloves use sensors to translate sign language into text, then into spoken language using a smartphone. A brilliant invention!

Presenter: Yes, that could benefit thousands of people.

Jed: Another useful invention comes from a surprising source, James Cameron, the film director.

Presenter: The Titanic director?

Jed: The very same. Cameron was part of a team, headed by engineer Ron Allum, which designed the Deepsea Challenger Submarine, capable of descending to the lowest parts of the sea, 10km down. Last year Cameron went down to the bottom of Challenger Deep, the deepest part of the sea in the world. He was the first person to do a solo dive there, and he stayed for three hours, the longest time so far.

Presenter: That sounds impressive!

Jed: Yes. We know so little about what’s at the bottom of the ocean, and it’s important to find out more. OK, so now for something useful in a different way. You know that feeling when you’re trying to get tomato ketchup out of a bottle and it won’t come out, but you’re sure there’s lots more in there?

Presenter: Yeah, of course. It’s really annoying.

Jed: Well, a team of students at MIT, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, have come up with a new product that you use to coat a glass or plastic bottle, and then what’s inside, hair gel or mustard, or whatever, comes out really easily.

Presenter: So, it saves hours of frustration trying to get stuff out of bottles?

Jed: Exactly. Right, now for my favourite invention. This is really silly, but I love it. It’s a way of producing clouds indoors.

Presenter: Clouds?

Jed: Yes. A Dutch artist has come up with a way of forming perfect, small, white clouds inside. They’re just beautiful. I don’t think you can do it yourself at home yet, though.

Presenter: I don’t think I’d want to.

Jed: Oh, you would if you’d seen the photos. They’re amazing.

Presenter: OK, Jed, thanks for that. We’ll leave you with your head in the clouds and see you again next week!

**Ключи. Английский язык. Аудирование. XI класс. Максимальное количество баллов – 30.**

**Тест № 1. За каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл (всего - 10 баллов за первый тест). За каждую орфографическую ошибку/ пропущенное слово снимается 0,25 балла.**

Text 1

Matching: 1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-c; 5-e

1-True; 2-False; 3-False; 4-True; 5-False

**Тест № 2. За каждый правильный ответ – 2 балла (всего- 20 баллов за второй тест). За каждую орфографическую ошибку/ пропущенное слово снимается 0,25 балла.**

Text 2

1. organise/ organize

2. short-term memory/ short term memory

3. memory and sleep/ sleep and memory

4. six and eight/ 6 and 8

5. brain(s)

6. consolidation

7. reviewing

8. deep/ slow wave

9. (our) memories

10. newborn babies/ newborns

**11 класс. Английский язык. Тест 1. Transcript for Living online**

Speaker 1: I think that even up until just a few years ago we could never have imagined how our behaviour would change with regards to using mobiles and tablets. I know that I would find it incredibly difficult to live without my mobile. I’m constantly looking at my phone to see if I’ve got any new messages or updates, and checking my apps to see what’s new. I wouldn’t say that I post my life online, not like some people I know, but I do like to keep up with what people are up to – friends, family and even other people I know but maybe haven’t seen for years, like old school friends, and check out photos of what they look like now, ha haha (laughing) …

Speaker 2: In a way, I think it’s quite funny that we’re always worrying about teenagers and young people becoming obsessed with online communication, but if you ask me we need to worry just as much about adults! At the office where I work, even when we have a break, nobody talks to each other unless they absolutely have to, which is a sorry state of affairs to say the least. Everyone’s too busy checking their social networks and sending messages to have time to communicate face-to-face! People spend their lunchtime glued to their screens or barely glance up from their phones. Even during meetings people can’t resist subtly checking their phone, and what really irritates me is when you are trying to talk to someone and they’re more interested in looking at their phone than paying attention to what you’re saying, even though you're right in front of them! Phubbing, I think it’s called!

Speaker 3: I was listening to this discussion on the radio the other day talking about online communication and they were talking about FOMO or, what was it, Fear of Missing Out, which apparently is a kind of modern-day psychological syndrome which we’re affected by because of our obsession with online communication. Basically, they were saying that the reason why people feel that they have to be connected 24/7 and communicate everything they’re doing and keep up with everything that other people we know are doing is down to this fear of missing out. We’re worried that everyone is having more fun than us or doing something more exciting than us. They also said that because we’re spending more time communicating in the online world, we’re losing the ability to enjoy the present.

