2019 – 2020 учебный год

Лицей МГИМО им. А. М. Горчакова

Поток_____	**Конкурсный номер_____**
Дата _____	**Аудитория № _____**

Демонстрационный вариант конкурсного тестирования по английскому языку для абитуриентов, поступающих в 8 класс

Уважаемый абитуриент!

При поступлении в Лицей МГИМО им. А.М. Горчакова проводятся конкурсные испытания по английскому языку в письменной и устной форме.

Письменная работа *по английскому языку состоит из разделов:*

- лексико-грамматические задания

- перевод текста с русского языка на английский язык

- чтение

На выполнение письменной работы отводится 45 минут.

Устная часть *работы состоит из двух заданий по говорению:*

- тематическое монологическое высказывание

- комбинированный диалог

Время устного ответа – 6 минут на одного учащегося.

Желаем успеха!

TOTAL 45

LEVEL_____

I. Выберите слово, точно подходящее по смыслу, и обведите его кружком.

1. Johnny isn't nosy! He is just too _____ and he wants to know the details.
a. enthusiastic b. curious c. loud d. noisy
2. At the end of the concert, the _____ applauded for 10 minutes and didn't let the musicians leave.
a. actors b. society c. audience d. auditoria
3. When I looked at the side wall, a poster saying "Help!" _____ my attention.
a. grabbed b. took c. paid d. caught
4. Dan was looking for a job for 6 months and finally he got a good _____.
a. invitation b. offer c. sentence d. suggestion
5. Last year, Angela stayed in Edinburgh with a great _____family.
a. ghost b. homeless c. host d. reception

Total: 5
Done:

II. Заполните пропуски предлогами и наречиями.

1. Alice has lived in Melbourne _____ she was six.
2. Have you _____ been to France.
3. The train arrived 25 minutes _____ the planned time of arrival.
4. I know, you are a promising young dancer but I want you to become the_____ promising one.
5. After that he became _____ grey _____ a wolf.

Total: 5
Done:

III. Раскройте скобки, заполнив пропуски нужными грамматическими формами.

Born in 1863 to working class parents, Alice ***1*** _____ (leave) school at 13 to work as a machinist in a shoe factory in the city of Leicester, England. Alice soon discovered that the working conditions and wages women ***2***_____ (receive) ***3***_____ (be) inferior to those of their male

colleagues. While still a young woman, Alice ***4***_____ (take) her first steps as an activist by joining the trade union movement for fairer conditions in the workplace.

Over the years, Alice ***5***_____ (become) disappointed with the union. She felt that it neglected women's rights and ***6***____ (be) much more focused on male workers, who ***7***_____ (regard) as the 'breadwinners' in society. So, in 1907, Alice ***8***_____ (travel) to London to attend her first meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). On that same day, the group ***9***_____ (march) to the House of Commons to demand voting rights. Police on horseback ***10***_____ (charge) the women. They arrested Alice and imprisoned her for the first time.

That first prison experience had a big impact on Alice. But she had no regrets or thoughts ***11***_____ (give up) the suffragette movement. In fact, she felt inspired to fight even harder for the cause by setting up a new branch of the WSPU in Leicester. She worked tirelessly with local shoe trade workers and would spend her Sundays ***12***_____ (cycle out) to towns and villages to campaign for support. During this time, Alice was arrested a total of five times because of her activism. Alice ***13***_____ (fight on). The highpoint of her campaigning years came in June 1908 when she ***14***_____ (speak) at a huge rally in Hyde Park, London. The day became known as 'Women's Sunday' and over 250,000 supporters ***15***_____ (attend). The event made national news and Alice ***16***_____ (single out) by The Times newspaper as one of the most notable speakers that day.

The days of the British suffragette movement ***17***_____ (come) to an abrupt halt when the nation turned its attention to the Great War of 1914. But the cause of women like Alice ***18***_____ (not to be) in vain. In 1920, British women ***19***_____ (give) their right to vote. Alice continued working with the local trade union up until her death in 1946 at the age of 83. Even today the memory of brave ‘Alice the Suffragette’ ***20***_____ (live on).

Total: 20
Done:

IV. ***Переведите с русского на английский язык следующие предложения.***

1. Линдси не могла оставить дверь не запертой.
2. – О боже! Я забыл взять камеру!
   – Не переживай – я принес свою.
3. Уже 6 лет, как я не брал ракетки в руки и не выходил на корт.
4. Тед сказал, что карманник убежал до того, как он смог позвать полицию.

5. Пароль следует менять каждые 3 недели. Если вы забыли пароль, пожалуйста позвоните администратор.

1._____
_____
_____
_____

2._____
_____
_____
_____

3._____
_____
_____
_____

4._____
_____
_____
_____

5._____
_____
_____
_____

Total: 10
Done

V. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на следующие за ним вопросы, обведя номер правильного варианта кружком.

Marian Jones was working as a primary school teacher in Swansea in Wales when she heard about a volunteer programme to help children in Africa. They were looking for imaginative teachers to make learning fun for children in order to encourage them to continue their education.

In Rwanda, Africa, 95% of all children finish primary school. But sadly, extreme poverty and old-fashioned teaching methods mean that many of them don't continue their education.

Schoolchildren in this part of the world don't have access to modern teaching methods or proper school equipment Families cannot afford to pay for school supplies or basic stationary. This means that in most lessons the teacher stands at the front of the class and talks and the children sit at their

desks and listen. This is why a lot of schoolchildren don't enjoy their lessons and don't want to go to secondary school. To them, school is just something to get through before they start working on the land as farmers or labourers.

Marian knew she could do something to help. She signed up with a volunteer programme and flew to Africa. She loved teaching and engaging the children in their lessons. She understood that this is the best way to improve children's chances of learning.

Making lessons fun with little or no resources, though, was a difficult task. The key was to get students to participate in the lessons. She used games, group work and interesting tasks.

Today, she works with Rwandan teachers and helps them to be resourceful. She has also inspired many students to become teachers themselves. She is happy that she has made a difference in these children's lives and given them the desire to reach their full potential.

1 Marian Jones began as …

A a teacher in Africa. B a volunteer in Wales.
C a volunteer in Rwanda. D a teacher in Swansea.

2 Ninety five percent of Rwandan children …

A grow up in poverty. B complete their primary education.
C finish secondary school. D don't continue their education.

3 Many schoolteachers in Rwanda …

A don't enjoy the lessons. B don't teach at secondary schools.
C don't inspire the children. D listen to the children.

4 Marian gave her students …

A enjoyable lessons. B difficult tasks to do.
C a chance to teach. D lots of resources.

5 Today Marian …

A trains other teachers. B trains students to become teachers.
C creates games for teachers. D continues teaching Rwandan children.

Total: 5
Done: