

Английский язык
9–11 класс
Заключительный этап

1. Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1 - 6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А-Г. Используйте каждую букву, обозначающую утверждение, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

- A.** it is not easy to leave home for a university.
- B.** his/her chances of becoming a university student are high.
- C.** he/she is not too emotional about leaving school.
- D.** it can be too hard to pay back the money for higher education.
- E.** it is impossible to make the right career choice at the age of 18.
- F.** it is not necessary to start a career from a university course.
- G.** it is not good to start a university when you are too young.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Reading

1. The following passage has five sections, a-e. Choose the correct heading for a section a-e from the list of numbered headings 1-9.

List of headings

- 1 New families: beneficial or harmful
- 2 The government reaction
- 3 The typical western family
- 4 Political families
- 5 The disappearance of the traditional model
- 6 Families: then and now
- 7 The first criticisms of “family”
- 8 The “happy family” model
- 9 The function of families

Section a

The family has often been regarded as the cornerstone of society. In premodern and modern societies alike it has been seen as the most basic unit of social organization and one which carries out vital tasks, such as socializing children.

Section b

Until the 1960s few sociologists questioned the importance or the benefits of family life. Most sociologists assumed that family life was evolving as modernity progressed, and that the changes involved made the family better suited to meeting the needs of society and of family members. A particular type of family, the nuclear family (based around a two-generation household of parents and their children), was seen as well adapted to the demands of modern societies.

Section c

From the 1960, an increasing number of critical thinkers began to question the assumption that the family was necessarily a beneficial institution. Feminists, Marxists and critical psychologists began to highlight what they saw as some of the negative effects and the “dark side” of family life.

In the following decades the family was not just under attack from academic writers. Social changes also seemed to be undermining traditional families. Rising divorce rates, cohabitation before marriage, increasing numbers of single-person households, and other trends all suggested that individuals were basing their lives less and less around conventional families.

Section d

Some have seen these changes as a symptom of greater individualism within modern societies. They have welcomed what appears to be an increasing rate of choice for individuals. People no longer have to base their lives around what may be outmoded and, for many, unsuitable conventional family structures. Others, however, have complained about the changes and worried about their effect on society. Such changes are seen as both a symptom and a cause of instability and insecurity in people’s lives and in society as a whole. This view has been held by traditionalists who want a return to the ideal of the nuclear family. For them, many of society’s problems are a result of increased family instability.

Section e

Alongside these developments in society and sociology, family life has become a topic of political debate. Politicians have become somewhat more willing to comment on families. Sometimes they have devised policies to try to deal with perceived problems surrounding the family. In short, the family has come to be seen as more problematic than it was in the past. The controversies that have come to surround families and households are the subject of this chapter.

Section a _____

Section b _____

Section c _____

Section d _____

Section e _____

2. Read the fragments 1-4. What are they about? Choose from the options a, b or c.

1. Everybody knows the positive influence a good school in the neighbourhood can have on property prices. So, what do you do when you don't have one?

A the importance of good schools

B rising property prices

C the price of education

2. A group of residents in Bolnere, near Haywards Heath, West Sussex, decided to build a school themselves. They successfully bid to start an eco-school in local woodland. The parent-led group has just appointed a headteacher; the primary school, with space for 210 pupils, will open in September.

A applying for jobs in primary schools

B the power of parents

C environmentally-friendly building

3. The group is just one of a growing number across the country: people banding together to improve their way of life, from saving a village shop or pub to starting a shared agriculture scheme, where everyone helps out and gets fresh vegetables weekly.

A the importance of healthy eating

B the disappearance of traditional village life

C the trend of taking action

4. Across Britain, a community spirit is growing. The fact that most of the schemes are also green adds to their appeal. So, what is going on, and could you do the same in your area?

A the attraction of green schemes

B a call to action

C growing your own vegetables

Grammar and vocabulary

1. Match a phrase and its definition

A make a good impression

B a total flop

C make a real difference

D make a slight adjustment

1. to result in very positive change

2. cause someone to notice and admire you

3. to make a small change

4. a complete failure

2. Match the two halves of a phrase

- | | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| A to do | 1. practical skills |
| B to get | 2. a course |
| C to develop | 3. an exam |
| D to take | 4. an education |

3. Choose the right variant

- 1) I don't understand people who want to _____ boxing. It seems so violent.
A play B do C go D take
- 2) The manager usually _____ us who will be in the team a few days before a match.
A asks B says C tells D speaks
- 3) I work on a live radio show so there is always a buzz before I _____.
A go on air B get on air C get on air D get in air
- 4) If you want to get fit and lose weight, you should _____ running.
A go off B take up C take out D get on
- 5) She helped with the art program at the kindergarten that Annie _____.
A visited B attended C joined D went
- 6) Will you be the chief engineer _____ a bridge across the Atlantic Ocean?
A inventing B scheming C designing D doing
- 7) She was _____ the guests greet each other and share news.
A looking B staring C watching D gazing

4. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence

1. By the time she graduates from the University I _____ for 2 years.
A shall have been teaching B am teaching C shall teach D have been teaching
2. The press article _____ rise to a lot of criticism.
A has given B give C have given D had given
3. I have made _____ mistakes in the test than my friend.
A smaller B less C a few D fewer
4. I'd like to invite _____ to my party.
A both you B you both C the both you D the both of you
5. The airline takes _____ possible measure to ensure the safety of its passengers.
A either B both C any D every
6. Roy wanted to marry the girl he had run _____ for 2 years.
A after B back C in

5. Complete the sentences with the words in the correct form.

Interviewers usually ask a 1 (various) _____ of questions. Interviewers also usually like to ask questions about previous 2 (occupy) _____ as well as 3 (achieve) _____ not connected to the work place. The 4 (possible) _____ of advancement in any job very rarely

depends on the 5 (accurate) _____ of work but, more on the enthusiasm and dedication of the employee.

At her address somebody 6 (tell) _____ him that Mary 7 (move) _____ away longer than a month before. On coming out of the house Mr Meeks 8 (address) _____ a policeman who 9 (stand) _____ on the corner and 10 (explain) _____ his difficulty to him.

Бланк ответов _KEYS

1. LISTENING

1.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение	G	D	A	F	B	C

2.

A1	1)
A2	2)
A3	2)
A4	3)
A5	1)
A6	2)
A7	3)

3.

A 8	2)
A 9	3)
A 10	1)
A 11	3)
A 12	1)
A 13	2)
A 14	3)

II. READING

1.

A	B	C	D	E
9	8	5	1	2

2.

1	2	3	4
A	B	C	B

III. GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

1. Match a phrase and its definition

A	B	C	D
2	4	1	3

2. Match the two halves of a phrase

A	B	C	D
2	4	1	3

3. Choose the right variant

1	B
2	C
3	A
4	B
5	B
6	C
7	C

4. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence

1	A
2	A
3	D
4	B
5	D
6	A

5. Complete the sentences with the words in the correct form.

1	variety
2	occupations
3	achievements
4	possibility
5	accuracy

6	told
7	had moved
8	addressed
9	was standing
10	explained