

**Образец письменной работы по английскому языку для
поступающих в 8 естественно-научный класс (8ЕН)**

Вступительные испытания проводятся **в форме письменного теста. Устная часть не проводится.**

Письменный тест состоит из 3х частей:

- 1. Аудирование** (2 задания по 5 баллов) – **10 баллов;**
- 2. Чтение** (2 текста, 3 задания по 5 баллов) – **15 баллов;**
- 3. Лексико-грамматическая часть:** задание на словообразование (5 баллов) и задание на грамматический множественный выбор (20 баллов) – **25 баллов.**

Общее количество баллов - **50**

Продолжительность **60 минут**

Минимальный проходной балл - 21

Ответы на задания переписываются в бланк ответа **аккуратно и разборчиво.**
ПРОВЕРЯЕТСЯ ТОЛЬКО БЛАНК ОТВЕТА.

ОБРАЗЕЦ ВСТУПИТЕЛЬНОГО ТЕСТА

Раздел 1. Аудирование

Задание 1	<i>Вы услышите 5 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–5 и утверждениями A–F. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.</i>
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A Different periods of sleep.

B How to make sleep better.

C How much sleep a person needs.

D The best time to go to bed.

E The reasons for having bad dreams.

F The bad effects of too little sleep.

1	2	3	4	5

Задание 2	<i>Прослушайте запись и определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют ее содержанию True (A), а какие не соответствуют False (B). Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.</i>
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6 *Nessie is a famous Scottish monster.*

A True

B False

7 *Highland coos are easy to find.*

A True

B False

8 *The Scottish coo is a hybrid of a cow and a sheep.*

A True

B False

9 *Scottish coos can't survive difficult conditions.*

A True

B False

10 *Scottish coos are popular for more than one reason.*

A True

B False

6	7	8	9	10

Раздел 2. Чтение

Текст 1

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1 и 2

- A. What makes a microbe? There is a huge variety of creatures in this section. They can work alone or in colonies. They can help you or hurt you. Most important fact is that they make up the largest number of living organisms on the planet. It's not millions, billions, or trillions. There are trillions of trillions of trillions of microbes around the Earth. Maybe more.
- B. As with many things in life, humans need more than nature provides, not only to battle dangers in nature but also to battle things we have created ourselves. Scientists all over the world are experimenting with viruses, bacteria, and fungi for hundreds of reasons. They are the simplest of all organisms. They can also be the most deadly. That is reason enough to study them.
- C. Scientists are working with microbes to help the environment. Good examples are the bacteria they have developed to break down oil in the water. If a tanker leaked and oil began to get into the water, these bacteria could be used to break down the oil. Scientists are also working with bacteria and fungi to help breakdown garbage.
- D. Scientists are also working with microbes and the compounds they create to make new medicines to save our lives. You might be vaccinated for pox or the flu. Scientists have studied those viruses to see how they act. Then they came up with a way to teach your immune system to do battle. If you get sick at all, you will be able to fight off the infection. Labs are also developing drugs that help you fight infections after you get the disease. They are creating new and stronger antibiotics every day.
- E. Although nobody likes to talk about it, humans have a history of using microbes in warfare. They also isolate viruses that could be released to infect entire populations of people. Most of the world has chosen not to develop diseases for use in war. They realized how dangerous and uncontrollable these diseases are. Once they are out, they might not be able to be stopped.

Задание 1	<i>Установите соответствие между заголовками 1–6 и параграфами текста А–Е. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний. Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.</i>
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1 CAN THEY HELP US SAVE OUR PLANET?

2 HOW MANY ARE THERE?

3 WHY DO WE NEED TO STUDY THEM?

4 HOW CAN THEY SAVE OUR LIVES?

5 ARE THEY GOOD OR BAD?

6 CAN THEY BE DANGEROUS?

A	B	C	D	E

Задание 2	<i>Ответьте на вопросы 1-5, выбрав правильный вариант ответа A,B,C.</i> Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.
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1 What is true about microbes?

- A. They always work in colonies.
- B. Scientists know how many microbes there are around our planet.
- C. There are more microbes than any other organisms.

2 Why is it important to study microbes according to the text?

- A. They are the simplest organisms.
- B. There are a lot of microbes on our planet.
- C. Microbes can be very dangerous.

3 Some bacteria can be used to break down:

- A. Oil
- B. Garbage
- C. Both A and B

4 Which of the statements is false about microbes and medicine?

- A. Scientists study viruses and bacteria to make vaccines.
- B. Pox and the flu are caused by bacteria.
- C. Vaccines make your immune system learn how to battle certain viruses or bacteria.

