

Демонстрация работы по английскому языку для поступающих в 10 класс

Listening

Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, подготовить фрагмент радиопередачи об общении английских сверстников. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать не более одного слова (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

6	The time Mary's classes begin	Five past _____
7	The time Mary has lunch	_____
8	The food Mary brings for lunch	_____
9	Mary's favourite subject	_____
10	The subject Mary doesn't like	_____
11	The grade Mary in	_____

- 1) How is the game named in the USA?
  - 2) How did the modern game appear?
  - 3) Why is the game popular with children?
  - 4) What ancient game was the basis for tic-tac-toe?
  - 5) Why is the game interesting for mathematicians?
  - 6) What strategies do the players use?
  - 7) How long have people been playing the game?
- A. Your best friend asks you if you want to play a game, and you reply, "Sure!" She grabs a piece of paper and a couple of pencils. After marking two vertical lines on the paper, she crosses them with two horizontal lines to make a three-by-three grid with nine squares. When she marks an X in the centre square, it's game on! What are you playing? If you're in the United States, though, you're definitely playing tic-tac-toe!
- B. Tic-tac-toe, also known as Noughts and Crosses, is one of the most widely known games. Found everywhere from the temples of ancient Egypt to the medieval cathedrals of England, tic-tac-toe has entertained people for centuries. While tic-tac-toe is now considered to be a child's game, it was not always the case. In the past, the game was linked to pagan rituals dedicated to the magic properties of the nine-square grid.
- C. Tic-tac-toe is an ancient game that billions of people have played over the course of history. Some experts believe it evolved from an ancient Roman game called Terni Lapilli. Terni Lapilli was played on a similar three-by-three grid. In fact, these grids can be found scratched onto all sorts of surfaces around ancient Rome. However, no markings have ever been found within the grids.

leading historians to believe the game was played with movable pieces rather than by making markings, such as Xs and Os.

- D. Experts believe the name tic-tac-toe came about sometime in the 1800s. That's when a popular game called either "ticktack" or "tic-tac-toe" was played by blindly throwing a pencil at a slate marked with numbers. Your score was tallied by counting the numbers hit with the pencil. This game is no longer played today, but its name survives nonetheless. Historians believe the name derived from the sound the pencil made when it hit the slate.
- E. The modern game we know as tic-tac-toe is played on a nine-square grid created by drawing lines to create three horizontal rows and three vertical columns. With X going first, players alternate marking the squares with Xs and Os, trying to achieve three marks in a row either horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. Tic-tac-toe is interesting to mathematicians, because its small grid and simple game play can be used to teach simple mathematical principles, such as probability.
- F. Did you realize that there are 362,800 unique ways to place Xs and Os into the grid? Of those combinations, 255,168 are possible winning combinations. However, if you eliminate all the symmetrical combinations, there are only 138 unique winning combinations. With this few winning combinations, tic-tac-toe is a relatively easy game to play, making it popular with children. Most players quickly learn that two good tic-tac-toe players will settle into playing to a draw repeatedly.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

**Choose the correct answer. Only one answer is correct.**

"Hello, Jill. How nice to see you here," said Jack. "\_\_\_1\_\_\_ here often?" "Not as much as I'd like. I often used to meet my friends here, but now I live a long way away," Jill explained. "In fact, it's exactly three years \_\_\_2\_\_\_" "Well," said Jack, "tell me what \_\_\_3\_\_\_ here today, then." "Last week my mother had an accident in her car. She \_\_\_4\_\_\_ when it happened. Suddenly a motorcycle came out of another street and she \_\_\_5\_\_\_ stop very quickly, and she \_\_\_6\_\_\_ another car from behind. She banged her head on the car roof." "\_\_\_7\_\_\_ her safety belt on at the time?" Jack asked. "No, she never wears one. I don't think \_\_\_8\_\_\_ in that car," Jill explained.

"I hope your mother \_\_9\_\_" said Jack. "No, thank goodness, but the doctor said she \_\_10\_\_ stay in hospital \_\_11\_\_ completely better," explained Jill. "And so you \_\_12\_\_ see her now?" Jack wanted to know. "Yes," said Jill, "every day someone goes to the hospital \_\_13\_\_. She's a lot better now." "I'm glad to hear that," said Jack. "Anyway \_\_14\_\_ coffee."

