

Основные способы словообразования: аффиксация: образование глаголов при помощи префиксов dis-, mis-, re-, over-, under и суффиксов -ise/-ize, -en; образование имён существительных при помощи префиксов un-, in-/im-, il-/ir- и суффиксов -ance/-ence, -er/-or, -ing, -ist, -ity, -ment, -ness, -sion/-tion, -ship; образование имён прилагательных при помощи префиксов un-, in-/im-, il-/ir-, inter-, non-, post-, pre- и суффиксов -able/-ible, -al, -ed, -ese, -ful, -ian/-an, -ical, -ing, -ish, -ive, -less, -ly, -ous, -y; образование наречий при помощи префиксов un-, in-/im-, il-/ir- и суффикса -ly; образование числительных при помощи суффиксов -teen, -ty, -th; словосложение: образование сложных существительных путём соединения основ существительных (football); образование сложных существительных путём соединения основы прилагательного с основой существительного (blue-bell); образование сложных существительных путём соединения основ существительных с предлогом (father-in-law); образование сложных прилагательных путём соединения основы прилагательного/числительного с основой существительного с добавлением суффикса -ed (blue-eyed, eight-legged); образование сложных прилагательных путём соединения наречия с основой причастия II (well-behaved); образование сложных прилагательных путём соединения основы прилагательного с основой причастия I (nice-looking); конверсия: образование имён существительных от неопределённой формы глаголов (to run – a run); образование имён существительных от прилагательных (rich people – the rich); образование глаголов от имён существительных (a hand – to hand); образование глаголов от имён прилагательных (cool – to cool). Имена прилагательные на -ed и -ing (excited – exciting).

Многочисленные лексические единицы. Синонимы. Антонимы. Интернациональные слова. Наиболее частотные фразовые глаголы. Сокращения и аббревиатуры. Различные средства связи для обеспечения целостности и логичности устного/письменного высказывания. Грамматическая сторона речи Распознавание и употребление в устной и письменной речи изученных морфологических форм и синтаксических конструкций английского языка. Различные коммуникативные типы предложений: повествовательные (утвердительные, отрицательные), вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной форме). Нераспространённые и распространённые простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определённом порядке (We moved to a new house last year.). Предложения с начальным It. Предложения с начальным There + to be. Предложения с глагольными конструкциями, содержащими глагольсвязки to be, to look, to seem, to feel (He looks/seems/feels happy.). Предложения со сложным подлежащим – Complex Subject. Предложения со сложным дополнением – Complex Object (I want you to help me. I saw her cross/crossing the road. I want to have my hair cut.). Сложносочинённые предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or. Сложноподчинённые предложения с союзами и союзными словами because, if, when, where, what, why, how. Сложноподчинённые предложения с определительными придаточными с союзными словами who, which, that. Сложноподчинённые предложения с союзными словами whoever, whatever, however, whenever. Условные предложения с глаголами в изъявительном наклонении (Conditional 0, Conditional I) и с глаголами в сослагательном наклонении (Conditional II). Все типы вопросительных предложений (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы в Present/Past/Future Simple Tense, Present/Past Continuous Tense, Present/Past Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense). Повествовательные, вопросительные и побудительные предложения в косвенной речи в настоящем и прошедшем времени, согласование времён в рамках сложного предложения. Модальные глаголы в косвенной речи в настоящем и прошедшем времени. Предложения с конструкциями as ... as, not so ... as, both ... and ..., either ... or, neither ... nor. Предложения с I wish... Конструкции с глаголами на -ing: to love/hate doing smth.

