

Примерные задания по английскому языку для поступающих в 8 гуманитарный класс

1. Open the brackets to complete the text.

Mr. Green lived in the country. Five days a week he(1. travel) by train every morning and.....(2. come) home the same way. One morning he.....(3. read) his newspaper on the train when a man sitting behind him, who Mr. Brownnever.....(4. see) before,.....(5. speak) to him. “You.....(6. not/lead) a very interesting life, do you?you ever(7. think) of changing it? If you.....(8.get off) the train now, you (9. find) a new world. The world you.....(10. think) about all your life!

2. Put the verbs into the proper Passive Voice form.

- 1.They don't often send greeting cards.....
- 2.When did you tidy up your room?
- 3.The students will learn two new subjects next year.....
- 4.Has Alex written a new song.....
- 5.When Alice came in, we were making a present for mom.....

3.Complete the sentences making them Conditional “1”

1. If you.....(visit) our town during the carnival, you.....(have)a great time.
2. If my brother.....(pass) his exams, we.....(organize) a big celebration.
- 3.I.....(not / go) to the party unless you....(help) with me buying a dress.
4. If it....(not / be) too hot on Saturday, we.....(have) a picnic on the beach.
5. We.....(not\leave) unless she.....(feed) all your pets.

4.Complete the sentences making them Conditional “2”

- 1.If I(have) money, I(go) abroad.
- 2.She(tell) him everything if she.....(learn) about it.
- 3.He(find) a job, if he.....(know) a foreign language.
- 4.If she.....(can) drive, she.....(buy) a car.
- 5.If I(be) you, I(do) the same.

5.Complete the sentences with the right forms of the verbs in brackets and *if* and *unless*.

- 1.Clare.....(be) very happy , if / unless it.....(rain) on her birthday.
- 2.Danny(meet) us at the cafe, if / unless he.....(have) to work.
- 3.If / Unless you.....(not/feel) better tomorrow, I.....(ring)the doctor.
- 4.If / Unless we.....(leave) soon, we.....(miss) the train.
- 5.Nadia.....(go) to the party, if / unless she.....(not/be) busy.

6.Complete the sentences with the appropriate word.

- 1.If you pay by c....., it means you pay by real money.
2. If you buy something s.....-....., it means that you are not the first owner of the thing.
3. Ross is a....., he wants to be a boss.
4. If a person is c....., he\she might like painting or writing.
5. A r.....is written to give an idea about a film or a book.
6. You should add b.....eggs into this salad.
7. A.....means not natural, man-made.
8. Something that tastes really good is d.....
9. If you agree, n.....your head.
10. If you get really good news, you feel e.....

7.Write sentences with *used to* or *didn't use to*.

- 1.Jim played in the team last year. He doesn't play anymore.
.....
2. I didn't like her when I was younger but now I think she is great.
.....

3. My sister doesn't live with us anymore. She moved to Paris.

4. We didn't have a dishwasher when I was little.

5. My granny enjoyed knitting. Now she prefers outdoor activities.

8. Change the sentences from Direct into Reported Speech

1. Ted said, "This situation has a lot of advantages".

2. Mr Black said, "I will retire".

3. Erick said, "I have seen a wonderful dream".

4. Pete said, "I am helping my father to wash the car".

5. Jane said, "We don't want to leave this place".

9. Underline the right words to complete the sentences.

1. I want to be healthy *so / because* I spend a lot of time walking outside.

2. It's rainy today, you *should / might* take your umbrella.

3. We won't be late if he *is / isn't* in time from work.

4. It was *too / enough* expensive, so we didn't buy it.

5. There isn't *any / some / no* olive oil in this shop.

6. They will be late *if / unless* they leave now.

7. Did you see *any / some / no* strangers in our park yesterday?

8. He *might / will* fly by plane. He hasn't decided yet.

9. Children should eat *some / any* fish every day.

10. I didn't get *enough / too* sleep last night.

11. It was *such / such a* cold day that we didn't leave the house.

12. The puzzle was *such / so* difficult that I had to give up.

13. I'm not sure *this / that* is such a good idea.

14. I'll tell her as *if / soon* as I see her.

15. You *should no / shouldn't* watch so much TV.

10. Match the verbs and prepositions and complete the sentences. Some verbs and prepositions can be used several times.

1. look	1. for
2. find	2. out
3. give	3. up
4. grow	4. on
5. pick	5. off
6. put	6. down
7. take	
8. turn	

1. What are you.....? - For my keys.

2. I want to watch the news. Would you.....the TV?

3.your boots when you go out. It is snowing outside.