1. A) Are you coming B) Are you going C) Do you come D) Do you go
2. A) since then we moved B) since we moved C) that we moved us D) that we move
3. A) you're doing B) you do C) do you do D) takes you
4. A) went the Oxford Street along B) was going Oxford Street along  
C) was going along Oxford Street D) went along the Oxford Street
5. A) must B) had to C) ought to D) had better
6. A) was beaten with B) was hit with C) was beaten by D) was hit by
7. A) Was she having B) Did she have C) Has she put D) She was wearing
8. A) they were any B) there were any C) they were any ones D) there were any ones
9. A) wasn't badly hurt B) wasn't hurt bad C) wasn't so much hurt D) wasn't too much hurt
10. A) need B) ought C) should D) would rather
11. A) until she is B) until when she will be C) until she will be D) until she's going to be
12. A) just were at B) just were in C) have just gone to D) have just been to
13. A) for seeing her B) for to see her C) that we see her D) to see her
14. A) let me pay you your B) let me to pay your  
C) let me pay for your D) let me to pay for your
15. Where \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday?  
A) went you B) was you C) have you been D) were you
16. I've just finished \_\_\_\_\_ my shopping.  
A) to make B) doing C) to do D) making
17. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ the bicycle is Jane.  
A) riding on B) driving in C) driving on D) riding in
18. He's lived in London \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) for some time B) since he is born C) since a long time D) since some time
19. At the post office he asked \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) stamps B) some stamps C) four stamps D) for four stamps
20. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ house he visited was Elizabeth.  
A) of which B) of whom C) which D) whose
21. I have a \_\_\_\_\_ paper in my desk.  
A) lot B) little C) loss D) little of
22. "Can't you read?" Mary said \_\_\_\_\_ to the notice.  
A) and pointed angry B) angrily pointed C) pointing angrily D) and angrily pointing
23. Tom is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the doctor.  
A) to see B) for to see C) for seeing D) for see
24. I'm not sure which restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) to eat on B) eating at C) to eat at D) for eating
25. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather was fine, I opened all the windows.  
A) As B) For C) Because of D) Since that
26. I've just seen Mary \_\_\_\_\_ the village.  
A) to walk towards B) to walk against C) walking towards D) walking against
27. Sally didn't put in \_\_\_\_\_ water.  
A) no B) so much C) enough of D) few
28. \_\_\_\_\_ like ice-cream.  
A) Every children B) Every child C) All of children D) All children
29. When you go abroad, do you \_\_\_\_\_ take your passport?  
A) have to B) ought to C) need D) must
30. You don't need your hat.  
A) Put off it! B) Put it off! C) Take off it! D) Take it off!

31. How many elephants did you see? \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) None B) No one C) Not many ones D) No many
32. We're going to go \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
A) in France in John's B) in France by John's C) to France in John's D) to France by John's
33. It's dark without the lights. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A) switch on them B) turn them on C) to turn on them D) to switch them on
34. What time does the train \_\_\_\_\_ Bristol?  
A) arrive into B) come at C) go into D) get to
35. How \_\_\_\_\_ here?  
A) long you stay B) often you stay C) long are you staying D) often are you staying
36. Everybody \_\_\_\_\_ in bed.  
A) has to spend some time B) have to spend some time C) has to spend sometimes D) have to spend sometimes
37. These are nice apples. How \_\_\_\_\_ in a kilo?  
A) much are there B) many are there  
C) much are they D) many are they
38. Paul's ill, so he \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor tomorrow.  
A) is going to be visit B) goes to meet C) is going to see D) goes to tell
39. How \_\_\_\_\_ from Leeds to Liverpool?  
A) far is there B) long is there C) far is it D) long way is
40. She's \_\_\_\_\_ singer in England.  
A) most known B) the most known C) most famous D) the most famous
41. \_\_\_\_\_ to finish quickly.  
A) No every student wants B) No every student want C) Not every student wants D) Not every student want
42. My mother usually has \_\_\_\_\_ bed.  
A) the breakfast in B) breakfast in C) the breakfast in the D) breakfast in the
43. Beryl isn't going to the dance.  
A) Neither Pat is. B) Pat isn't too. C) Pat also. D) Nor is Pat.
44. Who taught you \_\_\_\_\_ a car?  
A) driving B) to drive C) riding D) to ride
45. A lot of letters and cards came today, but \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A) there wasn't anything for B) there wasn't something for C) it wasn't anything for  
D) it wasn't something for