2018 – 2019 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 3 разделов:*

чтения, перевода текста с русского языка на английский язык и продуктивного письменного высказывания (личное письмо).

На выполнение письменной работы отводится 45 минут.

Устная часть *работы состоит из двух заданий по говорению: тематическое монологическое высказывание и комбинированный диалог. Время устного ответа – 6 минут на одного учащегося.*

Желаем успеха!

1. **Read the text and answer 10 True/False questions. Circle the correct answer True or False. Underline the sentence/phrase which helped you make your decision:**

Education

A school is an institution where teaching students takes place under the direction of teachers. Most countries have systems of formal education, which is usually compulsory. In these systems, students progress through a series of schools. These schools can be different in different countries, but generally include primary school for young children and secondary school for teenagers who have completed primary education. An institution where people receive higher education is called a university college or university. It is possible to attend schools before and after primary and secondary education. Kindergarten or pre-school provide schooling to very young children (3-5 year-olds). University, vocational school or college may be available after secondary school. A school may also be dedicated to one particular field, such as a school of arts, economics or a school of dance. Alternative schools may teach nontraditional curriculum and use nontraditional methods of teaching. Most countries also have non-government schools called private schools. Such schools may be open when the government does not supply adequate or special education. Private schools can be religious, such as Christian schools, for example. Some private schools can offer a higher standard of education or seek to foster other personal achievements. In homeschooling and online schools, students are taught outside of a traditional school building. Education in Great Britain is provided by Education Authority and it is financed partly by the Government and partly by local funds. All the system works according to a National Curriculum, which was introduced in 1988. It gives the government the opportunity to control what is taught at schools. In Great Britain children don't have to go to school until they are five, but there are nursery schools that provide school education before that age. Unfortunately authorities don't have free nursery-school places for every child and these places are usually given to families in special circumstances. That's why parents in many areas have formed playgroups where kids under five can go in the mornings or afternoons. Thus little ones learn to interact with peers, listen attentively and behave. Primary education (5-11 year-olds) starts in infant schools. Infant schools are for children aged from 5 to 7. Classes in infant school are not formal. Kids listen to stories, draw pictures, sing songs, dance, play games, and have a lot fun. Secondary education begins after students have passed their examinations when they are 11. English boys and girls go to secondary schools from 11 till 16. Secondary schools are not selective: you don't have to take exams to go there. About 90 percent of children attend state schools and can choose from grammar, technical or modem school depending on

the subjects they prefer and their future plans. The most popular type of schools is a comprehensive school which combines all types of secondary education. These schools offer a wide range of subjects and develop the talent of every student. Only a small proportion of children in England go to private (public) schools. These schools are not free and the fees are high, so not many families can afford it. At the age of 16 students in Great Britain take national exams called GCSEs (General Certificates of Secondary Education). After these exams they can leave school if they wish. But if they want to get a university degree, they have to continue their education in the sixth form at school or at a sixth form college. The sixth form prepares students for national exams called A-levels (Advanced Levels) at 1 8. They need A-levels to enter university. There are about 90 universities in Great Britain, so students have a lot to choose from.

1. All the countries have a system of compulsory education.

   1. True 2. False

2. It is impossible to go to school before primary education.

   1. True 2. False

3. Education in Great Britain is partly financed by the Government.

   1. True 2. False

4. Authorities in Great Britain cannot provide free nursery school places for all children.

   1. True 2. False

5. Children start secondary school when they are eleven.

   1. True 2. False

6. 90 % of children attend comprehensive schools.

   1. True 2. False

7. Parents want to pay if they want their child to go to a public school.

   1. True 2. False

8. A student can enter university after he/she has passed GCSEs.

   1. True 2. False

9. Students need A-levels to enter the university.

   1. True 2. False

10. The choice of universities in Great Britain is limited.

    1. True 2. False

2. Translate into English:

1. Если бы Том был на даче, он бы нам позвонил.

   _____

2. В Исландии часто идут дожди.

   _____

3. Эту пьесу играют уже больше 15 лет.

   _____

4. Я никогда раньше не играл в гольф. А ты?

   _____

5. Когда я напишу Павлу, я спрошу у него про экзамены.

   _____

6. В августе мы собираемся в Испанию. Какая замечательная новость!

   _____

   _____

7. Когда ты закончил работу? Три часа назад.

   _____

8. Дождь только что закончился, так что зонт нам больше не нужен.

   _____

9. Сегодня в городе было мало людей. Улицы были почти пустые.

   _____

   _____

10. Не покупай это платье. Оно выглядит старомодным.

    _____

3. **You have received a letter from your English–speaking pen friend, Ben. Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions. Write about 90 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.**

…We've moved to another country and now I have to go to a new school. It's not a problem for me although I liked my old school and I had a lot of friends there. Now I feel fine and I've already found some friends here too….
…What do you like most about your school? What school subjects do you like the most and why? What do you usually do with your school friends in your free time? …

SPEAKING

You are going to give a talk about pets. You have to talk continuously. Remember to say:

- why people keep pets;
- what pets are most popular in big cities;
- whether having pets is a big responsibility and why.

The examiner will listen until you have finished. Then she/he will ask you some questions.