Конструкции с глаголами to stop, to remember, to forget (разница в значении to stop doing smth и to stop to do smth). Конструкция It takes me ... to do smth. Конструкция used to + инфинитив глагола. Конструкции be/get used to smth, be/get used to doing smth. Конструкции I prefer, I'd prefer, I'd rather prefer, выражающие предпочтение, а также конструкции I'd rather, You'd better. Подлежащее, выраженное собирательным существительным (family, police), и его согласование со сказуемым. Глаголы (правильные и неправильные) в видовременных формах действительного залога в изъявительном наклонении (Present/Past/Future Simple Tense, Present/Past/Future Continuous Tense, Present/Past Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense, Future-in-the-Past Tense) и наиболее употребительных формах страдательного залога (Present/Past Simple Passive, Present Perfect Passive). Конструкция to be going to, формы Future Simple Tense и Present Continuous Tense для выражения будущего действия. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (can/be able to, could, must/have to, may, might, should, shall, would, will, need). Неличные формы глагола – инфинитив, герундий, причастие (Participle I и Participle II), причастия в функции определения (Participle I – a playing child, Participle II – a written text). Определённый, неопределённый и нулевой артикли. Имена существительные во множественном числе, образованных по правилу, и исключения. Неисчисляемые имена существительные, имеющие форму только множественного числа. Притяжательный падеж имён существительных. Имена прилагательные и наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованных по правилу, и исключения. Порядок следования нескольких прилагательных (мнение – размер – возраст – цвет – происхождение). Слова, выражающие количество (many/much, little/a little, few/a few, a lot of). Личные местоимения в именительном и объектном падежах, притяжательные местоимения (в том числе в абсолютной форме), возвратные, указательные, вопросительные местоимения, неопределённые местоимения и их производные, отрицательные местоимения none, no и производные последнего (nobody, nothing и другие). Количественные и порядковые числительные. Предлоги места, времени, направления, предлоги, употребляемые с глаголами в страдательном залоге

Test 1 (11) УМК: « Enjoy English »

Контрольная работа по английскому языку № 1 (11 класс)

Вариант I

Задание №1. Выберите слово, которое наиболее подходит по смыслу.

1. She ... red when she heard the news.
a) grow b) turned c) has felt d) looked
2. Refrigerating meat ... the spread of bacteria.
a) retards b) retarding c) to retard d) is retarding
3. Twenty-five percent of Ecuador's population speak Quechus
a) mainly b) only c) voluptuously d) still
4. They had their own set of house keys so that they could ... themselves ... after school.
a) get, out b) be, in c) get, off d) go, out

5. Finally, the doctor ... waiting for us ...

a) got tired of b) came out c) kept off d) went away

Задание №2. Употребите a/ an, the, nothing (-), где это необходимо.

1. What ... interesting books! a) a b) an c) the d) -
2. Give me ... match, please. a) the b) a c) - d) an
3. Which would you like ... apple or ... orange? a) a b) an c) - d) the
4. All ... cars have wheels. a) a b) an c) the d) -
5. Will you be at ... home tomorrow? a) a b) an c) the d) -

Задание №3. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

Jerry stared worriedly out of the window. He had been up studying most of the night and now his exam was about to start.

Even though he had revised the same things again and again, he

wasn't at all sure how (1) **SUCCESSFUL** he would be. It had been **SUCCEED**

his decision to take this (2) _____, programming course, but **OPTION**

that didn't mean he wasn't eager to pass. In fact, he wanted to get

a good mark as he had hopes of becoming a software (3) _____ . **DESIGN**

This was Jerry's golden opportunity but he felt his hand shaking as he picked up his pen to write his name on the paper.

The exam was particularly (4) _____ as he knew his future **FRIGHT**

Career might be at stake.

He took a deep breath as he opened the exam paper that was handed to him. This was the moment of truth. Then he gave a little

gasp of (5) _____. He knew the answers to all the questions; all **BELIEF**

last night's revision had paid off. He was going to do just fine!

Points: 5

Задание №4. Выберите нужный предлог.

1. Do not do many things ... the same time. a) at b) on c) in d) upon
2. It's a small town in the south ... England. a) - b) from c) to d) of
3. "Couldn't we go a little faster? I'm ... a hurry." a) on b) in c) at d) of
4. You must make... your mind. a) to b) behind c) above d) up
5. We will still be here ... summer. a) in b) on c) at d) to Points: 5

Вариант II

Задание №1. Выберите слово, которое наиболее подходит по смыслу.

1. The Internet is very often ... to a highway where we are free to explore in any direction.
a) contrasted b) paired c) compared d) surfed
2. We can enjoy on the Net ... a large number of unexpected issues.
a) have brought up b) has also raised c) has resulted d) had generated
3. The MP3 format ...used since the mid-90s.
a) was b) has been c) is d) had been
4. Napster ... by Shawn Fanning and his friends in Boston in 1998.
a) has been created b) has created c) created d) was created
5. The activities of Fanning and his followers ... in different ways over the years.
a) have been interpreted b) has been termed c) were meant d) have thought about

Задание №2. Употребите a/ an, the, nothing (-), где это необходимо.

