

**Административная контрольная работа по английскому языку
для 8^x классов (I полугодие 2017-2018 учебного года)**

I вариант

I. Read the text and choose the correct answer

April Fools' Day

April Fools' Day, or All Fools' Day, is an odd holiday which encourages us to play tricks and fool our family and friends. There is some uncertainty about when and where this bizarre tradition began. Popular belief says that April Fools' Day started in the 16th century in France but there are not enough facts to confirm it.

Anyway, according to legends and a small number of facts, the story seems to be as follows. Before the 16th century, the New Year was celebrated in spring, around April 1st. In 1564 King Charles IX of France declared that the country would start using a new calendar, which changed New Year's Day to January 1st. In those days, with no communication technologies, news travelled slowly and new ideas were often mistrusted. Many people still celebrated the New Year the old way. These people were called 'fools' and became a target for jokers.

Playing jokes on April 1st became a custom and was later transported across the Atlantic to the American colonies. Nowadays, April Fools' Day has developed into an international festival of fun.

Today in France, people who are fooled on April 1st are called Poisson d'Avril, which literally means the April Fish. Children stick paper fish to their friends' backs. There are different fish souvenirs in the shops and chocolate fish of all shapes and sizes are sold in supermarkets. In England, if a trick is played on you, you are a noodle. Remember that in this country you should observe the time limit - tricks can be played only in the morning. People playing jokes after midday are April fools themselves.

April Fools' jokes should not harm anyone. The best jokes are when everyone laughs, especially the people the joke was played on.

One of the great April Fools' jokes happened on April 1st, 1957. BBC TV did a documentary on 'spaghetti farmers' growing 'spaghetti trees.' The report showed a family from Switzerland carrying out their annual spaghetti harvest. It showed women carefully pulling long thin pieces of spaghetti from a tree and laying them in the sun to dry.

The joke was an enormous success. A lot of people were fooled - the BBC began to receive hundreds of calls from puzzled viewers. "Did spaghetti really grow on trees?", they wanted to know. Others were eager to learn how they could grow their own spaghetti tree. To this the BBC replied that they should "place a piece of spaghetti in a tin of tomato sauce and hope for the best."

Another famous April joke was played by the Burger King Company in the USA in 1998. They ran an advertisement about launching a "twin brother" of their most famous sandwich Whopper. Along with the traditional Whopper they were going to sell a Left-Handed Whopper, which was specially designed for the company's left-handed customers. According to the advertisement, they rotated all the ingredients 180 degrees. Amazingly, thousands of customers requested the new sandwich at their restaurants.

1. There is reliable written evidence about the date of the first April Fools' Day.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated

2. It was King Charles IX of France who named the holiday All Fools' Day.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
3. People in America started to celebrate April Fools' Day later than Europeans.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
4. In France the April Fish is a person who has fooled someone.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
5. On April Fools' Day, English people play jokes from morning till night.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
6. There were people who believed the BBC joke about spaghetti.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
7. The BBC's joke about spaghetti was repeated by national broadcasting companies in other countries.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
8. Left-Handed Whopper was the name of an American fast food restaurant.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated

II. Read the text and put the given word in the correct form

Michael heard his alarm clock ringing but he could not open his eyes. Then his mum _____1_____ (COME) into the room and turned on the light: "I know there's nothing _____2_____ (DIFFICULT) than to get up early in the morning in December." Mum bent and kissed Michael's cheek. "Oh, you are boiling! Your head is so hot. Michael, _____3_____ (BE) you all right? Michael at last managed to open his eyes. "Yes, I'm fine. But my head is spinning and my eyes hurt." "It's probably the flu. Look, Michael, I wish I _____4_____ (CAN) stay with you today, but I can't. I have to be in our office till at least 3pm." Don't worry, Mum. If I need anything, I _____5_____ (CALL) you at once." "I _____6_____ (MAKE) sandwiches already." "I don't want to eat, Mum." "Ok. I'll put _____7_____ (THEY) in the fridge." When his mum left, Michael woke up completely. He reached for the bookshelf and took out an old book of fairy tales. It _____8_____ (BUY) by his great-grandmother, when he was a small child. She often said that even in her old age she _____9_____ (LOVE) these tales more than anything else. Michael opened the book and sank into the world of mystery and wonders.