Speaker 4: My generation is so different to my parents’. I mean, they’re always telling me that they grew up in a world without mobiles and social networking and they managed fine. Hard to imagine how they arranged to meet their friends without a phone … but they say they did! Uh ... I had so many arguments with them while I was growing up, until they let me have my first smartphone. But they didn’t let me have Snapchat or Instagram or anything like that! ‘It’s not the end of the world,’ they’d say! They just didn’t understand that that’s the way people my age communicate with each other. Nobody actually talks on the phone any more. They have no idea how much I missed out on at school being the only one who didn’t have Snapchat. Also, at school we had loads of talks and stuff on how to stay safe online and most of us knew that anything you post online was going to be there forever.

Speaker 5: For me, one of the best things about online communication is that you can stay in touch with everyone at the same time, all the time. You know exactly what’s going on, when and where, so you never miss out on anything. I love the fact that you can update all your friends on what’s going on in your life and they can respond immediately with a like or a comment, so you feel like you’re together with people even though you might be completely alone sitting on a bus or at home. I share loads of photos, but I only post up my best edited shots. I hate it when people I know post photos of me not looking my best.

**11 класс. Английский язык. Тест 2. Transcript for Sleeping for exam success**

Teacher: Good afternoon. So we’re fast approaching exam season and I can already see a lot of tired faces here in front of me. Well, today we are lucky enough to have Professor Manson from the University of Denton talk to us about how sleep can help us pass those all-important exams. So without any further ado, I’d like you to give a big round of applause and stay wide awake for Professor Manson. Professor: Good afternoon. Looking around this room now takes me back to when I was your age and life seemed to be a never-ending chain of exams and assignments. At that time, organisation was not my forte and too often I found myself up all hours of the night before an exam cramming every last piece of information I could in an attempt to remember something. Does that sound familiar to any of you? Can I just see a show of hands how many of you this term have had no more than 3 or 4 hours’ sleep before an exam? OK, so that’s a clear majority and it has to be said that last-minute revision can do wonders for the short-term memory, but what is, in fact, even more beneficial is a good night’s sleep. So, I’d like to explain to you now, especially you all-night crammers, the link between sleep and memory and how a good night’s kip can improve your exam results. Now, could everyone take a minute to work out, on average, how many hours’ sleep they get every night. Can I see a show of hands for more than 10 hours? OK, none of you, how about between 8 and 10 hours? A handful of you. OK, so what about between 6 and 8 hours? Right, that’s a popular option. And any of you fewer than 6 hours? Mmm … OK, so you’re the guys we most need to worry about. According to the National Sleep Foundation in Washington, newborn babies need anything between 14 and 17 hours’ sleep and this amount gradually decreases the older we get until as adults we need around 7 or 8 hours sleep, but … you’ll be interested to know that the 14 to 17 age group should be aiming for 8 to 10 hours’ sleep a night.So you can already see that most of us are not getting enough sleep, and this is something we need to think about. Sleep is essential. The human body simply can’t survive without it. End of story. While we’re asleep, the body checks that all our vital functions such as growth, circulatory systems and our immune system are in good working order. And while we’re snoring away, our brains are very active restructuring information we’ve collected during the day and consolidating memories. So let me explain memory consolidation. Memory consolidation is what happens when information is moved from our short-term memory to our long-term memory with the help of a major part of the brain called the hippocampus. This is it, folks … this is the BIG moment when all of those facts and figures that you have crammed into your short-term memory are processed and consolidated in your long-term memory. However, as you’re probably aware, we don’t always remember everything. One reason we remember certain things better than others relates to the environment or conditions we were in when we originally made the memories. What experts have discovered is, the more emotions that are activated when we make a memory, the more likely we are to consolidate that memory. So, for example, the more interesting or fun you find a biology lesson, the more chance there is of you remembering information from it … OK, teachers? And not only that … we actually need to review information again and again after certain periods of time to help the consolidation process, which is why well-planned exam revision timetables are far more effective in the long term than short-term cramming the night before. And one reason why it's important to get enough hours of sleep is that this process of consolidation happens during certain stages of sleep. So you’re probably aware that there are different stages of sleep. The initial stages of sleep are a much lighter type of sleep and it's not until we reach the later stages of deep sleep, what we call ‘slow wave sleep’ because the brain waves are much slower, that we consolidate our memories. These slow waves help move the information we have collected and stored in the hippocampus to our long-term memory. So what we have here is enough evidence to conclude that the best way to help you pass your exams is to learn the information in a fun, interesting way, review it regularly, and most importantly, get plenty of good-quality sleep. And before you all drift off into a peaceful slumber, I’d like you to ask any questions you might have. Teacher: Thank you, Professor. OK, any questions?