**Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 10 классе**

**(УМК Spotlight**»**)**

**Пояснительная записка**

**Цель промежуточной аттестации** – определить  уровень сформированности   предметных компетенций и предметных умений  по английскому языку среди учащихся  10 классов.

Тест составлен в соответствии с государственным образовательным стандартом. Объектами контроля являются элементы языка (**лексика, грамматика**) и речевая деятельность (**чтение**). Тест состоит из трех разделов.

***Часть I (Лексика. Грамматика. базовый уровень):*** восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: словообразование.

***Часть II (Грамматика. базовый уровень):*** восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: образование правильной грамматической формы.

***Часть III (Чтение. базовый уровень):*** восстановление пропущенного слова в связном тексте. Тип задания: выбор правильного ответа из 4-х предложенных.

Данный тест предназначен для учащихся 10-го класса, которые занимаются по УМК **Spotlight**

Продолжительность теста составляет 40 минут. Работа проводится в конце первого полугодия.

Тестовая работа имеет **критерии оценивания результатов и ключ**.

За каждый правильный ответ учащийся получает **1** балл. Максимальное количество баллов **30**. Успешность выполнения теста определяется из следующего соответствия:

25 – 30 баллов “5” (отлично)

16 – 24 балла “4” (хорошо)

10 – 15 баллов “3” (удовлетворительно)

менее 10 баллов “2” (неудовлетворительно)

**Ключи к заданиям**

**1 вариант**

Задание 1: 1 – important

               2 – visitors

              3 – usually

               4 – industrial

               5 – reality

               6 – greatness

               7 – adventurous

Задание 2: 1Г 2Б 3А 4В 5А 6В 7Б 8А

Задание3: 1 – began

                2 – was moving<или>moved

               3 – left

               4 – was given

               5 – second

               6 – became

               7 – warning

               8 – has ever lived<или>has lived

**2вариант**

Задание 1: 1 – discovery

               2 – valuable

               3 – marvelous<или>marvellous

               4 – agricultural

               5 – especially<или>specially

               6 – business

               7 – homeless

Задание 2: 1В 2Г 3Б 4Б 5А 6В 7Б 8Г

Задание3: 1 – later

               2 – was known

               3 – left

               4 – was built

               5 – larger

               6 – growing

               7 – was given

               8 – has worked

**Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 10-ых классах**

**I variant**

**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 группы1–7.

**TourisminBritain**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Every year more than eleven million tourists visit Britain. In fact, tourism is an 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry, employing thousands of people. | IMPORTANCE |
| Most 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ come in the summer months when they can expect good weather. | VISIT |
| Tourists 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spend a few days in London, then go on to other well-known cities. | USUAL |
| Perhaps the least visited places in England are old 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ towns. | INDUSTRY |
| But many people think that nineteenth-century cities show the 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Britain. | REAL |
| The 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tourists these cities are full of life and colour. | ADVENTURE |

***II****. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров 1 – 8 так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 1 – 8.*

**Albert Einstein, a Nobel Prize Winner in Physics**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879, in Ulm, Germany. His interest in science 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | 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 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his job at the Patent Office and began his lifelong career in the academic world. | LEAVE |
| His genius was recognized, and in 1921 he 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel Prize in physics. | GIVE |
| In 1933, when Adolf Hitler came into power, Einstein and his 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ wife moved to the USA. | TWO |
| He 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 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, 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the people of the world about the danger of nuclear catastrophe. Albert Einstein is remembered as the scientist in the world. His theories have changed science forever. | WARN |
| It is generally thought that Albert Einstein is the greatest theoretical physicist who ever 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | LIVE |

**III.** *Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами* ***1 – 7.*** *Эти номера соответствуют заданиям* ***1 – 7****, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов (А, Б, В, Г). Установите соответствие номера пропуска варианту ответа.*

**Alaska**

The first Europeans to visit what is now called Alaska were Russian sailors led by Captain Bering. The **1**\_\_\_\_\_\_ was funded by Russian czar Peter the Great. In 1728 Bering and his crew **2** \_\_\_\_\_\_ through the strait that is now named after him,between the easternmost part of Asia and the westernmost part of the Americas. Their journey **3** \_\_\_\_\_\_ that Asia was not connected to North America; however, due to the heavy fog, they never actually saw the nearby land of North America. In 1741 Bering headed further south, landing on tiny Kayak Island off the **4** \_\_\_\_\_\_ of what is now the southeastern part of the state.

In the 1780s and 1790s Russians began small colonies, first on Kodiak Island and later on the mainland. In 1799 the Russian-American Company was establishedto **5** \_\_\_\_\_\_ Russian interests. For the next 68 years the company provided the only form of government for the European colonists, **6**\_\_\_\_\_\_ never numbered more than a few hundred. The Russians ruled the **7**\_\_\_\_\_\_ until the late 1860s, when they sold it to the United States for $7.2 million dollars.

The **8**\_\_\_\_\_\_ of gold in 1896 in the Yukon Territory started a huge gold rush that brought thousands of settlers.

**1.** A) travel; Б) trip; В) journey; Г) expedition

**2.** A) paddled; Б) sailed; В) travelled; Г) rowed

**3.** A) proved; Б) convinced; В) persuaded; Г) appeared

**4.** A) bank; Б) beach; В) shore; Г) sea-side

**5.** A) look after; Б) look at; В) look for; Г) look away

**6.** A) which; Б) whose; В) what; Г) who

**7.** A) country; Б) area; В) ground; Г) earth

**8.** A) discovery; Б) detection; В) exploration; Г) innovation

**II variant**

**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 группы1–7.

**California**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Nicknamed the “Golden State”, California is the third largest state in area after Alaska and Texas. The 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ofgoldand | DISCOVER |
| the immigration in 1849 of thousands of gold diggers in search of the 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ metal helped California’s admittance into the Union in 1850. | VALUE |
| Today, California, land of 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ redwoods, has the highest population of any state in the country. | MARVEL |
| It is also America’s main 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state, | AGRICULTURE |
| which is 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ known for its avocados and grapes. | SPECIAL |
| It is also the home of Hollywood, the center of America’s movie 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | BUSY |
| However, not everyone wants to move to California. In recent years forest fires, floodings and earthquakes have left thousands of people 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | HOME |

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**Albert Schweitzer, a Nobel Peace Prize Winner**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Albert Schweitzer is known throughout the world for his missionary work in Africa. He was born on January 14, 1875 in Alsace, which was part of Germany and 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Part of France after World War I. | LATE |
| He was a talented person and by the age of thirty, 2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an author, a lecturer, and a musician. | KNOW |
| It was at this time that he learned of the great need of medical doctors in Africa. He decided to become a doctor of medicine. In 1913, Doctor Schweitzer and his wife 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for Africa. | LEAVE |
| The morning after the Schweitzersarrived, they started to treat their patients in an old farmhouse. However, a new hospital building 4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the help and the trust of the African people. | BUILD |
| Their work was interrupted by World War I. Only in 1924, Dr. Schweitzer was finally able to return to Lambarene to rebuild the hospital. When Mrs. Schweitzer came back to Africa in 1929, the hospital was much 5\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | LARGE |
| There was a 6\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ staff of doctors and nurses. | GROW |
| In 1953 Dr. Schweitzer 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Nobel Peace Prize. | GIVE |
| He was grateful, but said, “No man has the right to pretend that he 8\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enough for the cause of peace or declare himself satisfied.” | WORK |

**III.** *Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами* ***1 – 7.*** *Эти номера соответствуют заданиям* ***1 – 7****, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов (А, Б, В, Г). Установите соответствие номера пропуска варианту ответа.*

**TheFirstDayatSchool**

Do you remember your first day at school? It was probably**1**\_\_\_\_ confusing. Now, to **2**\_\_\_\_ this confusion, many primary schools in England have a special teacher who welcomes new pupils. She is **3**\_\_\_\_ a reception class teacher. The children are **4**\_\_\_\_ with the idea of school and if they have been good, they can’t understand why they have to go to school. They imagine that school isoptional. When the child goes to school on his first day and watches his mother leaving he thinks that she is deserting him. The teacher must **5**\_\_\_\_ him that at the end of the day his mother will be back and take him home. The children are not the only people that are disturbed by going to school. The teacher sometimes has as much difficulty in **6**\_\_\_\_ with the mothers. They hang around and dislike leaving the child without their protection.

The best way to **7**\_\_\_\_ with the situation is to get the child used to the idea of school. Before the beginning of term, the mother should take her child to see the teacher and to look **8**\_\_\_\_ the school. The first day should be something to emphasize the regularityof school.

**1.** А) enough; Б) rarely; В) rather; Г) equally

**2.** A) escape; Б) defeat; В) beat; Г) avoid

**3.** A) named; Б) called; В) said; Г) told

**4.** A) afraid; Б) threatened; В) endangered; Г) risked

**5.** A) convince; Б) prove; В) explain; Г) announce

**6.** A) managing; Б) guiding; В) coping; Г) handling

**7.** A) face; Б) deal; В) touch; Г) consider

**8.** A) through; Б) about; В) after; Г) round