

**Контрольная работа за I полугодие 11 класс к учебнику
Афанасьевой О.В. Михеевой И.В. . для школ с
углубленным изучением английского языка**

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I. READING.

Greek Architecture

In architecture the ancient Greeks reached a level of perfection that has set a standard for all time and established a classic tradition. Their own homes were rather simple but when they designed and built houses for their gods they tried hard to make them impressive. The Greeks knew how to build arches but only used them where they could not be seen. In their temples they preferred the dignity and restfulness of the monolithic type of architecture and vertical columns. The Greeks built without mortar, the substance that holds stones together. They lay their blocks of perfect marble in place and left the force of gravity to hold them there. When we look at their noble temples we see at a glance that their structure is solid and logical and it pleases us more than any lavish ornament could. A Greek temple stands on a platform with steps leading up to it from any direction. In the centre stands a hall in which the statue of god or goddess was erected. This is usually surrounded on all sides by colonnades. There are three distinct styles in Greek architecture. They are known as the three orders, and they are easily distinguished by the kind of capital used at the top of the columns. The earliest was the Doric order, then came the Ionic, and last the Corinthian. Time came when either of the three could be used and a Greek architect had a choice. But when he had chosen to use one of these three orders, he did not try to make any radical changes. His aim was to achieve greater perfection within the limits of his chosen style. This quest for greater perfection is typical of Greek art. The most important elements of Greek architecture were kept constant by the Greeks and by the Romans who came after them, and by architects of later times who have chosen to work within this classical tradition.

II. VOCABULARY.

A. Fill the gaps with the right word to complete the sentences.

Use: on, out, back, upon, at, for, through ,away.

1. Suddenly I hit ... the radical solution of the problem.
2. If you criticise the way James work, he is sure to hit....
3. It was clear that sooner or later the police would hitthe truth.
4. The sneer was obvious, but he didn't hit
5. Colin never starts a fight, but if somebody hits him, he hits them
6. Love and support helped their family to carry the hard limes.
7. Sam carried..... reading without raising his eyes.
8. The children were so carried with the game that they didn't notice that it had grown dark.
9. The road works were carried on time.
10. Susan can carry the work on the script.

B. Choose the right word.

1. Could you (bring/fetch) my hat from the corridor?
2. He (took/brought) his friends with him, when he came to see us.
3. The child was (weeping/crying) for his mother.
4. She began to (cry /sob) uncontrollably.
5. I really enjoy manual (labour/work).
6. Translating the texts is a hard (labour /toil).
7. She is one of our regular (customer/client).
8. On behalf of my (customer/client), I would like to remind you about your obligations on this matter.
9. The country is one of the (main/ chief) sources of timber.

10. Smoking is one of the (main/chief) causes of lung cancer.

III.GRAMMAR.

A. Use the right forms of the verbs in brackets to complete the sentences.

Louisa finished the fugue, then played the siciliana, and all the way through she (1.keep) watching the cat on the sofa. The final proof for her that the animal (2.listen) came at the end, when the music (3.stop). It (4.blink), (5.stire) itself a little, (6.stretch) a leg, (7 take) a quick glance round the room, then (8.look) expectantly in her direction. It was precisely the way a concert-goer (9.react) when the music momentarily releases him in the pause between two movements of a symphony. The behaviour was so thoroughly human it (10.give) her a queer agitated feeling in the chest.

I READING

A. 1 F 2T 3T 4 F 5 F 6 F

- B.**
1. used them where they could not be seen
 2. to stand on a platform with steps leading up to it from any direction.
 3. **to be** surrounded on all sides by colonnades
 4. did not try to make any radical changes
 5. to achieve greater perfection within the limits of his chosen style.

II VOCABULARY

A. 1 on 2. back 3.upon 4.out 5.back 6 through 7.on 8. away 9.out 10 through

B. 1.fetch 2.brought 3.weeping 4.sob 5.labour 6.toil 7.customer 8. Client 9.main 10 chief

III GRAMMAR

- A.**
1. Have you visited; have been
 2. went
 3. will you arrive
 4. had
 5. were watching; came
 - 6 don't know
 7. has been raining; stops
 8. is being built; will be finished
 9. is going
 10. came; had already left.

B. 1 - E

2 - G

3 - A

4 - I

5 - J

6 - C

7 - D

8 - B

9 - F

10 - H

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