

**Требования по английскому языку для поступающих в 8 классы
(всех предпрофилей)**

Тематика общения

1. Информация о себе. Семья. Домашние обязанности.
2. Ежедневные занятия. Покупки
3. Свободное время. Увлечения. Хобби.
4. Друзья. Внешность и черты характера.
5. Погода.
6. Путешествия.
7. Школа. Школьные предметы.
8. Изучение иностранных языков.
9. Здоровый образ жизни.
10. Занятия спортом.
11. Досуг. Посещение музеев, театров, кино.
12. Кино/Телевидение. Любимые фильмы, программы и передачи.
13. Музыка. Музыкальные жанры.
14. Книги. Любимые писатели. Известные английские и американские писатель
15. Страны изучаемого языка: Великобритания, США. Достопримечательности, традиции, праздники
16. Россия. Москва. Достопримечательности, традиции, праздники.
17. Охрана окружающей среды.

Проверяемые умения и навыки

Говорение

Диалогическая речь 1. Ведение диалогов этикетного характера:

Проверяемые умения:

- начать, поддержать и закончить разговор;
- выразить пожелания и отреагировать на них;
 - выразить благодарность;
 - вежливо попросить,
 - выразить согласие/отказ.

2. Ведение диалога-расспроса Проверяемые умения:

- запрашивать и сообщать фактическую информацию в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;

- уточнять информацию

Компенсаторные умения:

- Использование мимики, жестов
- Уточнение информации у собеседника;
- Умение восстановить беседу в случае сбоя;

Монологическая речь:

- Высказываться о фактах и событиях, используя такие коммуникативные
- типы речи, как *описание, повествование и сообщение*;
- Логично и последовательно высказаться в связи с ситуацией общения
- Приводить примеры/иллюстрирующую информацию;
- Варьировать языковые средства

Языковые знания и навыки. Лексическая сторона речи

Владение продуктивным и рецептивным лексическим минимумом, обслуживающим тематику общения в соответствии с программой.

Грамматика

1. Предложения с начальным It и с начальным There (It's cold/There are a lot of trees in the park)
2. Сложные предложения с союзами and, but, or, с союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so.
3. Условные предложения 0 и 1 типа (I see him, he says "Hello"; If the weather is fine, we shall go for a walk).
4. Все типы вопросительных предложений (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопрос; побудительные предложения в утвердительной и отрицательной формах)
5. Present/Past/Future Simple, Present/Past Continuous, Present/Past Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous.
6. Распознавание в тексте конструкций с глаголами на -ing (to love/hate doing something etc.)
7. Способы выражения будущего: to be going to, Present Continuous, Future Simple.
8. Формы страдательного залога Present/Past/Future Simple.
9. Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты can/be able to, must/have to/should, may.
10. Артикли.

11. Существительное: единственное и множественное число. Неисчисляемые и исчисляемые существительные.
12. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
13. Личные местоимения в именительном (my) и объектных падежах (me), а также в абсолютной форме (mine).
14. Вопросительные местоимения who/whose, what, which, where, etc.
15. Неопределенные местоимения (some, any) и их производные (somebody/something, etc.) наречия little/few/a few, many/much.
16. Количественные числительные свыше 100, порядковые числительные свыше 200.

Чтение (только для гуманитарного профиля)

Учащиеся должны уметь:

- понимать основное содержание текста,
- извлекать выборочную или интересующую информацию.

Типы заданий: соотнесение заголовка с абзацами, множественный выбор, верно/неверно, ответ на поставленный вопрос и др.

*Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку
для поступающих в 8 класс.*

I. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Grammar Tenses (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect, Past Simple, Past Continuous or Future Simple).

1. How many students _____ (be) there in you class?
2. Dad _____ (fix) the car at the moment.
3. I always _____ (drive) to work, but yesterday I _____ (take) a bus.
4. Yesterday the children _____ (try) to make a sandcastle when it _____ (start) to rain.
5. Excuse me, I _____ (look) for Mrs. Jenkins. Is she here?
6. I love Italy. I _____ (be) there twice and I still want to go there again.
7. I _____ (listen) to music when Mum suddenly _____ (come) into my room.
8. I hope I _____ (come) to visit you next Friday.
9. I _____ (not/see) this movie yet. Is it interesting?
10. They _____ (fly) to Warsaw in two hours. The jet _____ (leave) at 2.15 p.m.
11. - I'm sorry, I _____ (brake) your cup. Do not be mad at me.
- Oh! When _____ (do/you) that?
- It _____ (happen) about an hour ago.
12. What _____ (do/you) yesterday at ten?
13. It was a dull Autumn evening. My brother _____ (read) a novel while I _____ (draw) a picture.
14. Ann had only twenty minutes to get to school. She _____ (ran) into the room, _____ (drink) a glass of water, _____ (take) her wallet and _____ (rush) out to the bus stop.

