

**Проверочная работа  
по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**10 класс**

**Вариант 1**

**Инструкция по выполнению заданий части 1 проверочной работы**

На выполнение заданий части 1 проверочной работы по английскому языку отводится один урок (не более 45 минут). Часть 1 включает в себя 4 задания.

Ответы на задания запишите в поля ответов в тексте работы. В случае записи неверного ответа зачеркните его и запишите рядом новый.

При выполнении работы не разрешается пользоваться учебниками, рабочими тетрадями, справочниками и словарями.

При необходимости можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике проверяться и оцениваться не будут.

Советуем выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. В целях экономии времени пропускайте задание, которое не удаётся выполнить сразу, и переходите к следующему. Если после выполнения работы у Вас останется время, то Вы сможете вернуться к пропущенным заданиям.

***Желаем успеха!***

*Таблица для внесения баллов участника\**

Номер задания	1	2	3	4	Сумма баллов (за Часть 1)
Баллы					

*\* Обратите внимание:* в случае, если какие-либо задания не могли быть выполнены целым классом по причинам, связанным с особенностями организации учебного процесса, в форме сбора результатов ВПР всем обучающимся класса за данные задания вместо баллов выставляется значение «Тема не пройдена». В соответствующие ячейки таблицы заполняется н/п.

1

Вы услышите диалог. Для каждого вопроса **А–Е** выберите один правильный вариант ответа из трёх предложенных (1, 2 или 3). Вы услышите запись дважды.

### A. Who attends a health club?

- 1) Paula                      2) Leo                      3) Both

### B. Who understands junk food is bad?

- 1) Paula                                      2) Leo                                      3) Both

### C. Who DOESN'T eat any breakfast?

- 1) Paula                      2) Leo                      3) Neither

### D. Who loves eating eggs?

- 1) Paula                      2) Leo                      3) Neither

### E. Who leads the healthy lifestyle now?

- 1) Paula                      2) Leo                      3) Both

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.



Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E

2

Установите соответствие между текстами А–Е и рубриками 1–6. Используйте каждую рубрику **только один раз**. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

1. A good alternative to horse-drawn carriages
  2. Why they are all the same colour
  3. Some basic facts
  4. An eco-friendly means of transport
  5. A borrowed idea.
  6. Growth and loss of popularity
- A.** A bus is a large wheeled vehicle meant to carry many different passengers along with the driver. It is larger than a car. The name is a shortened version of omnibus, which means "for everyone" in Latin. Buses used to be called omnibuses, but people now simply call them "buses. Buses are an important part of public transport in places all over the world.
- B.** George Shillibeer was a coachbuilder from England. He saw the success of the Paris omnibus in service and concluded that operating similar vehicles in London, for the fare-paying public with multiple stops, would be a paying enterprise. His first London "Omnibus", using the same design and name as the vehicle in Paris, took up service on 4 July 1829. Shillibeer's success prompted many competitors to enter the market, and for a time buses were referred to as 'Shillibeers'.
- C.** In 1855, the London General Omnibus Company was founded to regulate the horse-drawn omnibus services then operating in London. By the 1880s, bus services were a commonplace in England, continental Europe, and North America; one company in London was operating over 220 horse-buses. Horse-bus use declined with the appearance of steam-buses and motor-buses; the last horse bus in London stopped operation in 1914.
- D.** Regular intercity bus services by steam-powered buses were pioneered in England in the 1830s by Walter Hancock running reliable services over road conditions which were too dangerous for horse-drawn transportation.  
The first mechanically driven omnibus appeared on the streets of London on 22 April 1833. Steam carriages were much less likely to overturn, they travelled faster than horse-drawn carriages, they were much cheaper to run, and caused much less damage to the road surface due to their wide tyres.
- E.** A national symbol of England, the red double-decker bus is one of the first things every visitor to London wants to see. The history of these buses goes back to the early 1900s when London's Transport system was operated by a lot of different companies! There were all kinds of different coloured buses which belonged to different companies. The London General Omnibus Company owned most of the buses though and in 1907 it painted its buses red to stand out from competitors. The LGOC soon became the largest bus company, and its buses came to dominate the streets.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E

3

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–E** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–6**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–6 лишняя.**

A lot of people in different countries enjoy eating watermelons. A watermelon is a plant that came from Africa. It is a very popular edible fruit worldwide, **A**\_\_\_\_\_. About 6 % of a watermelon is sugar, **B**\_\_\_\_\_. There are many different types of watermelon. Some have a red-pink flesh with brown seeds. Some can have yellow flesh, and **C**\_\_\_\_\_. In Japan, watermelons are grown in different shapes.

Watermelons are very healthy. The average watermelon is made up of 92 % water, which means **D**\_\_\_\_\_ after working out. A watermelon can help restore the energy lost during a workout. Watermelons also provide people with carbohydrates, which means **E**\_\_\_\_\_, you should eat a bowl of watermelon.

- 1) that the average watermelon needs around 25 °C to grow properly
- 2) some can be seedless
- 3) which makes it very sweet
- 4) that instead of eating a piece of bread
- 5) that it is the perfect fruit to eat
- 6) having more than 1,000 varieties

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E

4

Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска, обозначенного буквами А–F, подходящее слово, выбрав его из списка. **Каждое из этих слов может быть использовано только один раз. Два слова в списке 1–8 лишние.**

Sakhalin	
<p>Sakhalin Island is an island at the far eastern end of Russia. It is located between the Tatar Strait and the Sea of Okhotsk.</p> <p>Sakhalin Island is 948 km long from north to south and about 160 km wide, covering 76,400 square km. There is a lowland <b>A</b>_____ in the north, but most of the land is mountainous. Fishing, mainly of crab, herring, cod, and salmon, is the main <b>B</b>_____ activity around the coast.</p> <p>About 380 species of birds and 44 species of mammals, including bears, sables and deer, are <b>C</b>_____ on Sakhalin.</p> <p>The first mention of Sakhalin <b>D</b>_____ back to 1640. At the same time Russian Cossacks came here for the first time.</p> <p>The largest city on the island is Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. It was <b>E</b>_____ in 1882.</p> <p>Tikhaya Bay is one of the most famous attractions of Sakhalin. It is called so because it is always <b>F</b>_____ and peaceful here. This beautiful place will not leave anyone indifferent. Next to the bay is the Zhdanko ridge. This high pointed area near the top of a mountain looks like a dragon.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. founded</li> <li>2. plain</li> <li>3. quiet</li> <li>4. economical</li> <li>5. quite</li> <li>6. found</li> <li>7. economic</li> <li>8. dates</li> </ol>

Запишите в таблицу номера выбранных слов под соответствующими буквами.



Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F