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Руководитель МС  
И.А. Тримасова  
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**Контрольно-измерительные материалы по оценке  
функциональной грамотности  
на уроках английского языка  
в 6-9классах**

**Автор-составитель:  
Михеева Л. Н.**

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## Пояснительная записка

Английский язык – учебный предмет, познавательная ценность которого чрезвычайно высока: на таких уроках формируется мышление, прививается чувство любви к иностранному языку, через язык осмысливаются общечеловеческие ценности, воспитывается личность, с помощью языка происходит интеллектуальное развитие ребенка, усвоение всех других учебных дисциплин.

Функциональное чтение – это чтение с целью поиска информации для решения конкретной задачи или выполнения определенного задания. При функциональном чтении применяются приемы просмотрового чтения (сканирования) и аналитического чтения (выделение ключевых слов, подбор цитат, составление схем, графиков, таблиц). Ученик, у которого сформированы навыки функционального чтения, может «свободно использовать навыки чтения и письма для получения информации из текста – для его понимания, сжатия, преобразования и т.д.

### 6 класс

#### Text EDUCATION IN BRITAIN



In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16 years old. Before 5 some children attend Nursery schools, while most children start their basic education in an Infant school which is the first stage of Primary education. From 7 to 11 they attend Junior Schools, the second stage of Primary Education. In Primary school children are taught the so-called

3 R's – reading, writing, and arithmetic as well as elementary science and information technology. They also have music, physical training, and art classes.

At the age of eleven children transfer to Comprehensive Schools. These schools give general education and a wide range of academic courses leading to the public examinations taken at 16. They also provide some vocational courses.

Before the 1960's there were two main kinds of state schools in Britain: “grammar” schools and “modern” schools. The grammar schools were for the most intelligent children and the secondary modern schools were for the less intelligent children. Children were selected for secondary education by means of examination known as “eleven-plus”. Which they took at the age of 11. Many people thought that this system was unfair and now more than 80% of the state secondary schools in Britain are comprehensive (which are for children of all abilities).



Along with the state schools, there are about 500 private schools in Britain

that comprise about 6% of the school population. Most of these Independent of Public schools charge fees and there are boarding schools, where the children actually live in the school.

Any child may leave school at 16 when all children take the school-leaving examinations and get a certificate of secondary education. Those who want to continue their education at a University have to stay on at school for two more years and take another exam. (at an advanced level). Advanced level examination is very important, because on the results of this examination the Universities and Polytechnics choose their students, as there are no entrance examinations.

The leading Universities in England are Oxford, Cambridge and London. Each University consists of a number of faculties: medicine, arts, philosophy, law, music, natural science, commerce and education. After three years of study a student receives a Bachelor's degree. Some may continue their studies for two or more years to get the degrees of Master and Doctor. Besides universities, there are other types of higher educational institutions: Polytechnics and Colleges of different kinds.

1. Choose the right answer:

a) From the first paragraph we knew that:

- In Great Britain education is compulsory for all children from 5 to 16 years old.
- Education is free everywhere
- There is a possibility for Home Education

b) Children transfer to Comprehensive Schools

- at the age of 8
- at the age of eleven
- only if parents pay

c) The grammar schools were for

- the most intelligent children
- only for boys
- only for girls

d) Most of these Independent of Public schools charge fees and there are boarding schools where

- the children actually live in the school
- the parents have to pay
- only disabled pupils study

e) Advanced level examination is very important, because

- on the results of the examination students can study abroad
- on the results of this examination the Universities and Polytechnics choose their students
- on the result of this examination students can get a grant

2. Choose the words linked with education:

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3. Answer the following questions:

1. At what age do all children start their basic education in Great Britain?
2. What subjects are taught in Primary school?
3. What main types of secondary schools were there in Britain before the 1960s?
4. How were children selected to “grammar” and “modern” schools?
5. What did many people think about the “eleven-plus” examinations?
6. What is the main kind of secondary schools in Britain today?
7. What is the difference between a state and a private school?
8. What is the first school-leaving age in Britain?
9. How do Universities and Polytechnics choose their students?
10. What are the most famous English Universities?

**Критерии оценивания:** 16-20= «5»

13-15= «4»

9-12= «3»

**Text LEGO HOUSE**



A few years ago in August, there was a very long queue of people in the countryside near London, in England. Some people started queuing at 4.30 in the morning. Why were they there? They wanted to help James May, a TV presenter, to build a house. No, this was a LEGO house.

Together, 1200 people used 3.3 million (yes, 3 300 000) LEGO toy bricks to make a real house.



It was part of a TV show called Toy Stories. In the programmes, James May used traditional toys to make “real things”. Why LEGO? Well, because when he was young, James May loved LEGO and played with it all the time.

The people finished building the house on 17<sup>th</sup> of September, almost seven weeks after they started. Everything was LEGO. All the walls, doors and windows were LEGO. There

was a LEGO bedroom with a LEGO toilet and a shower – and they worked! In the kitchen there was a LEGO fridge (but no cooker) and there were LEGO tables and chairs. There was even a LEGO cat. James May stayed in the house one night and was surprised because his bed was quite comfortable.

At first, a theme park called LEGOLAND planned to buy the house, but later they decided to. James May tried to find another buyer. He started a Facebook page and ask other people to buy it, but nobody wanted it. So on 22<sup>d</sup> of September, they started to take the house to pieces. A few days later, there wasn't a LEGO house anymore.

James May was not happy about it as more than 1000 people worked hard to to build the house and everything inside it. Other people were not so sad. The television company donated the three million LEGO pieces to a charity for children.

1. Read the article and choose the correct option A, B or C:

1) The queue of people wanted to help James May to buy a house

A Right

B Wrong

C Doesn't say

2) They finished to build the house in a month.

A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say

3) The LEGO fridge worked.

A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say

4) James May liked the bed.

A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say

5) There were photos of the house on a Facebook page

A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say

6) A charity for children has got the pieces of LEGO now.

A Right      B Wrong      C Doesn't say

2. Complete the sentences with a right word from the text:

1) Some people started \_\_\_\_\_ at 4.30 in the morning.

2) Together, 1200 people used 3.3 million (yes, 3 300 000) LEGO \_\_\_\_\_ to make a real house.

3) In the programmes, James May used traditional toys to make \_\_\_\_\_.

4) The people finished building the house on 17 September, almost \_\_\_\_\_ after they started.

5) There was a LEGO bedroom with a LEGO \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ – and they worked!

6) James May stayed in the house one night and was surprised because his bed was quite \_\_\_\_\_.

7) James May started a \_\_\_\_\_ and ask other people to buy it, but nobody wanted it.

3. Write all words from the text linked with house:

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Correct the mistakes in the phrases:

1) It was part of a TV show called Bedtime Stories. \_\_\_\_\_.

2) The people finished building the house on 20th of August \_\_\_\_\_.

3) In the kitchen there was a LEGO fridge (but no cooker) and there were LEGO bookcase and a desk \_\_\_\_\_.

4) At first, a theme park called DISNEYLAND planned to buy the house \_\_\_\_\_.

5) James May was happy about it as more than 2000 people worked hard to to build the house and everything inside it \_\_\_\_\_.

6) The television company donated the five million LEGO pieces to a charity for children

Критерии оценивания: 19-24= «5»

15-18= «4»

10-14= «3»

### Text TOGETHER



In a school of England, a few years ago, a teenage girl heard a boy singing in another room. She liked it, and found that the boy's name was Jonathan Antoine. The girl – Charlotte Jaconelli – also liked singing. A little later, the music teacher at school suggested that they could sing together.

They did, and they started singing together as a duo. They also became very good friends. They even sang together at the music

teacher's wedding.

Around that time, there was a television programme called Britain's Got Talent – a show to find new singers and performers.

Charlotte wanted to enter the show with Jonathan but he was worried about the way he looked. However, Charlotte persuaded him and they went on the show. Charlotte was 16 and Jonathan was 17. They did the first audition in April 2012. When they came into the stage, they were very nervous. The four judges didn't think they looked good. Some people in the audience laughed when they saw them. Then they began to sing and everyone was amazed. They sang incredibly well – especially Jonathan. When they finished, people stood up and clapped. All the judges thought Charlotte and Jonathan were great, but one judge, Simon Cowell, suggested that Jonathan sing on his own without Charlotte because, although she was good, he was fantastic.

