**Контрольные измерительные материалы**

**для проведения в 2018 году промежуточной аттестации**

**по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

**письменная часть**

**Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Тест состоит из двух разделов: чтения (два вида) и лексико-грамматических заданий в формате ОГЭ. Каждая работа оценивается отдельно, имеет свои критерии оценивания и ключи.

Время выполнения работы- 45 минут.

**Критерии**: максимальное кол- во баллов - 30б, за каждый правильный ответ - 1балл

- базовый уровень - "удов" 16б-21б

- повышенный – "хор" 22- 26б

- высокий уровень – "отл" 27б-30б

**Variant 1**

**1.Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

1. Coffee in the New World

2. The original taste of coffee

3. A chance discovery

4. A place for communication

5. An illegal drink

6. A long journey to Europe

7. Growing coffee plants

8. Different recipes

**A.** Coffee was first found in Eastern Africa in the area we know today as Ethiopia. A popular legend says that one day a man called Kaldi was watching his goats eating grass and leaves. He noticed that after eating berries from a certain bush the goats became very active. Curious, Kaldi tried the berries himself. He found that these berries gave him additional energy. The story quickly spread throughout the region.

**B.** The first coffee berries were transported from Ethiopia to Arabian countries and then they were cultivated in Yemen. From there, coffee travelled to Turkey where coffee beans were roasted for the first time over open fires. The roasted beans were crushed and then boiled in water, creating the drink we enjoy today. Finally, in the seventeenth century coffee arrived in France, Britain and Italy.

**C.** The first coffeehouses opened in Mecca and quickly became popular centres of social and political activity. The government believed that coffee stimulated radical thinking, and the governor even thought it might unite his opposition. As a result, coffee was forbidden in Mecca. The same thing happened in Turkey a century later, when coffee drinkers were severely punished.

**D.** They say, in 1776 the thirteen American colonies adopted coffee as their national drink instead of tea. When the British tried to raise the tax on tea, Americans refused to buy it and switched to coffee. In fact, by drinking coffee Americans demonstrated their political views and their dislike for the British – the famous tea-lovers.

**E.** The Italians drink their espresso with sugar, the Germans and Swiss add an equal part of hot chocolate, the Mexicans prefer it with cinnamon, and the Belgians – with chocolate. Coffee drinkers in the Middle East usually add cardamom and spices. The Egyptians, on the other hand, are extremely fond of pure, strong coffee. They add neither milk nor cream.

**F.** Plain and simple, nothing else. People discovered that if they drank coffee slowly they could taste bitterness, sourness, sweetness and saltiness. For a long time such a taste was new and more than enough. It needed no improvement. Only later did they start experimenting with coffee by adding milk, chocolate, and other flavors. However, nothing can hide the taste of real coffee.

**G.** When the first European coffeehouses opened, they quickly grew into places where people played chess, exchanged gossip, sang and danced. Coffeehouses were very popular because anyone could go and enjoy a cup of the drink. The price of a cup of coffee was reasonable. European coffee houses became meeting points for intellectuals, writers and businessmen.

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| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*2. A Letter*

Dear Irina,

Thank you for your letter. I would like to know a bit more about your school activities. Do you have parties at school? What are they like? Our parties are not always interesting. Some are amusing and some are boring. The best we had was on the Valentine’s Day. We all loved it very much. It was a costume party. I had a butterfly suit on with big black-and-red wings.

We have pinned up funny posters on the walls in the rest room. The most interesting part of it was the mail. I got five Valentine’s Day, cards. I think the big card was from Joe. I went all red when I opened it. There was a big satin elephant holding a bunch of plastic flowers in its trunk and these words: “Sharon, I love you.” I also wrote ten cards to boys and girls just for fun, and of course one to Joe. You can guess what I wrote in it. We also sang and danced at the party. How do your parties go?

**Задание к тексту.**

**2. Верно(true) или неверно( false) по тексту.**

1. All parties in the English school are interesting.
2. All the children liked the party on the Valentine’s Day.
3. The party was held in the classroom.
4. Sharon got a bunch of flowers from Joe.
5. Sharon wrote ten cards to boys.
6. They sang and danced at the party.

**3. Записать предложения используя нужную видовременную форму.**

1) I (have) lunch in a restaurant every day.

2) I can’t go out now because I (do) my homework.

3) I can’t see my brother because he (hide) behind the tree.

4) I (see) my friends on Friday.

5) We (visit) our grandparents every week.

6) She couldn’t answer the phone because she (wash) her flat for two hours already.

**4. Добавить правильный предлог*: in, on, at since.***

1) The postman delivered the letter … 1.45 p.m.

2) I woke up …3 o’clock … the morning.

3) The weather is pleasant here … spring.

4) Mr Johnson’s birthday is … February 20.

5) We saw Mr Smith … Los Angeles … September.

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

How do people learn the news? About a century ago people got \_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(INFORM) from newspapers since they were the only mass media that existed in those times. Radio and television seemed \_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(WONDER) as they broadcasted audio and visual images. The Internet has changed the situation dramatically. Now the audience has an opportunity to create the news, share their \_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_(KNOW) and express their personal opinions. The Internet supposes interaction, which makes it very \_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_\_(ATTRACT) to people. Will they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_(APPEAR ) in the near future? I wish they wouldn't as I like starting my day with a cup of coffee and a \_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_\_(TRADITION) newspaper.

