

Демоверсия для промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку в 10г классе

Пояснительная записка

Контрольная работа составлена в соответствии с государственным образовательным стандартом.

Работа состоит из трех разделов: «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика» .

Раздел 1 («Аудирование») содержит 3 задания. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела 1 составляет 30 минут.

Раздел 2 («Чтение») содержит 3 задания. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела 2 составляет 30 минут.

Раздел 3 («Грамматика и лексика») содержит 20 заданий. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела 3 составляет 30 минут.

Распределение заданий КИМ по содержанию, видам умений и способам действий.

В аудировании и чтении проверяется сформированность умений как понимания основного содержания письменных и звучащих текстов, так и полного понимания соответствующих текстов. Кроме того, в разделе «Чтение» проверяется понимание структурно-смысловых связей в тексте, а в разделе «Аудирование» – понимание в прослушиваемом тексте запрашиваемой информации или определение в нем ее отсутствия. В разделе «Грамматика и лексика» проверяются навыки оперирования грамматическими и лексическими единицами на основе предложенных текстов.

**Жанрово-стилистическая принадлежность текстов,
используемых в разделах «Аудирование» и «Чтение»**

Аудирование: высказывания собеседников в распространенных стандартных ситуациях повседневного общения, прагматические (объявления) и публицистические (интервью, репортажи) аудиотексты.

Чтение: публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и прагматические тексты.

Распределение заданий КИМ по уровню сложности

В разделах «Аудирование» и «Чтение» представлены задания, относящиеся к трем разным уровням сложности; в разделе «Грамматика и лексика» – к двум (базовому и повышенному).

Продолжительность работы - **90** минут. Работа – **итоговая**, проводится в конце учебного года.

Контрольная работа имеет **критерии оценивания результатов и ключ**.

За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает **1** балл. Максимальное количество баллов – **60**.

Успешность выполнения работы определяется исходя из следующего соответствия:

60 – 56 баллов - «**5**» (отлично)

55 – 40 балла - «**4**» (хорошо)

39 -29 баллов - «**3**» (удовлетворительно)

28 и менее баллов - «**2**» (неудовлетворительно)

Раздел 1. Аудирование

1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A–F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. I believe many people misunderstand fashion.
2. I must have enough clothes to choose from.
3. Clothes make you look your best.
4. Thinking about fashion is a waste of time.
5. I'm sure clothes should be practical.
6. You and people around you should feel good about what you wear.
7. Parents often criticize fashion choices of their children.

Ответ:

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

2

Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A–G соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Занесите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A Michael isn't enjoying his studies.
- B Jane is free on Saturday evening.
- C Michael's favourite actor is Michael Douglas.
- D Jane agrees to go to the cinema.
- E Shops in Bath are less expensive than shops in Clifton.
- F There're several good restaurants in the new shopping mall in Bath.
- G Michael and Jane will go to Bath by car.

Ответ:

Утверждение	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях 3–9 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

3 Why does Mariela think that the first question is easy?

- 1) The answer depends on her mood.
- 2) The choice of films is limited.
- 3) She has her personal favourite.

Ответ:

4 Why does Mariela name 'American Beauty' the best film?

- 1) Because of acting.
- 2) Because it's mainstream.
- 3) Because of its plain plot.

Ответ:

5 Why is 'Gladiator' not Mariela's favourite film?

- 1) It's too mysterious.
- 2) For her it's a usual film.
- 3) It's not exciting.

Ответ:

6 Mariela thinks that 'The Sixth Sense' was

- 1) made by the best director.
- 2) the most unanticipated success.
- 3) made to frighten people.

Ответ:

7 According to Mariela, what is good about 'All about my Mother'?

- 1) It has a lovely beginning and sad ending.
- 2) There are more positive feelings in it.
- 3) It can touch feelings of anybody.

Ответ:

8 What does Mariela say about John Travolta in 'Pulp fiction'?

- 1) His role was not typical for him.
- 2) He could play any part in it.
- 3) He's the best as a bad guy.