1. I wrote my name at... top of the page. a) a b) an c) the d) –
2. ...Everest is the highest mountain in the world. a) The b) A c) - d) An
3. The British Prime Minister lives in ... Downing Street. a) a b) an) c) - d) the
4. I usually smoke cigarettes or ...pipe. a) a b)an c) the d) –
5. Two people were injured in the accident and were taken to ... hospital.
a) a b) an c) the d) -

Задание №3. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

As a child I loved reading story books. It took you into another world; one of fantasy where there was no school or homework. I remember one particular book from my (1)CHILDHOOD very well. CHILD

It was called The Wind in the Willows and the (2)_____ ILLUSTRATE were wonderful. The book was full of colour and the characters, which were all animals, were very (3)_____ towards each FRIEND

other. The characters were a water rat, a toad, a mole and a badger who all behaved just like humans. Mole, Badger and Ratty the water rat are very relaxed, lovable characters. Toad is very (4)_____ WEALTH

but often gets into trouble because he loves trying new hobbies. At one point, Toad ends up losing his (5)_____ but fortunately everything POSSESS works out well in the end.

Задание №4. Выберите нужный предлог.

1. ...the way, where are my books? a) From b) At c) By d) With
2. ...Sunday afternoon I usually go for a walk in the country. a) At b) After c) In d) On
3. Who is the woman ... that photograph? a) on b) in c) at d) of
4. It has been raining ...three days without stopping. a) for b) during c) while d) in
5. I saw Jack ... the football match on Saturday. a) in b) on c) at d) until

Вариант III

Задание №1. Выберите слово, которое наиболее подходит по смыслу.

1. I would feel safer if you ... more carefully.
a) drive b) drove c) had driven d) will drive
2. Apparently it ...in England.

- a) freeze b) frozen c) will be freezing d) freezing
3. "May I go home now?" – "No, you ... , ... you'll be allowed to do it in an hour".
a) don't may, but b) may not, but c) may not, or d) don't may, or
4. The Trans-Siberian railway is ... in the world.
a) long b) longer c) the longest d) the most long
5. English ... to the Germanic branch of the Indo-European family of languages.
a) belongs b) owns c) possesses d) has

Задание №2. Употребите a/ an, the, nothing (-), где это необходимо.

1. Have you ever seen such ... terrible weather? a) a b) an c) the d) –
2. Tom's family could not afford to give him ... education. a) a b) an c) the d) -
3. I have not forgotten ... promise you made me last week. a) a b) an) c) the d) -
4. ... second page in the book is missing. a) a b)an c) the d) –
5. ... two gentlemen in the carriage were greatly frightened. a) a b) an c) the d) -

Задание №3. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

At 7.15 am on 30th June 1908, there was an unexplained event. An object (1)BRIGHTER than the morning sun flew through the atmosphere BRIGHT over Siberia and then there was an enormous (2)_____ some 5 miles EXPLORE above the surface of the earth. The blast was felt hundreds of miles away and there were reports of strange colours in the sky from all over northern Europe. In some villages in Siberia, the (3)_____ ran into the streets INHABIT in panic. Weeks after the event, investigators who went to the site became sick and complained of burning sensations in their bodies.

But what caused such massive (4)_____? For many years the DESTROY scientific community thought it was a meteorite, but there is now evidence

which suggests that it could have been a (5)_____ jet of fluid which POWER
suddenly shot up from the depths of the earth. Points: 5

Задание №4. Выберите нужный предлог.

1. I've been invited to Kate's birthday party ... 7 March. a) at b) on c) in d) to
2. Don't be late. We want to begin the lesson a) on time b) in time c) for d) to
3. The cars should be waiting ... the traffic lights. a) in b) at c) on d) to
4. The Volga flows ... the Caspian Sea, doesn't it? a) to b) at c) in d) into
5. Don't get ... the car if you don't know the driver. a) into b) out of c) on d) off

Вариант IV

Задание №1. Выберите слово, которое наиболее подходит по смыслу.

