

ВПР

Name _____

1. Listening

Перед Вами 5 предложений А — Е с пропусками и варианты слов или словосочетаний для заполнения этих пропусков, обозначенные цифрами 1 — 3. Внимательно прочитайте их.

Вы услышите диалог. Для каждого предложения А — Е выберите слово или словосочетание, соответствующее содержанию диалога. К каждому пропуску подходит только одно слово или словосочетание. Вы услышите запись дважды. При повторном прослушивании проверьте себя. У Вас есть 45 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с предложениями.

A. Pete went to _____ at the weekend.

1. the forest

2. the beach

3. the garden

B. Aunt Victoria is _____ in the photo.

1. next to the tree

2. behind the tree

3. behind the car

C. The weather was _____ on the farm.

1. cloudy

2. hot

3. rainy

D. Alice is Pete's _____.

1. cousin

2. sister

3. daughter

E. Alice is _____ years old now.

1. 3

2. 13

3. 10

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

A	B	C	D	E

2. Reading

Установите соответствие между текстами и их темами, выбрав тему из выпадающего списка. Используйте каждую тему только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

This text deals with ...

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Groups of stars. | 4. Giving out light. |
| 2. Hot clouds of gas. | 5. Orbiting round stars. |
| 3. Moving to the west. | 6. The nearest star. |

A. Over millions of years, hot clouds of gas called ‘nebulae’ grow until they explode and form huge, blazing balls of fire. This is how stars are born. Our own sun is a star. Eventually, like all stars, it will run out of fuel and die. Don’t worry though — this won’t happen for another 5 billion years!

B. Stars are sources of light. This is the reason they shine so brightly in the sky. The moon, planets and comets also shine, but they don’t give out their own light. They just reflect it from the sun.

C. Stars are very, very far away. In fact, when their light reaches our eyes, we sometimes see them as they were thousands of years ago. Our sun is the nearest star to Earth, but it is still about 160 million km away! It is part of the Milky Way galaxy, a white band of stars that stretches across the night sky.

D. Constellations are groups of stars. If you draw lines between them (and use lots of imagination) they sometimes look like objects, animals or people. The ancient Greeks thought that Orion looked like a giant hunter with a sword attached to his belt.

E. As the earth moves around the sun, we see the constellations in different positions in the sky at different times of the year. In the same way, the whole sky seems to move towards the west as the earth rotates on its axis throughout the night.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

A	B	C	D	E

3.

Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка.

The inuit people

The lives of the Inuit people of North America have changed a lot in 50 years. First, their name: people called them Eskimos, but now they are called Inuits, A_____ means “the people”. They lived in igloos in the winter but today many of them live in houses in small towns. They hunted seals — they ate the meat and B_____ clothes from the fur. Many of the people still wear seal-skin clothes today because they are very warm. Remember, the weather is extremely cold for many months of the year. 80-year-old Inuit, Mariano Tagalik, C_____ us a little about her early life. “Our winter igloos were very warm. We cooked inside so sometimes it got too hot. When I was a child I took D_____ most of my clothes when I was in our igloo. In the short summers we lived in seal-skin tents, but I spent as much time as possible playing outside.” To move over the snow, they wore special snowshoes on their feet, but today many Inuits E_____ snowmobiles. These machines can travel long distances in a short time. In the past it took them days or weeks to travel the same distance.

4.

Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. Два слова в списке лишние.

Novy Arbat

If you look at old maps of Moscow, you will be surprised not to find some of the biggest streets of today's capital. One of **A**_____ streets is Novy Arbat. This street is located in the very centre of Moscow and connects Vozdvizhenka Street and Kutuzovsky Avenue. The first plans to build Novy Arbat appeared in 1935 but **B**_____ of the Great Patriotic War these plans were not carried out until the mid-1960s. Architects designed 9 tall modern buildings for the street. Many old buildings were destroyed. But it was decided to leave a very small church, which is still standing **C**_____ to one of the tall modern buildings. The idea was to show the victory of technological progress. It is **D**_____ that the church looks tiny compared to the modern building. But it **E**_____ looks so much more beautiful!