4. Please.....your computer if you aren't using it.

5. Don't! I am sure you'll succeed.

6. People always.....their shoes in Russia when they come in.

7. Children become more independent when they.....

8. I don't know the answer, but I'll try to.....it.....for you.

9. Can you.....your clothes? They are all over the floor.

10. Would you.....the music? It is loud!
 11. When I came to the dentist's he said he had to.....my tooth.

11. Use either adjectives with –ed or –ing

1. The latest news is really depress....
2. There are insects everywhere! I am shock.....
3. I thought the performance was fascinat.....
4. I was amaz.....when I heard his parrot talking.
5. His words were embarrass.....
6. What are you interest.....in?
7. I think the book was well- written , but it isn't very excit.....

12. Make the question tags.

1. She won't do this to him,?
2. They bought this house last year,?
3. I'm a teacher,?
4. There are no chances that he can get here in an hour,?
5. He never has time for making up his bed,?

13. Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space. Fill in the space with an appropriate word:

I enjoyed business studies at school and wanted to (1).....my knowledge of the subject so I decided to study it at university. Also I knew it would be (2)..... later when I looked for a job. At first, the course wasn't quite (3).....I had expected because it didn't cover the subjects I was particularly interested (4)..... We spent lots of time studying a range of subjects (5).....law and economics but I soon (6).....these are things you need to understand. In class we work in groups, preparing ideas, we then (7).....them with the others. Now we are learning how to make business plans and we can see how they would (8).....apply to the world of business. We have a very busy (9).....life at the university so whatever subject you study, you must be (10).....on it or you won't make yourself find the time to study.

1. increase, grow, fill, correct
2. likely, useful, possible, hopeful
3. that, which, what, than
4. by, with, of, in
5. so, as, such, like
6. explained, realized, showed, believed
7. divide, join, share, add
8. actually, just, presently, exactly
9. party, evening, social, free
10. glad, keen, clever, quick

14. Change each sentence so that it means the same as the first. The second sentence is started for you. Write down only the missing words

1. Tom's hobby is tennis. **Tom is**
2. I don't advise you to go there.**shouldn't**.....
3. Air Travel is faster than any other kind of travel **Air Travel is the**.....
4. If you are a student you can always get special reduced prices. **Unless you are a student**.....
5. There is great danger in driving too fast . **Driving too fast is**.....
6. It's a pity that I don't know him. **I wish**.....
7. May we leave our bikes here? **Are we**.....
8. Jane asked, "Where is the ball?" **Jane asked**.....
9. It's not necessary to pay if you're a student **You**.....
10. My bedroom is above the sitting room . **The sitting room**.....

15. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words derived from the capitalized words.

(1)(CULTURE) etiquette dictates that when invited to someone's home, you should bring a small gift for the (2) (HOST). Feel free to express your gratitude with a note or a telephone call. It is important to respect the (3) (Britain) desire for (4)..... (PRIVATE).

Don't ask (5) (**PERSON**) questions about family background and origin, profession, marital status, political (6) (**PREFER**) or money issues. It is considered extremely (7) (**POLITE**) to violate a queue, so never push ahead in a line. When it comes to clothes, there are no (8) (**RESTRICT**) on how to dress. Men and women wear wools and tweeds for casual occasions.

16. Translate the following into English.

1. Люди должны охранять окружающую среду.
2. Он никогда не даёт в долг.
3. Можно я одолжу вашу ручку?
4. Тебе повезло, если у тебя общительные и честные друзья.
5. Тебе не стоит тратить деньги впустую.
6. Если он будет много есть, у него будет лишний вес.
7. Какие жанры фильмов ты любишь?
8. Эта новость появилась в средствах массовой информации.
9. Мы ожидаем новостей.
10. Если мы думаем о чем-то, мы почесываем голову
11. Мы гордимся выдающимися достижениями наших учёных.
12. Мы не можем позволить себе купить эту машину.

17. Read the texts and match them to the problems they help to solve. One problem is extra.

1. THE WIFE MAKES HER HUSBAND FURIOUS BY BEING LATE
2. THE PHONE RULES THE LIFE OF THE TEEN
3. A THREE-YEAR-OLD BOY ALWAYS DISOBEYS HIS MOTHER
4. KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN FIGHT OVER TOYS
5. THE TEEN SPENDS ALL HIS TIME ONLINE FORGETTING ABOUT HIS HOMEWORK
6. THE TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY CAN'T COPE WITH HIS SMALL BROTHER

A. Ronnie and Jamie both grabbed the yellow truck; the teacher took them aside and asked if they could come up with five ways to solve the problem. They thought about it and then suggested taking turns, sharing, getting another truck from the toy chest, doing a different activity, and building a truck together out of Legos. This is the kind of thinking the teacher is seeing more and more. Brainstorming has opened her children's mind to new possibilities.

