

Муниципальное автономное общеобразовательное учреждение
«Лицей №14 имени Заслуженного учителя РФ А.М. Кузьмина»

Задания по английскому языку для поступающих в 7-ой
гуманитарный и лингво-математический класс.

Task 1. Read the text and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F)
(Прочти текст и определи, являются ли приведенные утверждения
верными или нет).

1. The story of Robin Hood has been known for 600 years.
2. William Tell, El Cid and Janosik are international heroes.
3. A sixteenth-century *History of Great Britain* includes a story about Robin Hood.
4. Robin Hood was King Edward II's knight.
5. It is probable that Robin Hood lived in the twelfth century.
6. There is a castle in the middle of Sherwood Forest.
7. In the visitors' centre you can't watch a video about Robin's adventures.
8. According to tradition, Lady Marion became Robin Hood's wife in Edwinstowe church.

Robin Hood.

The story of Robin Hood, the most popular English folk hero of all times, has reached every corner of the Earth. There are many versions of this well-known tale which is about 600 years old. Everybody knows Robin's friends (Little John, Brother Tuck, Will Scarlet), and the famous Sherwood Forest - Robin Hood's home and the place where many of his adventures took place. In other countries there are similar stories, such as William Tell in Switzerland, El Cid in Spain or Janosik in Poland, but only Robin Hood has become an "international" hero.

Unfortunately, there is almost no evidence that Robin Hood really existed. Thirteenth – century ballades, fourteenth- century chronicles, a sixteenth –century *History of Great Britain*, all talk about Robin Hood. However, none of them tells us about the sources they used. In the 1800s and 1900s, historians found two Robin Hoods who lived in the fourteenth century. One of them was even King Edward II's servant. Later on, other historians found several different Hoods living in different parts of England - Robin was popular Christian name and Hood was a fairly common surname. It seems that by 1337, the story of Robin Hood was well established. Most probably, he lived around the year 1200.

Today, the legend of Robin Hood has turned Nottinghamshire into a large tourist attraction. In the centre of Nottingham there is Nottingham castle. Parts of it still recall the time of Robin Hood. Sherwood Forest has an excellent visitor's centre

with an attractive display and shop, and some very pleasant walks in the nearby forest. Edwinstowe church, in which, according to tradition, Robin Hood and Lady Marion were married, is one of the visitors' favourite sites.

Task 2. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Simple or Present Continuous. (Заполни пропуски верной формой глагола. Используй Present Simple или Present Continuous).

And Jill (1) ____ (live) in a cottage in the countryside. They (2) ____ (not like) the city. They always (3) ____ (get up) at 7 am during the week. Jill (4) ____ (not go) to work by car, she (5) ____ (catch) the train and Peter (6) ____ (walk) to work. What (7) ____ he ____ (do)? He (8) ____ (be) a teacher. He (9) ____ (finish) work at 4pm so he usually (10) ____ (cook) dinner and Jill (11) ____ (do) the shopping at lunchtime. Today is Monday, but Peter and Jill (12) ____ (not work). Why? What (13) ____ they ____ (do) now? They (14) ____ (be) on holiday in the Caribbean. They both (15) ____ (work) hard during the year and they (16) ____ (look) forward to a few weeks in the sun. At the moment Peter (17) ____ (not teach), he (18) ____ (swim) in the sea. Jill (19) ____ (not sit) in the office, she (20) ____ (have) a haircut. Peter and Jill (21) ____ (not think) about work, they (22) ____ (enjoy) their holiday.

Task 3. Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple or Present Perfect. (Заполни пропуски верной формой глагола. Используй Past Simple или Present Perfect).

1. I ____ (live) in Rome for four years, but before that I ____ (live) in London for two years.
2. Peter ____ (not play) tennis for months, although he ____ (win) a competition last year.
3. We ____ (go) to America in February and we ____ (have) a great time. ____ (you be) there?
4. “ ____ (you/do) anything interesting last weekend?” No, I ____ (stay) at home. I ____ (not go) out. What about you?
5. They ____ (not see) Johnny Depp’s new film, so they may go next Saturday.
- 6 ‘ ____ (Simon/buy) a present for Sarah?’ ‘ Yes, he ____ (get) her a CD’.
7. ‘What time ____ (Dave and Sue/ arrive)?’ Their train ____ (be) late, so they ____ (not arrive) until about midnight’.
8. I ____ (not phone) you last night because I ____ (forget) all about it. Sorry!

Task 4. Complete the text with the correct form of the adjective in brackets. Use the comparative, the superlative or as.....as. (Заполни пропуски верной формой прилагательного. Используй сравнительную, превосходную степень прилагательного или структуру as.....as).

1. I think reading books is _____ (interesting) watching TV.
2. Which is _____ (long) river – the Orinoco, the Thames or the Nile?
3. This camera is _____ (expensive) as that one. They both cost 120 Euros.
4. Jamie's dog is _____ (big) dog I've ever seen! It's enormous.
5. That café is _____ (popular) place in town. Nobody goes there.
6. The curries in that Indian restaurant are _____ (spicy) the curries you make.
7. Your bedroom is _____ (spacious) my bedroom, it's small. I'm lucky I've got a big room.
8. I can't decide if I want to go out with Pete or John. Pete is _____ (nice) John – they're both great people.
9. What's _____ (good) thing you've ever bought?
10. In my opinion, the math's exam was _____ (bad) the history exam.

Task 5. Choose the correct answer. (Выбери правильный вариант ответа).

1. We've got *some/ any* milk and there's *much/a lot of* cheese, but there isn't *much/ many* bread. There's *a little/ a lot of* orange juice, only enough for one glass.
2. 'Is there *any/ a lot of* olive oil?' 'No, there's *no/ any* oil. There aren't *many/ any* packets of nuts – we need *a few/ any* more'.
3. 'How *much/ many* apples have we got?' 'Oh, there are *a lot of/ a few* apples, at least twenty. There are *some/ many* oranges too and *a few/ a little* kiwis, so we've got *any/ lot of* fruit, but we haven't got *any/ much* vegetables'.
4. I need *some/ any* red pepper for this recipe, but there are *no/ a few* peppers in the house. I'll have to go shopping.