Jonathan didn't think for long. He looked at his friend, and then looked back at the judges, and said that he wanted to stay in the competition with Charlotte. They carried on together, but they didn't win the competition – they came second. (A dancing dog won!). However, they weren't disappointed.

A few weeks later, Simon Cowell gave them the chance to record a CD. They made the CD, and then they thought about a title for it. They chose the word: "Together".

1. Read the article and correct the information in these sentences:

- 1) Their parents had the idea of them singing together.
- 2) Jonathan thought that Charlotte didn't look right for the show.
- 3) Charlotte and Jonathan were the same age.
- 4) Everyone laughed when Charlotte and Jonathan came out.
- 5) Simon Cowell said that Jonathan needed to sing with another girl.
- 6) Jonathan told Charlotte came first at the competition.
- 7) They recorded a song called Together.

2. Read and write T (True), F (False), NS (NOT Stated):

- 1) The music teacher at school suggested that Charlotte and Jonathan could sing together T/F/NS.
- 2) They sang together at the music teacher's birthday T/F/NS.
- 3) The participation in Britain's Got Talent is expensive T/F/NS.
- 4) They sang incredibly well – especially Jonathan T/F/NS.
- 5) Jonathan said that he wanted to stay in the competition without Charlotte T/F/NS.
- 6) Charlotte and Jonathan won the first prize at the competition T/F/NS.
- 7) The name of their CD was "Together" T/F/NS.

3. Complete the sentences with a right word:

- 1) She liked it, and found that the boy's name was \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Charlotte wanted to enter the show with Jonathan but he was \_\_\_\_\_ about the way he looked.
- 3) When they came into the stage, they were very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) When they finished, people stood up and \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) All the judges \_\_\_\_\_ Charlotte and Jonathan were great.
- 6) They carried on together, but they didn't win \_\_\_\_\_ – they came second.
- 7) A few weeks later, \_\_\_\_\_ gave them the chance to record a CD.

4. Write down all the words linked with music:

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**Критерии оценивания:** 20-26= «5»

16-19= «4»



Text HOW WE MET

**This week lifeguard Sharon Evans and student Lambert tell our reporter about their friendship and how they almost never met.**



*So, first of all, when and where did you meet?*

Richard: We first met in 2012, one morning at about 10.30 am on Bondi Beach, in Sydney.

Sharon: Actually, we met in the water.

*Ok, so how did you meet?*

Richard: I was out in the deep water on my surfboard when another board knocked me on the head. The next thing I knew, I was on the beach looking up at this face.

Sharon: I was on the beach that day. I saw what happened so I swam out and brought Richard back in. He was unconscious, but luckily I got him to start breathing again. But for a minute I thought he was dead.

Richard: And then they took me to hospital. I didn't have a chance to even say thanks to Sharon.

*So what did you do?*

Richard: There was a really big show the next week with a popular Belgian-Australian singer called Gotye. I bought two tickets for Sharon and left them at work for her a few days later. I thought she should take someone with her. I also left her a note to say thanks with your telephone number on it.

Sharon: He was really generous. They were expensive tickets.

*Do you take a friend to the show?*

Sharon: I didn't know who to take and then I had a great idea.

*What was it?*

Richard: Well I got home from work that day there was a voicemail on my phone. It was Sharon. She invited me to go with her. She invited me to go with

her. We had a great time. She was so fearful and easy-going. We became really good friends right away.

1. Read the article. Put the events in the order they happened. Write the numbers 1-8:

- a Richard and Sharon go to a show together.
- b Richard had an accident.
- c Richard gives Sharon a present.
- d Sharon saves Richard's life.
- e Richard goes to hospital.
- f Sharon calls Richard.
- g Richard goes surfing. 1
- h Richard sees Sharon for the first time

2. Put the missing words in the sentences:

- 1) Richard was out in \_\_\_\_\_ on his surfboard when another board knocked him on the head.
- 2) Sharon saw what happened so I swam out and \_\_\_\_\_ Richard back in.
- 3) Richard was \_\_\_\_\_, but luckily I got him to start breathing again.
- 4) There was a really big show \_\_\_\_\_ with a popular Belgian-Australian singer called Gotye.
- 5) When Richard got home from work that day there was a \_\_\_\_\_ on his phone.
- 6) Richard was so fearful and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Choose the right ending for the sentences:

- 1) Richard and Sharon first met in 2012, one morning at about 10.30 am
  - on Bondi Beach, in Sydney.
  - in the park in Italy
  - in the hospital in London
- 2) Richard was out in the deep water on his surfboard when
  - he saw a big shark.
  - another board knocked him on the head.
  - he felt dizzy.
- 3) Richard didn't have a chance to

- even say thanks to Sharon.
  - take her telephone number.
  - give her a present
- 4) There was a really big show the next week with a popular Belgian-Australian singer
- called Adam
  - called Gotye
  - called Mario
- 5) Richard and Sharon became really good friends
- after the film
  - in a week
  - right away

**Критерии оценивания:** 15-19= «5»

12-14= «4»

11-8= «3»

**7 класс**

### **Unbroken texts** **Text Magazines**

A. **J-14** is always among the best magazines for teens. It's one of the first magazines to target a teen audience with articles focused mainly on today's celebrity issues. So if you want to stay up-to-date monthly on what Selena Gomez, One Direction and other young stars are doing, J-14 may be the perfect magazine



for you!

B. **Twist** keeps you up-to-date on all of the fashion and beauty choices of our favourite celebs. It is your number one choice when you need someone to give you ideas on how to develop your own unique and fabulous style! Twist also contains fun, teen-targeted quizzes that are certainly worth trying!

C. **Glitter** is a magazine “for girls who rock”. If you're looking for more than gossip, you're in luck! Glitter has a fabulous book club column that discusses hot new books. Glitter also has a “real people” section where everyday people can share their stories with you.

D. **Young World** is a magazine for teenagers who care about their environment. It is full of interesting articles about the natural world and gives teenagers lots of advice about how they can be more environmentally friendly. It also organises special events that teenagers can attend in order to learn more things about the environment.

E. **Live your Life** is a magazine for teenagers that talks about teenage health and problems and gives lots of interesting and helpful advice. It has a popular Problems Page where teenagers can write and ask for advice on anything that is worrying them, such as bullying, exams, and how to be more confident.



F. **Teen Ink** is an online and print magazine with articles written only by teens and for teens. But unlike most magazines, Teen Ink has also fiction and poetry sections! So if you're a young literature enthusiast, you should start reading Teen Ink! It is definitely not just another teen magazine like the ones you are used to read.

G. **Teen Heroes** is a magazine that focuses on famous people that have lived in the past and are still alive today. It is full of inspiring articles and stories of bravery and achievement. It also has art and history competitions as well as information about museums all over the world.

H. **Fit for life** is a teen magazine about sporting heroes and teams around the world. It has special features on events, such as The Olympic Games and world sporting championships in every sport you can think of. There is always a special article on extreme sports, too, and on how you can get involved in them.

1. The people below are looking for a magazine to read. Which magazine would be the most suitable for the people below:

a) Tony loves animals and would like to be a vet. He enjoys walking in the countryside and taking photographs of animals and plants. He cares very much about the natural world around him.

\_\_\_\_\_

b) Gemma is a very good artist and she is thinking about going to art school to train as a clothes designer. She likes watching celebrities on TV to see what they are wearing, but she isn't interested in celebrity gossip. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Martin is very shy. He has just moved to a new school and is feeling quite lonely. He'd also like to get fitter but is not sure how to do it. \_\_\_\_\_

d) Nick and Tony love pop music and reality TV. They love to follow what the latest young stars are doing and they travel to different places to try to meet their favourite singers and actors. \_\_\_\_\_

e) Georgia likes to read and she also writes short stories about her life and the people around her. She has also started to write fantasy stories for children. She would like to read things written by people her own age. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Read the sentences and write T (true), F (false), NS (Not stated):

a) Glitter organises special events that teenagers can attend in order to learn more things about the environment \_\_\_\_\_.

b) Twist has articles about historical events. \_\_\_\_\_

c) Teen Ink offers modern songs. \_\_\_\_\_

d) Fit for life contains articles about famous sportsmen. \_\_\_\_\_

e) In Live your life teens can get information about art. \_\_\_\_\_

f) You can find Glitter in shops for teens. \_\_\_\_\_

g) Twist offers quizzes for readers. \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the goal of this article?

- Explain why teenagers don't like reading magazines.
- Provide useful information about the variety of magazines for teenagers.
- Offer teenagers an opportunity to learn about current events.

