

**Сборник тренировочных материалов для подготовки
к государственной итоговой аттестации по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ
для слепых и поздноослепших обучающихся
по образовательным программам
ОСНОВНОГО общего образования**

Раздел 1 (задания по чтению)

1

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами **A–G**, выберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. A holiday tradition | 5. A city of contrasts |
| 2. All kinds of entertainment | 6. The name meaning |
| 3. It's a must for any tourist | 7. The green spots |
| 4. Going back in history | 8. Not for everyone |
- A. London was founded by the Romans in the 1st century AD and called Londinium. There is a common theory that the word “Londinium” comes from the name of a Celtic village. Also, the adjective “lond” meant “wild” in the Celtic language. Perhaps, it characterized the river Thames, on which the city was started. So, most scientists think that London is a “village on the wide river”.
- B. Each year in December, the people of Norway send a present to Londoners. It is a very big Christmas Tree, which is put in Trafalgar Square. In this way they thank Britain for help during World War II. This tree becomes one of the unforgettable sights of London, especially when it is lit by hundreds of fairy lights. Londoners often group around the tree and sing Christmas songs.
- C. Trafalgar Square is situated in central London. It is one of the greatest and most famous tourist attractions. Any visit to the capital usually begins with this place. It's absolutely necessary for every tourist to see Nelson's Column. Everyone should admire the lovely fountains of the square. Also, you can't say that you've been to London if you don't take a picture of yourself in the square.
- D. The population of London grew in the 17th century. Many stone houses were built during that period. It was needed after the Great Fire of 1666. Later, the German bombings during World War II destroyed the historical centre of London. After the war the city was reconstructed and now it is one of the most beautiful European capitals.

- E. In spite of being an important industrial and business centre London is known for its parks and open spaces. In every part of the city, you can find at least one park. It can be just a small pool with surrounding trees or a big and magnificent park like Hyde Park or Regent’s Park. They are all loved and visited by Londoners all the year round.
- F. The liveliest part of London is West End. There are a lot of pubs, clubs, shops, theatres and cafes there. All kinds of pastimes are offered to tourists. Most of them choose shopping in Oxford Street with its stores, boutiques and gift shops. It’s a pleasant experience because the choices are great.
- G. Big Ben is one of London's best-known sights. The name “Big Ben” actually refers not to the clock-tower itself, but to the thirteen ton bell hanging within. The tower is not open to the general public. A tourist from abroad can’t visit it. The citizens of the UK are luckier. They can write a letter to a member of Parliament and ask to allow them to tour the clock tower. Usually, the permission is given.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами **A–G**, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании есть **один лишний заголовок**.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Different houses – different responsibilities | 5. No entry |
| 2. Historic names | 6. Criminal roots of the special day |
| 3. Don't cross the line | 7. Royal security tradition |
| 4. Parliamentary holidays | 8. A show worth seeing |
- A. Many people think that Big Ben is the Clock Tower on the side of the Houses of Parliament. This is wrong! Big Ben is actually the nickname of the big bell inside the Tower. It was named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner for Works, whose name is written on the bell. Recently the official name of the Clock Tower was changed to the Elizabeth Tower. The Tower was renamed in June 2012 in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.
- B. The Houses of Parliament are actually divided into two parts. The House of Commons is where the elected Members of Parliament meet to debate issues and agree on changes to the law. The House of Lords is the second debating chamber. Its members are mostly people who have been awarded a title in recognition of their work for the country. Their role is to examine proposals raised by the Commons.
- C. Each year, the Queen opens a new parliament session in a ceremony known as the State Opening of Parliament. The ceremony takes place in the House of Lords, where Members of the House of Commons are invited too. According to the rules, neither kings nor queens can enter the House of Commons. This rule has been strictly observed since 1642 when King Charles I tried to arrest five of the House of Commons members.
- D. In England, *Guy Fawkes Night* is celebrated with fireworks and huge bonfires. It reminds us about the date of November 5th, 1605, when a group of conspirators tried to blow up the king during the State Opening of Parliament. They were out of luck and one of the conspirators, Guy Fawkes, was caught with barrels of gunpowder. Strangely enough, the tragic incident started the long-lasting fireworks tradition.

