

Спецификация и материал контрольной работы для учащихся 10 класса

Итоговая работа по английскому языку состоит из двух частей. Часть I содержит задания по чтению. Часть II содержит задания по лексическому и грамматическому материалу, изученному в 10 классе. Одно задания по содержанию текста (Reading) и три лексико-грамматических заданий (Use of English) всего 4 заданий:

Три заданий с выбором ответа (ВО), одно задание с кратким ответом (КО)

Задания 1, части I и задания 1, части II – задания базового уровня (А). Задание 2 части II – задание повышенного уровня (В). Задание 3 части II – высокого уровня (С)

На выполнение всей работы отводится 45 минут

Каждое верно выполненное задание уровня А оценивается в 1 балл, уровня В – 2 балла, уровня С – 3 балла.

Максимальный балл за выполнение всей работы -34 баллов

Уровень А-10 баллов

Уровень В –12 баллов

Уровень С – 12 баллов

Критерии оценивания: 80-100% максимальной суммы баллов- оценка»5» (27-34 баллов)

60-79% - оценка «4» (20-26 баллов)

40-59% - оценка «3» (13-19 баллов)

0-39% - оценка «2» (0-12 баллов)

I. Reading 1 вариант

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–С и заголовками 1–6. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A)

English is basically a Germanic language with a lot of Latin words in it. In simple terms, that means that the grammar and many of the most frequent words are Germanic, and the more formal or technical vocabulary is Latinate. The linguistic mixture is a result of historical events. But the simple historical facts appear not to explain everything about the development of the language. One interesting question is why the British did not learn Latin from the Romans.

B)

It came as a surprise to many people when a survey showed that 172 languages were spoken by children in London schools: Chinese, Turkish, Italian, Spanish, Punjabi and others. Some of these, like the West African language Ga, only have a couple of speakers. But others, like Punjabi, are quite significant linguistic community, with their own radio programmes and newspapers, and classes for children – to ensure that they don't forget the language of their grandparents.

C)

A nasty shock awaits many visitors to Britain. Imagine you have learnt English for years, you can read newspapers and you have no problem following the television, but when you go into a shop in Newcastle you can't understand a word they are saying. It is the accent, mostly the vowels, which gives the visitor a problem in the shop. Some accents are so strong that they present problems for British people, too. In to nation paternal so differ between regions.

D)

Billions of people speak English, two-thirds of the planet's scientists write in English, and over 80% of the world's electronic information is stored in English. But not all the British are really

self-satisfied about the status of their language. But they are quite well aware that today it is out of their hands: the reasons for the popularity of English are either lost in history, or something to do with the superpower on the other side of the Atlantic.

E)

Let's look at the speech of young people in Britain. Here we can find several interesting developments. One is a spread of a light London accent over much of the country. Another is an openness, through the media, to American and Australian influences. The Australian effect is quite recent, and the results from the huge popularity of Australian TV soap operas. It is the phrases, idioms and grammatical forms which are catching.

1. Languages spoken in Britain
2. The origin of English
3. Modern language tendencies
4. Regional varieties of English
5. English in Australia
6. Global English

II. Use of English

Задание 1. Преобразуйте слова стоящие в скобках в конце предложения.

1. This is the most concert I've ever been to. (Expense)
2. Her husband's not a very.....person. (Patience)
3. Susan is very.....and wants to do well. (Ambition)
4. Show some..... Don't you like the idea? (Enthuse)
5. Her problem is that she has not enough.....in herself. (Confide)

Задание 2. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. _ out last night? - Yes, I _ to the pictures.
A) have you been, went
B) have you been, was going
C) did you go, was going
D) did you go, went
2. My bike is not there! It _ , I'm sure.
A) was stolen
B) has been stolen
C) was being stolen
D) is being stolen
3. Is Mr. Green at home? - He _ be, but I'm not sure.
A) could
B) may
C) must
D) might
4. She didn't know the guests _ late.
A) come
B) would come
C) will come
D) have come
5. They understood that they _ a mistake.
A) made
B) make

- C)had made
D) are making
6. ___ I hold the door for you? - Yes, please.
A)will
B)can
C)may
D)shall

Задание 3

прочитайте приведенные ниже предложения с верными и неверными утверждениями. Представлены возможные варианты ответов. Выберите один верный ответ.

Choose the true or false form of the degrees of comparison:

1. Mary's answer is corrector than yours.

a. true

b. false

2. Yesterday he started to feel more bad.

a. true

b. false

3. I'm busier than my sister.

a. true

b. false

Choose the true or false form of "much/many":

4. Too much people still smoke.

1. true

2. false

Спецификация и материал контрольной работы для учащихся 11 класса

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3. true
4. false

UK: Conservation and Environment

B11 Going for a walk is the most popular leisure activity in Britain. Despite its high _____ density, the UK has many unspoilt rural and coastal areas.

POPULATE

B12 Twelve National Parks are freely accessible to the public and were created to conserve the _____ beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage they contain.

NATURE

B12 Most of the land in National Parks is privately owned, but administered by an independent National Park Authority which works to balance the expectations of _____ with the need to conserve these open spaces for future generations.

VISIT