**Критерии оценивания:** 10-13= «5»

8-12= «4»

5-7= «3»

### ***Text Creating a youth club***

Last summer our town achieved something quite special. We created a youth club in the town centre. Before that there was absolutely nothing for the young people to do after school and at the weekends. A \_\_\_\_\_. It took a long time to finally

open the youth club. First of all, we had to find a building that we could use. We put up posters all over the town asking people to help us find a place. We were very lucky because after a couple of weeks someone said we could have an old shop that had been closed for a year. B \_\_\_\_\_. Best of all, he said, we did not have to pay anything to use it. The only thing we had to promise to do was to keep it in good



condition.

Once we had a building, lots of people came to help us paint the rather dirty rooms and put furniture in it. C \_\_\_\_\_ Then, a big business in the town gave us three computers and a large TV. The local football team gave us some sport and fitness equipment and they send a coach twice a week to do health and fitness classes with us. D \_\_\_\_\_ There we can buy drinks and snacks. My mother often buys cakes for the cafe. We also do lots of art at the youth club. We put our pictures on the walls to make the place look really interesting and colourful.

I think the most important thing about our youth club though is that it is a place that young people can go to if they are feeling lonely and want someone to talk to. Also, there is a homework room where we can sit quietly and study. This is useful to me because I have to share a room with my little sister at home. E \_\_\_\_ Obviously that makes it hard for me to concentrate on my school work.

Creating the youth club, in my opinion, is the best thing that has happened in our town recently.

1. What is the aim of this article?

- to explain the youngsters why they shouldn't attend a youth club
- to describe how a youth club can be created
- to attract the attention of the authorities to the problems of the young people.
- to prevent youngsters from unsocial behaviour.

2. Put these sentences into the right place in the text

- 1) We didn't have to buy anything as so many people gave us chairs, tables, desks etc.
- 2) However, the shop wasn't suitable for what we needed.
- 3) I love her very much but she talks all the time and makes a lot of noise.

- 4) As a result, people were very bored and it was difficult to make new friends.
- 5) The building was clean and bright so we didn't have to do anything to it.
- 6) She always behaves very well because she is shy and quiet.
- 7) The owner did not want to rent it to anyone and that's why he said we could use it permanently.
- 8) Some of the parents run a small cafe in the youth club, too.

3. Read the sentences and write T (true), F (false), NS (Not stated):

1. They created a new youth club two years ago. \_\_\_\_\_
2. At the beginning it was difficult because they had to find a suitable building. \_\_\_\_\_
3. They found a sponsor for their project. \_\_\_\_\_
4. They had to pay a monthly rent. \_\_\_\_\_
5. To make the place colourful and interesting they bought new furniture. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The goal of the club is to join different youngsters. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Only rich young people can join the club. \_\_\_\_\_
8. In the homework room you can find a lot of coursebooks. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Creating a youth club is a useful thing for the local society. \_\_\_\_\_

**Критерии оценивания: 14-18= «5»**

**11-13= «4»**

**10-8= «3»**

### ***Text Sports events***

#### **A Cricket**

Cricket is a nice and relaxing sport to watch. One game can last all day, so you will need to take a cushion with you. Some people take a picnic with them. People are usually very quiet while watching cricket. They only shout and clap when a player scores points for their team. Cricket is only played in the summer and is postponed if it rains.



### **B. Tennis**

Most tennis competitions take place outside and need the weather to be warm and dry. There are few seats compared to other sports so it can be difficult to get tickets. These competitions can take all day so people take their own food and drinks with them. One of the rules of watching tennis is that you must be very quiet while the athletes are playing. When players score a point, the crowd claps.

### **C. Skiing**

Skiing is a winter sport and lot of snow is needed. Skiing competitions take place in countries which have mountains. It can be very cold watching skiing. Most people take a special bottle with tea and coffee to keep them warm. There is a lot of waiting when watching a ski competition and when someone skis past, you only see them for about 10 seconds.



### **D. Football**



Football can be a very noisy game and is played all year round. For the important matches, some stadiums can hold around 90, 000 people. Some people have to stand all the time. Football fans often have to travel a lot when their team plays away. You are not allowed to take your own food into the stadium. They sell hot food and drinks.