1. It wasn't necessary ... the doctor.
a) will call b) to be call c) have called d) to call
2. Our parents made us ... that they disagreed with our mode of life.
a) realized b) realize c) realizing d) have been realizing
3. This girl ... read, but now she ...to.
a) is able to, cannot b) should, wasn't able c) can, would d) could, isn't able
4. "... did you accept the job if you didn't like it?" – "I did it as there was no choice."
a) Since when b) When c) Why d) What reason
5. Our factories, cars and power stations poison the ... with polluting gases and chemical waste.
a) environs b) place c) environment d) ground

Задание №2. Употребите a/ an, the, nothing (-), где это необходимо.

1. This is ... house that Jack built. a) a b) an c) the d) -
2. Solomon was famous of ... wisdom. a) a b) an c) the d) -
3. Don't tell ... lie! I can't stand it any more! a) a b) an) c) the d) -
4. ... water is necessary for our life. a) a b)an c) the d) -

5. Excuse me. What is ... time? a) a b) an c) the d) -

Задание №3. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

How old is Stonehenge?

Stonehenge, the most famous (1) PREHISTORIC monument in HISTORY
Britain, is situated on Salisbury Plain. It is a great mystery for some, a
great sanctuary for the others and a great attraction for all kinds of
tourists which visit the British Isles. At (2) _____ times it was VARY
regarded by different scientists as a site built by the mysterious Druids,
the religious Order of the past, the Romans, the Danes and even the
French.

The initial stage of the whole colossal stone construction – a (3) _____ CIRCLE
_____ ditch and bank with an (4) _____ flanked by a pair of ENTER
Small brought from a 50 miles away mine (5) _____ stones – is STAND
believed to have been built around 5,000 years ago. Probably the
formation was used as an observatory or a pagan worship place, or both. Points: 5

Задание №4. Выберите нужный предлог.

1. We were impressed ... the pictures in Hermitage. a) by b) for c) with d) to
 2. He couldn't take a taxi and got ... the bus. a) into b) out of c) on d) off
 3. We met each other ... my way home and were glad to chat a little. a) into b) out of c) on d) off
 4. The book was so interesting that I read it ... a week. a) at b) on c) in d) during
 5. We got to the station ... to catch the train. a) on time b) in time c) till d) until
- Points: 5

**Материалы к зачету по английскому языку
(2 полугодие 11 класс)**

Прочитайте & Переведите текст

In 1852 Brunel turned to a third ship, even larger than two previous ones, and intended for voyages to India and Australia/ The Great Eastern was cutting – edge technology for her time: almost 700 ft (213 m) long, fitted out with the most luxurious apartments and capable of carrying over 4,000 passengers/

She was designed to be able to cruise under her own power non-stop from London to Sydney and back since engineers of the time thought that Australia had no coal reserves, and she remained the largest ship built until the turn of the century. Like many Brunel's ambitious projects, the ship soon ran over budget and behind schedule in the face of a series of technical problems. The ship was portrayed as a white elephant, but it could be argued that in a case Brunel's failure was principally one of economics – his ships were simply years ahead of the time. His visions and engineering innovations made the building of large – scale, screw-driven, all-metal steamships a practical reality.

The Great Eastern was built at John Scott Russell's Napier Yard in London, and after two trial trips in 1859, set forth the following year on her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York on 17 June 1860.

Though a failure at its original purpose of passenger travel, she eventually found a role as an oceanic telegraph cable-layer, and The Great Eastern remains one of the most important vessels in the history of ship-building – the Trans-Atlantic cable had been laid, which meant that Europe and America now had a telecommunication link.

Переведите предложения и ответы на вопросы

The Great Eastern remains one of the most important vessels in the history of ship-building – the Trans-Atlantic cable had been laid, which meant that Europe and America now had a telecommunication link.

1. How many actions does the sentence describe? What are they?
2. In what chronological order did they happen? How do you know?
3. What tenses are used to describe the actions?
4. Do we know specially who performed the actions? Why?/ Why not?
5. Why is a passive form of the verb used for one of the actions ?
6. Can you find another example of the past perfect passive in the text? What is it?

Соотнесите слова с их объяснениями и найдите русские эквиваленты для этих слов.

1. fake	a) something that is not what people claim it is, and is designed to trick people.
2. hoax	b) a copy of something such as a painting or piece of jewellery that is intended to trick people.
3. scandal	c) someone who is very interested in and knows a lot about a particular subject.
4. fraud	d) a trick in which someone deliberately tells people that something bad is going to happen or something is true when it is not.
5. buff	e) talk or reports in the newspapers or on TV about shocking events.