II. Ask questions to underlined words.

1. Pete lives on Green Street.
2. Sam went to the gym on Sundays last year.
3. I'm leaving tomorrow at 6 a.m.
4. You must finish the washing up in an hour.
5. It takes me 5 minutes to cook breakfast.

III. Open the brackets. Use 0 or 1 Conditional.

1. Usually you _____ (get) into trouble, if you _____ (not/listen) to adults.
2. When I _____ (be) 18, my parents _____ (buy) me a car.
3. If you _____ (not/come) in time, I _____ (leave) without you.
4. You _____ (pass) the exam if you _____ (study) hard.
5. She always _____ (go) to the hospital when she _____ (feel) sick.

III. Make the phrases passive:

1. They teach ancient cultures at that university.
2. Andy has informed the police.
3. Does the maid make the beds every day?
4. We'll send the box tomorrow.
5. You must forgive that woman.

V. Insert the necessary prepositions:

1. _____ the 15 of April we came to New Jersey.
2. Are you ready _____ the test? It consists _____ three parts.
3. Turn _____ the light, please. I can't see anything.
4. My Mum insist _____ going to the countryside in June instead _____ flying to Italy.
5. _____ the moment she's working _____ a doctor.
6. What is she complaining _____? – She's _____ a diet and they brought her fatty chicken.
7. _____ the last 2 years she has been trying to learn German.
8. They were moving through the desert _____ search _____ water when they suddenly saw an oasis _____ the distance.
9. What happened _____ to you?
10. We left _____ Toronto _____ the beginning of May. We were really amazed _____ the scenic countryside.
11. According _____ newspapers, farmers in the area benefit _____ the new law.
12. They went _____ boat trips a lot. Once they reached _____ a marvelous cave, where beautiful sculptures were carved _____ solid rocks.
13. Boston is a busy city _____ the east of the USA. It has something _____ common with New York, which is also situated _____ eastern North America. You can travel _____ Boston _____ New York _____ train or _____ car. There are a lot of skyscrapers _____ Boston.

Name: _____ Class: _____

GRAMMAR

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

Robert Palmer 1) _____ (**graduate**) from university in 1991.
He 2) _____ (**study**) Medicine but he 3) _____
_____ (**never/work**) as a doctor. When he 4) _____
_____ (**finish**) his studies he 5) _____
_____ (**decide**) to become an artist! He
6) _____ (**think**) that painting made him really happy!
Robert 7) _____ (**paint**) for more than twelve years and so far
he 8) _____ (**sell**) more than twenty paintings. He
9) _____ (**receive**) quite a few awards and he 10) _____
_____ (**display**) his work in many art galleries around Europe. For the
last two months Robert 11) _____ (**work**) on his latest painting
which is called "The Year 2053".

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the past simple, past continuous, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

1. A: Why is Carol tired?

B: She _____ (**clean**) the house all morning.

2." _____ (**you/see**) my watch?

I _____ (**look for**) it since yesterday."

3. A: _____ (**you/have**) a good time last night?

B: Yes, the party _____ (**be**) great.

4. _____ (**you/cook**) all morning?

B: No, I _____ (**just/start**).

5. A: Where _____ (**you/be**)? I

_____ (**call**) you all afternoon.

B: I _____ (**work**) in the basement and I

_____ (**not hear**) the phone.

6. A: What _____ (**you/do**) when the storm

_____ (**begin**)?

B: I _____ (**drive**) to work.

7. A: Where's Dad?

B: He is in the garage. He _____ (**repair**) the car all morning.

8. A: _____ (**you/finish**) packing your suitcase yet?

B: Almost. How about you?

3. Complete the dialogue using the correct form of the verbs in brackets or *for, since, all*.

A: Hi, Sarah, I ⁰ *'ve been waiting* (wait) for you

¹ _____ ages. Where have you been?

B: I ² _____ (shop) with my mum ³ _____ day. We

⁴ _____ (not/have) time to get together since my birthday two weeks ago.

A: Really?

B: Yes, we ⁵ _____ (both/be) really busy. I ⁶

_____ (study) for my exams and my mum

⁷ _____ (work) overtime. She's saving to take us on holiday. We haven't been away as a family ⁸ _____ I started my new school.

A: Oh that'll be nice. ⁹ _____ (you/choose) where you're going yet?

B: No, not yet.

4. Complete the text with the correct words.

In our house we recycle as much of our rubbish as we can. We have different bins for glass, plastic, paper and food. Last week my cousins came to

⁰ *stay* with us and they couldn't understand why we save everything. We ¹ _____ met them before because they lived in a different country. When they first arrived here, we

discovered that they didn't know about recycling. They used

² _____ throw everything away at home and ³ _____ recycle anything. At

first they put all their rubbish in the wrong bins and left the lights on all the time. One day, I ⁴

_____ watching TV in the living room ⁵ _____ I heard a dripping sound

and saw water coming through the ceiling. Someone ⁶ _____ left the taps running in

the bathroom and the last people who had ⁷ _____ in there were the cousins. ⁸

_____ their showers, they had gone out with my parents. I started to clean everything

up so ⁹ _____ the time they got back, it ¹⁰ _____ look quite so bad. They

were very sorry about wasting water and have promised to be more careful in the future.

5. Complete the questions with question tags.

0 He went home, *didn't he* ?

1 They are working on their environment project, _____ ?

2 He doesn't need to speak to us, _____ ?

3 Julie's seen that film before, _____ ?

4 They spent a lot of time studying the oceans, _____ ?

5 She's waiting for the bus to go to town _____ ?

6 She can't speak Chinese, _____ ?

7 They haven't been here before, _____ ?

6. Complete the dialogue.

A: ⁰ *Excuse* me, could you ¹ _____ me?

B: Sure! I'll be ² _____ you in a minute. Right, ³ _____ can I do for you?

A: I can't find my laptop. I left it in the classroom and it's not there now.

B: Don't worry. It'll be in the lost property office,

⁴ _____ it? You know where that is,

⁵ _____ you?

A: No. I'm new here.

B: No problem. I'll show you.

A: That's really nice of you, thanks.

B: Do you need ⁶ _____ else?

A: No, I'm fine now, thanks.Разрыв страницы

READING

Read the passage opposite about the history of fashion. Decide if the statements are True (T) or False (F).

1 It's common to find Bronze Age clothing. ____

2 Most bronze age clothes were made of wool. ____

3 High collars were fashionable in the nineteenth century. ____

4 By the end of the nineteenth century, three-piece suits had disappeared. ____

5 Long hair was more popular than short hair at the end of the nineteenth century. ____

6 Shoes with laces were no longer popular in the 1920s. ____

7 The arrival of motor vehicles influenced fashion. ____

The history of fashion

People have been wearing clothes for thousands of years and fashion has existed whether they were aware of it or not. Very few examples of ancient clothing exist, but there are examples of Bronze Age clothing from Denmark which show that their clothes were mainly made of woollen cloth or leather.

About 3,000 years ago, men were wearing woollen leggings, woollen cloaks or coats without arms and woollen hats. They also had accessories such as leather belts, from which hung a bronze sword, and leather wrist guards (a kind of bracelet) to protect their arms from the bows which they used to shoot arrows.

Moving quickly to the nineteenth century, fashion was very important to rich people. In the 1840s men used to wear very tight trousers, waistcoats with high collars, neckties and knee-length frock coats. They generally had long hair pulled to the side and most men had moustaches.

By the end of the nineteenth century, men were wearing something that we would recognise today – the three-piece suit. The longer frock coats were disappearing and the very high collars were beginning to be worn turned down like on coats and shirts today. It was now fashionable for men to have short hair although they still had big moustaches.

Fashion in the 1920s saw a huge change in style for women, but less obvious changes for men. Perhaps one of the most famous designs from this era is the two-colour shoe with laces which men wore for less formal occasions. The three-piece suit began to disappear as younger men preferred to wear wide-legged trousers and loose jackets in brighter colours than ever before. By the end of the twenties, the car had become a part of a rich man's life and fashions changed to reflect this.

Fashion has been reflecting the world in which we live for millennia and has changed over that time, but probably not as fast as the last 100 years. Today, people are freer to wear almost anything they want and fashion has become a huge global industry.