Частное общеобразовательное учреждение «Лицей при ТГПУ им. Л.Н. Толстого»

Диагностическое тестирование по английскому языку (для учащихся 9 классов)

ФИО\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Направление\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 тур 14.04.2019 г.

**Вариант 1.**

**I. Read the text and insert appropriate words into the gaps where necessary.**

**Reasons for Studying Foreign Languages**

There are a lot of reasons why people learn foreign languages. Think about how many more people and places you could really get **1**\_\_\_\_ know, movies and TV programs you could understand, Web sites you could visit with another language!

Personally I decided to learn foreign languages because they make you more successful. Did you know that studying a second language can improve your skills and grades in maths and can improve entrance exam scores? Research **2** \_\_\_\_ showed that maths and verbal exam scores climb higher with each additional year of foreign language study.

My native language is English, and that was the only language I spoke until the age of eleven. I grew up in the north west **3** \_\_\_\_\_ England, and got a standard accent from my parents, and some aspects of the local accent from my mates at school. My accent tends to change depending on who I’m talking to.

 The first foreign language I encountered was Welsh: my mother has tried to learn Welsh a number of times, so there were Welsh language materials around the house and I picked up some words **4** \_\_\_\_\_ phrases. At secondary school I learnt French, which was compulsory for the first three years and optional thereafter. I also learnt German, which I started in my second year. At the age of 16 I had to transfer to a different school because I was the only person **5** \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to continue studying languages.

With some experience of studying languages I must say that learning a foreign language doesn’t have to be boring. You can learn a second language in exciting new ways, using technology and focusing **6** \_\_\_\_\_ communication (for example studying on the Internet). Depending on how long you study, you can gain different levels of fluency. You will probably not sound like a native speaker who has spoken the language at home as a child. Don’t worry; you’re not expected to. Read magazines or books for pleasure or information, and meet and talk **7** \_\_\_\_\_ new groups of people. And another thing. I am sure that nowadays chances of finding a good job may be improved if you choose a more unusual language, like Japanese or Swedish.

Should you continue language study after high school? Yes! Don’t waste your time and effort. Use your second language on the job; seek out opportunities to use **8** \_\_\_\_\_ in your community; in college, take more courses, study abroad at intersession or for a summer, a semester, or a year. And you might decide to start yet another language. When you study a language, you learn about how to learn a language, so learning the next one is easier.

**II. Define if the following statements are *true, false or not stated.* Choose only *one* answer.**

 1. Learning a second language at school helps with Maths.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 2. The author started learning foreign languages at the age of 12.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 3. The author can adapt his accent.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 4. The first foreign language he learnt was French.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 5. The new school where he transferred was much better for language learning.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6. Learning a second language online is the best choice.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 7. The author says that learning a rare language is good for your career.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 8. Learning a third language is as difficult as learning a second one.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**III. Fill in the gaps with the words derived from given in brackets.**

1. English as a foreign language has been popular for quite a long time. I love \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English so I use any opportunity to do it. **(SPEAK)**

2. Actually, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English since my primary school**. (STUDY)**

3. But I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ my eleven-year English learning is very effective. **(NOT/ THINK)**

4. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primary school, all I had learnt was very limited vocabulary, basic greetings and asking for directions. **(LEAVE)**

5. In high school, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English classes consisted of very easy listening practice and writing an article within 150 words. **(WE)**

6. However, when I came to Singapore for one year English course, things that I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there were totally different. **(TEACH)**

7. During my course there, I was suddenly exposed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ English than I had studied before. **(ADVANCED)**

8. Our tutors explained to us how to be an effective reader, do critical thinking and write academic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on our own. **(ESSAY)**

9. That was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ time I had to think in English**. (ONE)**

10. It seems everyone is learning English now. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of English in children’s life can’t be denied. **(IMPORTANT)**

11. As a school subject, standard English is important for children to learn. For young children it is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ so. **(ESPECIAL)**

12. Learning English as soon as possible will help them with reading, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maths and communication skills. **(BASIC)**

13. For older children, possessing proper English skills will help them to understand complex literary pieces and to write effectively. Moreover, English is vital in the world of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. **(BUSY)**

14. So, learning English helps children considerably to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their true potential. **(REAL)**

**IV. Translate into English**

1. В следующем году я буду учиться в новой школе.

2. Много туристов приезжает посмотреть Лондон каждый год.

3. Это один из самых знаменитых романов этого автора.

4. Я сейчас пишу сочинение и не могу говорить с тобой по телефону.

5. Они обедали, когда Дэвид пришел навестить их вчера.

6. Если моя старшая сестра сдаст экзамен хорошо, она поедет в США.

7. Это здание было построено в конце 19 века.

8. У меня сейчас очень мало времени, я спешу на вечерний поезд.

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Направление\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1 тур 14.04.2019 г.

**Вариант 2.**

**I. Read the text and insert appropriate words into the gaps where necessary.**

**A Vital Part of Our Life**

When Scotsman Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone in 1876, it was a revolution in communication. For the first time, people could talk to each other over great distances. Nowadays, though, we increasingly use Bell’s invention for emails, faxes and **1** \_\_\_\_\_ internet rather than talking. Over the last two decades a new means of spoken communication has emerged: the mobile phone.

The modern mobile phone is a more complex version of the two-way radio. Traditional two-way radio was a very limited means of communication. **2** \_\_\_\_\_ the 1940s, researchers decided to use a number of radio masts to pick up signals from two-way radios. When a caller moved too far away from one mast, the next mast would pick up the signal.

The first real mobile telephone call was made in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper, the scientist who invented the modern mobile handset. He tested his invention by calling a rival scientist to announce his success. Within a decade, mobile phones became available to the public. The streets of modern cities **3** \_\_\_\_\_ full of young professionals who carried the expensive handsets as status symbols.

 But in the mid-90s, something happened. Cheaper handsets and cheaper calling rates meant **4** \_\_\_\_, almost overnight, it seemed that everyone had a mobile phone. And the giant plastic bricks of the 80s had been replaced with smooth little objects that fitted nicely into pockets and bags.

 Meeting times could be changed at **5** \_\_\_\_\_ moment under the new order of communication: the Short Message Service (SMS) or text message. Going to be late? Send a text message! It takes much less effort than arriving on time. It’s the perfect communication method for the busy modern lifestyle.

 Like email before it, the text message has altered the way we write in English, bringing more abbreviations. Traditional rules of grammar and spelling are much **6** \_\_\_\_\_ important when you’re sitting on the bus, hurriedly typing “Will B 15min late — C U @ the bar. Sorry!:-)”.

Mobile phones are now a vital part of daily life for people. Over the last few years mobiles have become more advanced, with built-in cameras, global positioning devices and internet access. The “third generation” of mobile phones **7** \_\_\_\_\_ powerful micro-computers with broadband internet access, which allow us to watch TV, download internet files at high speed and send instant video clips to friends.

Alexander Graham Bell would be amazed if he could see how far the science of telephony has progressed in less than 150 years. If he were around today, **8** \_\_\_\_\_ might say: “That’s gr8! But I’m v busy rite now. Will call U 2nite”.

**II. Define if the following statements are *true, false or not stated.* Choose only *one* answer.**

**1.** These days, Bell’s invention is used less frequently for talking rather than the internet.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**2.** Modern mobile phone technology is based on two-way radio.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**3.** The first phone call took place between Dr Martin Cooper and his wife.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**4.** In every pub and restaurant you could hear mobiles ringing and registering messages.

 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**5.** People’s timekeeping changed.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 **6**. The character limit on text messages has led to a different attitude to language construction.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

**7.** Mobile phones used to be an attribute of a high-powered businessperson.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 **8.** The famous Scotsman would be shocked by the results of his revolutionary invention.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

 **III. Fill in the gaps with the words derived from given in brackets.**

1. Tom was a little boy, and it was his\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day at school. **(ONE)**

2. Tom\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_to school by Lucy, their housekeeper.  **(TAKE)**

3. The boy liked Lucy but he didn’t like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for taking him to school. **(SHE)**

4. The school building was very ugly to Lucy and the boy. She wished he\_\_\_\_\_\_ to go to school. **(NOT/HAVE)**

5. School \_\_\_\_\_\_\_strange, and sad and frightening like everything new. **(SMELL)**

6. The classroom was full of humming little boys and girls. Miss Winney, their teacher, suddenly asked Betty Mayers what she\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. -“Gum,” said Betty**. (CHEW)**

7. The next morning on the way to school Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_ a package of Spearmint. In the hall he saw Betty and said:” What in the world are you chewing?” - “Tutti-frutti.” **(BUY)**

8. It was such an awesome word that the boy repeated it to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_all day even when he came back home after school. **(HE)**

9. “What’s that?” said his father. “Gum,” Tom said. “The kind Betty Mayers chews.” “Tell me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ about your classmates.” **(MUCH)**

10. Starting with a new school can be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Everything is so strange and you don’t know where to go for your classes.  **( DIFFICULT)**

11. Here are some \_\_\_\_\_ tips that can make it easier. **(USE)**

12. Be yourself. \_\_\_\_\_ means you never have to change who you are. **(FRIEND)**

13. Join after school activities you like. Sport club or theatre or go to an English club \_\_\_\_\_\_. **(MEET)**

14. Try to speak \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone you meet at the new school.  **(KIND)**

**IV. Translate into English**

1. Я не видел тебя вечность. Когда ты приехал?

2. Поезд прибывает в Лондон в 8 вечера.

3. Он был учителем до того, как стал писателем.

4. На севере Канады много озер.

5. Это самый интересный фильм, который я когда-либо видел.

6. Это правило объяснили на прошлом уроке.

7. Они услышали об аварии, когда готовили ужин.

8. Какая сегодня погода? – День холодный и солнечный.