**Итоговая контрольная работа за курс 11 класса**

**Демоверсия**

**Аудирование**

1. Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **А**, **B**, **C**, **D**. В заданиях **1–4** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1**, **2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

1.*The hairdresser…*

1)  Advises the client to experiment with her hair.

2)  Recommends the client to dye hair black.

3)  Advises the client to leave her hair uncut and keep the natural colour.

2.*The patient is worried as…*

1)  She is not sure the bone is correctly positioned.

2)  She doesn’t want to take any medicine.

3)  She doesn’t much like the idea of wearing a sling.

3.*In order to send a parcel the Sender should…*

1)  Fill in the form and read important information in the bottom of the page.

2)  Pack the parcel and bring it to a post office.

3)  Show his documents and sign several papers.

4.*The couple liked Kenneth Baker’s pictures because of…*

1)  The way he played with light and shadow.

2)  His interesting technique and wonderful colours.

3)  Their moderate price.

**Чтение**

2. Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1.  What was coffee’s long way to Europe like?

2.  How did drinking coffee become a social life activity?

3.  How was coffee discovered?

4.  Why was coffee prohibited in some countries?

5.  What ingredients are used in coffee recipes?

6.  Why do some people refuse to drink coffee?

7.  What helped coffee to conquer the USA?

**A.** Coffee was first found in Eastern Africa in the area we know today as Ethiopia. A popular legend says that one day, a man called Kaldi was watching his goats eating grass and leaves. He noticed that after eating berries from a certain bush, the goats became very active. Curious, Kaldi tried the berries himself. He found that these berries gave him additional energy. The story quickly spread throughout the region.

**B.** The first coffee berries were transported from Ethiopia to Arabian countries and then they were cultivated in Yemen. From there, coffee travelled to Turkey where coffee beans were roasted for the first time over open fires. The roasted beans were crushed and then boiled in water, creating the drink we enjoy today. Finally, in the seventeenth century, coffee arrived in France, Britain and Italy.

**C.** The first coffeehouses opened in Mecca and quickly became popular centres of social and political activity. The government believed that coffee stimulated radical thinking, and even thought it might unite the opposition. As a result, soon coffee was forbidden in Mecca. The same thing happened in Turkey a century later, when coffee drinkers were severely punished.

**D.** They say, in 1776, the thirteen American colonies adopted coffee as their national drink instead of tea. When the British tried to raise the tax on tea, Americans refused to buy it and switched to coffee. In fact, by drinking coffee, Americans demonstrated their political views and their dislike for the British  — the famous tea-lovers.

**E.** The Italians drink their espresso with sugar, the Germans and Swiss add an equal part of hot chocolate, the Mexicans prefer it with cinnamon, and the Belgians  — with chocolate. Coffee drinkers in the Middle East usually add cardamom and spices. The Egyptians, on the other hand, are extremely fond of pure, strong coffee. They add neither milk nor cream.

**F.** When the first European coffeehouses opened, they quickly grew into places where people played chess, exchanged gossip, sang and danced. Coffeehouses were very popular. Anyone could go and enjoy a cup of the drink because the price of a cup of coffee was reasonable. European coffeehouses became meeting points for intellectuals, writers and businessmen.

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| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Грамматика**

**3.** Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

The class had already started but the desk next to me was still unoccupied. It wasn’t like Ted to be late for school - he usually came 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (EARLY) than me. I wanted to text or call him but it was prohibited to use the phone in class. ‘Do you know where Ted is?’ I turned to Amy who was Ted’s neighbour and usually 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (KNOW) everything about everyone. ‘I have no idea,’ Amy shrugged her shoulders. ‘He 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (NOT/TAKE) our school bus in the morning.’ Her answer made 4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (I) feel even more worried than before. ‘I 5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CALL) him up as soon as I can,’ I decided and got back to the maths. We 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (WRITE) a test when Ted appeared at the doorway. His left arm was in plaster. Without asking any questions, the teacher gave him a sign to sit down. In a whisper I asked Ted what had happened. ‘Nothing serious,’ Ted whispered back and said that he 7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (TELL) me everything after the class.’ At break time Ted felt like a celebrity. His arm 8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BREAK) in two places but it only made him more popular with his classmates. Everyone wanted to know the details of the accident. ‘There 9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BE) one really good thing about it all,’ Ted laughed. “I won’t have to write tests for some time, as I’m lefthanded.

**Лексика**

**4.** Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

The festival of Halloween has its roots in Celtic traditions. Over 2,000 years ago the Celts in Britain had a special holiday in late October to mark the 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BEGIN) of winter.

Another autumn 2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (CELEBRATE) was connected with the passing of the dead. These two events later became Halloween.

On Halloween children often dress up as ghosts, witches and monsters and go around people's houses, asking for sweets. In most cases the ghosts and witches are not frightening at all, they are even 3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (FUN)!

But remember that if the children don’t get the sweets, they may play some 4. \_\_\_(PLEASANT) joke, for example splash some water on you.

Pumpkins also 5.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (SYMBOL) Halloween.

People 6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (USUAL) make lanterns from them.