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**Variant 2**

**1.Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами А–G и заголовками 1–8. В ответ запишите цифры, в порядке, соответствующем буквам. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.**

1. A false stereotype

2. An unlucky symbol

3. A colourful present

4. A world famous journey

5. One and the same name

6. The national food

7. A talisman for luck

8. Old holiday traditions

**A.** When you think of the Irish, you often picture a red-haired person dressed all in green. However, it's just a popular myth which has grown into a tradition, particularly in the United States. It's customary in Ireland to wear green clothes only on St. Patrick's Day. Lots of people are tricked by this cliche. However, originally, the colour associated with Saint Patrick was not green, but blue.

**B.** In Ireland, the colour green was long considered to bring bad fortune. The reason is that in Irish folklore green is the favourite color of the Good People (the proper name for fairies). Myths run that they are likely to steal people, especially children, who wear too much of the colour. In the past, a girl would never wear anything green on her wedding day.

**C.** Christmas is a very important celebration in Ireland. After dinner on Christmas Eve, it is common for families to leave milk and bread on the table as a sign of friendliness and kindness. Another custom is to leave the door unlocked. A lit candle is left in a window during the night. It represents help for any traveller who is passing by.

**D.** Potatoes form the basis for many traditional Irish dishes. They are eaten boiled,mashed, fried, baked, you name it. Potatoes are mixed with cabbage or green onions to make traditional Irish dishes. They are also made into potato cakes and used in soups or stews. It’s common to find potatoes cooked in two different ways on the same dinner plate.

**E.** The shamrock is still a popular sign of good fortune in Ireland. It is believed that anyone who possesses one will be blessed with fortune in everything, even in gambling, and will be saved from the evil of witches. There are certain conditions to be met so that its power remains effective: the owner of the shamrock must keep it away from the public eye and never give it to anyone else.

**F.** The name Gulliver is known to everyone due to the book or the film about the fantastic trip of the English doctor. However, not all of us remember the name of the author — Jonathan Swift, an Irish writer, who was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1667. In his book Gulliver’s Travels a man went to an island where strange tiny people lived. His life there was full of adventures and dangers, he met there friends and enemies.

**G.** Ireland is known as the native land of limericks — short humorous poems that have five lines. They make people laugh and are easy to remember! Lots of poets and writers were fond of limericks. The word “limerick” probably comes from the Irish town of Limerick. The short poem has made the town known all over the world.

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| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовок |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**2. The Boy and the Door**

There was a small shop in a little street in an old town. In the shop there were beautiful things made of silver and gold. The small shop had a door that opened on the little street. The shopkeeper was standing at the open door.

“Come and buy! Come and buy!” called the shopkeeper. “Come into my shop and see all the beautiful things!” again he called. “Come in!

I shall show you beautiful things made of silver and gold.”

One day the shopkeeper had to go away to the king’s palace. The king wanted a beautiful gold ring and a silver cup from the shop. The shopkeeper called the boy who worked for him. “I’m going to the king’s palace,” he said. “You must stay here. Do not leave the door of the shop whatever happens. Do you understand?”

“Yes, I understand,” said the boy.

The shopkeeper went away, and soon he came to the king’s palace. He gave the king the ring and the cup. Then he went home. Soon he was back at his shop. He stopped and looked up in astonishment. “What is this?” he cried. “Why are so many people going into my shop?” Then the shopkeeper saw that the door of the shop was gone and so was the boy who worked for him.

Just then, the shopkeeper saw the boy. He was in the street near the shop. The boy had the shop door on his back. He was standing in the square looking at some men who were doing tricks.

The shopkeeper ran to the boy. “I told you not to leave my shop,” he cried.

“No,” said the boy. “You told me not to leave the door. I did just as you said. I did not leave the door. I have the door here with me.”

**2.  Верно(true) или неверно( false) по тексту..**

1. It was a big new shop.
2. The shopkeeper usually stood at the open door.
3. The things in the shop were beautiful and expensive.
4. The shopkeeper asked the boy not to leave the door.
5. The shopkeeper went to the king’s palace.
6. When the shopkeeper came back, his shop was ruined.

**3.Записать предложения используя нужную видовременную форму**

1) I (know) my best friend for five years.

2) I (go) to the United States last year.

3) Jane (meet) her boyfriend three years ago.

4) My grandfather is ninety. He (live) in the same house all his life.

5) Someone stole my purse while I (stop) in the supermarket.

6) I (know) Alison since we (be) five years old.

**4. Добавить предлог: *in, on, at, to.***

1) Mr.Hudson has lived in this city … 1996.

2) Frank’s parents returned from Canada … autumn.

3) We went out for a cup of coffee … the middle of afternoon.

4) I have finished the work … last!

5) Do you usually come … school … time … the morning?

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

Millions of people want to learn English. There are lots of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(DIFFER) methods and the main problem is how to choose the best one. Some people believe that the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(EFFECT) way is to study English in Britain or in any other English-speaking country. The advantage of going to Britain seems obvious. Everyone around you speaks English. It’s practically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(POSSIBLE) to avoid communication, so you’ll learn English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(QUICK). On the other hand, one can learn English at home. There are lots of possibilities there too: a good \_\_\_\_\_\_\_5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(TEACH), a language school or an on-line course. There are many ways to get a good language \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(EDUCATE) now.