**Промежуточная аттестационная работа**

**по английскому языку**

**для 9 класса**

**1.Вид и цель работы** итоговая работа по английскому языку с целью определить уровень владения учащихся коммуникативными умениями на английском языке в чтении, лексике, грамматике и аудировании.

**2.Перечень** **проверяемых образовательных результатов**

1. Понимание запрашиваемой информации в прослушанном тексте, который содержит некоторое количество незнакомых слов

2. умение читать про себя и понимать основное содержание текстов, содержащих отдельные неизученные языковые явления; определять, в каком из ряда письменных текстов содержится ответ на предложенный вопрос

3. Лексико-грамматические навыки употребления нужной морфологической, лексической и грамматической формы слова в коммуникативно - значимом контексте

**3.Перечень проверяемых элементов содержания** (из рабочей программы).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Лексика/  грамматика | -Наиболее употребительные личные формы глаголов действительного залога Present/ Past/Future |
|  | - Формы глаголов страдательного залога |
|  | -Имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, а также исключения |
|  | - Формы местоимений |
|  | - Числительные |
| 2. Чтение | Понимание в прочитанном тексте запрашиваемой информации |
|  |  |
| 3. Аудирование | Выборочное понимание необходимой/интересующей информации из прослушанного |

**4.Структура работы.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № задания | Краткое описание задания | Проверяемый результат (можно цифрой из п.2) | Проверяемый элемент содержания (можно цифрой из п.3) | Уровень: базовый (Б), повышенный (П) |
| 1)Аудирование | выбор и запись правильного ответа из предложенного  перечня ответов | 3 | Выборочное понимание необходимой/интересующей информации из прослушанного | (Б) |
| 2-3) Чтение | установление соответствия позиций, представленных в множествах;  установление фактической информации | 2 | Понимание в прочитанном тексте запрашиваемой информации | (Б) |
| 4) Лексика/ Грамматика | - заполнение пропуска в связном тексте  - выбор правильной формы  - заполнение пропуска в связном тексте путём образования  родственного слова от предложенного опорного слова | 3 | - навыки распознавать и употреблять в речи изученные  морфологические формы и синтаксические конструкции  в коммуникативно-значимом контексте;  - навыки образовывать и употреблять в речи родственные слова  с использованием аффиксации | (Б) (П) |

***Примечание:*** задания базового уровня составляют не менее 70% работы.

**5. Время, отводимое на выполнение работы.** 45 минут.

**6. Дополнительные материалы и оборудование.**

**7. Система оценивания отдельных заданий и работы в целом.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № задания | Количество баллов | Комментарий |
| 1 | 5 |  |
| 2 | 6 |  |
| 3 | 7 |  |
| 4 | 9 |  |

**Перевод в 5-балльную систему.**

5 – 27 - 24

4 – 23 - 19

3 – 18 - 14

2 – 13 и меньше

***Примечание:*** отметка «3» ставится при выполнении более 50% заданий базового уровня.

**8. Приложение:** таблица Exel для обработки результатов.

**9. Варианты работы.**

**Аудирование.**

1. *Прослушайте аудиозапись с высказываниями пяти разных людей, обозначенных буквами А, В, С, D, Е. Подберите к каждому высказыванию соответствующую его содержанию рубрику из списка 1–6. Используйте каждую рубрику из списка только один раз. В списке есть одна лишняя рубрика. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1.  Exams are necessary.

2.  Successful exam experience.

3.  Why he/she is afraid of exams.

4.  Exam preparation.

5.  Why he/she failed the exam.

6.  He/she enjoys taking exams.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| А | В | С | D | E |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Чтение.**

1. *Определите, в каком из текстов****A–F****содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы****1–7****. Один из вопросов останется без ответа.*

1.  What are the impressive facts about Sunday papers?

2.  What is one more proof of the importance of the papers?

3.  What are the papers for better educated people?

4.  What were the results of the desire to attract more readers?

5.  What is the alternative source of news?

6.  How could one in Britain tell what kind of paper the person was reading?

7.  What can we find in any newsagent`s shop in Britain?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| А | В | С | D | E | F |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

**A.** As in many other European countries, Britain’s main newspapers are losing their readers. Fewer and fewer people are buying broadsheets and tabloids at the newsagent’s. In the last quarter of the twentieth century people became richer and now they can choose other forms of leisure activity. Also, there is the Internet which is a convenient and inexpensive alternative source of news.

**B.** The ‘Sunday papers’ are so called because that is the only day on which they are published. Sunday papers are usually thicker than the dailies and many of them have six or more sections. Some of them are ‘sisters’ of the daily newspapers. It means they are published by the same company but not on week days.

**C.** The quality papers or broadsheets are for the better educated readers. They devote much space to politics and other ‘serious’ news. The popular papers, or tabloids, sell to a much larger readership. They contain less text and a lot more pictures. They use bigger headlines and write in a simpler style of English. They concentrate on ‘human interest stories’ which often means scandal.

**D.** Not so long ago in Britain if you saw someone reading a newspaper you could tell what kind it was without even checking the name. It was because the quality papers were printed on very large pages called ‘broadsheet’. You had to have expert turning skills to be able to read more than one page. The tabloids were printed on much smaller pages which were much easier to turn.

**E.** The desire to attract more readers has meant that in the twentieth century sometimes even the broadsheets in Britain look rather ‘popular’. They give a lot of coverage to scandal and details of people’s private lives. The reason is simple. What matters most for all newspaper publishers is making a profit. They would do anything to sell more copies.

**F.** If you go into any newsagent’s shop in Britain you will not find only newspapers. You will also see rows and rows of magazines for almost every imaginable taste. There are specialist magazines for many popular pastimes. There are around 3,000 of them published in the country and they are widely read, especially by women. Magazines usually list all the TV and radio programmes for the coming week and many British readers prefer them to newspapers.

*3) Прочитайте текст и приведенные ниже утверждения. Определите указанную в них информацию* ***T –true (правда), F – false (не правда), N/s – Not stated (не указано)***

**Eton**

Within a ten minute walk of Windsor Castle, across a bridge over the River Thames, there’s an old Gothic building. It is the legendary Eton College. It is one of England’s largest independent schools and one of the highest in prestige. Members of the British royal family are traditionally educated here. It was one of the best schools when first founded and remains so now; it is still commonly known as one of the greatest schools among all the schools in the world.

Following the old tradition, Eton is a full boarding school, which means all students live and study at the school with their fellow students throughout the school year. Eton is also one of the four remaining boys’ schools, so there’s no opportunity for a girl to study there. Eton students traditionally come from England’s wealthiest and most prestigious families, many of them aristocratic. Boys enter Eton at about 13 and continue there until they are ready to enter university.

The school was founded by Henry VI in the fifteenth century to provide free education for poor pupils who would then go on to get a higher education at King’s College in Cambridge. That connection no longer exists today.

All students have a uniform of a black tailcoat and a waistcoat, a white collar and dark trousers. All students wear a white tie. This uniform is not for special occasions, it is worn at all times for all classes. If you visit Eton during term time, you will see students walking the streets with books under their arms dressed in their uniforms.

At Eton, there are dozens of organisations known as “societies”, in many of which students come together to discuss a particular topic. The societies are traditionally governed by the boys themselves. Societies range from astronomy to Scottish dancing and stamp-collecting. Some of them are dedicated to music, some to arts, some to languages, and so on. Meetings are usually held after supper and often include a guest speaker. Among past guest speakers are composer Andrew Lloyd Webber, writer J. K. Rowling, designer Vivienne Westwood, and actor Ralph Fiennes.

One of the oldest and most influential Eton societies is called the Pop. Its members are like school head-boys or prefects who are given limited authority over other students. They are called Poppers and take an active part in many official events of the school year, including parents’ evenings. While all students wear black waistcoats, members of the Pop are allowed to wear any waistcoat they please. Prince William, when he was a Popper, wore a waistcoat designed like the British national flag. The style immediately became popular.

Irrespective of this, the official colour of the college is the so-called “Eton blue”. It’s a light blue-green colour which has been used since the early 19th century. The main purpose was to identify Eton sportsmen in rowing races and on the cricket field.

1. Nowadays Eton College is as popular as it was many years ago.
2. In our time girls are allowed to enter Eton College.
3. Eton College was established to educate the children from the wealthiest British families.
4. Many famous people have taken part in the work of the student societies.
5. It is easy to identify Poppers in a crowd of students due to their clothes.
6. All members of the British royal family who studied in Eton were Poppers.
7. The official colour of Eton College is white.

**Грамматика и лексика.**

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

When you look at this lovely house in the Welsh countryside, you may think it's a picture from J.R.R. Tolkien's book “The Hobbit”. In fact it's a real house designed by a real person. When **(1)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(THEY)** first son was born, Simon Dale’s wife, Jasmine, said: “I wish we **(2)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(LIVE)** in the country. It would be so good for the baby”. However, they **(3)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(NOT/HAVE)** enough money to buy or rent a house in the country so they decided to take matters into their own hands. The house **(4)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BUILD)** by Simon himself, with a bit of help from his friends. The result was impressive. The home is made from natural materials, such as wood, stone and mud. It uses solar panels for energy and its water **(5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(COME)** from a nearby spring. It took Simon four months to complete his fairytale home. He managed to create a modern wooden eco-home – one of the **(6)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(WONDERFUL)** houses you can imagine. Simon Dale said, “I **(7)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(START)** working on a new house of the same eco-style. My **(8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(TWO)** house will be smarter than the first one. My son **(9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(BE)** five now and I hope to celebrate his tenth birthday in a new house.”