### **E. Basketball**

Basketball is played outside and there are two teams that try to get the ball into the basket the most times. People who watch basketball are sometimes noisy but not as much as football fans, for example. Basketball can be played all year round and it doesn't matter what the weather like outside. You can't take food into the stadium, but members of staff go around the stadium selling cold snacks and drinks.

### **F. Horse racing**

Horse racing is an event that lasts all day and has lots of different individual races. These events take place all year round and in all weathers except for snow or if the ground is frozen. Lots of people take picnics and can park their car near the race track. There are usually a few restaurants available with views of the race track.

### **G. Beach volleyball**

This is a very popular sport in the summer by the seaside. Many games are played on public beaches, so anybody can do and watch. The players don't wear shoes because they are playing on the sand. As it is public, anyone can take food and drinks to the matches. But there is too much sand to have a picnic when watching beach volleyball.

1. The people below are enjoy going to sports events. Decide which sports event would be the most suitable for the following people:

1. Jane loves the cold and drinking lots of tea. She puts on some warm clothes, makes a lot of tea and goes climbing to watch sports events. She doesn't watch sports in the summer. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Paul doesn't like noisy sports. During the winter he doesn't go to any sports events. He likes going to an event with his friends and having a picnic. He hopes it doesn't rain. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dean and Jim like watching team sports and follow their team all over the country. They like to stand and shout really loud when their team scores. They always buy burgers and chips at half time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. When Helen is on her summer holiday, she gets up early in the morning and goes swimming. She then finds a nice place to sunbathe. From where she is, she can watch her favourite sport.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Carol usually books her seats in advance for the event. In the morning she prepares some sandwiches to have during the event. She talks a lot and sometimes event staff tell her to be quiet. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Put the correct word into the sentences:

1. People are usually very (noisy/quiet/angry) while watching cricket.
2. One of the rules of watching tennis is that you must be very quiet while the athletes are (jumping/running/playing).
3. Skiing competitions take place in countries which have (mountains/snow/hotels).
4. Football fans often have to (spend/sleep/travel) a lot when their team plays away.

5. Basketball can be played (every month/all year round/twice a decade) and it doesn't matter what the weather like outside.
  6. These events take place all year round and in all weathers except for (rain/ice/snow) or if the ground is frozen.
  7. The players don't wear shoes because they are playing on the (ground/grass/sand).
3. Make a mind map with the root word sport using the lexis of the text.

**Критерии оценивания:** 13-17= «5»

11-12= «4»

7-10= «3»

**9класс**

## **Text Runners**

### ***Feel good in your runners***

For 14 years the Sports Medicine Centre of Lyon (France) has been studying the injuries of young sports players and sports professionals. The study has established that the best course is prevention ... and good shoes.



### ***Knocks, falls, wear and tear...***

Eighteen per cent of sports players aged 8 to 12 already have heel injuries. The cartilage of a footballer's ankle does not respond well to shocks, and 25% of professionals have discovered for themselves that it is an especially weak point. The cartilage of the delicate knee joint can also be irreparably damaged and if care is not taken right from childhood (10–12 years of age), this can cause premature osteoarthritis. The hip does not escape damage either and, particularly when tired, players run the risk of fractures as a result of falls or collisions. According to the study, footballers who have been playing for more than ten years have bony outgrowths either on the tibia or on the heel. This is what is known as “footballer's foot”, a deformity caused by shoes with soles and ankle parts that are too flexible.

### ***Protect, support, stabilise, absorb***

If a shoe is too rigid, it restricts movement. If it is too flexible, it increases the risk of injuries and sprains. A good sports shoe should meet four criteria: Firstly, it must provide exterior protection: resisting knocks from the ball or another player, coping with unevenness in the ground, and keeping the foot warm and dry even when it is freezing cold and raining. It must support the foot, and in particular the ankle joint, to

avoid sprains, swelling and other problems, which may even affect the knee. It must also provide players with good stability so that they do not slip on a wet ground or skid on a surface that is too dry. Finally, it must absorb shocks, especially those suffered by volleyball and basketball players who are constantly jumping.

**Dry feet**

To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot, the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in. The ideal material for this is leather, which can be waterproofed to prevent the shoe from getting soaked the first time it rains.

1. What does the author intend to show in this text?

- A. That the quality of many sports shoes has greatly improved.
- B. That it is best not to play football if you are under 12 years of age.
- C. That young people are suffering more and more injuries due to their poor physical condition.
- D. That it is very important for young sports players to wear good sports shoes.

2. According to the article, why should sports shoes not be too rigid?

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3. One part of the article says, "A good sports shoe should meet four criteria." What are these criteria?

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4. Look at this sentence from near the end of the article. It is presented here in two parts:

"To avoid minor but painful conditions such as blisters or even splits or athlete's foot (fungal infections),..." (first part)

"...the shoe must allow evaporation of perspiration and must prevent outside dampness from getting in." (second part)

What is the relationship between the first and second parts of the sentence?

- A. the second part contradicts the first part.
- B. repeats the first part.
- C. illustrates the problem described in the first part.
- D. gives the solution to the problem described in the first part

**Критерии оценивания:** 4= «5»

2-3= «4»

## Text The ultimate survivor

***When he was 20, he broke his back in three places in a parachuting accident. He climbed Mount Everest at the age of 23. Shortly afterwards, he led a trek across the frozen North Atlantic.***

In 2007, he set another world record by flying over Mount Everest in a powered paraglider. This helped to raise one million dollars for the Global Angels Foundation, a charity that supports children in Africa.



His first book, Facing the Frozen Ocean, got shortlisted for the UK's 'Sports Book of the Year'. Since then he has written more than 15 books, including the No 1 Bestseller: Mud, Sweat and Tears.

His name is Bear Grylls, and he was the host of Discovery Channel's famous TV show, Man vs Wild. In the show, he was left stranded in remote locations in order to

demonstrate survival techniques. Millions of viewers watched, breathless, as he killed the most poisonous snakes and ate them, climbed extremely dangerous cliffs, parachuted from helicopters and balloons, performed amazing ice climbing stunts, ran through a forest fire, and ate all kinds of insects.

Grylls continues to impress with both his amazing shows, and his incredible charity work. And he has set up his own company, Bear Grylls' Survival Academy, where everyone can learn survival skills from him and his team of highly trained experts. Recently, Grylls founded Young Survivors - training courses for teenagers, comprising a combination of survival skills and adventure tasks designed to teach the fundamentals of outdoor survival and self-rescue. Those who complete the course are given a Young Survivors Award. Techniques taught include how to build and light a fire, how to navigate in both day and night, building a shelter, extreme weather survival, tracking and hunting and tying knots. A key focus of the course is getting young survivors back in touch with nature and away from technology.

In Grylls' own words: 'The thing I love about the Young Survivor Course is that it is designed to put young adults in just the sort of challenging, character-building and practical situations that help define and distinguish people as adults. So often, youngsters can feel almost over-protected and are stopped from experiencing some of the best things in life - but the Young Survivor Award will challenge and empower them in an incredibly dynamic and fun environment.'

1. Which of these things do you think you could learn from Bear Grylls? Read the article and put the ticks:

- how to build a fire

- how to use GPS effectively

- how to build a shelter in the wild
- how to survive outdoors in bad weather
- how to set up your own survival website
- how to tie knots

2. Answer these questions based on your own opinions. Use evidence from the text to support your ideas.

1) What do you think motivates Bear Grylls?

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2) Why are his TV shows so popular?

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3) Do you think Bear Grylls is successful? Why (not)?

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4) What does Bear Grylls think of the way many young people grow up these days?

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3. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes:

1) This helped to raise one million dollars for the Global Angels Foundation, a charity that supports disabled people in Africa.

2) In the show, Bear was left stranded in tropical rainforests in order to demonstrate survival techniques.

3) He has set up his own company, Bear Grylls' Survival Academy, where everyone can learn driving skills from him and his team of highly trained coaches.

4) Techniques taught include how to put a tent, how to navigate in both day and night, building a hut, extreme weather survival, tracking and hunting and fishing.

5) The thing I love about the Young Survivor Course is that it is created to put young adults in just the sort of education.

6) A key focus of the course is getting young survivors back in touch with parents and away from computers.

**Критерии оценивания: 12-16= «5»**

**10-11= «4»**

**7-9= «3»**

## Text POLICE

*A murder has been committed but the suspect denies everything. He claims not to know the victim. He says he never knew him, never went near him, never touched him... The police and the judge are convinced that he is not telling the truth. But how to prove it?*



### Scientific Police Weapon

At the crime scene, investigators have gathered every possible shred of evidence imaginable: fibres from fabrics, hairs, finger marks, cigarette ends... The few hairs found on the victim's jacket are red. And they look strangely like the suspect's. If it could be proved that these hairs are indeed his, this would be evidence that he had in fact met the victim.

### Every individual is unique

Specialists set to work. They

examine some cells at the root of these hairs and some of the suspect's blood cells. In the nucleus of each cell in our bodies there is DNA. What is it? DNA is like a necklace made of two twisted strings of pearls. Imagine that these pearls come in four different colours and that thousands of coloured pearls (which make up a gene) are strung in a very specific order. In each individual this order is exactly the same in all the cells in the body: those of the hair roots as well as those of the big toe, those of the liver and those of the stomach or blood. But the order of the pearls varies from one person to another. Given the number of pearls strung in this way, there is very little chance of two people having the same DNA, with the exception of identical twins. Unique to each individual, DNA is thus a sort of genetic identity card. Geneticists are therefore able to compare the suspect's genetic identity card (determined from his blood) with that of the person with the red hair. If the genetic card is the same, they will know that the suspect did in fact go near the victim he said he'd never met.

### Just one piece of evidence

More and more often in cases of sexual assault, murder, theft or other crimes, the police are having genetic analyses done. Why? To try to find evidence of contact between two people, two objects or a person and an object. Proving such contact is often very useful to the investigation. But it does not necessarily provide proof of a crime. It is just one piece of evidence amongst many others.

### We are made up of billions of cells

Every living thing is made up of lots of cells. A cell is very small indeed. It can also be said to be microscopic because it can only be seen using a microscope which magnifies it many times. Each cell has an outer membrane and a nucleus in which the DNA is found.

### Genetic what?

DNA is made up of a number of genes, each consisting of thousands of "pearls". Together these genes form the genetic identity card of a person.

### How is the genetic identity card revealed?

The geneticist takes the few cells from the base of the hairs found on the victim, or from the saliva left on a cigarette end. He puts them into a product which destroys everything around the DNA of the cells. He then does the same thing with some cells from the suspect's blood. The DNA is then specially prepared for analysis. After this, it is placed in a special gel and an electric current is passed through the gel. After a few hours, this produces stripes similar to a bar code (like the ones on things we buy) which are visible under a special lamp. The bar code of the suspect's DNA is then compared with that of the hairs found on the victim.

1. Read the questions and choose the answers A, B, C, D:

1 To explain the structure of DNA, the author talks about a pearl necklace. How do these pearl necklaces vary from one individual to another?

- A. They vary in length.
- B. The order of the pearls is different.
- C. The number of necklaces is different.
- D. The colour of the pearls is different.

2 What is the purpose of the box headed "How is the genetic identity card revealed"? A To explain A. what DNA is.

- B. what a bar code is.
- C. how cells are analysed to find the pattern of DNA.
- D. how it can be proved that a crime has been committed.

3 What is the author's main aim?

- A To warn.
- B. To amuse.
- C. To inform.
- D. To convince.

4 The end of the introduction (the first shaded section) says: "But how to prove it?" According to the passage, investigators try to find an answer to this question by

- A. interrogating witnesses.
- B. carrying out genetic analyses
- C. interrogating the suspect thoroughly.
- D. going over all the results of the investigation again

2. Where we can find this text?

- in a school wall paper
- in an educational magazine
- in a travel guide

3. Read the sentences and correct the mistakes:

1) If it could be proved that these hairs are indeed his, this would be statement that he had in fact met the officer.

2) DNA is like beads made of two twisted strings of pearls. Imagine that these pearls come in four similar colours and that thousands of coloured pearls (which make up a gene) are strung in a very specific order.

3) Given the number of pearls strung in this way, there is very big chance of two children having the same DNA, with the exception of identical twins.

4) It can also be said to be tiny because it can only be seen making a microscope which magnifies it many times.

5) The geneticist takes the few grains from the base of the hairs found on the murderer, or from the saliva left on a cigarette end.

6) After a few hours, this produces spots similar to a bar code (like the ones on things we buy) which are visible under a special light.

**Критерии оценивания: 12-15= «5»**

**9-11= «4»**

**6-8= «3»**