5 What is the reason many countries do not use microbes as a weapon in war?

- A. It is expensive.
- B. It is difficult to control microbes.
- C. It is not effective.

1	2	3	4	5

Текст 2

Задание 3	<i>Прочитайте текст и определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста True (A), а какие не соответствуют False (B). Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.</i>
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The green sea turtle is a large turtle that can grow to 1.5 meters in length and weigh up to 200 kilograms. It is found in warm coastal waters around the world, but the largest populations today are in Florida and the Caribbean, Hawaii, and Borneo. In all these areas the turtles are at risk, with populations in Florida and Mexico officially described as endangered. Although in the past there were probably several million green sea turtles in the world, today scientists believe that fewer than 200,000 adult female remain. Below we list some of the reasons why numbers of this and other sea turtles have declined.

People around the world have used the meat of green sea turtles for food since ancient times and it is the main ingredient in turtle soup. The eggs, which female turtles bury on sandy beaches, are also collected by hunters. Unfortunately, although laws against the hunting have been passed in many countries people continue to do so illegally.

Every year, more than 10,000 sea turtles are accidentally trapped in fishing nets. Unable to breath, these turtles soon drown. Many of these deaths could be avoided if the fishermen made minor changes to their equipment that would allow turtles to escape. For some reason, many fishermen seem unwilling to do this, although the law requires them to do so.

More and more beaches, used by the turtles as nesting areas, are lost every year as tourist areas are developed. This means that the females do not have a familiar place in which to lay eggs and as a result some females may not nest at all. Even if the turtles do manage to lay their eggs, these may be crushed by people walking along the beach. Just as seriously, the young turtles are often confused by the bright lights when they hatch and are unable to find their way to the sea and safety.

1. *There are 200000 green sea turtles in the world.*
2. *The green sea turtle is food for human beings.*
3. *A lot of countries do not allow people to hunt the turtles.*
4. *All fishermen do their best not to catch the turtles in their nets.*
5. *Bright lights help young turtles to find the sea.*

1	2	3	4	5

Раздел 3. Лексико-грамматические задания

Задание 1	<i>Прочитайте текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-5, так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.</i>
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- | | | |
|---|---|------------------|
| 1 | Thanks to the Internet, we have more _____ about other countries than ever before. | INFORM |
| 2 | _____ problems of one country will affect other countries, too. | ECOLOGY |
| 3 | For example, nuclear power is not _____ only for one country but is an international problem. | DANGER |
| 4 | If we do not take action _____, a nuclear disaster may become real. | QUICK |
| 5 | We should all start by not buying _____ things and recycling our rubbish. | NECESSARY |

Задание 2	Прочитайте предложения. Обведите правильный ответ. Перенесите свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ.
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- 1.** Look! He _____ on the project.
A works B is working C will work
- 2.** She _____ in her room when I came to visit her on Monday.
A slept B used to sleep C was sleeping
- 3.** Judy _____ to do the dishes before she goes to the party.
A must B has C should
- 4.** Unless I _____ my brother with his homework, he won't be ready on time.
A help B will help C don't help
- 5.** There is _____ milk in the fridge. I'll have to go to the shop.
A little B some C a lot
- 6.** If you are too busy to help your friends, they'll do it _____.
A theirselves B themselves C theyselves

7. Have you heard the news? _____ sad.
A They are *B There are* *C It is*
8. I can't work as _____ my sister, because she is stronger.
A fast than *B faster as* *C fast as*
9. _____ a boy and two girls in the room.
A There is *B There are* *C It is*
10. He _____ wasn't going to come back soon.
A said his daughter *B told his daughter* *C said to his daughter*
11. She _____ and feels really exhausted.
A has been running *B had been running* *C was running*
12. The fog was _____ that we couldn't see anything.
A such thick *B so thick* *C thick*
13. What will you do if I _____ too late?
A come *B shall come* *C will come*
14. How long _____ French?
A have you study *B do you study* *C have you been studying*
15. Nick _____ out. He'll come back home in a couple of minutes.
A has gone *B went* *C has been*
16. How long _____ in Paris when you were in France?
A have you stayed *B have you been staying* *C did you stay*
17. Jack is a boy _____ father is a banker.
A who *B which* *C whose*
18. I've bought four magazines. Take _____.
A neither *B any* *C either*
19. By the time I came home he _____ dinner already.
A was cooked *B was cooking* *C had cooked*
20. The museum _____ in the 19th century.
A built *B was built* *C is built*