**Контрольные измерительные материалы**

**для проведения в 2018 году промежуточной аттестации**

**по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**письменная часть**

**Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Работа составлена к УМК “Spotlight – 10 класс”, состоит из заданий по чтению и лексике с грамматикой.

За каждый правильный ответ 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 – 30.

Если ученик набрал менее 16 баллов – оценка «2»

От 16 до 21 баллов – оценка «3»

От 22 до 25 баллов – оценка «4»

От 26 до 30 баллов - оценка «5»

**Variant 1**

**1.Выбрать правильный ответ.**

1….. do your pen friends live?

1. Where
2. Now
3. Whose

2. Alexander’s concert starts in a  … …

1. quarter past six
2. quarter of an hour
3. twelve o’clock

3. English people generally have …. about one o’clock.

1. supper
2. dinner
3. lunch

4. the children like to go to the Kindergarten, there are … toys there..

1. little
2. much
3. many

5. They have …money. – Are you sure they are poor?

1. much
2. many
3. few

      6. Where can you buy fish?

1. in the greengrocer’s
2. in the butcher’s
3. in the supermarket

     7. If the weather ……, they …for a walk.

1. Is…..will go
2. Will be…..will go
3. Be………go

    8. He  … jogging every morning.

1. plays
2. does
3. goes

9. I think Paul is………………………………….. of me because I have a new bike.

1. dishonest

2. jealous

3. mean

10. Mary is ……but sometimes she makes things more difficult instead of easier.

1. patient

2. well-meaning

3. caring

11. Kate is a very kind and ……..girl; she believes whatever people tell her.

1. loyal

 2.  trusting

3. supportive

**2.Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А–G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрами 1–8. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

1. One product — many dishes

2. Simple to prepare

3. Once local — now global

4. Good for everyone

5. More than food

6. Impossible to grow

7. Synonymous to food

8. Differrent table manners

**A.** Over the centuries, rice has become a part of the traditions of many cultures. In some societies, it is traditional to throw a handful of rice on newlywed couples, symbolizing the wish for a large family and prosperity. In India, rice is traditionally the first food that bride offers her new husband. It is typical for people to leave offerings of rice in Buddhist temples. In Thailand, the annual Royal Plowing Ceremony has taken place in front of the Grand Palace in Bangkok for seven centuries.

**B.** The basic recipe for cooking rice is easy. First you need to bring 2 cups of water to boil. When the water is boiling, add 1 cup of rice. Cover the pot. As soon as the water boils again, reduce the heat. Let the rice cook for 15 to 20 minutes. The rice is ready when all the water is absorbed. It’s now possible to buy rice cooking machines that cook perfect rice every time, especially in large quantities. This is particularly helpful in Asian cultures, where families often eat rice with every meal. In these countries, rice is also used to make pancakes, sweets and wine — indeed almost anything!

**C.** Rice is the primary source of nutrition for more than half of the world’s population. Countries as different as Japan, India, Nigeria and Mexico use rice in their national cuisine. In Chinese, the word for rice is the same as the word for food. And in Thailand, when you call your family to a meal, you say “eat rice.” So it’s easy to understand why the 2008 global rice shortage was a real crisis for billions of people. In some countries the shortage led to big price increases. Some governments had to control the sale of rice.

**D.** Many people consider rice to be one of the healthiest of possible food choices. It has no sodium or cholesterol, and almost no fat. One half cup of rice has approximately 100 calories, and those calories are rich in important vitamins and minerals, including folic acid, iron and zinc. Many athletes eat rice because as a carbohydrate it is a great source of energy. Rice even has certain chemicals in it that are supposed to improve your mood. Brown rice is the healthiest of all because it is 100% grain.

**E.** Archeologists believe that rice has been grown as a source of food for at least 4000 years. It was first grown in China, and then introduced to India. Over the centuries the practice of growing rice has spread literally across the globe. Today rice is grown in Peru, Egypt, and even the United States, but over 90% of the world’s rice is still grown in Asian countries. Rice is best grown in wet, sub-tropical climates, and in many countries it is still cultivated using intensive human and animal labor. For this reason, large families are still typical, and the water buffalo is a valued possession.

**F.** One of the amazing things about rice is how adaptable it is. It is an essential ingredient in cuisines all around the world — cuisines as different as Japanese, Mexican, and West African. The Japanese combine sticky rice with raw fish to create numerous varieties of sushi. Mexican rice, flavored with cumin and tomatoes, is a colorful side dish. Every country in West Africa has its own version of a regional rice dish called jollof, often served with fried plantain, a kind of banana.

**G.** All around the world people eat rice in different ways. In India it is traditional to eat rice with your right hand. You just mix the rice with a little curry, roll it into a ball, and pop it into your mouth. In China it’s common to use chopsticks (or kuaizi). People in Korea, Thailand and Vietnam eat their rice with a spoon. And in European countries and in the United States rice is eaten with a fork.

**3.\*Установите соответствие тем 1 — 7 текстам A — F. Занесите свои ответы в соответствующее поле справа. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.**

1. whatever it costs

2. most excellent impression

3. you have never heard of before, and nobody else either

4. in the first three years you do not need to learn or use any other adjectives

5. would never know it really well

6. far from being the whole vocabulary of the language

7. and all this

When I arrived in England I thought I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized that I did not understand one word. In the first week I picked up a tolerable working knowledge of the language and the next seven years convinced me gradually but thoroughly that I **A** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , let alone perfectly. This is sad. My only consolation being that nobody speaks English perfectly.

Remember that those five hundred words an average Englishman uses are **В** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. You may learn another five hundred and another five thousand and yet another fifty thousand and still you may come across a further fifty thousand **С** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

If you live here long enough you will find out to your greatest amazement that the adjective nice is not the only adjective the language possesses, in spite of the fact that **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. Soandso is nice, Mrs. Soandso's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Then you have to decide on your accent. The easiest way to give the impression of having a good accent or no foreign accent at all is to hold an unlit pipe in your mouth, to mutter between your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: "isn't it?" People will not understand much, but they are accustomed to that and they will get a **F** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**4.Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.**

If someone asks what your nationality is, how do you answer? For British people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NATION) identity is a complex issue. Take me for example. I carry a passport issued by the British \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(GOVERN). I was born in England, but my Mum is Scottish and my Granny is from Northern Ireland. So what am I? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(ACTUAL), I am really all of them: English, Irish, Scottish and British. Each of the “nations” has a lot in common but they also have their own unique culture and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_\_(TRADITION) lifestyle. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(LIKE) it when people call them English. And perhaps the most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(DIFFER) of all — each nation has its own football team!

**Variant 2**

**1.Выбрать правильный ответ.**

1.  I get up   **…**              7 o’clock every morning.

    a) in

    b) at

    c) on

2. Alexander  **…**             writes  letters to his friends in evenings.

   a )  last year

    b)  in a year

    c) usually

3. Alexander  **…**in Moscow .

    a) plays

    b)  lives

    c) have been working

4. My mother goes   **…**          her work by bicycle

    a)  over

    b) across

    c) to

5.    **…**         type of music do you like:  pop, rock, heavy metal?

    a) who

    b)  when

    c)  what

6. This season our team is playing   **…**than last year.

     a) bad

      b) worse

     c) badder

7. …Balearic Islands lie to …south of Spain.

a) the, the

b) -, the

c) the, -

8. She …the house for an hour by the time her husband… .

a) had been cleaning, arrived

b) was cleaning, arrive

c) cleaned, arrived

9. I think Paul is………………………………….. of me because I have a new bike.

a) jealous

b**)** dishonest

c**)** mean

10. Marta is ……but sometimes she makes things more difficult instead of easier.

a) patient

b) well-meaning

c) caring

11. Kate is a very kind and ……..girl; she believes whatever people tell her.

a) loyal

 b) trusting

c**)** supportive

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1. Art and life

2. In a railway museum

3. Airplane alternative

4. Long and special

5. Goods delivery

6. User and nature friendly

7. From steam to electricity

8. Not any more

**A.** The invention of the steam locomotive made a breakthrough in the development of the railway system in the 19th century. Today the technology seems ordinary, but two hundred years ago it was revolutionary. Steam locomotives were fueled by burning coal, wood or oil, to produce steam in a boiler, which drove the engine. Of course, large amounts of water were also needed. In the 20th century, steam engines were gradually replaced with trains fueled by diesel or electricity.

**B.** Some long-distance passenger trains have become famous. For example, the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia is the longest railway in the world, covering 9,259 kilometers and 10 time zones. In the United States, the California Zephyr travels between Chicago and San Francisco, and during the 3-day trip, passengers can enjoy amazing views of the Rocky Mountains. The Orient Express between Venice and Istanbul offers old-fashioned service that is luxurious, romantic, and expensive.

**C.** Of course, not all trains carry passengers. Many trains are freight trains, transporting goods from one location to another. The busiest freight system in the world is in China. Freight trains are usually much longer than passenger trains. The longest freight train recorded was in Australia with over 682 cars. Freight trains can carry anything — coal, cars, clothing — anything that people need. Refrigeration, which keeps food cold and fresh, revolutionized freight transportation.

**D.** In many countries, overnight trains are a good option to air travel. For example, you might leave one city at 11:00 at night, and arrive at your destination at 7:00 the next morning. Typically, you share a cabin with three other people, who you might be travelling with, or who you might not know at all. Your seats become your beds and the price of your ticket includes your bedding. If you want, you can order tea and a snack from the cabin attendant.

**E.** Authors have been using trains in literature for as long as trains have been running. Indeed, it’s hard to imagine some stories without a train in them. Even people who have never read Anna Karenina know how the famous novel’s heroine dies at the end. Many American children learn the important lessons of optimism and hard-work reading the classic story The Little Engine that Could. And of course almost everyone on the planet knows about Hogwarts Express in the Harry Potter books.

**F.** Many countries around the world are investing in high-speed trains. Today’s high-speed railways are amazing. They can go twice as fast as regular trains, and they are designed for passenger comfort with spacious chairs, internet access, and multi-media entertainment. High speed rail makes it possible to move many more people much faster over longer distances. High speed rail also can help the environment because it is more energy efficient and reduces cars on the roads.

**G.** In the 19th century, railroad travel became the fastest way to travel long distances overland. It was a great improvement over travelling by horse and wagon, which could take weeks longer than the train. But early trains weren’t comfortable. Seats were hard and the soot from the coal engine made the air very dirty. In addition, the cars were cold in winter and hot in summer because there was no heat or air conditioning. But fortunately, since those early years, train travel has become much more pleasant.

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1.who suggested in his letter to Count Shuvalov the idea

2. to mechanics, chemistry and mineralogy

3. a person of formidable willpower and keen scientific mind

4. favourite of Empress Elizaveta Petrovna, the patron of arts and science

5. the contemporary European powers in

6. are marked by special events and festivities at

7. famous among all educated people

Mikhail Lomonosov was one of the intellectual titans of XVIII century. His interests ranged from history, rhetoric, art and poetry **A** \_\_\_ . Alexander Pushkin described him as **В** \_\_\_ , whose lifelong passion was learning. Lomonosov's activity is a manifestation of the enormous potential of the Russian scientific community. Peter I reformed Russia, which allowed the country to reach the standard of **С** \_\_\_ many spheres. Great importance was placed on education. St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter I, established a university and a grammar school to educate intellectuals and researchers the country needed; however, these educational establishments could not fulfill the task they took on. It was Michail Lomonosov **D** \_\_\_ of establishing a university in Moscow. An influential courtier and the **E**\_\_\_ Count Shuvalov supported Lomonosov's plans for a new university and presented them to the Empress. In 1755, on 25 January-St. Tatiana's Day according to the Russian Orthodox Church calendar — Elizaveta signed the decree that a university should be founded in Moscow. The opening ceremony took place on 26 April, when Elizaveta's coronation day was celebrated. Since 1755 25 January arid 26 April **F** \_\_\_ Moscow University; the annual conference where students present the results of their research work is traditionally held in April.

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