Пометьте предложения с Past Perfect Passive

1. You had started the car too quickly.

2. They had been stopped by the police before they realized what had happen.
3. We had been taken for the ride by the time the other guests arrived.
4. Ann has earned the honours from her hard work.
5. After the cat had been chased up a tree, the smart dog relaxed under the tree.
6. The circus performer had often been hurt by the old lion that died a week ago.
7. Mary had been injured from the jump of the platform.
8. Had he been helped in a long time? He looked very dissatisfied.

Переведите текст и подчеркните прилагательные в разных степенях сравнения.

IQ - a number that influences your life

IQ is a number that we think shows a personal intelligence. But what does it depend on?

For many years scientists believed that IQ was mostly inherited. One of the largest IQ studies was held by of Sir Cyril Burt, professor psychology at University College of London. He based his theory on the studies of twins and proved that IQ was really mostly inherited. Burt supported the much- debated 11+ exam and thus influence children school life throughout Britain.

Burd died in 1971 and what a shock it was when scientists found that many results left by the professor couldn't be called "scientific," as they were not supported by real figures. What is more, some of his IQ studies didn't exist at all, even the names of his assistants were invented by the professor. So, the role of genes in IQ is still under discussion.

***Вставьте слова в правильной форме.
Earth-friendly fabrics.***

Shopping for clothes involves tricky decision about fit, colour, style, and prize.

And if a (1) grow Number of companies have their way, you'll soon start checking labels for another key detail:(2)environment impact.

Earth-friendly fabrics are in. It's already (3)...possibility to buy shirts made from bamboo and socks made from corn. Shopping mall of the future might also carry cloth made from chicken feathers or rice straw.

The companies that make such fabrics are interested in (4)...sustain development. This means are trying to (5)... provider things that people need while protecting natural resources and preserving biodiversity.

"A fully sustainable business would be one that (6)... creative no negative impact on the environment," says Gordon Rands, an environmental business expert as Western Illinois University in Macomb." I don't think such a business exist yet, but (7)... theory it's very possible. And companies are moving in this (8)... direct" So, (9) ... science are now looking for new ways to make fabrics for clothes that are good for your (10)... imagine and for the Earth.

Вставьте слова в правильной форме.

Wind Energy

Every day you can see the wind that blowing and watch all of that wasted energy just floating away. A lot of energy is thought to be (1)...and al you need to use it are a few wind turbines! Currently less than 1 per sent of the Earth energy needs are (2)...by wind, with Denmark being the most wind-friendly producing 23 per/sent of its own energy needs from wind. The energy produced is totally clean and also one of the (3)...around and it is able to produce (4)... 18 times more energy than is consumed in its construction,(5)...nuclear which is estimated at around five. People are often worried about the look of wind farms but what they often forget is that the land can still (6)...for farming, with only 1 per sent of the space being taken up by the wind turbines.

One of the biggest (7)...about wind turbines, is their effect on bats and birds. In Norway, nine out of ten sea eagles were killed by turbines. Bats too are a serious problem. Even the manufacturers of wind turbines are (8)...concerned by the numbers of bats being killed, prompting ongoing research.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. a handy | b available | c convenient | d ready |
| 2. a supplied | b hardest | c distributed | d donated |
| 3. a easiest | b selected | c cheapest | d most expensive |
| 4. a on average | b in average | c by average | d to average |
| 5. a contrasted to | b matched to | c compared to | d added to |
| 6. a be using | b have used | c have been | d be used |
| 7. a advantages | b benefits | c prospects | d concerns |
| 8. a deeply | b badly | c wrongly | d sadly |

Сотнесите слова с их объяснениями и найдите русские эквиваленты для этих слов.

Megalopolis, camp, settlement, city, capital, village, town.

1 camp	a) a compactly settled area usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.
2 city	b) a place where tents or buildings are erected usually for temporary living.
3 village	c) the main city of a state or country.
4 settlement	d) a settlement usually larger urban unit
5 town	e) a very large urban unit.
6 Megalopolis	f) a small village or colony, usually historical
7 capital	g) an inhabited place usually larger or more important than a town.