III. Write a short information about winter in your region (7 sentences)

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II вариант

I. Read the text and choose the correct answer

Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell was a famous scientist, teacher of deaf people¹ and inventor, who is widely known for the creation of the telephone. His father, grandfather and brothers had all been associated with work on speech, and both his mother and wife were deaf. The family greatly influenced Bell's life and work, making him look past people's disadvantages and find solutions to help them.

Alexander Bell was born in 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland. As a young child, Bell received his early schooling at home from his parents. At the age of 10 he asked his father for a middle name like his two brothers. For his 11th birthday, his father allowed him to adopt the middle name "Graham", which was the surname of a close family friend. However, for most of his life he remained "Aleck" to close relatives and friends.

Alexander attended the Royal High School in Edinburgh, which he left at age 15, completing the first four forms only. He was not a good pupil, to the disappointment of his father. His main interest was in the sciences, especially biology, and he was indifferent to other school subjects. After graduation from university, Bell became his father's assistant. He taught deaf people to talk by using his father's system.

Both of Bell's brothers died of tuberculosis. In 1870 his family, in search of a healthier climate, moved to Canada. Soon, Alexander was invited to Boston to teach at Sarah Fuller's School for the Deaf, the first such school in the world. Throughout his life Alexander Bell continued to educate deaf people.

From 1873 to 1876 Bell experimented with many inventions, including an electric speaking telegraph (the telephone). The money for his work came from the fathers of two of his students. One of these men had a deaf daughter, Mabel, who later became Bell's wife.

In 1876, at the age of 29, Alexander Bell invented his telephone and in 1877, he created the Bell Telephone Company. By 1886, over 150,000 people in the U.S. owned telephones. Later, Bell company engineers made numerous other improvements to the telephone. However, Bell considered his most famous invention an interruption to his real work as a scientist and refused to have a telephone in his study.

Although Alexander Graham Bell is most often associated with the invention of the telephone, his interests were extremely varied.

The magazine Science was founded in 1880 because of Bell's efforts. He took part in creating the National Geographic Society and became its second President. He was also involved in hydrodynamics (the study of the forces of water), and projects related to the development and design of aeroplanes. Alexander Graham Bell had 18 patents granted in his name alone and he shared 12 with colleagues. Bell's inventions included a metal jacket to assist in breathing, a device to locate icebergs, a metal detector, and investigations on how to separate salt from seawater.

Bell died at the age of 75 on August 2, 1922. His contribution to the modern world and its technologies was enormous.

1. Alexander Bell's mother taught deaf people to talk.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

2. Alexander Bell got his middle name from his family friend.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
3. Alexander Bell was the best pupil at school.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
4. After university Alexander Bell started to work with deaf people.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
5. The creation of the telephone was sponsored by Bell's father.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
6. There were several telephones in Alexander Bell's study.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
7. As the president of the National Geographic Society, Bell travelled a lot.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated
8. All Alexander Bell's inventions were connected with improving the telephone.
 - 1) True
 - 2) False
 - 3) Not stated

II. Read the text and put the given word in the correct form

Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan, Edmund and Lucy. This story happened to _____1_____ (THEY) when they had to leave their home city, London, during the war. They _____2_____ (SEND) to the house of an old Professor who lived in the country, ten miles from the nearest railway station. He _____3_____ (NOT/HAVE) a wife and he lived in a very large house with a housekeeper. He himself was a very old man with white hair which grew over most of his face as well as on his head. The children liked him almost at once. Only Lucy, who was the _____4_____ (YOUNG) of them, felt a little afraid of him. On their _____5_____ (ONE) evening, after dinner, they said good night to the Professor and went upstairs. It was the largest house they had ever seen, so Peter suggested exploring it in the morning. When the next morning came, there was a steady rain falling. "I wish the weather _____6_____ (BE) more cheerful!" said Edmund. "Stop complaining, Ed," said Susan. "I think the weather _____7_____ (IMPROVE) soon. "We were going to explore the house," Peter reminded them. He _____8_____ (EAT) a sandwich at the moment and was absolutely happy with the whole situation. Everyone nodded and at that point their amazing adventures _____9_____ (BEGIN).

III. Write a short information about winter in your region (7 sentences)