

**1 июня**  
**9 класс**  
**английский язык**

Для урока: выполнить итоговую контрольную работу в прикрепленных файлах.

д.з. Повторение пройденного материала.

**Раздел 2. ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ЧТЕНИЮ**

9

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А—С, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1—8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Nowhere to live                      | 5. The most famous for public |
| 2. A special place for children         | 6. The end of private life    |
| 3. The history of Covent Garden         | 7. Covent Garden nowadays     |
| 4. The place of the building experiment | 8. Covent Garden as it is     |

**A.** Covent Garden is one of the most popular places in London. Almost one million people visit it every week, from all parts of the world! Although it's called Covent Garden, it isn't a garden at all. It's a public square with rich history, beautiful architecture and a unique cultural atmosphere. There are open-air cafes and restaurants, theatres and museums, shops and street artists.

**B.** In the Middle Ages, Covent Garden was a vegetable field. It gave food to the nuns of the nearby convent of St Peter. In 1540, King Henry VIII (the one who had 6 wives) took away the lands of the monasteries and convents. He used the field to train his falcons. The King soon got tired of this and the land was given to the first Earl of Bedford. In 1632, the 4th Earl of Bedford asked Inigo Jones to build a fashionable district there.

**C.** Inigo Jones was the most important architect of that time. He liked Italian cities, was very much influenced by their beauty and had spent a lot of time studying them. So he created an Italian-style square. The square was surrounded by arcaded buildings and

dominated by the Church of St Paul. It became the first public square in the country. Londoners, used to narrow winding streets were shocked.

D. The architect wanted the new square to be a public one — and it became such a place. But this actually led to its fall. There were a lot of rich people who lived in the houses around the square. They soon began to get tired of all sorts of London criminal world under their windows. Also, they didn't like the fruit and vegetable market which had just appeared in the square. When the private Bloomsbury Square and others were built (with special protection from outsiders), the rich went there instead.'

E. Today Covent Garden is a popular entertainment and shopping site where there is something for everyone: history, architecture, music, shopping, street theatre and coffee. And there are lots and lots of street performers — musicians, jugglers, mime artists, magicians and fire eaters. It's also a nice place to walk around because there is no traffic. There is always a chance to see well-known actors and musicians walking around. Polite British people try to give them some space and avoid asking for autographs.

F. Covent Garden is home to many theatres. The Royal Opera House, often called simply 'Covent Garden', shows performances given by the Royal Opera and the Royal Ballet. Operas are performed in their original languages! The Theatre Royal, known as 'Drury Lane', is the oldest theatre in London. If you buy a ticket you may get more than you think! 200 years ago actors found a secret room here. In the room there was a skeleton with a knife in it. Since then many people have seen the ghost. Drury Lane has been called one of the world's most haunted theatres. Today, Drury Lane belongs to Andrew Lloyd Webber, the composer who wrote famous musicals *Jesus Christ Superstar*, *Cats*, *the Phantom of the Opera* and many others.

G. Everyone will find something to enjoy in Covent Garden. The London Transport Museum is in a splendid Victorian building (once the Flower Market at Covent Garden). Here you can learn the story of London's public transport system, from the first horse-drawn carriages to the latest underground trains (which you can drive yourself). Children love this museum.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовок							

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10–17 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

### Animal World in Danger

Some animals and plants, such as houseflies and daisies, are very common. They are in no danger of becoming extinct, or dying out. But other species, or types, of animals and plants are very rare. There may be only a few of them left in the world. Such species are said to be endangered—in danger of disappearing forever.

Certain animals and plants have died out and new ones have appeared ever since life began on Earth. This is a natural part of evolution. Sometimes an endangered species has been able to build up its numbers again and become common. At other times the endangered species has become extinct. Probably the best-known animals to become extinct by natural causes are the dinosaurs, which died out about 65 million years ago.

Today far more species are endangered than ever before. In the early 21st century more than 4,600 species of animals and plants were listed as endangered all over the world. Many more are considered vulnerable, or likely to become endangered.

Animals and plants rely on each other and their environment to survive. But human activities cause most of the environmental changes that affect plants and animals today. Animals and plants need clean air, soil, and water, but people pollute the environment

with garbage, car fumes, and factory wastes. Animals and plants also need places to live, but the human population is increasing fast and taking over natural areas for houses, roads, factories, and farmlands. People clear forests, swamps, and other wild places, causing the death of many animals and plants. Some animals and plants are endangered simply by human greed. Some people still wear coats made from the furs of rare mammals; others collect rare species of flowers and butterflies.

The list of endangered mammals includes many large, well-known animals. African and Indian elephants have been killed for their tusks, which are used to make ivory earrings and other art objects. Whales are no longer hunted as widely as they once were, but many decades of slaughter greatly reduced the numbers of some species. The giant panda survives only in remote parts of China and in zoos. Other threatened mammals include the tiger and various species of deer, antelopes, and primates.

Until fairly recent times few people were concerned about the impact of human activities on animals and plants in the wild. As people began to worry about such changes they tried to come up with ways to conserve the environment. Today several international and national agencies maintain lists of endangered species. They work to protect and preserve natural habitats and to promote programs for the recovery of threatened species.

- 10 In course of evolution new species can appear.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 11 Endangered species always become extinct.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 12 Most endangered species now are listed in Europe.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 13 Animals and plants depend on environment to survive.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 14 Pollution is the main factor leading to the death of animals.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 15 People's hobbies and fashion preferences can lead to the extinction of some species.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 16 People started thinking about environment conservation long ago.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 17 Environmental agencies work in all European countries.  
1) True                      2) False                      3) Not stated

Ответ: \_\_\_\_\_ .

По окончании выполнения заданий 9–17 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в задании 9 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.



*Проверьте, чтобы каждый ответ был записан рядом с номером соответствующего задания.*

#### Раздел 4. ЗАДАНИЕ ПО ПИСЬМУ

Для ответа на задание 33 используйте БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 2. При выполнении задания 33 особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным на БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объема письма. Письма недостаточного объема, а также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объем, не оцениваются.

**33**

You have **30** minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Bill.

... Yesterday I had a great quarrel with my mum, because I returned from my friend's birthday party about 11 p.m. My parents think that by 10 o'clock I should be in bed. I'm afraid, they don't understand that I'm not a child any more.

Do your parents let you go out late in the evening? When do you usually have to go to bed? Are you allowed to watch TV after ten o'clock?

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.