B. At the sound of his angry voice, I usually responded defensively, and then we were on our way to an ugly confrontation. But this time I walked away for a few minutes, took some deep breaths, and when I walked back into the room I was able to hear him out. Bill told me that he was so frustrated at having to wait for me whenever we went out. He also spoke about punctuality as something he highly valued. I suddenly realised he was right. It was then that I apologised. My husband ended up giving me a hug and thanking me.

C. The boy started cutting off the ribbons on the helium balloons. His brother was furious! Instead of going after the little one, the boy went upstairs, cooled off, and came back when he felt calmer. He gave him an "I-message": "I'm really upset about what you did to my balloons. You wouldn't like it if I did that to something of yours!" He said it in such a respectful way that his brother was shocked. He said, "I'm really sorry. Would you help me fix them?"

D. In the past, the fiery look in my son's eyes would put me right over the edge. It would lead to a screaming quarrel, marking the beginning of a very bad day. Now I breathe deeply, make a calming statement, and remind myself not to yell. I use "I - messages" too. "You - messages" tend to make him angry. For example, if he refuses to dress I might say, "I'll put your clothes right here. As soon as you're dressed you can have breakfast with us." It's working.

E. The mother: „You're so selfish! If you don't turn it off now, I'll rip it out of your hands.” Jenny: „You don't want me to have friends. I hate you!” When parents fight with kids, behavior can go from bad to worse. Each fight damages good feelings and makes the next fight more likely. Parents shouldn't use negative labels, e.g. selfish, lazy, irresponsible. Decide ahead what the rules are, e.g. “No cell phone at dinner”. Speak in a quiet, low-pitched voice. Stop the behaviour before things get worse. After the first warning, Mom should take the cell phone away. Leave the room when tempers rise.

A	B	C	D	E

18. Read this text and questions below. For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer - A, B, C, D

Five miles across the water from the town of Reachton lies the group of islands known as the Hemdigs. The main island is St George. Separated by a narrow channel of water is St George's little sister, St Margaret. People first lived on these islands 1500 years ago. By the 1950s population had gone down to below twenty and in 1960 the last person left the islands. But in 1991 two families moved back and since then more people have followed. Tourists now visit regularly to enjoy the beautiful scenery.

Visit the one shop on the islands, which sells butter, cheese and bread produced by the families who live there. The produce is also taken by boat to restaurants in Reachton where it can be enjoyed by visitors to the area. Perhaps more interestingly, a range of perfumes are made from the wild flowers and herbs which grow on the island and can be bought in the shop. They are produced mainly for export and are very special. So a visit to the shop is a must!

St George Island is easily explored on foot, but in the interests of safety, visitors are requested to keep to the main footpaths. From where the boat lands, go along the cliff until you reach a steep path signposted to the church. When you get there it is worth spending a moment in this lovely old building. Carry on along the same path which continues to climb to the highest point on the island. There is a wonderful view from here along the coastline. If it is warm, you may like to finish your day relaxing on the beach. Priory beach on the eastern side of the island is safe for swimming. Sandtop Bay on the western side is the other sandy beach but swimming is not advised here.

It is possible to hire a boat across to the islands or you can take one of the boat trips which depart from Reachton harbour in summer, Monday - Friday. The islands are always open to the visitors apart from on Sundays. Buy a ticket for a boat trip from the kiosk in Reachton harbour. The charge for landing on the islands is included in the ticket but, if you take your own boat, remember to take some money. The crossing takes thirty minutes and boats run every fifteen minutes. Before you set off on a trip, visit the exhibition centre which tells the history of the islands and gives information about birds and wildlife you may see when you get there.

1. Why had the population of the island gone down before 1961?

- A because people had left the island
- B because the island is very far from Great Britain
- C because of the environment
- D because the islands had disappeared

2. What souvenirs can tourists buy on the islands?

- A some exported diary products
- B some perfumes
- C some food and perfumes
- D some bread

3. Why should visitors keep to the main footpaths?

- A because the islands are not inhabited
- B because the roads are very bad
- C because it is dangerous
- D because there are no rescue teams

4. Where is it better to swim?

- A you can not swim anywhere
- B from the Sandtop Bay
- C from the Priory Beach
- D in the Reachton harbour

5. When is landing on the islands free?

- A if you go by a boat trip
- B if you go by your own boat
- C If you go in summer

19. Write 10 questions to the text (5 different types of questions)