

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Министерство образования Оренбургской области
Управление образования администрации муниципального образования Оренбургский район
МБОУ "Дедуровская СОШ"

РАССМОТРЕНО
методическим объединением
учителей гуманитарного цикла

_____ Майер Е.В.

Протокол №1

от "19" августа 2022 г.

СОГЛАСОВАНО
Заместитель директора по УВР

_____ Иванова Т.П.

Протокол №1

от "19" августа 2022 г.

УТВЕРЖДЕНО
директор

_____ Баженова Н.И.

Приказ №1

от "22" августа 2022 г.

X

Н.И.Баженова

Директор

Рабочая программа по предмету «Иностранный язык (английский)» на уровень среднего общего образования

Разработал учитель
английского языка:

Долженкова Людмила Александровна,

первой кв. категории

Планируемые предметные результаты освоения обучающимися основной образовательной программы среднего общего образования

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики;

при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;

запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики;

обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.

Говорение, монологическая речь

- Формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;
- передавать основное содержание прочитанного/увиденного/услышанного;
- давать краткие описания и/или комментарии опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);
- строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.

Аудирование

- Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;
- выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.

Чтение

- Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;
- отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.

Письмо

- Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;
- писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
- письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

Языковые навыки

Орфография и пунктуация

- Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;
- расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

Фонетическая сторона речи

- Владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;
- владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.

Лексическая сторона речи

- Распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;
- распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;
- определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;
- догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;
- распознавать и употреблять различные средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности (firstly, to begin with, however, as for me, finally, at last, etc.).

Грамматическая сторона речи

- Оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтаксическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;
- употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах);
- употреблять в речи распространенные и нераспространенные простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определенном порядке (We moved to a new house last year);

- употреблять в речи сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless;
- употреблять в речи сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or;
- употреблять в речи условные предложения реального (Conditional I – If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party) и нереального характера (Conditional II – If I were you, I would start learning French);
- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I wish I had my own room);
- употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией so/such (I was so busy that I forgot to phone my parents);
- употреблять в речи конструкции с герундием: to love/hate doing something; stop talking;
- употреблять в речи конструкции с инфинитивом: want to do, learn to speak;
- употреблять в речи инфинитив цели (I called to cancel our lesson);
- употреблять в речи конструкцию it takes me ... to do something;
- использовать косвенную речь;
- использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребляемых временных формах: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect;
- употреблять в речи страдательный залог в формах наиболее используемых времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Present Perfect;
- употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени – to be going to, Present Continuous; Present Simple;
- употреблять в речи модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would);
- согласовывать времена в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого;
- употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, и исключения;
- употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;
- употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные, вопросительные местоимения;
- употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения;
- употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (many / much, few / a few, little / a little) и наречия, выражающие время;
- употреблять предлоги, выражающие направление движения, время и место действия.

Выпускник на базовом уровне получит возможность научиться:

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

- *Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения в рамках изученной тематики; кратко комментировать точку зрения другого человека;*
- *проводить подготовленное интервью, проверяя и получая подтверждение какой-либо информации;*
- *обмениваться информацией, проверять и подтверждать собранную фактическую информацию.*

Говорение, монологическая речь

- *Резюмировать прослушанный/прочитанный текст;*
- *обобщать информацию на основе прочитанного/прослушанного текста.*

Аудирование

- *Полно и точно воспринимать информацию в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях;*
- *обобщать прослушанную информацию и выявлять факты в соответствии с поставленной задачей/вопросом.*

Чтение

Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров и отвечать на ряд уточняющих вопросов.

Письмо

Писать краткий отзыв на фильм, книгу или пьесу.

Языковые навыки

Фонетическая сторона речи

Произносить звуки английского языка четко, естественным произношением, не допуская ярко выраженного акцента.

Орфография и пунктуация

- *Владеть орфографическими навыками;*
- *расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.*

Лексическая сторона речи

- *Использовать фразовые глаголы по широкому спектру тем, уместно употребляя их в соответствии со стилем речи;*
- *узнавать и использовать в речи устойчивые выражения и фразы (collocations).*

Грамматическая сторона речи

- *Использовать в речи модальные глаголы для выражения возможности или вероятности в прошедшем времени (could + have done; might + have done);*
- *употреблять в речи структуру have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;*
- *употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It's time you did smth;*
- *употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;*
- *употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous;*
- *употреблять в речи условные предложения нереального характера (Conditional 3);*
- *употреблять в речи структуру to be/get + used to + verb;*
- *употреблять в речи структуру used to / would + verb для обозначения регулярных действий в прошлом;*
- *употреблять в речи предложения с конструкциями as ... as; not so ... as; either ... or; neither ... nor;*
- *использовать широкий спектр союзов для выражения противопоставления и различия в сложных предложениях*

Содержание

В курсе иностранного языка можно выделить следующие содержательные линии:

Коммуникативные умения

Говорение

Диалогическая речь

Совершенствование диалогической речи в рамках изучаемого предметного содержания речи в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения. Умение без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи». Умение выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения, давать оценку. Умение запрашивать информацию в пределах изученной тематики. Умение обращаться за разъяснениями и уточнять необходимую информацию. Типы текстов: интервью, обмен мнениями, дискуссия. *Диалог/полилог в ситуациях официального общения, краткий комментарий точки зрения другого человека. Интервью. Обмен, проверка и подтверждение собранной фактической информации.*

Монологическая речь

Совершенствование умения формулировать несложные связные высказывания в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи». Использование основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика). Умение передавать основное содержание текстов. Умение кратко высказываться с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, диаграммы, расписание и т.п.).

Умение описывать изображение без опоры и с опорой на ключевые слова/план/вопросы. Типы текстов: рассказ, описание, характеристика, сообщение, объявление, презентация. *Умение предоставлять фактическую информацию.*

Аудирование

Совершенствование умения понимать на слух основное содержание несложных аудио- и видеотекстов различных жанров (радио- и телепрограмм, записей, кинофильмов) монологического и диалогического характера с нормативным произношением в рамках изученной тематики. Выборочное понимание деталей несложных аудио- и видеотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера. Типы текстов: сообщение, объявление, интервью, тексты рекламных видеороликов. *Полное и точное восприятие информации в распространенных коммуникативных ситуациях. Обобщение прослушанной информации.*

Чтение

Совершенствование умений читать (вслух и про себя) и понимать простые аутентичные тексты различных стилей (публицистического, художественного, разговорного) и жанров (рассказов, газетных статей, рекламных объявлений, брошюр, проспектов). Использование различных видов чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое, просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи. Умение отделять в прочитанных текстах главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты, выражать свое отношение к прочитанному. Типы текстов: инструкции по использованию приборов/техники, каталог товаров, сообщение в газете/журнале, интервью, реклама товаров, выставочный буклет, публикации на информационных Интернет-сайтах. *Умение читать и достаточно хорошо понимать простые аутентичные тексты различных стилей (публицистического, художественного, разговорного, научного, официально-делового) и жанров (рассказ, роман, статья научно-популярного характера, деловая переписка).*

Письмо

Составление несложных связных текстов в рамках изученной тематики. Умение писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе. Умение описывать явления, события. Умение излагать факты, выражать свои суждения и чувства. Умение письменно выражать свою точку зрения в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры. Типы текстов: личное (электронное) письмо, тезисы, эссе, план мероприятия, биография, презентация, заявление об участии.

Написание отзыва на фильм или книгу. Умение письменно сообщать свое мнение по поводу фактической информации в рамках изученной тематики.

Языковые навыки

Орфография и пунктуация

Умение расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране изучаемого языка. Владение орфографическими навыками.

Фонетическая сторона речи

Умение выражать модальные значения, чувства и эмоции с помощью интонации, в том числе интонации в общих, специальных и разделительных вопросах. Умение четко произносить отдельные фонемы, слова, словосочетания, предложения и связные тексты. Правильное произношение ударных и безударных слогов и слов в предложениях. *Произношение звуков английского языка без выраженного акцента.*

Грамматическая сторона речи

Распознавание и употребление в речи основных синтаксических конструкций в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей. Распознавание и употребление в речи коммуникативных типов предложений, как сложных (сложносочиненных, сложноподчиненных), так и простых. Распознавание и употребление в устной и письменной коммуникации различных частей речи. *Употребление в речи эмфатических конструкций (например, „It’s him who took the money”, “It’s time you talked to her”). Употребление в речи предложений с конструкциями ... as; not so ... as; either ... or; neither ... nor.*

Лексическая сторона речи

Распознавание и употребление в речи лексических единиц в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в том числе в ситуациях формального и неформального общения. Распознавание и употребление в речи наиболее распространенных устойчивых словосочетаний, оценочной лексики, реплик-клише речевого этикета. Распознавание и употребление в речи наиболее распространенных фразовых глаголов (*look after, give up, be over, write down, get on*). Определение части речи по аффиксу. Распознавание и употребление в речи различных средств связи для обеспечения целостности высказывания. *Распознавание и использование в речи устойчивых выражений и фраз (collocations – get to know somebody, keep in touch with somebody, look forward to doing something) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное*

содержание речи».

Предметное содержание речи

Повседневная жизнь

Домашние обязанности. Покупки. Общение в семье и в школе. Семейные традиции. Общение с друзьями и знакомыми. Переписка с друзьями.

Здоровье

Посещение врача. Здоровый образ жизни.

Спорт

Активный отдых. Экстремальные виды спорта.

Городская и сельская жизнь

Особенности городской и сельской жизни в России и странах изучаемого языка. Городская инфраструктура. Сельское хозяйство.

Научно-технический прогресс

Прогресс в науке. Космос. Новые информационные технологии.

Природа и экология

Природные ресурсы. Возобновляемые источники энергии. Изменение климата и глобальное потепление. Знаменитые природные заповедники России и мира.

Современная молодежь

Увлечения и интересы. Связь с предыдущими поколениями. Образовательные поездки.

Профессии

Современные профессии. Планы на будущее, проблемы выбора профессии. Образование и профессии.

Страны изучаемого языка

Географическое положение, климат, население, крупные города, достопримечательности. Путешествие по своей стране и за рубежом. Праздники и знаменательные даты в России и странах изучаемого языка.

Иностранные языки

Изучение иностранных языков. Иностранные языки в профессиональной деятельности и для повседневного общения. Выдающиеся личности, повлиявшие на развитие культуры и науки России и стран изучаемого языка.

Тематическое планирование уроков английского языка в 10 классе.

Учебник английского языка под редакцией С.Г.Тер-Минасовой.

№ п\п	Тема.	Количество часов	Контрольные работы, час	Практические работы, час
1.	Родная страна	18	1	1
2.	Современная молодежь	18	1	1
3.	Страны изучаемого языка	12	1	1
4.	Повседневная жизнь	19	1	1
5.	Школьное образование	19	1	1
6	Природа и экология	16	1	1
	Итого	102	6	6

Проектные работы

«Города и люди»

«Русские учёные»

«Любимая еда»

«Школа- моя жизнь»

«Музей 21 века»

№ п/п	Наименование разделов и тем	Количество часов	Из них	
			Контрольная работа, час	Практическая работа, час
1	Городская и сельская жизнь	17	1	1
2	Научно-технический прогресс	18	1	1
3	Профессии	13	1	1
4	Здоровье. Спорт.	14	1	1
5	Иностранные языки	16	1	1
6	Путешествия	24	1	1
	Итого	102	6	6

Проектные работы:

«Город, где я живу»

«Планы на будущее»

«Зарубежный гость»

«Место отдыха»

«Учёные, лауреаты премий»

«Виды спорта»

Календарно-тематическое планирование 10 класс С. Г. Тер- Минасова

№ п/п	Наименование разделов, тем	Кол-во часов	Дата		Примечание
			План	Факт	

1 полугодие – 48 часов					
1	Жизнь в городе и селе. Лексика. Описание картинок	1			
2	Экскурсия по родным местам. Письмо зарубежному другу.	1			
3	Мое село, город. Чтение микротекстов.	1			
4	Музеи и выставки. Аудирование, чтение	1			
5	Достопримечательности России. Развитие навыков устной речи. Условные предложения.	1			
6	Культура и искусство нашей страны. Чтение диалога по ролям.	1			
7	Языки мира. Монологические высказывания. Условные предложения	1			
8	Пословицы, поговорки. Словообразование.	1			
9	Московское метро. Степени сравнения прилагательных.	1			
10	Проект «Города и люди»	1			
11	Средства массовой информации. Чтение текста, работа над тестом.	1			
12	Путешествуй с удовольствием. Аудирование	1			
13	Моя Родина. Чтение	1			
14	Поездка по России. Лексика, грамматика	1			
15	Письмо другу о путешествии с семьей	1			
16	Путешествие по родной стране. Говорение	1			
17	Контрольная работа №1, тема «Путешествия»	.1			
18	Работа над ошибками	1			
19	Разные люди, разные характеры. Статья в газету.	1			
20	Характер британцев. Словообразование	1			
21	Новая Зеландия и новозеландцы. Употребление предлогов	1			
22	Черты характера британцев. Словообразование	1			
23	Внешний вид. Описание одежды по картинкам.	1			
24	Эмоции и стереотипы. Описание человека по картинке.	1			
25	Канада и канадцы. Чтение микротекстов.	1			
26	Обычаи и традиции англоязычных	1			

	стран. Письмо зарубежному другу.				
27	Китай и китайцы. Чтение микротекстов.	1			
28	Интересные факты о чувствах и эмоциях. Герундий	1			
29	Страны и народы. Развитие устной речи	1			
30	Британия и британцы. Аудирование.	1			
31	Британские студенты в Канаде. Чтение текста.	1			
32	Поездка в Британию. Лексика, грамматика	1			
33	Достопримечательности моего города. Письмо другу.	1			
34	Мой друг. Описание картинок.	1			
35	Контрольная работа №2, тема «»	1			
36	Работа над ошибками	1			
37	Известные люди в России и за рубежом, их профессии. Освоение лексики, формы глаголов.	1			
38	Путешественники и исследователи. Чтение текста. Письмо другу.	1			
39	Досуг молодежи. Описание картинки. Временные формы глаголов	1			
40	Открытие и исследование Южного полюса. Чтение	1			
41	Британские и русские путешественники. Чтение текста, работа над текстом	1			
42	Эпизод из истории Америки. Инструкции для учащихся.	1			
43	Известные американские актеры. Чтение текста.	1			
44	Семья друга. Косвенная речь.	1			
45	Известные американские писатели. Чтение текста.	1			
46	Как написать книгу. Советы писателей. Проект -Русские ученые.	1			
47	Контрольная работа №2 тема	1			
48	Работа над ошибками	1			
II полугодие -54 часа					
49	Любимые блюда. Фразовые глаголы	1			
50	Проект «Любимая еда»	1			
51	История возникновения известных блюд. Чтение микротекстов Фразовый глагол some	1			

52	Блюда разных стран. Фразовые глаголы	1			
53	Экзотические блюда Чтение Фразовый глагол put .	1			
54	Полезная и вредная еда. Развитие навыков речи	1			
55	Разнообразии еды. Местоимения и определители	1			
56	Идем на пикник. Письмо другу. Местоимения и определители	1			
57	Магазины и покупки. Советы покупателям.	1			
58	Что едят австралийцы и новозеландцы. Предлоги.	1			
59	Ресторанная и домашняя еда.	1			
60	Дж. Оливер-известный британский повар. Чтение	1			
61	Поход по магазинам. Аудирование	1			
62	Полезная еда-залог здоровья. Чтение	1			
63	Фастфуды. Лексика, грамматика.	1			
64	Школьные столовые. Письмо	1			
65	Выращивание овощей и фруктов. Говорение	1			
66	Контрольная работа №4, тема «Повседневная жизнь»	1			
67	Работа над ошибками	1			
68	Мобильные телефоны: «За» или «Против» Чтение.	1			
69	Спорт в жизни детей Описание картинок Модальные глаголы	1			
70	Свободное время молодежи. Модальные глаголы	1			
71	Школьные мероприятия. Письмо другу.	1			
72	Школьная жизнь Относительные придаточные предложения	1			
73	Хобби и увлечения подростков. Развитие речи Относительные местоимения	1			
74	Домашние задания школьников. Модальные слова , их заменители.	1			
75	Общественно-полезный труд. Связывание слов и фраз.	1			
76	Школьные праздники. Инфинитив. Герундий.	1			
77	Подготовка к экзаменам. Условные предложения	1			
78	Проект «Школа-моя жизнь»	1			
79	На уроках. Условные предложения.	1			
80	Проблемы в школе. Аудирование	1			

81	Повседневная работа. Чтение	1			
82	Походы и экскурсии. Лексика, грамматика	1			
83	Школьная деятельность. Письмо другу.	1			
84	Школы в России и англоязычных странах. Говорение	1			
85	Контрольная работа № 5 тема «Школьное образование»	1			
86	Работа над ошибками	1			
87	Путешествия и отдых с друзьями. Описание картинок	1			
88	Семь чудес современного мира. Аудирование, чтение. Артикли.	1			
89	Достопримечательности городов мира. Описание города.	1			
90	Наша планета. Лексика, чтение	1			
91	Музеи и выставки. Чтение текста, работа над текстом	1			
92	Увлечения молодежи. Чтение, вопросительные предложения	1			
93	Мир книг. Временные формы глаголов.	1			
94	Тематические парки развлечений. Статья о парке.	1			
95	Искусство и современные технологии. Страдательный залог.	1			
96	Проект «Музей 21 века»	1			
97	Промежуточная аттестация в форме контрольной работы	1			
98	Интересные факты в газетах и журналах . Чтение	1			
99	Защита окружающей среды. Временные формы глаголов.	1			
100	Изменение климата. Лексика, грамматика	1			
101	Контрольная работа № 6 тема «Природа и экология»	1			
102	Обобщение материала	1			

Календарно- тематическое планирование учебного материала в 11 классе.

№ п/п	Тема	Количество часов	Дата по плану	Дата по факту	Примечание
-------	------	------------------	---------------	---------------	------------

I полугодие -48 часов					
1	Изменения в различных сферах жизни городов и сёл России, стран изучаемого языка	1			
2	Достопримечательности городов. Формы страдательного залога	1			
3	Проблемы больших и малых городов. Страдательный залог	1			
4	Входной контроль. Бедность, безработица и способы их преодоления. словообразование	1			
5	Проблема преступности. Модальные глаголы	1			
6	Стихийные бедствия и катаклизмы. Правила поведения в ситуациях	1			
7	Городские службы и организации. Устойчивые словосочетания	1			
8	Достопримечательности городов США Условные предложения	1			
9	История фотографий	1			
10	Города будущего. Будущее время.	1			
11	Знаменитые места моего города и за рубежом	1			
12	Проект «Город, где я живу»	1			
13	Знаменитое здание в моем городе	1			
14	Дом моей мечты. Монолог. высказывание.	1			
15	Косвенная речь. Косвенные вопросы Повторение грамматического материала	1			
16	Где живет твоя бабушка? Диалогическая речь	1			
17	Контрольная работа №1, тема «Городская, сельская жизнь»	1			
18	Новы информационные технологии	1			
19	Научно-технический прогресс- Виды знаний, способы их получения	1			
20	Знаменитые ученые, открытия, изобретения	1			
21	Великие изобретатели, их изобретения	1			
22	Нобелевская премия Устойчивые словосочетания	1			
23	Первые полеты в космос. Словообразование	1			
24	Космические исследования: за и	1			

	против.				
25	Изобретения, изменившие медицину. Словосочетания	1			
26	Интернет и его влияние на людей	1			
27	Интернет : «за» и «против» Кнопка «лайк» в соцсетях	1			
28	Знаменитые русские ученые	1			
29	Проект «Лауреат Нобелевской премии-наш соотечественник	1			
30	Ученые и их научный путь.	1			
31	Изобретения и изобретатели	1			
32	Видовременные формы глаголов.	1			
33	Контрольная работа №2, тема «Научно-технический Прогресс»	1			
34	Описание картинок по плану	1			
35	Возможность продолжения образования по окончании школы	1			
36	Выбор профессии. Условные предложения	1			
37	Старейшие университеты Великобритании и России	1			
38	Обучение за рубежом Письмо другу	1			
39	Университет моей мечты. Модальные глаголы	1			
40	Изменения в системах образования Вводные конструкции	1			
41	Сохранение баланса между учебой и досугом.	1			
42	Культурные особенности	1			
43	Внеклассные занятия. Придаточные предложения	1			
44	Студенческая жизнь словообразование	1			
45	Контрольная работа №3, «Выбор профессии»				
46	Проект «Планы на будущее»	1			
47	Описание картинки по плану	1			
48	Планы на будущее. Обобщение материала	1			
2 полугодие -54 урока					
49	Виды спорта. Временные формы глаголов	1			
50	Досуг современных подростков. Герундий	1			
51	Любимый вид спорта Совершенствование навыков чтения с детальным пониманием прочитанного	1			
52	Преодоление гендерных	1			

	стереотипов Выбор нужной информации				
53	Талант, одаренность, навык: разница между ними	1			
54	Хобби, которое может изменить жизнь	1			
55	Вредные привычки. Монолог	1			
56	Увлечение спортом.	1			
57	Важно ли во всем следовать моде. Словообразование.	1			
58	Разнообразные стили в одежде. Герундий.	1			
59	Сделай своими руками-модное молодежное хобби. Инфинитив	1			
60	Граффити-вандализм или искусство. Герундий и инфинитив	1			
61	Инстаграм: за и против Проект «Вид спорта для включения в Олимпийские игры»	1			
62	Контрольная работа №4 по теме Профессии	1			
63	Иностранные языки в школе	1			
64	Любимый школьный предмет.	1			
65	Польза в изучении иностранных языков	1			
66	Планы на будущее в изучении ин. яз. Словообразование	1			
67	Цель изучения иностранных языков	1			
68	Мои достижения в изучении иностранного языка.	1			
69	Важность владения иностранными языками в современном мире	1			
70	Как английский получил статус глобального в современном мире.	1			
71	Способы выражения вежливости в английском языке	1			
72	Пословицы, поговорки в английском языке.	1			
73	Язык жестов-молчаливое высказывание	1			
74	Символы культур в России, странах изучаемого языка	1			
75	История происхождения некоторых слов	1			
76	Британский и американский варианты английского языка	1			
77	Контрольная работа №5, тема «Иностранные языки»	1			

78	Проект «Зарубежный гость»	1			
79	Путешествия. Введение новой лексики.	1			
80	Путешествие по родной стране. Географическое положение	1			
81	Проект «Рассказ о России , городе, где ты живешь»	1			
82	Достопримечательности Лондона. Описание картинок	1			
83	Место отдыха для всей семьи.	1			
84	Путешествия по англоязычным странам. Географическое положение	1			
85	Безопасность, меры предосторожности на отдыхе	1			
86	Безопасность, меры предосторожности на отдыхе	1			
87	Чрезвычайные ситуации в путешествии	1			
88	Поездки на праздники, концерты в другие страны.	1			
89	Различные виды транспорта	1			
90	типы жилья, где можно остановиться во время путешествий	1			
91	Редкие виды спорта Словообразование. Аффиксы	1			
92	Путешествия с домашними животными. Инфинитив и герундий	1			
93	Места, где снимались фильмы	1			
94	Лодочные круизы по каналам Модальные глаголы Промежуточная аттестация	1			
95	Модальные глаголы	1			
96	Фотографируем во время путешествий Инфинитив. Причастие 1.	1			
97	Проект «Путешествие моей мечты»	1			
98	Система времен в английском языке.	1			
99	Способы выражения будущего времени. Повторение	1			
100	Контрольная работа №6 по теме Путешествие	1			
101	Анализ и коррекция ошибок	1			
102	Обобщение пройденного материала	1			

КРИТЕРИИ ВЫСТАВЛЕНИЯ ОТМЕТОК ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Чтение с пониманием основного содержания прочитанного (ознакомительное)

Оценка «5» ставится учащемуся, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить основные факты, умеет догадываться о значении незнакомых слов из контекста, либо по словообразовательным элементам, либо по сходству с родным языком. Скорость чтения иноязычного текста может быть несколько замедленной по сравнению с той, с которой ученик читает на родном языке. Заметим, что скорость чтения на родном языке у учащихся разная.

Оценка «4» ставится ученику, если он понял основное содержание оригинального текста, может выделить основную мысль, определить отдельные факты. Однако у него недостаточно развита языковая догадка, и он затрудняется в понимании некоторых незнакомых слов, он вынужден чаще обращаться к словарю, а темп чтения более замедленен.

Оценка «3» ставится школьнику, который не совсем точно понял основное содержание прочитанного, умеет выделить в тексте только небольшое количество фактов, совсем не развита языковая догадка.

Оценка «2» выставляется ученику в том случае, если он не понял текст или понял содержание текста неправильно, не ориентируется в тексте при поиске определенных фактов, не умеет семантизировать (понимать значение) незнакомую лексику.

Чтение с полным пониманием содержания (изучающее)

Оценка «5» ставится ученику, когда он полностью понял несложный оригинальный текст (публицистический, научно-популярный; инструкцию или отрывок из туристического проспекта). Он использовал при этом все известные приемы, направленные на понимание прочитанного (смысловую догадку, анализ).

Оценка «4» выставляется учащемуся, если он полностью понял текст, но многократно обращался к словарю.

Оценка «3» ставится, если ученик понял текст не полностью, не владеет приемами его смысловой переработки.

Оценка «2» ставится в том случае, когда текст учеником не понят. Он с трудом может найти незнакомые слова в словаре.

Чтение с нахождением интересующей или нужной информации (просмотровое)

Оценка «5» ставится ученику, если он может достаточно быстро просмотреть несложный оригинальный текст (типа расписания поездов, меню, программы телепередач) или несколько небольших текстов и выбрать правильно запрашиваемую информацию.

Оценка «4» ставится ученику при достаточно быстром просмотре текста, но при этом он находит только примерно 2/3 заданной информации.

Оценка «3» выставляется, если ученик находит в данном тексте (или данных текстах) примерно 2/3 заданной информации.

Оценка «2» выставляется в том случае, если ученик практически не ориентируется в тексте

Понимание речи на слух

Основной речевой задачей при понимании звучащих текстов на слух является извлечение основной или заданной ученику информации.

Оценка «5» ставится ученику, который понял основные факты, сумел выделить отдельную, значимую для себя информацию (например, из прогноза погоды, объявления, программы радио и телепередач), догадался о значении части незнакомых слов по контексту, сумел использовать информацию для решения поставленной задачи (например, найти ту или иную радиопередачу).

Оценка «4» ставится ученику, который понял не все основные факты. При решении коммуникативной задачи он использовал только 2/3 информации.

Оценка «3» свидетельствует, что ученик понял только 50 % текста. Отдельные факты понял неправильно. Не сумел полностью решить поставленную перед ним коммуникативную задачу.

Оценка «2» ставится, если ученик понял менее 50 % текста и выделил из него менее половины основных фактов. Он не смог решить поставленную перед ним речевую задачу.

Говорение

Говорение в реальной жизни выступает в двух формах общения: в виде связных высказываний типа описания или рассказа и в виде участия в беседе с партнером.

Выдвижение овладения общением в качестве практической задачи требует поэтому, чтобы учащийся выявил свою способность, как в продуцировании связных высказываний, так и в умелом участии в беседе с партнером. При оценивании связных высказываний или участия в беседе учащихся многие учителя обращают основное внимание на ошибки лексического, грамматического характера и выставляют отметки, исходя только исключительно из количества ошибок. Подобный подход вряд ли можно назвать правильным.

Во-первых, важными показателями рассказа или описания являются соответствия темы, полнота изложения, разнообразие языковых средств, а в ходе беседы — понимание партнера, правильное реагирование на реплики партнера, разнообразие своих реплик. Только при соблюдении этих условий речевой деятельности можно говорить о реальном общении. Поэтому все эти моменты должны учитываться, прежде всего, при оценке речевых произведений школьников.

Во-вторых, ошибки бывают разными. Одни из них нарушают общение, т. е. ведут к непониманию. Другие же, хотя и свидетельствуют о нарушениях нормы, но не нарушают понимания. Последние можно рассматривать как оговорки.

В связи с этим основными критериями оценки умений говорения следует считать:

-соответствие теме,

-достаточный объем высказывания,

- разнообразие языковых средств и т. п.,

а ошибки целесообразно рассматривать как дополнительный критерий.

Высказывание в форме рассказа, описания

Оценка «5» ставится ученику, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связным и логически последовательным. Диапазон используемых языковых средств достаточно широк. Языковые средства были правильно употреблены, практически отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию, или они были незначительны. Объем высказывания соответствовал тому, что задано программой на данном году обучения. Наблюдалась легкость речи и достаточно правильное произношение. Речь ученика была эмоционально окрашена, в ней имели место не только передача отдельных фактов (отдельной информации), но и элементы их оценки, выражения собственного мнения.

Оценка «4» выставляется учащемуся, если он в целом справился с поставленными речевыми задачами. Его высказывание было связанным и последовательным.

Использовался довольно большой объем языковых средств, которые были употреблены

правильно. Однако были сделаны отдельные ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию. Темп речи был несколько замедлен. Отмечалось произношение, страдающее сильным влиянием родного языка. Речь была недостаточно эмоционально окрашена. Элементы оценки имели место, но в большей степени высказывание содержало информацию и отражало конкретные факты.

Оценка «3» ставится ученику, если он сумел в основном решить поставленную речевую задачу, но диапазон языковых средств был ограничен, объем высказывания не достигал нормы. Ученик допускал языковые ошибки. В некоторых местах нарушалась последовательность высказывания. Практически отсутствовали элементы оценки и выражения собственного мнения. Речь не была эмоционально окрашенной. Темп речи был замедленным.

Оценка «2» ставится ученику, если он только частично справился с решением коммуникативной задачи. Высказывание было небольшим по объему (не соответствовало требованиям программы). Наблюдалась узость вокабуляра. Отсутствовали элементы собственной оценки. Учащийся допускал большое количество ошибок, как языковых, так и фонетических. Многие ошибки нарушали общение, в результате чего возникало непонимание между речевыми партнерами.

Участие в беседе

При оценивании этого вида говорения важнейшим критерием также, как и при оценивании связных высказываний является речевое качество и умение справиться с речевой задачей, т. е. понять партнера и реагировать правильно на его реплики, умение поддержать беседу на определенную тему. Диапазон используемых языковых средств, в данном случае, предоставляется учащемуся.

Оценка «5» ставится ученику, который сумел решить речевую задачу, правильно употребив при этом языковые средства. В ходе диалога умело использовал реплики, в речи отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию.

Оценка «4» ставится учащемуся, который решил речевую задачу, но произносимые в ходе диалога реплики были несколько сбивчивыми. В речи были паузы, связанные с поиском средств выражения нужного значения. Практически отсутствовали ошибки, нарушающие коммуникацию.

Оценка «3» выставляется ученику, если он решил речевую задачу не полностью. Некоторые реплики партнера вызывали у него затруднения. Наблюдались паузы, мешающие речевому общению.

Оценка «2» выставляется, если учащийся не справился с решением речевой задачи.

Затруднялся ответить на побуждающие к говорению реплики партнера. Коммуникация не состоялась.

Оценивание письменной речи учащихся

Оценка «5» Коммуникативная задача решена, соблюдены основные правила оформления текста, очень незначительное количество орфографических и лексико-грамматических погрешностей. Логичное и последовательное изложение материала с делением текста на абзацы. Правильное использование различных средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста. Учащийся показал знание большого запаса лексики и успешно использовал ее с учетом норм иностранного языка. Практически нет ошибок. Соблюдается правильный порядок слов. При использовании более сложных конструкций допустимо небольшое количество ошибок, которые не нарушают понимание текста. Почти нет орфографических ошибок. Соблюдается деление текста на предложения. Имеющиеся неточности не мешают пониманию текста.

Оценка «4» Коммуникативная задача решена, но лексико-грамматические погрешности, в том числе выходящих за базовый уровень, препятствуют пониманию. Мысли изложены в основном логично. Допустимы отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы и при использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста или в формате письма. Учащийся использовал достаточный объем лексики, допуская отдельные неточности в употреблении слов или ограниченный запас слов, но эффективно и правильно, с учетом норм иностранного языка. В работе имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не препятствующих пониманию текста. Допустимо несколько орфографических ошибок, которые не затрудняют понимание текста.

Оценка «3» Коммуникативная задача решена, но языковые погрешности, в том числе при применении языковых средств, составляющих базовый уровень, препятствуют пониманию текста. Мысли не всегда изложены логично. Деление текста на абзацы недостаточно последовательно или вообще отсутствует. Ошибки в использовании средств передачи логической связи между отдельными частями текста. Много ошибок в формате письма. Учащийся использовал ограниченный запас слов, не всегда соблюдая нормы иностранного языка. В работе либо часто встречаются грамматические ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но так серьезны, что затрудняют понимание текста. Имеются многие ошибки, орфографические и пунктуационные, некоторые из них могут приводить к непониманию текста.

Оценка «2» Коммуникативная задача не решена. Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания. Не используются средства передачи логической связи между частями

текста. Формат письма не соблюдается. Учащийся не смог правильно использовать свой лексический запас для выражения своих мыслей или не обладает необходимым запасом слов. Грамматические правила не соблюдаются. Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.

Виды работ	Оценка «3»	Оценка «4»	Оценка «5»
Контрольные работы	От 55% до 70%	От 71% до 84%	От 85% до 100%
Самостоятельные работы, словарные диктанты	От 60% до 74%	От 75% до 94%	От 95% до 100%

1. За письменные работы (контрольные работы, самостоятельные работы, словарные диктанты) оценка вычисляется исходя из процента правильных ответов:

2. Творческие письменные работы (письма, разные виды сочинений) оцениваются по пяти критериям:

а) Содержание (соблюдение объема работы, соответствие теме, отражены ли все указанные в задании аспекты, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания, аргументация на соответствующем уровне, соблюдение норм вежливости).

ПРИ НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНОЙ ОЦЕНКЕ ЗА СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ОСТАЛЬНЫЕ КРИТЕРИИ НЕ ОЦЕНИВАЮТСЯ, и РАБОТА ПОЛУЧАЕТ НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНУЮ ОЦЕНКУ;

б) Организация работы (логичность высказывания, использование средств логической связи на соответствующем уровне, соблюдение формата высказывания и деление текста на абзацы);

в) Лексика (словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче и требованиям данного года обучения языку);

г) Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций в соответствии с поставленной задачей и требованиям данного года обучения языку);

д) Орфография и пунктуация (отсутствие орфографических ошибок, соблюдение главных правил пунктуации: предложения начинаются с заглавной буквы, в конце предложения

стоит точка, вопросительный или восклицательный знак, а также соблюдение основных правил расстановки запятых).

Методическое обеспечение:

1. Федеральный компонент Государственных образовательных стандартов начального общего, основного общего и среднего (полного) образования (Приложение к приказу Минобрнауки России от 5 марта 2004 года № 1089);
 2. Примерная программа среднего (полного) образования по английскому языку. Английский язык. Содержание образования. – М.: Вентана – Граф, 2008;
 3. С. Г. Тер-Минасова, В.В. Робустова, Е.И. Сухина УМК «Английский язык» для 10 класса. – М.: АКАДЕМКНИГА/УЧЕБНИК, 2020.
 4. С. Г. Тер-Минасова, В.В. Робустова, Е.И. Сухина Рабочая тетрадь «Английский язык» для 10 класса. – М.: АКАДЕМКНИГА/УЧЕБНИК, 2020.
5. Интернет-страница курса
6. Цифровые образовательные ресурсы.
7. CD и DVD диски к урокам

Оценочный материал

Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебного предмета «английский язык»

3.3.1. Входная диагностика.

Цель: оценить стартовый уровень общеобразовательной подготовки по английскому языку учащихся 10 класса на начало учебного года, а также факторов, влияющих на результаты их дальнейшего обучения.

Контрольная работа по английскому языку для учащихся 10-х классов общеобразовательных учреждений.

Пояснительная записка.

Работа составлена к УМК “Enjoy English”, М.З. Биболетова.

Контрольная работа

состоит из двух разделов, включающих в себя 24 задания:

Часть №1 Чтение (задания: 1-6)

Часть №2 Грамматика и лексика (задания: 7-24)

В работе содержатся задания с выбором ответа, задания с кратким ответом.

Время выполнения итоговой работы- 40 минут.

Рекомендуемое время выполнения отдельных разделов:

Раздел 1 (задания по чтению) –10 мин.

Раздел 3 (задания по грамматике и лексике) – 30 мин.

За правильное выполнение каждого задания ученик получает 1 балл. Если в кратком ответе сделана орфографическая ошибка, ответ считается неверным. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов.

Максимальное количество баллов за выполнение заданий – 24.

Если ученик набрал менее 12 баллов – оценка «2»

От 12 до 17 баллов – оценка «3»

От 18 до 21 баллов – оценка «4»

От 22 до 24 баллов - оценка «5»

Содержание контрольной работы

Вариант 1

Часть №1 «Чтение»

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—G и текстами 1—6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- A. Future Rescuers
- B. Origin of the Superstition
- C. Significant Difference
- D. Oldest Creatures
- E. Traditions
- F. Distress Call
- G. Visible Obstacle

1. People in China and other Asian communities joined the global celebration of this millennium. On February 5, many people welcome the first day of the Year of the Dragon. The 15-day Chinese New Year festival marks the beginning of a new year and a new life. This Chinese Year is year number 4698.

2. The term «Mayday» is an internationally recognized radio signal which is only used when a ship is in great danger and needs help immediately. The signal is transmitted on a wavelength of 2.182 kHz, which is permanently monitored by rescue services on the shore. The use of this expression has a very straightforward explanation. It came from the French phrase «m'aidez», which means «help me».

3. In 1700, Henri Misson, a Frenchman visiting Britain asked villagers why they had horseshoes nailed above their doors. They said 'it was to keep witches away. Horseshoes are made of iron and the strength of the iron was thought to protect from evil. Still today they are thought to bring good luck and many brides carry silver ones at their weddings. The position of the horseshoe is very important. It must point upwards like a cup so that the luck cannot fall out.

4. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of

smoking- related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

5. Scientists say that rats can help to look for earthquake survivors buried in the ruined buildings. Dogs are already used to search for people, but rats can be even more useful. Like dogs they've got a great sense of smell, but scientists still need to train rats to sniff out people and to carry special radio transmitters to let them know when the survivor is found. Rats may also be trained to find bombs or explosives.

1. Dinosaurs roared for about 150 million years before they disappeared. We humans have only been around for about 2 million years. But cockroaches are 350 million years old and still going strong! Cockroaches can survive in extreme conditions. They can be frozen, then thawed, and walk away as if nothing had happened. They can go for incredibly long time without eating anything. And that is the secret of their success!

Часть №2 «Лексика и грамматика»

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

7. We asked Helen to help...about the house
a) us b) ourselves c) our d) we
8. We expected our friends...fast for a while.
a) to move b) moved c) will move d) move
9. Nowadays every country has factories...water and air.
a) pollute b) to polute c) polluted d) polluting
10. If you had given me more time, I...a better report last week.
a) would make b) made c) would have made d) make
11. Little children like look books with large print. They...read them more easily.
a) must b) can c) have to d) may
12. Our teacher always uses...information. Every day we discuss hot TV news.
a) progressive b) old-fashioned c) fashionable d) up-to-date
13. If she works hard, the company will give her...to a more responsible position.
a) promotes b) promoted c) promotion d) promotional
14. To be used...
a) of b) to c) in d) for
15. Would you mind telling me why he doesn't go to the cinema?
a) It's nice to see you too b) You're welcome
c) He looks wonderful d) I have no idea I'm afraid
16. Don't look... me so angrily.
a) on b) from c) of d) at
17. It is ...to leave without saying "goodbye"
a) regretful b) disappointed c) rude d) cheerful

18. She replied in a soft and low...
- a) voice b) scream c) question d) cry
19. ...it (stop) raining yet?
- a) Did it stop b) Is it stopped c) Has it stopped
20. I saw a light in your window as I (pass) by.
- a) passed b) was passing c) pass
21. That morning she went out after she (phone) somebody.
- a) phoned b) had phoned c) phone

Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

22. Friends call me Lucky because I don't have to work. If I remember it CORRECT
_____, it was Confucius, a Chinese philosopher, who said "Choose OCCUPY
a job you love and you will never have to work a day in your life". IMPRESS
23. I work for several magazines and journals, they buy my photos, and
that's why I can afford to make it my lifelong_____.
24. Throughout Australia you can find_____rocks, awesome bush forests
and amazing ocean waters.

Вариант 2

Часть №1 «Чтение»

Установите соответствие между заголовками А—Г и текстами 1—6. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

- A. Health**
- B. Solar Car Fan**
- C. Traditions**
- D. Travelling**
- E. Significant Difference**
- F. Books**
- G. Bizarre Summer Fashion**

1. Women generally live about six years longer than men. Evidence suggests that boys are the weaker sex at birth, which means that more die in infancy. Also women do not have as much heart disease as men. In terms of lifestyle, men smoke more than women and thus more die of smoking-related diseases. Also, they generally have more dangerous occupations, such as building work.

2. Welcome to England's leading seaside resort! Enjoy the mild, healthy sea air, the beautiful architecture, the restful parks, the variety of the shopping streets. Take a trip with us into the beautiful Sussex countryside around Brighton, to romantic windmills, old castles and palaces.

3. A solar panel, which is 5 inches by 4.5 inches, powers the fan, which exchanges hot air inside the car for the presumably cooler air outside. If you park in the shade and want to use the fan, there's a plug-in adapter for the car. One retail Website says the fan can reduce your parked car's interior temperature by 25 degrees, though that's not much solace considering another Website cited 160 to 180 degree temps inside a parked car on a hot day. If you want to try to make your car cooler, you can buy this solar gadget online for around \$10.

4. These famous horror stories explore the dark world of the writer's imagination, where the dead live and speak, where fear lies in every shadow of the mind.

5. People in China and other Asian communities joined the global celebration of this millennium. On February 5, many people welcome the first day of the Year of the Dragon. The 15-day Chinese New Year festival marks the beginning of a new year and a new life. This Chinese Year is year number 4698.

6. This bamboo fan cap works just as you might imagine. Sunlight is absorbed through the disk on the top of the hat, which powers the fan that blows onto the forehead of the person wearing this unfortunate fashion accessory. Ladies don't distress, there is also a more feminine style for those of you who are more apt to go for a floral design. For the joker in you or for those of you just wanting to keep cool, both styles are for sale in the UK at just £11.00 each.

Часть №2 «Лексика и грамматика»

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

7. When she is alone, she often talks to....

- a) her b) herself c) she d) herself

8. The day before yesterday Mary was made...the poem by heart.

- a) to learn b) learn c) learnt d) learning

9. This house...in the 18th century looks very beautiful.

- a) build b) to build c) built d) building

10. The team wouldn't have lost the game if they ...harder.

- a) trained b) would train c) had trained d) train

11. She ...sit here. The seat is free.

- a) must b) may c) has to d) should

12. It is the least interesting book I have ever read. It is so...

- a) boring b) fascinating c) exciting d) enjoyable

13. In a different job he could get a higher salary and better conditions of....

- a) employed b) employment c) employer d) employable

14. To be responsible...

- a) of b) to c) in d) for

15. I'm awfully sorry. I've torn your book.

- a) You are welcome b) That doesn't matter
c) I don't like reading now d) I wish I could but I can't

16. We've got to take...all the portraits in the classroom and dust them.

- a) down b) up c) into d) on
17. Ken has always had...for horror stories. There are thousand of them in his bedroom.
a) an entertainment b) an excitement c) a fascination d) an impression
18. Most species of wildlife are endangered. Large areas of jungle are...too.
a) threatened b) beaten c) ruined d) despised
19. I can't find my umbrella. I think somebody (take) by mistake.
a) took b) takes c) has taken
20. While my son (wait) for my call, somebody knocked at the door.
a) waited b) was waiting c) is waiting
21. After I (write) all my letters, I went to the kitchen to make coffee.
a) wrote b) had written c) write

Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию предложения.

22. Making a career choice is one of the most difficult and most important DECIDE
_____we will ever make in our lives. SERIOUS
23. They were all so _____ill, they would be grateful for any help for
them. ASTONISH
24. Everyone was _____when I said that my main means of
transport was my bicycle.

Ключи

1 вариант	2 вариант
1. E	1.E
2. F	2.D
3. B	3.B
4. C	4.F
5. A	5.C
6. D	6.G
7. a	7. b
8. a	8. b
9. d	9. c
10. c	10. c
11. b	11. b
12. d	12. a

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 13. c | 13. b |
| 14. b | 14. d |
| 15. d | 15. b |
| 16. d | 16. a |
| 17. c | 17. c |
| 18. a | 18. c |
| 19. c | 19. c |
| 20. b | 20. b |
| 21. b | 21. b |
| 22. correctly | 22. decision |
| 23. occupation | 23. seriously |
| 24. impressive | 24. astonished |

Входной контроль по английскому языку

11 класс

Цель: оценить стартовый уровень общеобразовательной подготовки по английскому языку учащихся 11 класса на начало учебного года, а также факторов, влияющих на результаты их дальнейшего обучения.

Вариант 3

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

1.	Back from the seas		
	2.	A museum of popular drinks	
	3.	Magic as attraction	
	4.	One tool museum	
5.	Not a bank but ...		
6.	Still moving along		

7. A brand new shore museum						
8. To play any tune						
A.	The Salem Witch Museum brings you back to Salem of 1692 for a dramatic overview of the Witch Trials, including stage sets with life-size figures, lighting and a narration. There is also a possibility to go on a candlelight tour to four selected homes. The museum is open all year round and closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. Salem is also famous for its Haunted Happenings, a 24-day Halloween festival.					
B.	The Discover Sea Shipwreck Museum opened its doors in 1995, and has one of the largest collections of shipwreck and recovered artifacts in the Mid-Atlantic. It contains about 10,000 artifacts from local and worldwide locations, including an intact blown-glass hourglass from a 200-year-old shipwreck, which is also the world's deepest wooden wreck at the heart of the Bermuda Triangle.					
C.	The Seashore Trolley Museum is the oldest and largest electric railway museum in the world. It was founded in 1939 with one open trolley car, No. 31 from the Biddeford & Saco Railroad Company. The Seashore Trolley Museum contains over 250 transit vehicles, mostly trolleys, from the United States, Canada and abroad. Visitors can even take a trip along the Maine countryside aboard a restored early-1900s electric streetcar.					
D.	American Hop Museum is dedicated to the brewing industry and located in the heart of the Yakima Valley's hop fields, which gather the best harvest for producing beer. It chronicles the American hop industry from the New England colonies to its expansion into California and the Pacific Northwest, and includes historical equipment, photos and artifacts that pay tribute to hop, the everlasting vine that is still an integral part of the brewing industry.					
E.	The Money Museum in Colorado Springs is America's largest museum dedicated to numismatics (the study of collecting coins and metals). The collection contains over 250,000 items from the earliest invention of money to modern day, with items including paper money, coins, tokens, medals, and traditional money from all over the world. Highlights include the 1804 dollar, the 1913 V Nickel, the 1866 no motto series, a comprehensive collection of American gold coins, and experimental pattern coins and paper money.					
F.	The Kenneth G. Fiske Museum of Musical Instruments in California has one of the most diverse collections of musical instruments in the United States. This museum is home to over 1,400 American, European and ethnic instruments from the 17th–20th centuries. Selections from all parts of the world also include keyboards, brass, woodwind, stringed, percussion, mechanical and electronic instruments. Other highlights are rare pieces from the violin and viola families, reed organs and instruments from the Orient and Tibet.					
G.	The Hammer Museum in Alaska is the world's first museum dedicated to hammers. The Museum provides a view of the past through the use of man's first tool. You will find over 1500 hammers on display, ranging from ancient times to the present. The museum does not have any paid staff, and it is run by volunteers. This quaint and quirky museum is an interesting and informative stop for the whole family.					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G

2. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов.

He didn't need advice

Once Mozart was approached by a young man, who was interested in Mozart's advice on how to compose a symphony. Since he was still very young, Mozart recommended that he should start by **8** WRITE ballads. **9** SURPRISE, the young man responded, "But you wrote symphonies when you were only ten years old." "But I **10** NOT HAVE to ask," countered Mozart.

Why a zigzag?

Have you ever noticed that when we climb hills we create zigzags? We don't go straight ahead but go in zigzags. It can mean walking 20 times as far, and still a zigzag is **11** FAST than the shortest distance between two points. Researchers developed a mathematical model **12** SHOW that a zigzag provides the most efficient way for humans to go up or down steep slopes. They explain that zig-zagging **13** REQUIRE less effort.

Pronunciation is important

Some learners of English think that pronunciation is not very important. That is **14** ABSOLUTE wrong. Even if you have an acceptable grasp of the English language, with good grammar and an **15** EXTEND vocabulary, native English speakers may find you very difficult to understand if you don't work on your pronunciation. Correct, clear pronunciation is **16** ESSENCE if you really want to improve your level of English. Pay particular attention to any sounds that you are **17** FAMILIAR with or that do not exist in your native tongue. For example, **18** RUSSIA have difficulty pronouncing the "th" sound, as it does not exist in their native language. Remember that the pronunciation of certain English words varies depending on the part of the world it's spoken in. For example, American English differs **19** GREAT from British English.

3. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Jane who writes:

...Last weekend was my mom's anniversary and we had a family gathering. We entertained more than 25 people and lived on leftovers for 2 days after the event. What do you usually cook for special occasions? How often do you entertain people in your family? Do you normally celebrate your family holidays at home, or go to a café or to a club? Why?

Oh, before I forget, my middle brother won our school tennis tournament...

Write a letter to Jane. In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her middle brother

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

3.3.2. Текущий контроль.

Контрольная работа

по английскому языку в 10 классе

Пояснительная записка

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 10 классе разработана для проведения промежуточной аттестации в соответствии с:

- Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом среднего общего образования

- авторской программой по английскому языку к УМК «Английский в фокусе» В. Альпаков– М.: ExpressPublishing: Просвещение, 2016;

- учебником «Spotlight 10 », авт. Афанасьева О.В., Дж. Дули, Михеева И.В., Б. Оби, В. Эванс.– М.: Express Publishing: Просвещение, 2020.

Контрольная работа состоит из четырех заданий базового уровня:

задание 1: восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: словообразование.

задание 2: понимание общего содержания текста. Тип задания: установление соответствия; каждый заголовок соответствует только одному тексту, при этом, один заголовок лишний.

задание 3: восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: выбор правильного ответа из четырех предложенных.

задание 4: восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте.

Продолжительность работы - **40** минут. Работа – **итоговая**, проводится в конце учебного года.

Критерии оценивания результатов

За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает **1** балл. Максимальное количество баллов – **23**. Успешность выполнения работы определяется исходя из следующего соответствия:

- 23 – 20** баллов - «**5**» (отлично)
- 19 – 16** балла - «**4**» (хорошо)
- 15 -10** баллов - «**3**» (удовлетворительно)
- 9 и менее** баллов - «**2**» (неудовлетворительно)

Ключ к работе

Вариант 1

Задание 1	Задание 2	Задание 3	Задание 4
1 – important	1 – 2	1 – 2	1 – ridiculous
2 – visitors	2 – 5	2 – 2	2 – variety

3 – usually	3 – 4	3 – 4	3 –strong
4 – industrious	4 – 7	4 – 2	4 – specialities
5 – reality	5 – 1	5 – 1	
6 – greatness	6 – 4		
7-adventorous	7-8		

Вариант 2

Задание 1	Задание 2	Задание 3	Задание 4
1 – began	1 – 1	1 – 4	1 –genuine
2 – moved	2 – 4	2 – 4	2 – dining
3 – left	3 – 6	3 – 3	3 – late
4 – was given	4 – 8	4 – 3	4 – customers
5 –second	5 – 5	5 – 2	5 - advance
6 – became	6 – 2		
7-variety	7-7		

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 10 классе

I вариант

I. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 1 – 7 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.

Tourism in Britain

Every year more than eleven million tourists visit Britain. In fact, tourism is an _____ industry, employing thousands of people.	IMPORTANCE
Most _____ come in the summer months when they can expect good weather	VISIT
Tourists _____ spend a few days in London, then go on to other well-known cities.	USUAL
Perhaps the least visited places in England are old _____ towns.	INDUSTRY
But many people think that nineteenth-century cities show the _____ of Britain.	REAL
The _____ of the past is to be still seen in their old streets.	GREAT

The cheap, concrete buildings of the 1960s look old and dirty, but for the _____ tourists these cities are full of life and colour.

ADVENTURE

2. Установите соответствие между текстами А—Г и заголовками 1—8. В задании один заголовок лишний

1. Hard to see and to believe
2. From travelling to discovery
3. Little experience — big success
4. Small size — great opportunities
5. Inspired by noble goals
6. Hard to explain how they could
7. Protected by law
8. Breathtaking just to watch

A. Charles Darwin's five-year voyage on H. M. S. Beagle has become legendary and greatly influenced his masterwork, the book, *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin didn't actually formulate his theory of evolution while sailing around the world aboard the Royal Navy ship. But the exotic plants and animals he encountered challenged his thinking and led him to consider scientific evidence in new ways.

B. The 19th century was a remarkable time for exploration. Vast portions of the globe, such as the interior of Africa, were mapped by explorers and adventurers. It was the time when David Livingstone became convinced of his mission to reach new peoples in Africa and introduce them to Christianity, as well as free them from slavery.

C. Louis Pasteur's various investigations convinced him of the Tightness of his germ theory of disease, which holds that germs attack the body from outside. Many felt that such tiny organisms as germs could not possibly kill larger ones such as humans. But Pasteur extended this theory to explain the causes of many diseases — including cholera, TB and smallpox — and their prevention by vaccination.

D. Frederick Law Olmsted, the architect who designed New York City's Central Park, called the Yosemite Valley «the greatest glory of nature.» Californians convinced one of their representatives, Senator John Conness, to do something about its protection. In May 1864, Conness introduced legislation to bring the Yosemite Valley under the control of the state of California. President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law.

E. The Maya thrived for nearly 2,000 years. Without the use of the cartwheel or metal tools, they built massive stone structures. They were accomplished scientists. They tracked a solar year of 365 days and one of the few surviving ancient Maya books contains tables of eclipses. From observatories, like the one at Chichen Itza, they tracked the progress of the war star, Mars.

F. Bali has been a surfing hotspot since the early 20th century, and continues to attract surfers from all over the world. The island's small size and unique geography provides wonderful surfing conditions, in all seasons, for surfers of any level of experience. Inexperienced surfers

might like to try Kuta's kind waves, while more able surfers will try Nusa Dua's powerful waves.

G. Base jumping is an extreme sport, one which only very adventurous travelers enjoy. Some base jumpers leap off bridges, others off buildings and the most extreme off cliffs in Norway. Once a year, base jumpers in the US get to leap off the New River Bridge in West Virginia. During the annual Bridge Day, hundreds of jumpers can go off the bridge legally. Thousands of spectators show up to watch.

3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка

A young father was very proud of his little son. He A _____ a visitor how the little boy, not two years old, knew the different animals in his picture book. "He B _____ be a great scientist! Here, let C _____ show you." And the proud father took a book about animals from the book-shelf, place Bobby on a chair, opened the book and showed him a picture of a giraffe. "What's that, Bobby?" "Horsey," said Bobby. Next he D _____ the little boy a tiger and Bobby said. "Kitty". Then the father showed him a picture of a lion and Bobby said. "Doggy." But when the little boy saw the picture of a big monkey, he cried E _____, "Daddy!"

A 1) tells 2) told 3) was telling 4) was told

B 1) will go to 2) is going to 3) goes 4) is going

C 1) I 2) my 3) mine 4) me

D 1) was showing 2) showed 3) shown 4) has shown

E 1) happily 2) happy 3) happier 4) happiliest

4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски словами, напечатанными в правой колонке. Каждое из этих слов может быть использовано только один раз. В ответе укажите цифры, под которыми значатся выбранные Вами слова. Два слова в этом списке лишние.

Come along and enjoy all possible dishes from	dishes
shrimps for _____ prices. When you see the	variety
_____ of beers on draught we offer you will	strong
have nothing else. That is why we do not serve	ridiculous
_____ drinks. Beer and shrimps are	soft
our _____. Live country concerts every night.	specialities

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 10 классе

2 вариант

I. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 1 – 7 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1–7.

Albert Einstein, a Nobel Prize Winner in Physics

Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in
Ulm, Germany. His interest in science
_____ when he was only five years
old.

BEGIN

His father gave him a magnetic compass.
Looking at it, the young Albert wanted to know
why the needle _____.

MOVE

In 1902, after graduating from the university,
Einstein took a job in the Swiss Patent Office in
Bern. In 1909, at the age of thirty, Einstein
_____ his job at the Patent Office
and began his lifelong career in the academic
world.

LEAVE

His genius was recognized, and in 1921 he
_____ the Nobel Prize in physics.

GIVE

In 1933, when Adolf Hitler came into power,
Einstein and his _____ wife moved
to the USA.

TWO

He _____ a professor at Princeton
University where he remained until his death in
1955.

BECOME

Shortly before his death he wrote and signed the
Russell-Einstein Manifesto, _____
the people of the world about the danger of
nuclear catastrophe. Albert Einstein is

WARN

remembered as the scientist in the world. His theories have changed science forever.

It is generally thought that Albert Einstein is the greatest theoretical physicist who ever

LIVE

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

1. Travel memories
2. Animal lover magazine
3. Travel to stars
4. Star dreams
5. Popular hobby
6. Family magazine
7. People and nature
8. Animals in danger

A. Most people who spend a holiday travelling take a camera with them and photograph anything that interests them — sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, men and women, children, ruins of ancient buildings, and even birds and animals. Later looking through their albums they will remember the happy time they have had, the islands, countries and cities they have seen.

B. Of course, different people dream of different things. Someone wishes a calm and quiet life; others imagine their life as a never-ending adventure. The majority dream of something concrete: a villa in some warm place, an account in a Swiss bank, a splendid car... It's interesting to know what the dreams of people who already have all this are. Celebrities, as we know, never hide their unusual hobbies, and often shock us with their extravagant behaviour.

C. It is Junior Baseball Magazine's mission to provide information that enhances the youth baseball experience for the entire family. The player improves his skills and is more successful. The family enjoys the activity more and shares this precious time in their life. Junior Baseball emphasizes good sportsmanship, safety, physical fitness and wholesome family values.

D. The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison like industrial, nuclear and chemical waste. The Mediterranean Sea is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following it. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one species of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

E. Lots of people all over the world enjoy collecting stamps. Stamps are like little pictures. Very often they show the flowers or the trees which grow in this or that country, or they can show different kinds of transport of the country. Stamps may also have portraits of famous people on them. Some stamps show art work from the history of the country.

F. “Friend” is the title of my favourite magazine. It consists of 70 pages, with lots of colourful and bright pictures and provides interesting and useful information for people who love animals. The magazine includes numerous articles devoted to various topics connected with domestic animals, ways to take care of them, pet food, animal health and many other topics crucial for any animal lover.

G. People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else’s. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка

Halloween

I remember my first Halloween. It was a cold evening, 31 October, 1988. I was A_____ far from my home country, B_____ my British neighbours whose kids were very C_____ about that day. I was thinking about my family when, suddenly, there was an energetic knock at the door. I opened the door wondering who was there knocking D_____ loudly. To my surprise I saw a group of kids, dressed up as ghosts, witches, queens and cowboys. Two of them were carrying a E_____ with cut out eyes, a nose and a mouth. There was a candle inside, and the holes were shining. “Trick or treat!” they shouted. I was surprised. I didn’t know what to do. My son Tom, told me, “Give them some sweets, Mummy, or they will play a trick on us.” “Like what?” I asked. “They can throw water on the windows, put a pin into the front door keyhole or break an egg on the windscreen of your car”, he explained.

A 1) lived 2) live 3) lives 4) living

B 1) among 2) between 3) behind 4) with

C 1) tired 2) excited 3) tiring 4) exciting

D 1) such 2) such a 3) so 4) so a

E 1) potato 2) pumpkin 3) carrot 4) cabbage

4. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 13–18 словами, напечатанными в правой колонке под цифрами 1–8. Каждое из этих слов может быть использовано только один раз. В ответе укажите цифры, под которыми значатся выбранные Вами слова. Два слова в этом списке 1–8 лишние.

Indian food cooked from genuine Indian	advance
ingredients by _____ chefs. Traditionally	genuine
decorated _____ hall holding about one	dining
hundred	light

people.Regular _____ – night shows by seller
professional dancers.Everything Indian from customers
bread late
to drinks. As the number of _____ has
recently increased we recommended that you
book in_____.

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 10 классе

Контрольная работа состоит из трех заданий базового уровня:

задание 1: восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте.

задание 2: понимание общего содержания текста. Тип задания: установление соответствия; каждый заголовок соответствует только одному тексту.

задание 3: преобразование слов.

Продолжительность работы - **40** минут. Работа – **итоговая**, проводится в конце учебного года.

Критерии оценивания результатов

За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает **1** балл. Максимальное количество баллов – **21** . Успешность выполнения работы определяется исходя из следующего соответствия:

- 21 – 18** баллов - «5» (отлично)
- 17 – 15** балла - «4» (хорошо)
- 14 - 10** баллов - «3» (удовлетворительно)
- 9 и менее** баллов - «2» (неудовлетворительно)

Вариант 1

1.Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски.

I _____ never _____ (1) my first lesson at school. The pupils _____ (2) very noisy and they _____ (3) _____ (4) to me. At first I _____ (5) loudly at them. But soon they completely _____ (6). I _____ (7) believe it. They _____ (8) me that they _____ (9) awfully sorry for their bad behavior. I _____ (10) to enjoy teaching them and I _____ (11) there for a few more years.

(1) 1) will ... forget 2) didn't forget 3) won't forget 4) forget

(2) 1) were 2) are 3) are being 4) would be

(3) 1) had refused 2) have refused 3) refused 4) have been refusing

(4) 1) to be listened 2) to listen 3) to be listening 4) listen

(5) 1) did shout 2) was shouted 3) were shouting 4) shouted

(6) 1) have changed 2) changed 3) were changed 4) have been changed

(7) 1) won't 2) aren't 3) hadn't 4) couldn't

(8) 1) have told 2) had told 3) told 4) tell

(9) 1) have been 2) had been 3) were 4) are

(10) 1) had begun 2) begun 3) was beginning 4) began

(11) 1) stay 2) stayed 3) to stay 4) had stayed

2. Установите соответствие между текстами и рубриками.

В задании одна лишняя рубрика

1. Russia's Alexei Yagudin is just one of the defending champions under pressure before this week's world figure skating championships, which promise to be the most unpredictable in recent memory.

2. Those on the left don't like it because they would prefer an increase in state spending. Those on the right don't like it because they want more fiscal austerity. And it is with the liberals that Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov will have his toughest debates.

3. This time, exhibits arrived from the Kovalenko Krasnodar Regional Museum of Arts – a total of 42 color paintings and 12 drawings and sketches from artists such as Kazimir Malevich, Vasily Kandinsky and Mark Chagal.

4. The designer presented her new collection of fur coats with a symbolic name, "Warm Up Your Soul", in the National Hotel on Sept. 7.

РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ:

A. BUSINESS NEWS

B. POLITICAL NEWS

C. CULTURE NEWS

D. SPORTS

E. FASHION

3. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

(1) Athens is being more and more _____ ATTRACT

(2) to tourists. Although the city is big and _____ NOISE

(3) _____ TOUR

(4) can still find a lot of quiet places with a _____ ROMANCE

(5) atmosphere to enjoy a _____ TASTE

(6) Greek meal and listen to _____ TRADITION

music.

Вариант 2

I ____ (1) hard all that day whether to go or not to Kate's party. I seldom ____ (2) to parties, but this time I ____ (3) I'd make an effort. When I ____ (4) home, I ____ (5) for something smart ____ (6), and eventually decided ____ (7) on a blue dress that I ____ hardly ever ____ (8) and hardly anymore ____ (9) me in before. Unfortunately, I got stuck in a traffic jam and when I ____ (10) there was only a couple of Jane's friends left. I _____ never _____ (11) them before so making conversation was very hard.

(1) 1) had been thinking 2) has thought 3) had thought 4) thought

(2) 1) to go 2) go 3) am going 4) has gone

(3) 1) had thought 2) think 3) thought 4) have thought

(4) 1) was getting 2) was got 3) get 4) got

(5) 1) have looked 2) looked 3) had looked 4) was looking

(6) 1) to wear 2) wear 3) worn 4) to be wearing

(7) 1) to put 2) to have put 3) to be put 4) to be putting

(8) 1) have...worn 2) had...worn 3) has...worn 4) ...wear

(9) 1) have seen 2) had seen 3) has seen 4) was seeing

(10) 1) arrived 2) had arrived 3) has arrived 4) has been arriving

(11) 1) have...seen 2) had...seen 3) did...see 4) was...seen

2. Установите соответствие между текстами и рубриками.

В задании одна лишняя рубрика

1. "To cure cellulite and edema and to recover elasticity for your skin there is Perfecta Total Body pneumatic massager."

2. The chairman of the State Duma lower house of parliament budget committee, Alexander Zhukov, and Duma deputy and well-known economist Mikhail Zadornov are convinced that high oil prices will bring more money into state coffers next year than has been accounted for in the current budget.

3. After seeing "Romeo Must Die", you'll be kicking yourself for quitting karate classes after the first week. Romeo Must Die doesn't have a deep plot and it doesn't try to make you think. This movie is about raw entertainment.

4. The place has a sort of Seattle feel to it. The tasty milkshakes and fruit smoothies are a real plus. So are the wraps, or "torpedoes," as they call them. The grilled pizza is good too, and there are some tasty appetizers. Plenty of vegetarian dishes.

3. Преобразуйте слова, чтобы они соответствовали содержанию текста.

РУБРИКИ ГАЗЕТ:

A. APPOINTMENTS

B. POLITICAL NEWS

C. HEALTH & BEAUTY

D. CINEMA

E. RESTAURANTS

3. After the first day she complained that the weather was cold and the people were

(1) _____ FRIEND.

(2) She wondered why it always seemed to be _____ DARKNESS

(3) and if the _____ BRITAIN

ever saw the sunshine. In her letter she says that she is enjoying studying at the

(4) university but she finds _____ SOCIETY

life a bit boring. She wrote that she had made some friends with someone from Russia.

(5) We were _____ PLEASE

(6) to hear this and wrote her that it was the _____ GOOD

way if not feeling lonely and overcoming culture shock.

Ключи

Вариант 1

1. will ... forget were refused to listen shouted changed

couldn't told were began stayed

2. DBCE

3. Attractive noisy tourists romantic tasty traditional

Вариант 2

1. had been thinking go thought got looked to wear

to put have...worn had seen arrived had...seen

2.CBDE

3. unfriendly dark British social pleased best

Контрольная работа для 11 класса, 2 четверть.

Тема: «Профессия твоей мечты»

I. Give the definitions.

1. difficult and complex.
2. giving satisfaction.
3. dull.
4. giving pleasure and joy.
5. extremely irritating.
6. someone who has finished their studies at the high school.
7. to study subject as an academic specialty.
8. a study course for people who want to get a new qualification.

II. Put the verbs into correct form (Future Perfect Active or Passive).

1. The teacher... (to correct) our dictations by the next lesson.
2. The letter... (to post) by Sunday.
3. I ... (to do) the exercises by 7 o'clock.
4. We ... (to discuss) the report by four o'clock in the afternoon.
5. They ... (to pass) their exams by July.
6. The composition ... (to write) by weekend by him.
7. The pupils... (to read) three English books by the end of the year.
8. The room ... (to clean) by the end of the day by her.
9. A number of important experiments ... (to make) by 2017 by them.
10. They ... (to build) the new school by the first of September.

III. Fill in the gaps with so or such.

1. Their story was ... interesting, that we could not sleep.
2. You drew ... a beautiful picture that we congratulated you.
3. I was ... nervous that I could not say a word.

4. It was ... a good weather that we ran to swim.
5. The weather was ... terrific that we stayed at home.

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 11 классе за 3 четверть. (вариант 1)

1. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a-h). There is one phrase you don't have to use.

- a) surgeon operates the instruments
- b) by an electronic device
- c) the building of surgical robots
- d) because they can detect the change in acidity
- e) becomes more difficult
- f) on a special screen
- g) the operation can be done faster
- h) safe are these robots

Now there are robots that help surgeon perform operations. What can they do and is there anything to fear?

As surgical techniques become more advanced, keeping close control over everything that goes on during the operation (1)_____. The need for greater control and sensitivity has led to (2)_____. Keyhole surgery has a lot of benefit from their help. Specially adapted instruments on the ends of thin tubes are put through a small hole in the patient's skin. The (3)_____ from outside the body using an instrument called a laparoscope, which has a camera on it. Thus doctors can watch the whole operation (4)_____.

The Laparobot or the robot laparoscope gives the surgeon greater control over the image on the screen, so (5)_____. The Laparobot is controlled (6)_____ worn by the surgeon. The position of the camera inside the patient follows the surgeon's hands movements. But how (7)_____ ? Unlike industrial robots, these new surgical robots are designed to be extremely sensitive to the environment and respond quickly to any change. For instance, they stop if they bump into an unexpected blood vessel.

2. Translate into English.

1. изумительный 2. захватывать 3. понимать 4. убедительный 5. тонуть (о людях) 6. выставлять 7. верный 8. роскошный 9. обладать 10. выпускать 11. искать 12. подходящий 13. подозревать 14. стоящий 15. придирается

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 11 классе за 3 четверть. (вариант 2)

1. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a-h). There is one phrase you don't have to use.

- a) safe are these robots
- b) the operation can be done faster
- c) becomes more difficult
- d) on a special screen
- e) the building of surgical robots

- f) by an electronic device
- g) because they can detect the change in acidity
- h) surgeon operates the instruments

Now there are robots that help surgeon perform operations. What can they do and is there anything to fear?

As surgical techniques become more advanced, keeping close control over everything that goes on during the operation (1)_____. The need for greater control and sensitivity has led to (2)_____. Keyhole surgery has a lot of benefit from their help. Specially adapted instruments on the ends of thin tubes are put through a small hole in the patient's skin. The (3)_____ from outside the body using an instrument called a laparoscope, which has a camera on it. Thus doctors can watch the whole operation (4)_____.

The Laparobot or the robot laparoscope gives the surgeon greater control over the image on the screen, so (5)_____. The Laparobot is controlled (6)_____ worn by the surgeon. The position of the camera inside the patient follows the surgeon's hands movements. But how (7)_____? Unlike industrial robots, these new surgical robots are designed to be extremely sensitive to the environment and respond quickly to any change. For instance, they stop if they bump into an unexpected blood vessel.

2. Translate into English.

1. изумление 2. захватывающий 3. понятный 4. убеждать 5. тонуть (о неодушевленных предметах) 6. выставка 7. вера 8. роскошь 9. обладание 10. восстанавливать 11. напоминать 12. подходить 13. подозрение 14. быть уволенным 15. выбирать

3. Match the words in two columns and complete the sentences with the phrases.

- 1. hardly a) a gardener
- 2. worth b) the poor animal
- 3. employ c) of restoring
- 4. suspected d) of being a spy
- 5. released e) comprehensible

1. She was _____ but the police didn't have any evidence. 2. Sir Reynolds was reading a long _____ report written in official language. 3. The old church is certainly _____ but the community doesn't have any money to pay the architect and the builders. 4. The new owner of the castle intended to _____ and the cook. 5. Walking in the forest Sam saw a small white hare under a thick branch and _____ from the trap.

4. Use the adverbs in brackets in the appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

1. Two very large vans drove quite slowly down the street. The first one was moving a bit (**quickly**) than the second one. 2. The last orator spoke (**enthusiastically**) in comparison to the previous speakers. 3. The diggers moved much (**far**) but didn't reach the bottom. 4. I see Uncle Gerald (**little**) of all my relatives because he seldom comes to Wales. 5. Such species appear (**frequently**) here than the ones we were speaking about the other day. 6. She began to smile (**brightly**) than in the days of his youth.

5. Use the derivatives of the words given in brackets to complete the text.

The word "microscope" is a **1.(combine)** of two Greek words, *micros*, or "small" and *scopos*, or "watcher". It helps to see tiny things, which are **2.(visible)** to the naked eye. No one is quite sure who **3.(actual)** invented it. The credit is **4.(usual)** given to Galileo. A Dutch **5(science)** called

Leeuwenhoek is sometimes referred to as “the father of microscope’ but that’s because of many **6(discover)** he made with this instrument. He was also the first to see the whole **7(circulate)** of the blood. Today the **8(important)** of microscope to man in almost every form of science and industry is evident.

3. Match the words in two columns and complete the sentences with the phrases.

1. masterpiece a) scholar
2. famous b) beauty
3. captivating c) a car
4. perform d) miracles
5. hired e) is on exhibition

1. In his book “English as a global language” David Crystal, a _____ and a linguist, showed the role of English in the modern world. 2. *Sunflowers* Vincent Van Gogh’s _____ in Sweden. 3. Every year Venice’s _____ attracts thousands of tourists. 4. They say Doctor Lewis can really _____. Practically all his patients leave his hospital cured and healthy. 5. When we were in Italy, we _____ for a week.

4. Use the adverbs in brackets in the appropriate forms to complete the sentences.

1. The elderly gentleman spoke to us very dryly, much (**dryly**) than we had expected him to. 2. You should have acted (**slyly**). Your opponents are very clever , knowlegeable and cunning. 3. It is snowing hard outside, much (**hard**) than yesterday. 4. I can say that Ron is a very good athlete. He runs (**fast**) of all in the team, swims a bit (**badly**) than Greg and jumps (**high**) than everybody except Willy.

5. Use the derivatives of the words given in brackets to complete the text.

The word “microscope” is a **1.(combine)** of two Greek words, *micros*, or “small” and *scopos* , or “watcher”. It helps to see tiny things, which are **2.(visible)** to the naked eye. No one is quite sure who **3.(actual)** invented it. The credit is **4.(usual)** given to Galileo. A Dutch **5(science)** called Leeuwenhoek is sometimes referred to as “the father of microscope’ but that’s because of many **6(discover)** he made with this instrument. He was also the first to see the whole **7(circulate)** of the blood. Today the **8(important)** of microscope to man in almost every form of science and industry is evident.

3.3.3.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине «английскому языку» за курс 10-11 класса.

Предметом оценки являются предметные компетенции и предметные УД. Контроль и оценка осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: контрольная работа.

Итоговая контрольная работа.

Итоговая контрольная работа 10 класс

TEST

I. LISTENING

Прослушайте разговор двух друзей: Барбары и Карла. Определите истинность каждого из высказываний 1 – 5. Выберите свой ответ из вариантов а – с. Вы услышите текст дважды.

A) true B) false C) not stated

- 1) Barbara was interested in life of teenagers in Dublin.
- 2) Carl found the division of people into categories according to the way they dress correct.
- 3) Carl belongs to one of the categories.
- 4) Barbara studied in Dublin and she knows Ireland.
- 5) Carl is a soccer fan.
- 6) Carl said that there wasn't a disco near his house.
- 7) Carl considers that families in Ireland are very open and communicable.

II. READING

1. Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами 1 – 7 и заголовками А – Н. Используйте каждый заголовок только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A) Just in time

B) Just in case

C) Eventful life

D) A curious case

E) Reduced charity

F) “Royal” person

G) Royal ancestor

H) Double trouble

- 1) I am a mother of identical, mirror-image boys — David and John. Nobody but me can tell them apart. I am constantly amazed at how close they are. Once when they were babies David was ill, but it was John who began crying wildly. I tried to calm John first since nothing was wrong with him. But he only cried louder. Finally I gave some medicine to David — who really was unwell. As soon as John sensed his brother felt better, he immediately settled to sleep.
- 2) The 12 year old was playing near the Platte River in North Bend, Nebraska. The river was high and as the boy stepped in, the current pushed his legs away. He floated off, spinning in the powerful current. At the last possible moment before the rapids, his yells were heard by his dog. It jumped in, reached the boy and towed him ashore. Another second and the boy would have been swept away to certain death.
- 3) Armguard Karl Graves, referred to in press reports as “the Glasgow Spy”, was convicted in Scotland under the Official Secrets Act (1911) for spying on the British Navy. He spent years successfully creating an identity as an Australian doctor and in Scotland even conducted

important clinical experiments. But he was eventually caught by a suspicious post office worker as he sent and received post under a variety of assumed names.

4) Zsa Zsa Gabor was born in Budapest on February 6th, 1917. Now in her 90s she has had a long and varied life. She was a beauty queen and singer before becoming a famous screen actress. She was married 8 times but only had one child with second husband, Conrad Hilton. Her last marriage to Frederic von Anhalt gave her the honorary title Prinzessin von Anhalt.

5) "Who do you think you are" is one of my favourite TV programs. Each episode researches the family history of a celebrity, back into the mists of time. In the UK there are good records of births, marriages and deaths going back hundreds of years. One of the best episodes was on Boris Johnson, the Mayor of London. He was thrilled when he discovered he was directly related to King George II.

6) Paris Hilton is a famous socialite, media personality, actress, model and singer. In 2007 her grandfather Barron Hilton pledged 97% of his estate — a value of more than 2 billion US dollars — to a charitable foundation. Many now believe that Paris and the other grandchildren have had their potential inheritance sharply reduced. Others have commented that this news was unlikely to change her future lifestyle.

7) Andy always travels well equipped for any potential possibility. He has a sewing repair kit and a small medical kit with aspirin. These are, I suppose, perfectly sensible. But what about a ball of string, tape measure, masking tape, Swiss army penknife, disposable cutlery, disinfectant, dry bags and an inflatable back rest? Andy says you never know what might happen and it's always best to be prepared.

Текст 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Заголовок (буква)

2. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1 — 6 частями предложений А — G. Одна из частей в списке А — G лишняя.

Boy breaks into M15 computer system

Max White is only ten years old, but he has the honour of being the youngest person 1) _____. Max, who is eleven next month, created disorder with M15's computer system and nearly caused a national emergency. Max just thought he was having fun.

Max was just six years old when his father bought him his first computer, which he used to play children's games on, but he quickly moved on to more exciting activities.

Max, 2) _____, had soon infiltrated all his father's confidential files. Max was too young to understand the seriousness of what he was doing.

Early in the morning he would creep into his father's office, closing the door gently behind him, and turn on the computer. He realized that different codes gave him access to certain files, and he soon discovered files 3) _____.

Keith Hamilton, 4) _____, monitored the progress of this unknown spy. He wondered what sort of super intelligence could break the codes 5) _____. But what he couldn't understand was why the spy made no attempts to close all the files behind him, thus making it obvious espionage was taking place.

The reason became apparent when they discover their so-called secret agent. Max didn't know how to close down the files, only how to open them. This incident has been an expensive lesson for M15, 6) _____.

Max doesn't really understand why everyone is making such a fuss, but he has promised to stick to Super Mario and Nintendo from now on.

- A) whose father is the Chief Inspector of the Metropolitan Police
- B) which they thought were completely in safety
- C) that even his father was unaware of
- D) playing a computer game
- E) that has ever fooled the Security Services of M15
- F) who is the Government Section Chief of M15
- G) who have had to change their whole computer system

III. GRAMMAR&VOCABULARY

1. *Преобразуйте слова в скобках так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.*

Life

Our planet, the Earth, is the home of 1) _____ (HUNDRED) of thousands of living creatures. Life 2) _____ (EXIST) everywhere.

It has ascended to the tops of high mountains, where there is hardly any air. Life has 3) _____ (HIDE) beneath the expanses of the oceans, reconciling itself to the tremendous pressures exerted by the waters.

Life 4) _____ (HAVE) already come to the 5) _____ (HOT) deserts and to the eternal ice of the Arctic. Living creatures have adapted 6) _____ (THEY) to an absence of oxygen, to 7) _____ (EVERLAST) darkness, and to unbroken silence.

But, wherever living organisms have settled, they need food which has to be 8) _____ (DISTRIBUTE) throughout their bodies, and they have to carry out the processes of metabolism. They also need to feel at home in 9) _____ (THEY) environment and start families to ensure the survival of the species.

2. *Прочитайте текст и выберите подходящие варианты для заполнения пропусков 1 - 7.*

A sporting disaster

I never really enjoyed 1) _____ at school. I remember when I played football. I was always put in net, but used to get bored and read a book. Then, when the other side scored the rest of my 2) _____ would shout at me. Later on I tried tennis, which wasn't much better. I used to have this habit of dropping the racket each time I went to hit the ball. The worst thing was when I actually won a 3) _____ - I was so pleased that I ran and tried to jump over the line but caught my foot on it, fell and broke my arm.

My latest attempt to get 4) _____ was when I tried boxing at a local gym. I'll never forget my first match. I climbed into the 5) _____ and the bell went for the start of the first round. I just shut my eye and swung my fist. Unfortunately, I hit the referee and not my contestant. Needless to say that was the end of my boxing career.

Next I decided to take up mountaineering. I 6) _____ a holiday in the Himalayas with two old school friends. On our first climb I managed to slip and found myself hanging on the end of a rope half way up a mountain. All my friends could do was to call out to me to 7) _____ until the rescue party arrived. I guess I'll never learn. I keep on wanting to try out other sports even though I know I'll never be a champion!

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1) A) plays | B) contests | C) sports | D) encounters |
| 2) A) group | B) selection | C) team | D) club |
| 3) A) play | B) game | C) race | D) fight |
| 4) A) strong | B) well | C) slim | D) fit |
| 5) A) court | B) ring | C) pitch | D) square |
| 6) A) booked | B) ordered | C) paid | D) bought |
| 7) A) keep on | B) hold on | C) go on | D) carry on |

IV. WRITING

Comment on the following statement.

There are too many holidays in our life. We should celebrate something when it's really important for us.

Write not less 120 words.

Use the following plan:

- give a general statement of the problem;
- outline the points FOR;
- outline the points AGAINST;
- draw a conclusion weighting up the points outlined.

EXAM

TEACHER'S PAPER

Текст для аудирования

(файл аудиозаписи – task-10-overall.mp3)

Barbara: What are your styles in hair and clothing in Dublin?

Carl: There are a lot of different styles, there are lots of punks, for example. But one aspect of life in Dublin that I don't like is the fact that some people put you into categories according to the way you dress.

Barbara: How about your recreation time? What do you do for fun?

Carl: In my free time I play a lot of soccer. On Saturday nights, I go out with my friends to discos or concerts. The biggest disco in my area is called the "Grove". It has been in existence for about twenty years and is still as popular as ever.

Barbara: What are the good things about living in Ireland, for a teenager?

Carl: Ireland is a good country to grow up in. It seems to have kept more healthy and positive values than most other countries. Families are close, as are communities.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (15 seconds). Now you will hear the text again.

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

ОТВЕТЫ И БАЛЛЫ

I. LISTENING

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	C	C	C	B	B

Каждый верный ответ – 2 балла. Всего – 14 баллов.

Всего за раздел «LISTENING» – 14 баллов.

II. READING

Задание 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	A	D	C	G	F	B

Каждый верный ответ – 1 балл. Всего – 7 баллов.

Задание 2

1	2	3	4	5	6
E	A	C	F	B	G

Каждый верный ответ – 1 балл. Всего – 6 баллов.

Всего за раздел «READING» – 13 баллов.

III. GRAMMAR&VOCABULARY

Задание 1

- 1) hundreds
- 2) exists
- 3) hidden
- 4) has
- 5) hottest
- 6) themselves
- 7) everlasting
- 8) distributed
- 9) their

Каждый верный ответ – 1 балл. Всего – 9 баллов.

Задание 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	C	B	D	B	A	B

Каждый верный ответ – 1 балл. Всего – 7 баллов.

Всего за раздел «GRAMMAR&VOCABULARY» – 16 баллов.

IV. WRITING

Письмо оценивается по структуре, содержанию и языковому оформлению из максимума в 12 баллов.

ИТОГО: 55 баллов

Перевод баллов в оценку:

50 - 55 баллов – “5”

35 - 49 баллов – “4”

20 - 34 балла – “3”

менее 20 баллов – “2”

Итоговая контрольная работа по английскому языку в 11 классе

Variant 1.

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. "What you (do)?"- I(read). I(read) for already two hours. I already (read) 100 pages.
2. "You ever(be) to the new stadium?"- "Yes, I(be) there last Saturday."
3. If he (ring) me up tomorrow, I (tell) him all about it.
4. At last the reply from my grandmother came, and my mother (tell) me she (come) soon.
5. He (help) his mother every day?- Yes, he

Task 2. Choose the correct modal verb.

1. ... you help me with this task? A) could B) must C) may
2. I'm sorry I'm late. ... I come in? A) must B) should C) may
3. It's raining. You ... take an umbrella. A) can't B) don't have to C) should
4. I'm afraid I ... come to the party on Monday. A) can B) can't C) may
5. " ... I smoke here?"- "No, you mustn't." A) must B) may C) should

Task 3. Read the text and put the words in the correct form.

The United States has strong political and military ties to governments in all areas of the world. America's alliances _____(1) by its formidable military and nuclear forces. Over 2 million _____(2) are members of the armed forces. About one _____(3) of the United States military personnel serve overseas. Most of its overseas forces _____(4) in Western Europe under provisions of the NATO. This military alliance _____(5) the defense of member nations. Since 1949, when the alliance _____(6), the United States _____(7) as Western Europe's military leader.

America's political and military strength _____(8) by its powerful economy. Although it is neither the world's _____(9) nor _____(10) nation, its economic output is twice Russia's, three times Japan's, and six times Germany's.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. back | 6. create |
| 2. man | 7. act |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 3. four | 8. generate |
| 4. concentrate | 9. large |
| 5. guarantee | 10. populous |

Итоговая контрольная работа по английскому языку в 11 классе

Variant 2.

Task 1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense.

1. When you (see) him last? - It (be) some days ago.
2. "You (find) your book?" - "No! I still (look) for it. I already (look) for it for 2 hours."
3. If she (come) to school tomorrow, she (take part) in the competition.
4. "You ever (spend) your holidays in the Crimea?" - "Yes, I I (be) there last year."
5. "When he usually (get up)?" - "He (get up) at seven o'clock."

Task 2. Choose the correct modal verb.

1. I looked everywhere for the book but I ... find it. A) couldn't B) mustn't C) shouldn't
2. You ... drive carefully on a busy road. A) can B) should C) may
3. I don't feel well today. ... I leave a bit earlier? A) may B) must C) should
4. Yesterday I stayed at home because I ... help my father. A) can B) must C) had to
5. You ... use my dictionary as long as you like. A) must B) may C) have to

Task 3. Read the text and put the words in the correct form.

Thanks to the Internet, we are now living in a _____(1) village. We have more _____(2) about other countries than ever before. We know as much about the _____(3) in the US as in Russia. _____(4) which is produced in one country will affect other countries, too. For example, nuclear power is not _____(5) only for one country but is an _____(6) problem. If we do not take action soon, the _____(7) of a nuclear disaster is very real. We should all _____(8) our rubbish- not hope 'green' people will do it for us.

Some people think _____(9) resources will go on forever, but they won't. We all have an _____(10) to protect the environment.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. globe | 6. nation |
| 2. inform | 7. possible |
| 3. situate | 8. cycle |
| 4. pollute | 9. nature |
| 5. danger | 10. oblige |

Test 1. Music

Musicals Come to Moscow

The musical is definitely the genre of the day. (1) _____. There are 42 musicals currently running in New York, 31 in London, 10 in Paris, and six in Berlin. In six months, Moscow will catch up with Paris, as several premiers are being readied for launch, even prior to the opening of the next theatre season.

The musical is not like an ordinary theatrical production. In this musical, actresses fly over the stage, while the stage itself transforms into an icebreaker. (2) _____. The musical presents a lot of unfamiliar music, creating an atmosphere the audience can really enjoy.

It goes without saying that this musical has also become a symbol in Moscow of the recent hostage tragedy. The bandits who took the audience hostage in the Dubrovka Theatre Centre on Melnikova Street knew exactly where to find a group of contemporary middle-class Muscovites. (3) _____. The result is well-known to everyone around the globe: three nightmarish days and nights.

A completely new attitude has developed towards musicals after those unforgettable days in October. Even as the tragedy was unfolding, voices were being raised demanding Nord-Ost never again be shown to the public, and that collaterally, all other musicals should be shut down as well. (4) _____. The terrorists failed in one respect: they could not sow the seeds of sadness and despondency in our hearts, or to turn spectators off to the most positive and optimistic of theatrical styles.

Task A

Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences a–e the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- a. Even the choice of Nord-Ost was probably not random: it is definitely the most patriotic and domestic musical.
- b. Actors sing, dance and even turn cartwheels, while sets change every five minutes.
- c. Even though musicals have been showing in Moscow for a number of years, there has never been as great boom as there is this season.
- d. Musicals are doing good business once again, and the communication between artists and audiences is at an unprecedented level.
- e. But cooler heads, as well as the general optimism and cheerfulness of Muscovites have prevailed, and Nord-Ost will continue its triumphant run in the Russian capital.

A completely new attitude has developed towards musicals after those unforgettable days in October. Even as the tragedy was unfolding, voices were being raised demanding Nord-Ost never again be shown to the public, and that collaterally, all other musicals should be shut down as well. (4) _____. The terrorists failed in one respect: they could not sow the seeds of sadness and despondency in our hearts, or to turn spectators off to the most positive and optimistic of theatrical styles.

Task A

Four sentences have been removed from the text. Choose from the sentences a–e the one which fits each gap (1–4). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

- a. Even the choice of Nord-Ost was probably not random: it is definitely the most patriotic and domestic musical.
- b. Actors sing, dance and even turn cartwheels, while sets change every five minutes.
- c. Even though musicals have been showing in Moscow for a number of years, there has never been as great boom as there is this season.
- d. Musicals are doing good business once again, and the communication between artists and audiences is at an unprecedented level.
- e. But cooler heads, as well as the general optimism and cheerfulness of Muscovites have prevailed, and Nord-Ost will continue its triumphant run in the Russian capital.

A. Choose the right word.

1) It is the least interesting book I have ever read. It is so

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. boring | <input type="checkbox"/> c. exciting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. fascinating | <input type="checkbox"/> d. enjoyable |

2) Someone who tells a story especially to children is called a

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. classic | <input type="checkbox"/> c. storyteller |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. novelist | <input type="checkbox"/> d. telly |

3) – What an old book you've got!

– Yes, it was published more than two hundred years ago.

It is the first ... of "Gulliver's Travels"!

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. writer | <input type="checkbox"/> c. fiction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. science | <input type="checkbox"/> d. edition |

4) Ken has always had ... for horror stories. There are thousands of them in his bedroom.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. an entertainment | <input type="checkbox"/> c. a fascination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. an excitement | <input type="checkbox"/> d. an impression |

5) ... is the art of planning and designing buildings.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. Sculpture | <input type="checkbox"/> c. Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> d. Drawing |

6) Someone who writes plays is

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. a poet | <input type="checkbox"/> c. a player |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. a dramatist | <input type="checkbox"/> d. a novelist |

7) What is not a ball game?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. rugby | <input type="checkbox"/> c. badminton |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. golf | <input type="checkbox"/> d. soccer |

8) In May our basketball ... won three ... in a row.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a. group, triumphs | <input type="checkbox"/> c. command, medals |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b. team, success | <input type="checkbox"/> d. team, victories |

9) Most species of wildlife are endangered. Large areas of jungle are ... too.

a. threatened

c. ruined

b. beaten

d. despised

10) Which of the sports are these words about? "You need a good eye and a lot of concentration."

a. golf

c. yachting

b. weightlifting

d. fencing

B. Complete the text with the following words:

eve, boat, Bible, parade, gold, friends', their, lighted, any, first, sack, are, sing, parents, good, presents, brings.

Merry Christmas

In Mexico, during the nine days before Christmas, people visit their (1) _____ houses in the evenings, carrying (2) _____ candles. They (3) _____ carols and knock at the door. At (4) _____ they are not allowed in. This is one of the customs of the posada! Then they explain they are Mary and Joseph, (5) _____ of the Christchild. They (6) _____ welcomed warmly.

In many European countries children receive (7) _____ from St. Nicolas on the 6th of December. In the Netherlands he arrives in Amsterdam by (8) _____ with his servant Black Peter, who carries a (9) _____ to take away (10) _____ children who have been naughty. He brings presents for the (11) _____ children.

In many parts of Spain and South America it isn't Father Christmas or St. Nicolas who (12) _____ the presents, but the Three Kings or Three Wise men, on the Eve of the 6th of January.

Test 2. Friendship

Friendship

In this overstressed, hyperlinked age, some people seem wired to everything but each other. The struggle to balance career and family has had an unintended casualty: friends. Sociologists say that the time of life when people have the most friends is young adulthood and old age; the time of life when people have the least friends is middle age. But I can't say that my parents' ability to maintain friendship ebbs and flows.

Despite the shortcomings of e-mails as a means of personal connection, it may help keep some relationships afloat, at least for the short term. My parents use e-mail to stay in better touch with a circle of high-school friends by sending along anecdotes, congratulations and digital photos of our family.

Maintaining those connections has bolstered them during tough times, particularly when my father was out of job and when my grandfather (my mum's father) died of cancer a few months ago. They knew my grandfather and understood how close my mum was to him. She says, "When I need to have an 'I'm losing my mind' talk, I go back to these friends."

For my parents, the key is realising that maintaining friendships takes extra effort, just the way balancing work and family does. Yet every year my mum manages to arrange a long weekend for our family and a dozen of friends. She plans the weekend with workplace efficiency, sending out invitation letters and fax-reply forms, reserving lodging space for the group and booking advance guided tours. "I've handled complex litigation," she says. "Organising a weekend isn't that hard."

While some folks treat their lives as a house of cards that could topple if they add just one more obligation, my parents think of friendship as an integral component of their life. "You can't wait to live your life," they say. "If you like being around friends and want to continue to have a relationship, you can't put them off."

From *The Wall Street Journal*

Task A

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the text.

- 1) It is hard for contemporary adults to maintain friendships.
- 2) People lose friends trying to balance career and family.
- 3) Sociologists say that the ability to maintain friendships ebbs and flows with age.
- 4) E-mails help keep some relationships afloat for the long term.
- 5) It takes extra effort to continue to have relationships with a circle of high-school friends.

Written test 2. The Passive Voice

Variant 1

A. Ask the disjunctive questions.

1) America was discovered in 1492, _____?

2) All dictionaries are always made in two languages,
_____?

3) The English language is taught in all schools of
Russia, _____?

4) Two apples are given to you every day, _____?

5) Kate is being asked now, _____?

B. Find out the tense of the sentences and use them in the Passive Voice.

1) They must visit Mr Grey in the morning.

2) He will speak to his cousin tomorrow.

3) They often give her fruits from their garden.

4) They built a new hospital last year.

5) She is reading a book at the moment.

6) Will we meet aunt Mary at the station?

7) You shouldn't cook dinner today.

8) They have to finish the story immediately.

C1. Correct the mistakes.

1) The story were read three days ago.

2) The building of the museum is being reconstructing at the moment.

3) We are not never asked at the English lesson.

4) The text was translated when he comes.

5) English are spoken all over the world.

C2. Translate from Russian into English.

1) Ему сказали купить билеты.

2) Меня могут спросить на следующей неделе.

3) Здесь построят новую школу.

4) Работа была закончена к 5 часам.

5) Мы не могли попасть в дом, потому что там красили полы.

Test 3. Travelling

Dear sir / madam,

I'm writing to complain about the Fun Ways Travel holiday my family and I went on last month between 6th and 13th October.

Your newspaper advertisement recommended the holiday as being "Seven fun and sun filled days on a Mediterranean island," so decided it would be suitable for my family. I realize now that this was a big mistake.

Firstly, your tour guide must have been drinking coffee somewhere when we arrived because nobody was there to meet us. There should have been transport from the airport to the hotel but there wasn't. We were able to get a taxi, but only after waiting for an hour in the hot sun!

Secondly, when we arrived at the hotel, we found that only one room was reserved, not two as I asked for. All the other hotels on the island were full so four of us had to stay in one room.

Thirdly, the hotel can't have been the one promised in the advertisement because it wasn't a modern building only five minutes walk from the sea. It was a small, old place situated in a mountain at least thirty minutes drive to the nearest beach.

And lastly, when we eventually met the tour guide, she was extremely rude to us. I don't think she should have been so impolite. She didn't help us at all.

You can imagine how angry I feel about spending a lot of money for a holiday which ought to have been better organized.

Yours sincerely,

David Johnston

Task A

Decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the extract from the letter.

- 1) David wrote this letter to criticize a holiday.
- 2) A friend suggested that the Fun Ways holiday was great.
- 3) David and his family got to the island by taxi.
- 4) David thinks that the tour guide should have been waiting when they arrived on the island.

- 5) There should have been two rooms at the hotel for David and his family.
- 6) David and his family found another hotel to stay in.
- 7) The hotel was only five minutes from the beach.
- 8) The tour guide was not helpful.
- 9) David is angry because the holiday was badly organized.

Written test 3. Conditional clauses

Variant 1

A. Underline the right form to complete the sentences.

1) Mr Green is not a good doctor. If he (were / had been) more patient, people would (respect / have respected) him.

2) If you (didn't break / hadn't broken) the glass, you wouldn't (wake / have woken) me.

3) Helen wouldn't (be / have been) busy now if she (did / had done) her homework.

4) I would (be / have been) happy then if I (wrote / had written) the essay yesterday.

5) If the babysitter had not needed to leave, she (would have stayed / stayed) longer.

B. Choose the right variant to complete the sentences.

1) If you had given me more time, I ... a better report last week.

- a. would make
- b. made
- c. would have made

2) If you ... more exercise, you would feel better.

- a. took
- b. have taken
- c. take

3) The team wouldn't have lost the game if they ... harder.

- a. trained
- b. would train
- c. had trained

4) I'll give you my address when I ... somewhere to live.

a. would find

b. find

c. found

5) Many people would be out of work if that factory

a. will close down

b. closes down

c. closed down

C1. Choose the best endings to match the beginnings.

1) If I didn't go to the party,

2) ... if he doesn't pay you tonight?

3) If I were you,

4) If he had been looking where he was going,

5) ... , I'm sure he would have come.

a. what will you do

b. I would sell this car

c. he wouldn't have walked into the wall

d. they would be offended

e. if he had known about the meeting

C2. Translate from Russian into English.

1) Как жаль, что я не молод.

2) Если бы ты принес мне книгу вчера, я бы прочитал ее.

3) На твоём месте я бы не стал отвечать ему.

4) Если бы ты сдал экзамены в прошлом месяце, мы бы устроили вечеринку.

5) Если бы он знал, что это опасно, он бы не пришел.

Test 4. Sports

Interview

Interviewer: So, Mr Gray, thank you for your coming to talk to us today. I'd like to start off with the question which is very interesting to me.

Gray: OK, fine.

I: Is there any difference between running and jogging?

G: In reality, there is no difference between running and jogging. Jogging is a term sometimes used for running slowly. Whether you are considering jogging or considering running, all that you need is a little enthusiasm to get started.

I: What should we begin with?

G: Be realistic. Don't run marathon in a three month's time if you've never done it before. Listen to your body. Your level of fitness will determine your starting level. I recommend to start with walk and run for 10 minutes in total. Run and walk every other day gradually reducing the walking time and increasing the running time until you can run for the full 10 minutes.

I: So, 10 minutes a day is enough?

G: I say: listen to your body. If you feel good, I recommend to increase running time by a minute or two every third session, until you can manage 30 minutes three times a week.

I: Is it a sport for all people?

G: Running is available for everyone. If you are healthy you can start to run. But if you have a history of diabetes, angina, asthma, epilepsy, high blood pressure, chest pain, then consult your doctor first. Never ran when suffering from a viral illness or fever.

I: Do you think it's better to start it in a running club under of instructors' control?

G: There are running clubs in most towns and many villages. Most welcome new runners of any standard and all age groups. If you are a competitive and sociable person, a running club is very good for you. But this sport can be personal too. Some people like being on their own.

I: What is the best time for running?

G: You can run any time of the day anywhere you happen to be. When running at night it's safer to run in groups. At night it's important to wear bright colours and reflective clothing.

I: So, clothes are important, aren't they?

G: The most important part of a running wardrobe is a good pair of running shoes. These are available from any good running shop. Clothing should be bright preferably with reflective stripes for running in the dark.

I: Thank you, Dan. We are looking forward to listening to you in our next programme about swimming. You...

Task A

You have read an interview with a fitness instructor. For questions 1–8 decide whether these statements are true (T) or false (F)

- 1) You don't need doctor's advice if you want to start running.
- 2) You should start with a 10-minute session.
- 3) After a three-month time you can run a marathon.
- 4) You don't have to run only in the morning.
- 5) You can only join a running club if you are an experienced runner.
- 6) It's always advisable to run in groups.
- 7) There are special clothes for running in the dark.
- 8) The speaker recommends a 10-minute session 3 times a week.

Written test 4. The Participle

Variant 1

A. Write the sentences using a participle instead of a clause.

1) The old church which was built in the 19th century doesn't belong to the university.

2) That plant which was run by Mr Adams made the best cars.

3) The two banks of the river which were connected by a bridge were high and looked attractive.

4) He entered the house and heard the noise of a child who was crying.

B. Underline the correct variant.

- 1) Can you see the (laughed / laughing) girl?
- 2) This house (built / building) in the 18th century looks very beautiful.
- 3) Nowadays every country has factories (polluted / polluting) water and air.
- 4) Are there any lands (covered / covering) with forests in your native country?
- 5) Do you like the match (played / playing) yesterday?

C1. Translate the word combinations from Russian into English.

- 1) подарок, купленный в магазине _____
- 2) летящий самолет _____
- 3) написанное стихотворение _____
- 4) переведенный текст _____
- 5) люди, живущие в деревне _____

C2. Translate the sentences from Russian into English.

- 1) Мне всегда скучно, когда я смотрю оперу.
-

- 2) Лес, покрытый снегом, выглядит очень красивым.
-

- 3) Кто наблюдал за детьми, играющими в футбол?
-

C3. Rephrase the sentences using the Perfect Participle.

- 1) Ann passed her exams. Then she decided to go to the South.
-

- 2) After my cousin had done his lessons he went out for a walk.
-

- 3) We had just eaten. We weren't hungry.
-

Контрольная работа №5

For film reviews (1-5) write down the titles of the films (A-F). Use each letter only once. There is one extra title

- A. The Aviator
- B. Meet the Fockers
- C. Darkness
- D. The Phantom of the Opera
- E. National Treasure
- F. The Polar Express

1. _____ Believing in Santa Claus isn't easy when all of your friends and family insist that he's just make-believe. A boy's faith is rewarded one Christmas Eve when he's awakened by a steam train that pulls up in front of his house and takes him and other children to the North to meet Santa. It's all CGI (Computer Generated Images), based upon live-action motion-capture actors.

2. _____ He is a masked man who roams around the Paris Opera House, haunts the actors and actresses. He falls for a young soprano named Christine (Emmy Rossum) and tutors her so well that she passes another soprano (Minnie Driver) as the city's best. He is smitten and wants Christine for his own, but she still has feelings for a childhood love, Raoul (Patrick Wilson). Feeling betrayed, the Phantom kidnaps Christine with plans to make her his eternal bride.

3. _____ A teenage girl (Paquin) moves into a remote countryside house with her family, only to discover that their gloomy new home has a horrifying past that threatens to destroy the family.

4. _____ Having given permission to male nurse Greg (Stiller) to wed his daughter Pam (Polo), ex-CIA man Jack Byrnes (De Niro) and his wife (Danner) travel to Detroit to "meet the parents", who this time around are Mr and Mrs Focker (Hoffman and Streisand), who are as different from them as can be.

5. _____ The film is directed by Martin Scorsese and written by John Logan, tells the story of aviation pioneer Howard Hughes (Leonardo DiCaprio), the eccentric millionaire industrialists and Hollywood film mogul, famous for romancing some of the world's most beautiful women. The drama recounts the years of his life from the late 1920s through the 1940s, an epoch when Hughes was directing and producing Hollywood movies and test flying innovative aircrafts he designed and created.

Written test 5. Vocabulary grammar

Variant 1

A. Underline the correct variant.

1) Why are your eyes so red? (Have / Had) you been crying?

2) The doctor said he (would / will) prescribe me some medicine.

3) Nick told his father he (has / had) already made a paper ship.

4) We came to the place and realized that the car (wasn't / hadn't been) there.

5) Our teacher makes us (to do / do) the homework in time.

B. Underline the correct variant.

1) The boys have (yet / already) visited their friend Dick and go to the cinema.

2) Children like sweets, and my little sister likes them (either / too).

3) They have (never / ever) seen a hyena.

4) I have got two horror films and I like (neither / both) of them, I think they are too scarina.

5) Buy (neither / either) of the books: they are both interesting.

C1. Underline the correct variant.

1) (Must / have to / may) I speak to Jane, please?

2) Atoms of different kinds (may / can / must) join together in different way.

3) You (can / must / may) dance here.

4) I am sure teenagers (can / must / may) not smoke.

5) My lessons start at 8 a.m. I (could / have to / must) get up at 7 a.m.

C2. Underline the correct variant.

1) Did you cook the dinner by (you / yourself)?

2) We never send (them / themselves) greeting cards.

3) He hasn't noticed (me / myself) in the morning.

4) Mike and Nick are not good friends and visit (themselves / one another) very seldom.

5) We asked Helen to help (us / ourselves) about the house.

C3. Complete the sentences with either the Present Perfect Simple or the Present Perfect Continuous.

1) I (*to have*) lunch at last. Now we can go to the cinema.

2) The flat is very dirty. You (*to repair*) your bike here?

3) Mike can borrow my car at the moment because I (*to clean*) it.

4) We began to learn English in 2001 so we (*to learn*) it for 8 years.

Read the text. Below the text there are seven statements. Decide if each sentence is “True” or “False”. If the sentence is true, put a letter “T”, if it is false, put letter “F”.

Sports

Interviewer: So, Mr Gray, thank you for your coming to talk to us today. I'd like to start off with the question which is very interesting to me.

Gray: OK, fine.

I: Is there any difference between running and jogging?

G: In reality, there is no difference between running and jogging. Jogging is a term sometimes used for running slowly. Whether you are considering jogging or considering running, all that you need is a little enthusiasm to get started.

I: What should we begin with?

G: Be realistic. Don't run marathon in a three month's time if you've never done it before. Listen to your body. Your level of fitness will determine your starting level. I recommend to start with walking and running for 10 minutes in total. Running and walking every other day gradually reduce the walking time and increase the running time until you can run for the full 10 minutes.

I: So, 10 minutes a day is enough?

G: I say: listen to your body. If you feel good, I recommend to increase running time by a minute or two every third session, until you can manage 30 minutes three times a week.

I: Is it a sport for all people?

G: Running is available for everyone. If you are healthy you can start to run. But you have a history of diabetes, angina, asthma, epilepsy, high blood pressure, chest pain, then consult your doctor first. Never run when suffering from a viral illness or fever.

I: Do you think it's better to start it in a running club under of instructor's control?

G: There are running clubs in most towns and many villages. Most welcome new runners of any standard and all age groups. If you are a competitive and sociable person, a running club is very good for you. But this sport can be personal too. Some people like being on their own.

I: What is the best time for running?

G: You can run any time of the day anywhere you happen to be. When running at night it's safer to run in groups. At night it's important to wear bright colors and reflective clothing.

I: So, clothes are important, aren't they?

G: The most important part of a running wardrobe is a good pair of running shoes. These are available from any good running shop. Clothing should be bright preferably with reflective stripes for running in the dark.

I: Thank you, Dan. We are looking forward to listening to you in our next programme about swimming.

1. You don't need doctor's advice if you want to start running.
2. You should start with a 10-minute session
3. After a three-month time you can run a marathon

4. You don't have to run only in the morning
5. You can only join running club if you are an experienced runner
6. It's always advisable to run in groups
7. There are special clothes for running in the dark

Written test 6. Complex Object

Variant 1

A. Choose the correct variant.

1) My parents always want ... the washing up.

a. that I did

c. me to do

b. me

d. for me to do

2) Our new teacher said he'd like ... down everything he said.

a. that we must write

c. us writing

b. us to write

d. us write

3) We expected our friends ... fast for a while.

a. to move

c. will move

b. moved

d. move

4) I shall make ... to the graveyard next week.

a. they to go

c. them go

b. they go

d. them to go

5) Her relatives will let ... Spain.

a. her to visit

c. that she to visit

b. her visiting

d. her visit

B. Insert "to" where necessary.

1) Jane's parents never made her ____ wash up.

2) My friend was made ____ write Exercise Ten in class.

3) The teacher wants her pupils ____ read that book.

4) Who saw Mr Smith ____ cross the street?

5) You can hardly watch my parents ____ play chess.

C1. Put the words in the logical order to make a sentence.

1) Kitty / they / at / to / a hotel / stay / expect

2) a pilot / father / to / want / doesn't / me / become

3) football / the children / who / playing / watched?

C2. Rewrite the sentences using the Complex Object and the words in the brackets.

1) The Head Teacher suggested postponing the question till later. (*we*)

2) She doesn't allow smoking in the office. (*anyone*)

3) The doctor recommended going to the country in summer. (*my grandmother*)

C3. Translate from Russian into English.

1) Я слышала, как моя сестра разговаривает по телефону в соседней комнате.

2) Майк видел, как его жена ушла.

3) Никто не ожидал, что он займет первое место в соревнованиях.

a. to learn

c. learnt

b. learn

d. learning

2) I saw a strange man ... up the stairs.

a. walking

c. to walk

b. walked

d. him walk

3) Mrs Green felt the little girl ... her hand.

a. to touch

c. touched

b. touch

d. will touch

4) Can you hear the child ... ?

a. to cry

c. crying

b. was cried

d. cried

5) They are never allowed ... home late.

a. come

c. will come

b. to come

d. came

B. Insert "to" where necessary.

1) Nobody expected the ship ____ be so beautiful.

2) We wouldn't like Nick ____ come to the party.

3) I felt something ____ touch my leg.

4) They didn't hear her ____ come into the classroom.

5) The pupils were not allowed ____ speak loudly.

C1. Put the words in the logical order to make a sentence.

1) tonight / Mike / late / will / us / let / back / come?

2) made / the / by / pupils / learn / heart / were / to / the poem

3) notice / we / them / didn't / the river / swim / across

C2. Rewrite the sentences using the Complex Object and the words in the brackets.

1) Parents never encouraged playing cards. (*the children*)

2) He doesn't permit using his car. (*his younger brother*)

3) The secretary advised waiting for the boss in the hall.
(he)

C3. Translate from Russian into English.

1) Аня заметила, как молодой мужчина попытался вытащить кошелек из ее сумки.

2) Моя мама не ожидала, что я смогу сдать экзамен так успешно.

3) Я видел, как он переходил дорогу.

Промежуточная аттестация в 10 классе в форме комплексной работы по четырем видам деятельности
(чтение, аудирование, говорение, письмо)

I Прочитай текст и выполни задания после него.

The University of Cambridge was founded in the twelfth century. It was formed on the model of European continental universities, in particular that of Paris. Until the fifteenth century the history of Cambridge was not as significant as that of Oxford. But by the end of the seventeenth century the University was the home of Isaac Newton - professor of mathematics from 1669 till 1702 whose influence was deep and permanent. At that time serious tests were offered to the candidates for degrees. During the early part of the nineteenth century examinations were greatly improved and written examinations were more often used than oral ones.

In the 19th century there were built a number of laboratories for natural sciences, among them the Cavendish Laboratory opened in 1871, which was organized by the well-known Scottish mathematician and physicist James Clerk Maxwell. It was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish. Today it is one of the greatest physical laboratories known throughout the world. The Laboratory is widening its contacts with the leading research centres in other countries.

Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (True) какие не соответствуют (False)

1. The University of Cambridge was founded according to the model of European continental universities.
a) True b) False
2. In the 19th century the candidates for degrees more often had to take oral examinations.
a) True b) False
3. The Cavendish Laboratory is known throughout the world because James Clerk Maxwell and Henry Cavendish worked there.
a) True b) False
4. Cambridge University was as significant as Oxford from the very beginning of its foundation.
a) True b) False
5. The Cavendish Laboratory was named after the English scientist of the 18th century Henry Cavendish.
a) True b) False
6. In the 19th century a lot of laboratories for natural sciences were opened.
a) True b) False
7. By the end of the eighteenth century the influence of Isaac Newton - professor of mathematics - was deep and permanent.
a) True b) False

II Use of English

Задание 1. Выбери правильный вариант ответа.

1. If I _____ shopping today, I will buy some apple juice for you.
A. go
B. will go
C. went
2. If I _____ more time, I would build another website.
A. would had
B. have
C. had
3. She said she _____ his new car.
A. can to like
B. like
C. liked
4. Don't listen _____ what he says.
A. at
B. to
C. -
5. They looked _____ him in surprise.
A. with
B. for
C. at

III Аудирование Установите соответствие рубрик А-Г и текстами 1-6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

This description gives us information about such film genre as....

A. THRILLER B. TEEN FILM C. ADVENTURE FILM D. ROMANTIC DRAMA E. HORROR FILM F. COMEDY G. WESTERN

1. Films of this genre are designed to evoke fright, fear, terror, or horror from viewers. In these films plots, evil forces, events intrude into the everyday world. This film characters include vampires, zombies, monsters, serial killers, and a range of other fear-inspiring characters.

2. This film genre has been a popular one in the history of cinema. These films are usually set in the past or sometimes in a fantasy world, and often involve sword fighting or swashbuckling. There is an element of romanticism attached to the films of this genre. Some popular films concepts include an outlaw figure fighting for justice or battling a tyrant, pirates and a search for a lost city or for hidden treasure.

3. Films of this genre often take place in exotic settings such as foreign cities, deserts, polar regions, or high seas. The heroes in most films are frequently "hard men" accustomed to danger: spies, soldiers, seamen, or pilots. However, they may also be ordinary citizens drawn into danger by accident.

4. This is a film that depends mostly on in-depth character development, interaction, and highly emotional themes. In a good film of this genre, the audience is able to experience what other characters are feeling and identify with someone. Such movies could also be therapeutic by showing how characters cope with their problems.

5. The basic plot of this genre is that two people meet, argue with each other, but despite an attraction obvious to the audience do not become romantically involved because of some internal factor or an external barrier. At some point, after various comic scenes, they are parted for some reason. One partner or the other then realizes that they are perfect for each other, and they meet again, they declare undying love for each other, and disappear off into the sunset together.

6. This is a film genre in which the plot is based upon the special interests of young people, such as coming of age, first love, conflict with parents, teen angst and alienation. Films in this genre are often set in high schools, or contain characters that are of high school age. The genre is popular with young people and young adults, who can better relate to the subject matter than mature audience.

Текст	1	2	3	4	5	6
Рубрика						

IV Think about your best day at school and tell your friends about it. Say when it was, what you did, why it was the best day.

Оценочный материал

Контрольные работы для 11 класса по учебным разделам.

Раздел V

Контрольная работа №5

“Социальное обеспечение. Правильная ли она?”

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1. Listen to the passage from the article ‘The Land of the Handout’ (Страна благотворительности) (NEWSWEEK, September 29).

What was in the two envelopes which Irene Scott handed to Dr James Hutchinson

2. These are the sources of donations.

Mark the sources mentioned in the article

II. READING COMPREHENSION

Here are some notes from Adrian Mole’s diary.

1. Why did Adrian get a family pack of Mars bars one day?

Monday June 1st

My father had a letter that made his face go white: he has been made redundant from his job! He will be on the dole! How can we live on the pittance that the government will give us? The dog will have to go! It costs thirty-five pence a day for dog food, I am a single-parent child whose father is on the dole! Social Security will be buying my shoes!

Wednesday September 9th

My father can easily spare a hundred pounds. His redundancy payment must have been huge, so why he is lying on his bed moaning (стонать, охать) I don’t know. He is just a mean skinflint! He hasn’t paid with real money anyway! He used his American Express card.

Wednesday March 3d

I had to lend my father enough money for a gallon of petrol, he had an interview for a job. My mother cut his hair and gave him a shave and told him what to say and how to behave. It is pathetic to see how unemployment has reduced my father to childish dependence on others. He is waiting to hear from Manpower Services.

Friday March 5th

He got it! He starts on Monday... He is in charge of a gang of school-leavers. To celebrate he bought my mother sixty *Benson and Hedges* and himself sixty *Prayer’s*. I got a family pack of Mars bars.

Everybody is dead happy for once. Even the dog has cheered up a bit. Grandma is knitting my father a woolly hat for work.

2. What does Adrian mean by saying the following

I. He (Adrian’s father) is just a mean skinflint!

- a) He is greedy b) He is lazy

II. How can we live on the pittance that the government will give us?

How can we live on that small amount of money the government will give us

How can we live if the government doesn’t feel pity for us?

III. Social Security will be buying my shoes!

a) The unemployment get money from the Social

Security and spend it on whatever they like, shoes included.

b) There are social workers who are in charge of buying shoes

for children whose parents are unemployed.

IV. ... Unemployment has reduced my father to childish dependence on others.

a) Adrian’s father began to behave like a child when he was made redundant from his job.

b) Adrian’s father is unemployed and that’s why he depends a lot on other people like children usually do.

3. Which of the following statements have evidence and which have no evidence in the story?

1. Adrian’s father got a redundancy notice.

2. Adrian’s father will have to queue in the breadline.

Disneyland quickly grew to be a popular success. Consequently, another immense project, Disney World, was later undertaken in Florida. It is a prominent tourist attraction too.

E. Although Walt Disney died in 1966, his creative genius and active mind still survive through the entertainment that he left as his legacy. His cartoons and full feature films forever commemorated his name. All in all Walter Disney got 29 Oscars.

F. Soon, he was producing feature-length animated cartoons, movies, and television shows. Some of Walt Disney's most popular efforts are regarded as classics today. These include Fantasia and Snow White. He also produced nature documentaries and adventure films. In 1932 Walt Disney got his first Oscar for his Mickey Mouse.

2. For film reviews (1-5) write down the titles of the films (A-F). Use each letter only once. There is one extra title

A. The Aviator

B. Meet the Fockers

C. Darkness

D. The Phantom of the Opera

E. National Treasure

F. The Polar Express

1. _____ Believing in Santa Claus isn't easy when all of your friends and family insist that he's just make-believe. A boy's faith is rewarded one Christmas Eve when he's awakened by a steam train that pulls up in front of his house and takes him and other children to the North to meet Santa. It's all CGI (Computer Generated Images), based upon live-action motion-capture actors.

2. _____ He is a masked man who roams around the Paris Opera House, haunts the actors and actresses. He falls for a young soprano named Christine (Emmy Rossum) and tutors her so well that she passes another soprano (Minnie Driver) as the city's best. He is smitten and wants Christine for his own, but she still has feelings for a childhood love, Raoul (Patrick Wilson). Feeling betrayed, the Phantom kidnaps Christine with plans to make her his eternal bride.

3. _____ A teenage girl (Paquin) moves into a remote countryside house with her family, only to discover that their gloomy new home has a horrifying past that threatens to destroy the family.

4. _____ Having given permission to male nurse Greg (Stiller) to wed his daughter Pam (Polo), ex-CIA man Jack Byrnes (De Niro) and his wife (Danner) travel to Detroit to "meet the parents", who this time around are Mr and MrsFocker (Hoffman and Streisand), who are as different from them as can be.

5. _____ The film is directed by Martin Scorsese and written by John Logan, tells the story of aviation pioneer Howard Hughes (Leonardo DiCaprio), the eccentric millionaire industrialists and Hollywood film mogul, famous for romancing some of the world's most beautiful women. The drama recounts the years of his life from the late 1920s through the 1940s, an epoch when Hughes was directing and producing Hollywood movies and test flying innovative aircrafts he designed and created.

III. USE OF ENGLISH (GRAMMAR/VOCABULARY)

1. What does the audience think about it?

Write down exclamatory sentences (What (a) ...!/How ...!)

1. Craig Lukas is an outstanding playwright.

2. The actors are fantastic.

3. Norton Rene is a talented director.

4. It was a magnificent performance.

5. The play is very touching.

2. Make the opinions more convincing and emphatic.

Write down emphatic sentences

1. It was funny.

2. I have already seen this film.

3. It is extraordinary.

4. My friend hates operetta.
5. Louis loves action films.

3. People's opinions of one and the same film can be different.

Read the opinions and use the word in capital letters to form the word that fits each space

1. I can't say anything. It's _____ (ABSOLUTE) fantastic!
2. How _____ (FRIGHT) the film is!
3. And I think that it is nothing to talk about. To my mind it is rather _____ (LOUSE).
4. The film is so _____ (DRAMA).
5. The film is so _____ (MYSTERY). It keeps you in suspense from the beginning up to the end.
6. It is a good _____ (HISTORY) film.
7. To my mind the film is _____ (EXCITE). I enjoy watching it.
8. It is really _____ (SENSATION). I've never thought it can be so interesting.

IV. CULTURAL AWARENESS

1. What was the name of the first theatre in London?
2. What genres of films were the first ones shot in America?
3. What was the first film demonstrated to the audience about?
4. What are the biggest film corporations in the USA?
5. What categories are there in the MPAA rating system?

V. WRITING (HOME TASK)

VI. SPEAKING

Раздел VII
Контрольная работа №7
“Изобретения, которые потрясли мир”

I. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

1. A fax machine is one of the latest inventions of the man. You'll hear the explanations of how it works.

Listen to the recording. Mark the statements 1-5 with T if the information is TRUE and with F if the information is FALSE

1. A fax machine sends the original sheet of paper.	
2. The piece of paper is put inside the machine in small pieces.	
3. The fax machine sends signals to another fax machine over the phone.	
4. The machine scans the page with ink.	
5. The message is sent word by word.	

2. You will hear four people talking about different electric devices.

Listen to the recording. Choose from the list A-E what each of them says. Write the corresponding letter next to the speaker. Use each letter only once. There is one extra sentence, which you do not need to use

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| SPEAKER 1 _____ | A. Mum thinks that it is more trouble than it's worth. |
| SPEAKER 2 _____ | B. Is good for sleepy persons. |
| SPEAKER 3 _____ | C. A music-minded person. |
| SPEAKER 4 _____ | D. Mum takes the stereo away. |
| | E. The device helps to save time. |

II. READING COMPREHENSION

1. One of the most important inventions was the thermometer.

Read the text and mark the statements 1-5 with T if the information is TRUE and with F if the information is FALSE

1. The first thermometer was invented by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit. _____
2. Only alcohol and later mercury were used in thermometers. _____
3. There are three types of thermometer's scales. _____
4. In Russia, we use the Centigrade scale. _____
5. Kelvin and Celsius scales are similar, as the size of one degree Kelvin is the same as the size of one degree Celsius. _____

2. Read the text about SARS (птичийгрипп) and do the task below

WHAT IS WONDERFUL ABOUT THE BRAIN?

Inside our head there is a remarkable organ, the brain. You use it to understand and remember things that (1) _____ around you.

The brain is soft and spongy. It (2) _____ of billions of tiny parts called cells. Three coats of membranes (3) _____ the brain.

The brain sometimes (4) _____ the busiest communication center in the world. The brain (5) _____ your body functions and keeps all parts of your body working together. Thousands of messages from all parts of the body (6) _____ to and from the brain. Messages (7) _____ to the brain by sensory nerves. Special places, or centers, on the brain receive sensory messages from all parts of the body. When messages (8) _____ by centers, the brain (9) _____ them.

All day long your muscles and your brain (10) _____. By the end of the day they (11) _____. Then your brain and your muscles (12) _____ to relax. As you sleep, the big muscles in your body relax.

1. A. are happened	B. are happening	C. happens
2. A. is made up	B. makes up	C. made up
3. A. is covered	B. covered	C. cover
4. A. is called	B. has called	C. calls
5. A. is controlled	B. controlled	C. controls
6. A. send	B. are being sent	C. has sent
7. A. are carried	B. was carried	C. carried
8. A. are received	B. will be received	C. will receive
9. A. is interpreted	B. interpreted	C. interprets
10. A. are worked	B. is worked	C. are working
11. A. have been tired	B. are tired	C. are being tired
12. A. are started	B. started	C. start

2. For questions 1-6, read the text below.

Use the words in the capitals to form new words that fit the same numbered space in the text

Tomas Edison's most famous (1) _____ (INVENT) is probably the light-bulb; his favourite though was the phonograph. The phonograph, he said, would (2) _____ (PLACE) shorthand typists and it would be used to teach languages. He believed that a phonograph and a clock would (3) _____ (ACTUAL) say what the time was. He thought that people would send phonographic records instead of letters and that they would record the voices of their children and the last words of the dying. Edison also believed that people would listen to (4) _____ (WORLD, FAME) musicians on phonographs in their own homes.

People have (5) _____ (LARGE) forgotten Edison's invention, but it was actually the (6) _____ (EARLY) kind of record or cassette player.

IV. CULTURAL AWARENESS

There are inventions that influenced the life greatly.

Give as much information about the inventions as you can

N	INVENTION	INVENTOR	COUNTRY	YEAR	IDEAS THAT MADE THE INVENTION POSSIBLE	HOW IT IS USED NOW
1.	TELESCOPE					
2.	DYNAMITE					
3.	SATELLITE					
4.	MICROSOFT-DOS					
5.	X-RAYS					
6.	CINEMATOGRAPHY					
7.	TELEVISION					
8.	MOTOR CAR					

Part I. Reading.

Read the text. Below the text there are seven statements. Decide if each sentence is "True" or "False". If the sentence is true, put a letter "T", if it is false, put letter "F".

Sports

Interviewer: So, Mr Gray, thank you for your coming to talk to us today. I'd like to start off with the question which is very interesting to me.

Gray: OK, fine.

I: Is there any difference between running and jogging?

G: In reality, there is no difference between running and jogging. Jogging is a term sometimes used for running slowly. Whether you are considering jogging or considering running, all that you need is a little enthusiasm to get started.

I: What should we begin with?

G: Be realistic. Don't run marathon in a three month's time if you've never done it before. Listen to your body. Your level of fitness will determine your starting level. I recommend to start with walking and running for 10 minutes in total. Running and walking every other day gradually reduce the walking time and increase the running time until you can run for the full 10 minutes.

I: So, 10 minutes a day is enough?

G: I say: listen to your body. If you feel good, I recommend to increase running time by a minute or two every third session, until you can manage 30 minutes three times a week.

I: Is it a sport for all people?

G: Running is available for everyone. If you are healthy you can start to run. But you have a history of diabetes, angina, asthma, epilepsy, high blood pressure, chest pain, then consult your doctor first. Never run when suffering from a viral illness or fever.

I: Do you think it's better to start it in a running club under of instructor's control?

G: There are running clubs in most towns and many villages. Most welcome new runners of any standard and all age groups. If you are a competitive and sociable person, a running club is very good for you. But this sport can be personal too. Some people like being on their own.

I: What is the best time for running?

G: You can run any time of the day anywhere you happen to be. When running at night it's safer to run in groups. At night it's important to wear bright colors and reflective clothing.

I: So, clothes are important, aren't they?

G: The most important part of a running wardrobe is a good pair of running shoes. These are available from any good running shop. Clothing should be bright preferably with reflective stripes for running in the dark.

I: Thank you, Dan. We are looking forward to listening to you in our next programme about swimming.

8. You don't need doctor's advice if you want to start running.

9. You should start with a 10-minute session

10. After a three-month time you can run a marathon

11. You don't have to run only in the morning

12. You can only join running club if you are an experienced runner

13. It's always advisable to run in groups

14. There are special clothes for running in the dark

Part II. Language in use.

Complete sentences with the words derived from the words in brackets.

1. My friend has got a huge _____ of coins.(COLLECT)
2. John has a lot of hobbies. One of his hobbies is _____.(READ)
3. My sister likes to go to the cinema very much. She _____ goes there on Saturdays(USUAL)
4. A lot of conflicts threaten peace and make living in these _____ places.(DANGER)
5. I went to London last summer with my parents but _____ with my friends is a lot more fun (TRAVEL)
6. We play board games on long journeys for _____(Amuse)
7. At the end of his holiday, he always feels a bit of _____(Sad)about leaving a place.
8. We meet on Monday evenings to discuss the _____(Protect) of animals in danger.
9. In the UK, it is _____ (Legal) to drive a car if you are under 17.
10. This letter is written in _____(Formal) style.

Part III. Grammar

A. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. My mother _____ (to cook) supper by 6 o'clock yesterday.
2. The new rules _____ (to explain) to the students tomorrow.
3. Listen! Somebody _____ (to play) the piano in the next room.
4. We _____ (to work) without a break since 8 o'clock in the morning.
5. Nick is an artist. He _____ (to draw) these beautiful landscapes last week.
6. He _____ (to talk) on the phone right now.
7. He _____ (not know) the answer to this question.
8. She _____ (to write) two essays this week.
9. I think my mother _____ (to change) her mind.
10. Hamlet _____ (to write) by Shakespeare.

Listening

Установите соответствие рубрик А-Г и текстами 1-6. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

This description gives us information about such film genre as....

- A. thriller
- B. teen film
- C. adventure film
- D. romantic drama
- E. horror film
- F. comedy
- G. western

1. Films of this genre are designed to evoke fright, fear, terror, or horror from viewers. In these films plots, evil forces, events intrude into the everyday world. This film characters include vampires, zombies, monsters, serial killers, and a range of other fear-inspiring characters.

2. This film genre has been a popular one in the history of cinema. These films are usually set in the past or sometimes in a fantasy world, and often involve sword fighting or swashbuckling. There is an element of romanticism attached to the films of this genre. Some popular films concepts include an outlaw figure fighting for justice or battling a tyrant, pirates and a search for a lost city or for hidden treasure.

3. Films of this genre often take place in exotic settings such as foreign cities, deserts, polar regions, or high seas. The heroes in most films are frequently "hard men" accustomed to danger: spies, soldiers, seamen, or pilots. However, they may also be ordinary citizens drawn into danger by accident.

4. This is a film that depends mostly on in-depth character development, interaction, and highly emotional themes. In a good film of this genre, the audience is able to experience what other characters are feeling and identify with someone. Such movies could also be therapeutic by showing how characters cope with their problems.

5. The basic plot of this genre is that two people meet, argue with each other, but despite an attraction obvious to the audience do not become romantically involved because of some internal factor or an external barrier. At some point, after various comic scenes, they are parted for some reason. One partner or the other then realizes that they are perfect for each other, and they meet again, they declare undying love for each other, and disappear off into the sunset together.

6. This is a film genre in which the plot is based upon the special interests of young people, such as coming of age, first love, conflict with parents, teen angst and alienation. Films in this genre are often set in high schools, or contain characters that are of high school age. The genre is popular with young people and young adults, who can better relate

to the subject matter than mature audience.

Текст	1	2	3	4	5	6
Рубрика						

Speaking You are getting ready for your trip to the USA. Discuss with your friend when you go there, how long you are going to stay there, why you go there, what you are going to see and visit there

Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Wales from 1558 to 1603. It was a very exciting period of discovery. Francis Drake sailed around the world. Walter Raleigh went to America- he found tobacco and potatoes there and introduced them to Europe. It was also a Golden Age in English history for painting, music, architecture and literature. Shakespeare wrote great plays in this period.

When Elizabeth was born, her father, Henry VIII, was angry because his new child was a daughter-he wanted a son. He executed Elizabeth's mother and married again. He sent Elizabeth away from him. Elizabeth was unhappy but she was good at school. She spoke Latin, Greek, French, Italian. She also loved the theatre, but in the 16th century there were no actresses- men played all the parts.

Elizabeth's half-sister, Mary, became queen in 1553. She was a Catholic/ She put Elizabeth in prison. When Mary died, Elizabeth became the first Protestant queen. She organized her government and England became rich and strong. There were wars- Spain tried to invade England- but there also was a long period of peace. Elizabeth was a successful woman in a man's world. She died in 1603.

1) Walter Raleigh introduced new things to Europe.

- 1) true 2) false 3) not stated

2) Elizabeth wanted to become an actress

- 1) T 2) F 3) NS

3) There were other Protestant queens in England

- 1) T 2) F 3) NS

4) During Elizabeth's reign England was a rich country

- 1) T 2) F 3) NS

A) Read the text and match the titles to the paragraphs. One title is extra.

1. HELP TO SUPPORTERS OF HOME EDUCATION
2. THE ORIGIN OF EO
3. THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM
4. DIFFICULTY TO SUIT SCHOOL SYSTEM
5. ANY TYPE OF SCHOOLING UNDER LAW
6. PARENTS` PARTICIPATION IN THE CHILD`S LIFE

Education Otherwise

- A. Thought education is compulsory in the UK children between the ages of five and sixteen, school is not. Many families prefer to educate their children otherwise than at school, and it is their right under UK law to do so. Home educating families do not have to follow the National Curriculum and there is no single «right» way to educate a child at home.

- B. Education Otherwise (EO) was formed by a small group of parents in 1977 and has evolved into a large self-help organization which offers support and information to its members. They take their name from the Education Act, which states that parents are responsible for their children`s education, «either by regular attendance at school or otherwise».
- C. Some families make a carefully considered decision to home educate long before their child reaches «school age». There may be philosophical, religious or various other reasons for their choice, and ultimately they feel that in some way they can offer a more suitable education for their children at home. It is also a natural choice for parents who have enjoyed participating in their child`s early learning and see no reason to give up this responsibility when the child reaches the age of five.
- D. Other parents send their child into the school system, but later find that school does not work for their child. School does not suit everyone. Sometimes children may find it hard to fit in; some children have special needs; some children face bullying and may become very anxious and distressed. Children may find that school does not suit their particular way of learning, so parents who become unhappy with the education which is provided in schools also decide to home educate.
- E. EO has an extensive network of members that includes those families, groups and individuals who are practicing home education as an alternative to school, those who are considering the possibility of home education. This work has been carried out by a nation-wide team of dedicated, experienced members who volunteer their services free to support other members and promote home education. Membership of Education Otherwise gives one the opportunity to meet other home educating members, as well as offering a range of information and ideas,

B) Read the text again and mark the statements True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS).

1. There is not compulsory age for school education in the UK.
2. British parents can choose any type of schooling.
3. Education Otherwise provides families with teachers to educate children at home.
4. EO acts against the UK law.
5. EO promotes home education and helps parents with varied advice.
6. Some parents don`t send their children to school because they can`t part with them even for an hour.
7. Some families prefer home education to protect their children from stress.
8. EO supports the alternative to school system because school discipline is too strict.