

Демоверсия  
диагностической работы по английскому языку  
для поступления в 10 класс с углубленным изучением английского языка

**Раздел 1. Аудирование**

**F You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1-8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).**

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| <p>1 You hear a singer talking on the radio. What initiated her career in the music industry?<br/>A a public performance<br/>B an amateur recording<br/>C a private audition</p> <p>2 You hear a woman talking. What does she work as?<br/>A a designer                      B a baker<br/>C an artist</p> <p>3 You hear a young man talking about being a street performer. Why did he decide to become a performer?<br/>A He needed the money.<br/>B He had a lot of spare time.<br/>C He wanted to help his friend.</p> <p>4 You hear a man talking to the manager of an art gallery. Why has he phoned the gallery?<br/>A to purchase an item<br/>B to schedule a delivery<br/>C to arrange a collection</p> | <p>5 You hear part of a broadcast about an annual event. What is the narrator describing?<br/>A the history of Ladies' Day<br/>B the reasons for poor attendance<br/>C the size of the racecourse</p> <p>6 You hear a photographer being interviewed on the radio. Why did he purchase an expensive camera?<br/>A to enrol in a course<br/>B to pursue a hobby<br/>C to further his career</p> <p>7 You hear a boy talking about a recent acting role. How did he feel upon seeing himself on screen?<br/>A embarrassed                      B proud<br/>C confident</p> <p>8 You hear part of a documentary about a disabled artist. How did the artist feel about his disability?<br/>A He was determined to overcome it.<br/>B He felt defeated by it.<br/>C He found that it hindered his progress.</p> |
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**Раздел 2. Чтение**

**2. Установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.**

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 1. Old word – new meaning | 5. For travellers' needs |
| 2 2. Not for profit         | 6. For body and mind     |
| 3 3. Generosity to taste    | 7. Under lock and key    |
| 4 4. New word – old service | 8. Cheap yet safe        |

A. The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement.

B. Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming.

C. When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles.

D. Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes.

E. To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship.

F. A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests.

G. Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels.

**3. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A7–A14 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).**

The koala is a small bear-like animal that looks like a soft toy. The animal is cute and non-aggressive, but it's difficult to see a koala in the Zoo and no one ever keeps them as pets. Why is it so?

The main reason why people shouldn't try to take koalas out from their natural home is their diet. It's a strict diet of eucalyptus leaves as koalas practically never eat anything else. In Australia there are over 600 types of eucalyptus, but koalas eat only 40–50 varieties with only about 10 being preferred. And even if you find the koala's most favourite tree and plant it in your backyard, you won't be

able to supply your koala-pet with food anyway. The thing is that koalas eat only fresh young leaves, and the tree has few of them. So, to keep a koala happy and healthy, you would have to plant about 100 eucalyptus trees!

It's difficult to explain why koalas love eucalyptus leaves so much. The leaves are tough and feel like rubber. They have very few calories and they are poisonous to most animals. Koalas, however, cope with such a diet easily. Nature has equipped them with specialised adaptations. Each koala eats approximately 200 to 500 grams of leaves per day. They are very slow eaters and they manage to get the maximum amount of energy from such a small amount of food. They also sleep for up to 18 hours per day in order to conserve energy.

Koalas spend all their lives on eucalyptus trees and they don't have any need to leave them. Normally the animals don't drink water as they receive it from the leaves. For this reason the koala got its name from an ancient Aboriginal word meaning "no drink".

Koalas live in societies, just like humans, so they need to be able to come into contact with other koalas. They live in suitable eucalyptus forests which are large enough to support a healthy koala population and to allow for expansion by maturing young koalas. In spite of their peaceful and sleepy look, koalas are highly territorial animals and don't allow strangers to approach their "home trees" and "food trees".

A female koala gives birth to only one baby in one or two years. It's hairless, blind and very little – about 2 cms long! It gets into the mother's pouch – a special pocket of skin on the stomach – and stays there for six or seven months. Then it gets out of the pouch but stays with the mother until it's about one year old. Koalas are slow-breeding animals and their population can't grow fast. The animals were in danger of extinction at the beginning of the 20th century when the koala was hunted for its fur. Fortunately, the population has been restored and today the Australian government doesn't consider the koala as endangered.

