

## Контрольная работа по линии администрации по английскому языку

### Вариант № 1

1. Complete the sentences with the information you will hear on the tape, [«аудио»] 8.

- 1) There are \_\_\_\_\_ main language families in the world.
- 2) Nearly all the languages of modern \_\_\_\_\_ are relatives.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and Ukrainian belong to Slavonic languages.
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are Scandinavian languages.
- 5) Italian \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ came from Latin.

- 2. Read the text and complete it with the words from the box.**

- a) but to the whole world      b) use it      c) now there are  
d) was very good and      e) slowly develops

## Universal Language

Ludovic Zamenhof (1859—1917) was a doctor and lived in Poland which at that time was part of Russian Empire. Zamenhof's education 1 \_\_\_\_\_. He spoke a few languages. A quiet and good-hearted man, Zamenhof thought that people who lived in different countries of the world could not understand each other because they spoke different languages. How wonderful, he thought, if everyone could learn just one language and 2 \_\_\_\_\_. Zamenhof was thinking of the international language. Latin was such a language in the Middle Ages: all educated people could speak it. Some people have said, and still say, that people cannot invent<sup>1</sup> a language. A language 3 \_\_\_\_\_ when people use it. Ludovic Zamenhof knew this but he also knew that there must be a language that will belong not to one nation 4 \_\_\_\_\_. So in 1887, he told people about his own artificial<sup>2</sup> language Esperanto.

This language was easier to learn than any real language. Even 5 -----  
some people who speak and use Esperanto.  
But English at the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> century is taking its place becoming a  
global language.

<sup>1</sup>to invent [m'vent] — изобретать

<sup>2</sup> artificial [.aiti'fiʃəl] — искусственный

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_ 5) \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. A. Use *the*, *a/an* or *zero article* to complete these sentences.**

- 1) It was such \_\_\_\_\_ perfect day.
- 2) They are such good \_\_\_\_\_ friends.
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ Dutch live in Holland, they speak \_\_\_\_\_ Dutch.

- B. Use *too* or *also* to complete the sentences.**

- 1) Her voice is deep and \_\_\_\_\_ pleasant.  
2) In other words, eastern cultures are interesting \_\_\_\_\_

- 4. Complete the dialogues. Use *present perfect* or *past indefinite*.**

- 1) - Granny, you (find) my trainers? \_\_\_\_\_  
- Yes, dear, I have.

- Where you (find) them? \_\_\_\_\_  
- They (be) under the sofa.

- 2) - The Browns (leave) for Paris? \_\_\_\_\_  
- Yes, they have. They (fly) there yesterday evening.

- 5. Write two sentences to show your surprise.**

- 1) John knows twelve languages. \_\_\_\_\_  
2) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart began writing music at the age of five.

- 6. Form new words from the words in brackets and complete the sentences with them.**

- 1) His speech was boring and really (end) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2) Look at the sky. It is blue and (cloud) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3) John is (terrible) \_\_\_\_\_ slow.

- 7. Write these words:**

- 1) [tru:] \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) ['pɜ:fɪkt] \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) ['saɪəntɪst] \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) [eə] \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ['pɒpjələ] \_\_\_\_\_

**8. Use the right verb forms to complete the text.**

"This is the sad story of my life," said Jenny and (make<sup>1</sup>) a pause<sup>1</sup>. "Please, (not, stop<sup>2</sup>)", (cry<sup>3</sup>) the girl. "You (not, begin<sup>4</sup>) your story yet."

Jenny (smile<sup>5</sup>) and (go<sup>6</sup>) on, "I (live<sup>7</sup>) with my aunt all my life and now I still (live<sup>8</sup>) with her. She (be<sup>9</sup>) a very strong personality. She always (be<sup>10</sup>) like that. So my aunt usually (give<sup>11</sup>) me orders and I (follow<sup>12</sup>) them. So, you see, I (have<sup>13</sup>) a very difficult life, and I am sure I (have<sup>14</sup>) it in the future."

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 1) _____ | 8) _____  |
| 2) _____ | 9) _____  |
| 3) _____ | 10) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 11) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 12) _____ |
| 6) _____ | 13) _____ |
| 7) _____ | 14) _____ |

<sup>1</sup> a pause [pɔ:z] — пауза