- E. Both UK residents and tourists can enter the Houses of Parliament for free and watch Members of Parliament debating. The best time to watch a debate in the House of Commons is on a Wednesday lunchtime. This is when the Prime Minister meets with the Members of Parliament. The atmosphere is usually nervous, especially when the Leader of the Opposition starts asking his six tricky questions. And this is what the tourists enjoy most.
- F. The State Opening of Parliament is the most important ceremony of the year. The Queen comes to Parliament to open the new session. Before her arrival, a special ritual is held – the Queen's Body Guard searches the basement beneath the Houses of Parliament with an old candle-lantern. This has been done every year since 1605 when a group of conspirators wanted to blow up the King.
- G. In the House of Commons there are two opposite rows of benches: for the government and for the opposition. In front of the benches, there is a stripe on the carpet. When a member speaking in the House puts his foot beyond that stripe, there is a shout “Order!” This dates from the time when the members had swords and the discussions often grew into fights.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **3–10** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

Tea

Everybody knows that Britain is a tea-drinking nation. Tea is more than just a drink to the British – it is a way of life. Many people drink it first with breakfast, then mid-morning, with lunch, at tea-time (around 5 o'clock), with dinner and finally just before bed. As a nation, they go through 185 million cups per day! No less than 77% of British people are regular tea drinkers; they drink more than twice as much tea as coffee.

A legend says that tea was discovered in China in the third millennium BC. When a Chinese Emperor was having breakfast in his garden, a tea leaf fell into his cup with hot water. The water became coloured and the Emperor was delighted with the taste of the new drink. To Britain, tea came much later. It happened in the 17th century, when the British ships landed on the shore of China and came back with a load of tea.

Tea drinking became fashionable in England after Charles II married the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. She adored tea, and introduced it to the royal court. Just as people today will copy celebrities, people in the 17th and 18th centuries copied the royal family. Tea drinking spread like wildfire, starting first among the nobles and then spreading to wealthy businessmen who liked to sit down for a nice “cuppa” in coffee houses. Tea was an expensive product. It was only for the rich and often kept under lock and key.

In the 17th century the British really had two daily meals – breakfast and dinner. Dinner was the heaviest meal of the day, and was usually served in the afternoon. The custom of eating a regular “afternoon tea” began during the 1700’s, as people began serving dinner later and later in the evening. For the aristocracy, or at least for the Duchess Anna Maria of Bedford, 6 hours between meals was simply too long. She began to ask for a cup of tea and light snacks to be served around 5 pm, and then began to invite guests to join her. The custom of “afternoon tea” was born, and it spread among the upper classes and then among the workers, for whom this late afternoon meal became the main of the day.

The first tea shop for ladies was opened by Thomas Twining in 1717 and slowly tea shops began to appear throughout England making the drinking of tea available to everyone. The British appreciated the new drink for its taste. It was also believed that tea cured lots of diseases. However, the most important thing was that drinking tea prevented lots of diseases – to make the drink people used boiled water and drank less raw water.

For centuries now, tea has been the national drink of Great Britain. Tea has so thoroughly integrated itself into British culture that during World War II the government was seriously afraid that the country’s morale could suffer from the lack of tea and made a special decision to ration it.

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **11–18** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

A Very Special Breakfast

I opened my eyes on a warm Sunday morning in June to the sound of a crowd running in the direction of the hall and back to the kitchen. I opened the bedroom door and bumped into my sons dressed like Indians and holding up wooden arrows that nearly hurt me. “Good morning, Daddy!” they shouted and ran away.

I slowly went to the kitchen dreaming of a cup of hot coffee. “Daddy, Mummy said you can spend Father’s Day with us. She won’t be home from shopping until late”, said Ian. That was a very special present from my wife! I thought I should also plan something extraordinary for Mother’s Day.

The boys were dragging me by my arms to the kitchen table covered with all sorts of plates. “Daddy, we’ve made breakfast for you!” they cried. I decided to start with my favourite chocolate dessert with honey syrup. When I had a small piece I forgot about chocolate and the syrup altogether as it was all sugar. “Tasty”, I murmured with a forced smile.

The boys smiled and moved a plate with pieces of toast closer to me. I tried the one with the stuff that looked like peanut butter. “Is it all right?” wondered Trevor, “We’ve used the peanut butter from the fridge but we’ve added some additional ingredients.” I could hardly manage to say the single word, “good” in return. The bread was really good but the unidentified stuff stuck to my mouth like glue. To try another dish I had to clear out my mouth first.

The boys did not notice my inconvenience as they were busy getting the next dish ready. My first attempt to identify the dark brown object on the plate was not successful. “Carrot?” I tried, shyly. “No, Daddy, bacon!” said Ian proudly. “Mother did not let us use the gas stove, so we cooked it in the microwave. Five minutes only.” All I could do was to nod when the piece of coal fell down into my stomach.

“Did she say you can't use the coffee maker either?” I added enthusiastically. “Sure! We made you instant coffee!” they cried and produced a cup. It was filled with warm brown liquid with coffee granules on its surface. That was the only time in my life I'd had coffee made from hot water from the sink.

The meal came to an end. I said it was the best breakfast I had ever had. The boys smiled and promised to find new recipes next Father’s Day. I smiled in return and looked round the kitchen which was a complete mess. Trying to make the day even more special for me they wanted to clean it up. Luckily, at that moment, I mentioned the new cartoon and they rushed away into the living room immediately.

I made myself a cup of coffee in the coffee machine, cleaned the kitchen and sat peacefully for half an hour. The boys’ cheerful cries could clearly be heard from

Раздел 2 (задания по грамматике и лексике)

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–27, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 19–27.

- 19 It was an early morning. Ben jumped out of his bed as soon as the _____ rays of sun came into the room. He grabbed his backpack and started to pack. ONE
- 20 Ben put in some of his favourite things to take with _____ on the trip to Grandpa's. He put in his favourite book, his kite and his teddy bear. HE
- 21 Soon everything _____ and he started to get dressed. PACK
- 22 Visiting Grandpa had always been the _____ part of his summer vacation. GOOD
- 23 Together, they went fishing and watched football matches. Ben's granddad _____ him how to repair bikes and other things. TEACH
- 24 Ben's mum entered his room. "Grandpa's here," she said with a smile. Ben told her that he _____ ready to go. BE
- 25 He grabbed his backpack and ran into the kitchen where Grandpa _____ his tea. DRINK
- 26 "Ready, Ben?" asked Grandpa. "Will you have breakfast before we leave?" "No, I _____ hungry", Ben answered. NOT/BE
- 27 "I'll have breakfast at your place. Grandma _____ something nice for me, hasn't she?" COOK

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **28–36**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **28–36**.

- 28** Dana Miller was a bus driver in the city of Philadelphia. Her working hours _____ from 10.00pm till 6:00 am. BE
- 29** It was a hard job and very few _____ worked as bus drivers in those days but Dana loved her job very much. WOMAN
- 30** One of her regular passengers was a guitar player. Every Friday night he got on the bus carrying his guitar. The guitar _____ of wood, not plastic and Dana liked the way it sounded. MAKE
- 31** “You should come to see our show,” the guitarist kept saying to Dana. “I _____ it one day,” Dana promised each time, SEE
- 32** but she never said when exactly she _____. Another passenger who often used Dana’s bus was a Biscuit Lady. COME
- 33** She worked at the biscuit factory and often _____ Dana a small bag of biscuits. GIVE
- 34** Dana _____ sweets and pastries very much, but she could never resist those biscuits – they were so fresh and tasty. NOT/LIKE
- 35** “How was your night?” Dana’s husband liked to ask _____ when she came home. “Good music, good food and a great view of the city,” she cheerfully answered. SHE
- 36** “I wish I _____ my work as much as you enjoy yours,” her husband said, “ but I’m going to have just another boring day at the office.” ENJOY

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 37–42 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 37–42.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| 37 | Millions of people want to learn English. There are lots of _____ methods and the main problem is how to choose the best one. | DIFFER |
| 38 | Some people believe that the most _____ way is to study English in Britain or in any other English-speaking country.
The advantage of going to Britain seems obvious. Everyone around you speaks English. It's practically _____ to avoid communication. | EFFECT |
| 39 | | POSSIBLE |
| 40 | So you'll learn English _____. | QUICK |
| 41 | On the other hand, one can learn English at home. There are lots of possibilities there too: a good _____, a language school or an on-line course. | TEACH |
| 42 | There are many ways to get a good language _____ now. | EDUCATE |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **43–48** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **43–48**.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|----------|
| 43 | St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. St Patrick is _____ for his heroic deeds. | FAME |
| 44 | People gladly believe in _____ tales about St. Patrick and don't look for any historical evidence to prove them. | AMAZE |
| 45 | And the facts often _____ with the tales. For example, an old legend says that St. Patrick drove all of the snakes out of Ireland. | AGREE |
| 46 | This myth is actually untrue. At the time snakes appeared on the planet, Ireland was _____ covered by water. | COMPLETE |
| 47 | Now it is an island which means it is surrounded by water. The water makes it _____ for snakes to get to the island. | POSSIBLE |
| 48 | The same _____ is true for New Zealand, Greenland, and many other islands. | SITUATE |

Раздел 3 (задание по письму)

Для ответа на задание **49** используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания **49** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

49

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Steve.

... Today is Sunday, but I feel bored and unhappy. It's already been raining hard for two days and there's nothing to do at home...

...What is your favourite season and why? What do you do when the weather is rainy? How do you usually spend your weekends? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Для ответа на задание **50** используйте отдельный лист. При выполнении задания **50** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на отдельном чистом листе. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма. Письма недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

50

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Steve.

...I've just changed school. I'm fond of Mathematics and it's the major subject in my new school. The only thing I don't like here is too much homework! ...

...What is your favourite subject? How long does it take you to do your homework? What do you do in your free time? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Ответы

1	4136728
	2156873
2	2
	3
3	3
	1
4	1
	3
5	1
	1
6	2
	2
7	3
	2
8	2
	2
9	1
	1
10	first
	were
11	him
	women
12	was packed
	was made
13	best
	shall see <или > will see <или> 'll see
14	taught
	would come <или> 'd come
15	was
	gave
16	was drinking
	did not like <или> didn't like
17	am not
	her
18	has cooked
	enjoyed
19	different
	famous

20	effective
	amazing
21	impossible
	disagree
22	quickly
	completely
23	teacher
	impossible
24	education
	situation

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ 49, 50
(максимальный балл – 10)

	Критерии оценивания	3 балла	2 балла	1 балл	0 баллов
К1	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Задание выполнено полностью: даны полные ответы на три заданных вопроса. Правильно выбраны обращение, завершающая фраза и подпись. Есть благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих контактах, выражена надежда на будущие контакты	Задание выполнено: даны ответы на три заданных вопроса, НО на один вопрос дан неполный ответ. Есть одно-два нарушения в стилизовом оформлении письма, И/ИЛИ отсутствует благодарность, упоминание о предыдущих/будущих контактах	Задание выполнено частично: даны ответы на заданные вопросы, НО на два вопроса даны неполные ответы, ИЛИ ответ на один вопрос отсутствует. Имеется более двух нарушений в стилизовом оформлении письма и в соблюдении норм вежливости	Задание не выполнено: отсутствуют ответы на два вопроса, ИЛИ текст письма не соответствует требуемому объёму
К2	Организация текста		Текст логично выстроен и разделён на абзацы, правильно использованы языковые средства для передачи логической связи, оформление текста соответствует нормам письменного	Текст в основном логично выстроен, НО имеются недостатки (один-два) при использовании средств логической связи И/ИЛИ делении на абзацы. ИЛИ имеют-	Текст выстроен нелогично, допущены многочисленные ошибки в структурном оформлении текста письма, ИЛИ оформление текста не соответствует нормам письменного этикета, при-

			этикета	ся отдельные нарушения в структурном оформлении текста письма	нятого в стране изучаемого языка
К3	Лексико-грамматическое оформление текста	Использованы разнообразная лексика и грамматические структуры, соответствующие поставленной коммуникативной задаче (допускается не более двух языковых ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста)	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания текста (допускается не более четырёх негрубых языковых ошибок), ИЛИ языковые ошибки отсутствуют, но используются лексические единицы и грамматические структуры только элементарного уровня	Имеются языковые ошибки, не затрудняющие понимания текста (допускается не более пяти негрубых языковых ошибок) И/ИЛИ допущены языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста (не более одной-двух грубых ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные языковые ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста
К4	Орфография и пунктуация		Орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста)	Допущенные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют понимания текста (допускается не более трёх-четырёх ошибок)	Допущены многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки, И/ИЛИ допущены ошибки, которые затрудняют понимание текста

* 1. Задание 25 (личное письмо) оценивается по критериям К1–К4 (максимальное количество баллов – 10).

2. При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» задание 25 оценивается в 0 баллов.

3. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

Если объём более 132 слов, то проверке подлежат только 120 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму.

4. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова, начиная с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчёту.

При этом:

- стяжённые (краткие) формы (например, *I've*, *he's*, *didn't*, *can't*) считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные цифрами (например, 4, 31, 2012, 27504) считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные словами (например, *twenty-six*), считаются как одно слово;
- сложные слова (например, *pop-singer*, *English-speaking*, *forty-seven*) считаются как одно слово;
- сокращения (например, *USA*, *e-mail*, *MTV*) считаются как одно слово.