1. To keep koalas as pets is very difficult.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2. Most animals enjoy eating fresh eucalyptus leaves.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. Koalas eat low-calorie food.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4. Koalas eat low-calory food.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5. Koalas need a lot of fresh water to stay healthy.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. Koalas protect their territory from other koalas.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7. The baby koala can easily recognize its mother among other female koalas.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

8. The number of koalas in Australia is falling down dramatically.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

### **Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика**

#### **4. Choose the right word or word combination. (Time limit: 12 minutes)**

1. She tried (to mend / mending / by mending) the coat, but it became even worse.

2. Ascot is famous (of/ in/ for) its June races, while Epsom Down is the place where the famous Derby is held.

3. English seaside towns almost stopped being visited by tourists, (did they/ didn't they/ do they not)?

4. Even if a family possessed a car, it didn't really influence (our / their/ its) holidays.

5. To be (right/ true/ honest), I don't like doing tests!
6. Manchester has always been popular (among/ with/ for) the British.
7. Do you mind (to close/ closing/ close) the window? It's getting cold in here.
8. The holiday habits of the British are continuing to change, (are they/ aren't they/ are there)?
9. English seaside towns almost stopped (to be/ been/ being) visited by tourists.
10. (Since/ before / after) the 19th century working people couldn't afford to go away on holiday.
- 11.(What/ Who with/ Where) would you like to spend your holidays?
12. Many people go on holiday (most/ more/the most) often now than before.
- 13 Even if a family possessed a car, it (wouldn't have/didn't/doesn't) really influence their holidays.
14. Do you ever wish you (are/ were/ would be) more optimistic?
15. There was nothing to do but (waiting/wait/ to wait).

**5. Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами, обозначенных номерами 3-9, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 3-9.**

#### **A phone call**

Among the e-mails waiting for me at work one morning was one from a member of my staff. It was sent from his personal e-mail address and there was only his home phone number. Thinking something was wrong, I immediately called 3 HE.

A sleepy female voice answered and told me he was at work and 4 COME home late in the evening.

The 5 BAD moment was when I remembered that I had recently asked staff members to give me their home numbers. I went right down to the employee's office to apologize for my call.

6 LATE, however, he thanked me. I had awakened his daughter, who had an exam that morning but had forgotten to set her alarm. Thanks to my call, she hadn't missed the exam.

#### **New Seven Wonders of the World: Machu Picchu**

Machu Picchu, often called "The Lost City of the Incas", is probably the most famous symbol of the Incan Empire. Machu Picchu is situated 7,875 7 FOOT above sea level in Peru.

Machu Picchu 8 BUILD around the year 1460 by the Inca as a secret ceremonial city, very well hidden and protected.

The ruins of Machu Picchu were rediscovered in 1911 by an American archaeologist. Since then, Machu Picchu 9 BECOME an important tourist attraction. Thousands of visitors come here every year to admire its wonders.

**6. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 10-15, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 10-15.**

### **Chicago from above**

Following a recent renovation, the new Hancock Observatory invites you to enjoy Chicago's best views from the city's highest open-air Skywalk. It has quickly gained 10 POPULAR with both Chicagoans and visitors of the city.

Skywalk is Chicago's highest open-air viewing area. It is 1,000 feet in the air! Everyone here can feel the strong wind and hear the dynamic buzz of the city below. The friendly staff will 11 CERTAIN tell the real story behind Chicago's "Windy City" nickname.

For those who feel 12 COMFORT about such a great height there are more relaxing indoor audio Sky Tours.

These 30-minute personal audio tours give a unique "overview" of Chicago's wonderful sights and 13 REMARK German history! Sky Tours are available in English, Spanish and History Wall is another popular 14 ATTRACT. More than 100 photos on a great 80-foot display show Chicago's rise from a small settlement to a great city.

As a tour guide I have been to the Skywalk 15 COUNT times and still I can't help admiring it.

### **Раздел Письмо.**

**7. You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received an email from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.**

**... I really like this film because it is a comedy and makes me laugh. The actors are very funny and the plot is interesting. What is your favourite film? What type of film is it? Why do you like it? ...**

**Write her an email and answer her 3 questions.**

**Write 100-120 words. Remember the rules for writing letters/emails.**