Ответ:

9 What does Mariela think about 'Chicago'?

- 1) It's the best musical ever.
- 2) The choice of the actors determined its success.
- 3) This musical is not for the cinema.

Ответ:

Раздел 2. Чтение

10

Установите соответствие между текстами А–Г и заголовками 1–8. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

1. Food: eating habits
2. Entertainment with vegetables
3. Food: its features
4. Entertainment with animals

5. Population
6. Time to relax
7. With nature
8. Spain as a state

- A. A unique food battle festival known as La Tomatina is celebrated in Spain every year on the last Wednesday of August. It involves thousands of people engaging in a brutal battle, throwing overripe tomatoes at each other. The festival spans more than a week and although there are many elements to the festival, such as parades, music, dancing and fireworks, they are all centered on the tomato fight.
- B. Spanish cuisine is a heavenly mixture of chicken, mixed vegetables, fish and meats. Many of the most popular Spanish dishes are a type of Paella, which is a rice dish that features a variety of ingredients. Hot chocolate and churros are very popular desserts throughout the country. Spain is also famous for its aromatic wines and other alcoholic beverages like Sangria, Cava and authentic Spanish beer.
- C. Spain is very rich with traditions, especially those associated with food. For breakfast, some families buy fresh churros, pair them with hot chocolate and enjoy a leisurely morning routine. Lunch is another important meal of the day, and it is usually heavier than breakfast. This is sometimes followed by a siesta, an afternoon nap to get through post-lunch drowsiness. During this time, shops close and then open again after two or three hours of rest.
- D. Spain is an important resting spot for migratory birds, and a home for many animals. But, unfortunately, many species of wildlife face threats from habitat loss and pollution. Due to centuries of tree cutting, large forests are now found only in a few areas in the country. Spain has created many national parks and refuges, but they cover only about seven percent of the country.
- E. Although there is a national parliament, Spain is one of the most decentralized democracies in Europe. Each of its 17 regions manages its own schools, hospitals, and other public services. The tourist services industry drives Spain's economy, but at the same time, since 1986, when Spain joined the European Community, it has worked to diversify its economy, by building important industries such as mining, shipbuilding, and textiles.
- F. Bullfighting is one of the most famous traditions in Spain. This risky sport evolved from the ancient Roman gladiator games, with human matadors opposing charging bulls. However, this tradition has lately become widely debated and younger generations and animal-rights activists protest against bullfighting. Either way, it remains an iconic part of the country and bullfights take place in many Spanish towns and cities.

G. La siesta is a well-known aspect of Spanish culture. Seeking to balance work with pleasure, Spaniards have long practiced this tradition, when students and professionals return to their homes around midday for a big lunch, followed by a few hours of rest and family time. Many businesses also shut down for a short break. However, 21st-century big cities move at a faster pace, and don't take siestas, but many people in smaller towns and villages still take a siesta each day.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

Language and mobility

European Union citizens have the right to live and work in other member states besides their home country. The European Union (EU) makes it possible for people to go where the jobs are. Knowing other languages is the key to real mobility in the EU, A _____ across the continent.

Learning the local language is not only the key to getting a job in another country, B _____. This often provides a whole new perspective on what it is to be European and on what the EU is creating jointly. The national histories and cultural heritage of the different countries may differ, C _____. Being able to speak to one another raises awareness of what people have in common and at the same time increases mutual respect for cultural differences.

A study undertaken for the European Commission shows D _____ through a lack of language skills. This is particularly the case for small and medium-sized enterprises E _____. According to the study, nearly 1 million firms have lost contracts with potential clients in other EU countries because of language barriers. The study also emphasizes the necessity of multilingualism for winning business in world markets. Multilingualism itself is an economic growth sector. In this context, English is the key language, F _____.

