**Контрольная работа по английскому языку в рамках промежуточной аттестации для 8 класса**

**1) Choose the right answer about the British Parliament, only one answer is correct**

1. How many parts does the Palace of Westminster consist of?   
   a) one   
   b) two   
   c) three
2. What are the main colours of the Houses of Parliament?  
   a) gold, red and blue   
   b) gold, green and red   
   c) red and green
3. Who writes the Queen's Speech?  
   a) the Queen   
   b) the Government   
   c) the Lord Chancellor
4. Which are Britain's two main political parties?  
   a) Democratic, Republican and Conservative   
   b) Conservative and Democratic   
   c) Labour and Conservative
5. Whose shoe should a Conservative touch?  
   a) David Lloyd George's   
   b) Winston Churchill's   
   c) The Queen's
6. Why do MPs sometimes sit on the steps?  
   a) There are more MPs than seats in the House of Commons,   
   b) It's a part of an old tradition,   
   c) It's a punishment for those who are late.
7. When can you see the Mace in the House of Commons?  
   a) It's always there,   
   b) Only when the Queen comes,   
   c) When the House is debating.
8. How old is Westminster Hall?  
   a) more than a thousand years old   
   b) more than a hundred years old   
   c) more than four hundred years old

**2) Translate the texts from English into Russian**

1. The Palace of Westminster consists of three parts: the Royal Apartments where the colour is gold, the House of Lords where the seats are red and the House of Commons where the seats are green. The Chamber of the House of Lords is also called the Parliament Chamber, because every year when the Queen comes to open Parliament, all three parts of Parliament come together here for the Queen's Speech. In fact, it's not really the Queen's Speech, because she doesn't write it. The Government writes it for her. In the speech the Queen tells Parliament about the Government's plans for the next year.
2. Oh, and that cushion is, actually, the famous Woolsack. And yes, there is wool inside it. It's a part of a very old tradition which started in the 14th century. It was put in Parliament to symbolise the importance of wool to the British economy at that time. The person who usually sits on the Woolsack is the Lord Chancellor. He presides over the House of Lords.
3. The House of Commons is where MPs make decisions on new laws. There are two statues, one on each side of the arch. Both of these two men were Prime Ministers. One is David Lloyd George, and the other - Sir Winston Churchill. They represent the two main British political parties - the Labour Party and the Conservative Party. They have a tradition: if you're a Conservative, touch Churchill's shoe, and if you're Labour, touch Lloyd George's shoe.
4. These are two long narrow corridors which are very important for the whole country because MPs come here to vote on bills for new laws. On the left there is the "aye", or yes, lobby. MPs who agree with a bill go there. On the right there is the "no" lobby for MPs who want to vote against the bill. Then the officials count the "ayes" and the "noes" to get the results. So in the British Parliament MPs don't vote by pushing a button; they vote with their feet.
5. Now look at the floor. Can you see two red lines in front of the benches on each side of the chamber? That's part of a tradition too. The distance between these two lines is two swords' lengths. In the old days when MPs used to carry swords, it was dangerous if they got angry with each other. So these two lines are here to remind MPs that they shouldn't start a fight, and they can't go over this line when they are speaking in a debate.
6. Westminster Hall is the oldest part of the Palace of Westminster, and it's more than a thousand years old. The son of William the Conqueror... Do you remember the Norman leader who won the Battle of Hastings? Well, it was his son who started the building of the hall. This building has seen a lot of famous events. In 1605 Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament, and in World War II bombs fell on it.

**3) Translate the sentences from Russian into English, using can and its equivalents, and to be able to**

1) Он не смог вспомнить адрес друга.

2) Маша сможет говорить по-английски через 2 года.

3) Кто сможет помочь мне завтра?

5) Мой брат умел читать, когда ему было 5 лет.

6) К сожалению, Нина не может читать хорошо.

7) Где вы сможете увидеть эту прекрасную картину?

8) Она не умела плавать в прошлом году.

9) Когда твои друзья смогли перевести эту статью?

10) В прошлом компьютеры не могли понимать много языков.