1. it also creates a bridge to the culture of the local people
2. that EU firms can lose business opportunities
3. but the EU's collective objectives for the future are closely in tune
4. that are failing to use export opportunities in other EU countries
5. employing native speakers to work in export markets worldwide
6. but the study also stresses the importance of Chinese, Arabic and Russian
7. enabling all EU citizens to take advantage of job and travel opportunities

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

When I grow up

When I was in kindergarten, my class was asked, “What do you want to be when you grow up?” Colourful crayons danced across sheets of paper to illustrate our dream occupations and cherished jobs. Our drawings were hung in the school hallway for our parents to see at Back to School Night. I remember looking down the line and seeing pictures of pretty ballerinas dancing, brave firefighters putting out a blaze, and fearless astronauts leaping across the moon — admirable careers that were seen as typical dreams of five-year-old kids.

My picture showed a stick figure with brown disheveled hair holding a carton of orange juice over a large rectangle that was supposed to be a counter. Underneath was my barely legible handwriting: “When I grow up, I want to work at the Market Basket because it would be fun to swipe orange juice across the scanner and talk to customers.” To this day my parents won’t let me forget that out of everything I could have aspired to be, my five-year-old self wished to work at the local grocery store.

When we are young, questions of what we want to be when we grow up are common. Yet we are not expected to respond with an answer that is likely to come true. However, when we become teenagers, we are asked the very same question twice as often. The difference is, now we are supposed to answer with confidence.

Teenagers are expected to know exactly what they want to be and how they are going to achieve that goal. Not all of us can be so sure at this age. Even though I am in high school, I cannot answer convincingly. But I don’t consider **that** a bad thing. How am I supposed to know what I will want to spend my time doing at the age of thirty or forty?

When I think about the future, I definitely don’t see myself working at the counter of the Market Basket, but in reality, if that was what would make me happy, I would do it. So, the next time someone asks me what I want to be when I grow up, I will simply say, “I want to be happy.” And it is hope that drives us in this direction.

“Hope is not a grain of sand,” the Gambian poet, Lenrie Peters, echoes, but no matter how tiny it is, it would still be sufficient to keep the youth alive and sane in most extreme circumstances. It is hope that spurs the youth on, to be up and doing. It is hope that keeps the youth going no matter how hard it is. Nelson Mandela as a youth hoped against all hope for the liberation of his people and he actually lived to see his hope being fulfilled. Robinson Crusoe, cast away on an uninhabited island, hoped against all hope for survival and this propelled him to start from scratch and build a compound and large farm single-handedly.

Far away in “Another Country: the Land of Literature,” Sister Eileen Sweeney sums up through her writings that Hope is the anchor that keeps “the ship” called “youth” steadfastly held together no matter the high and stormy sea of passion, pain, distress or tribulation that batter against it.

Happiness is a destination for everyone. We may want to walk different paths in life, narrow or wide, crooked or straight, but we all want to be happy wherever we end up. Choose your path, but don’t worry too much about choosing wisely. Make a mistake or two and try new things. But always remember, if you’re not happy, you’re not at the end of your journey yet.

12

In what way did the children in the kindergarten answer the question about their dream occupation?

- 1) They described their parents' actual occupation.
- 2) They took pictures of parents at the Back to School Night.
- 3) They drew people of their dream careers in action.
- 4) They made up a list of the most common and wide-spread professions.

Ответ:

13

Why did the author want to work in the local grocery store?

- 1) It seemed to be an enjoyable occupation.
- 2) It was quite a realistic career goal.
- 3) Her parents spoke a lot about it.
- 4) She liked to make orange juice.

Ответ:

14

According to the author, when you grow up the questions about career choice become

- 1) less convincing.
- 2) less common.
- 3) more frequent.
- 4) more stressful.

Ответ:

15

"*That*" in "But I don't consider that a bad thing" (paragraph 4) refers to

- 1) knowing in your teens exactly what you want to be.
- 2) working at the counter of the Market Basket grocery store.
- 3) being unsure of your future career when in high school.
- 4) having a definite idea of how to achieve one's career goal.

Ответ:

16

What would the author most probably like to do in the future?

- 1) Write poems about difficulties of youth.
- 2) Work as an independent farmer.
- 3) Work for a local supermarket chain.
- 4) Do a job that brings her satisfaction.

Ответ:

17

Examples with Nelson Mandela and Robinson Crusoe are mentioned by the author to

- 1) illustrate wise and successful career choices.
- 2) prove how important it is not to lose hope.
- 3) inspire teenagers to believe in their own effort.
- 4) show what to do in extreme circumstances.

Ответ:

18

What conclusion does the author make?

- 1) Make a wise choice when thinking of your future profession.
- 2) Look for an activity that makes you happy.
- 3) Do not forget about the happiness of other people.
- 4) Be careful not to make a mistake when trying new things.

Ответ:

По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.

The largest snowfall in decades

19

This week's snowfall in Brazil is one of the largest in decades. As snow on the ground is not a very common landscape in a so-called tropical country, everybody _____ excited when they saw streets in snow.

FEEL

20

In the cities by the sea people are used to spending the summer sun bathing. They _____ very much when they saw snow covering the city.

SURPRISE

21

It _____ long before social media became loaded with pictures of white fields and roads, and snowmen.

NOT BE

Flood in Santa Claus' home

22

The usual images of the North Pole are impressive ice sheets, but scenes from a webcam there reveal a different story. Meteorologists have reported that temperatures in early July were one to three degrees Celsius _____ than the year's average over most of the Arctic Ocean.

HIGH

23

Thanks to rapidly melting ice, Santa Claus now _____ his own swimming pool. The North Pole is currently a lake, Canada.com reports.

HAVE

24

The lake is about a foot deep, _____ entirely of the melted ice itself. It shows a dramatic change in the Arctic climate.

CONSIST

25

In fact, a pool of melted water _____ at the North Pole every year now since 2002. The mythical home of Santa Claus has been officially flooded!

FORM

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.

Russia in space

26

Some of the greatest and most prominent inventions in the quest to explore space have a Russian connection. The father of theoretical astronautics, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky, was a Soviet. His works have been an inspiration to _____ Russian rocket engineers Valentin Glushko and Sergev Korolyov.

LEAD

27

Soviet _____ paved the way to the well-known success of the Russian space program. Sputnik I, the first artificial satellite orbiting the Earth, was launched in 1957.

SCIENCE

28

On April 12, 1961, Yury Gagarin _____ made the first human trip to space.

SUCCESS

29

Since then, many other Russian and Soviet records in space _____ followed.

EXPLORE

30

Even now, Russia continues to be the _____ in satellite launching.

LEAD

31

It is also the sole transport provider for space _____. Other Soviet contributions to the development of space flights include the invention of space food, space suits, human spaceflight, and human space orbit.

TOUR

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32–38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32–38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.

St. Paul's School

I have sweet memories of my childhood and my family. I also **32** _____ going to St. Paul's School at the age of eleven. There I was made to work really hard for the first time in my life. At my prep school I was top in almost every subject without

having to do much more than any other child, and **33** _____ I was called “swot” or “swotty”, it never worried me. At St. Paul’s there turned **34** _____ to be several boys who were clever, but none of them could touch me when it came to maths. I enjoyed a subject so many of my classmates seemed to dread. I couldn’t wait for the next algebraic equation, a further geometric puzzle or the challenge of solving an arithmetic test in my head while others in the form sucked their pencils as they **35** _____ pages of figures.

I did quite well in other subjects and although I was not much good at games I took up the cello and was invited to join the school orchestra, but my form master **36** _____ none of this was important because I was obviously going to be a mathematician for the rest of my life. I didn’t understand what he meant at the time, as I knew Dad had left school at fourteen to help my grandfather to sell fruit and vegetables at his small grocery. Mum had gone to London University, but she **37** _____ had to work to keep Dad “in the style to which he’d become accustomed.” Or that’s what I **38** _____ to hear Mum telling him at breakfast from time to time.

32 1) review 2) remind 3) remember 4) repeat

OTBET:

33 1) however 2) although 3) therefore 4) nevertheless

OTBET:

34 1) over 2) off 3) in 4) out

OTBET:

35 1) reflected 2) thought 3) considered 4) judged

OTBET:

36 1) spoke 2) said 3) talked 4) told

OTBET:

37 1) still 2) even 3) just 4) so

OTBET:

38 1) held 2) used 3) kept 4) made

OTBET: