**Работа по английскому языку для 10 класса.**

**1.Вид и цель работы**: промежуточная аттестация

- оценить уровень языковой подготовки по английскому языку учащихся 10 класса с целью определения владения ими сформированности умений: читать текст с пониманием общего содержания, с пониманием запрашиваемой информации и с полным пониманием прочитанного;

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

1)умение читать с пониманием основного содержания;

2) извлекать конкретную информацию из прочитанного;

3) догадываться о значении незнакомых слов по контексту;

**3.Перечень проверяемых элементов содержания**

1) Родная страна и страны изучаемого языка (спорт, традиции, достопримечательности)

**4.Структура работы.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № задания | Краткое описание задания | Проверяемый результат | Проверяемый элемент содержания | Уровень: базовый (Б), повышенный (П) |
| 1 | Соответствие предложенных утверждений содержанию **прочитанного** (верно/неверно/не сказано) | 1) 2) 3) | 1) | Б |
| 2 | Понимание структурно-смысловых связей в тексте, с установлением соответствий между частью текста и фрагментом предложения. Заполнение пропусков необходимой информацией (множественный выбор) | 1)2)3) | 2) | П |

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

В контрольную работу включены 1 задание базового уровня и 1 задание повышенного уровня

Уровень сложности заданий определяется уровнями сложности языкового материала и проверяемых умений, а также типом задания.

В работу по английскому языку включены тексты, с помощью которых формируются и отрабатываются навыки общего понимания содержания прочитанного, понимания запрашиваемой информации и полного понимания прочитанного. В раздел включены 1 задание на установление соответствия предложенных утверждений содержанию **прочитанного** (верно/неверно/не сказано), 2 задание на понимание структурно-смысловых связей в тексте.

**5. Время, отводимое на выполнение работы:** 45 мин

**6. Дополнительные материалы и оборудование:-**

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

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № задания | Количество баллов | Комментарий |
| 1 | 8 | За каждый правильный ответ 1 балл (чтение) |
| 2 | 6 | За каждый правильный ответ 1 балл (чтение) |

**Перевод в 5-балльную систему.**

13-14 5 (отлично)

10-12 4 (хорошо)

8-9 3 (удовлетворительно)

7 и меньше 2 (неудовлетворительно)

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

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

**9. Варианты работы.**

**Чтение**

**Task 1**

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A7–A14** соответствуют содержанию текста **(1 – True)**, какие не соответствуют **(2 – False)** и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа **(3 – Not stated)**.

**Sports in Great Britain**

It is interesting how many of today’s sports games originated in Britain – football, rugby, tennis, boxing, rowing and horse racing among them. Of course, horse racing was popular with the Greeks and Arabs long before the British began to put them into practice; and people had been playing football in one form or another for thousands of years all over the world. But it was the British who created special rules for these sports and sports games. Football is a good example. In the Middle Ages people in Europe, Japan and Asia all played some forms of the game. A sort of football was also very popular in England, especially as a contest between villages. But at that time there were very few rules. When the students of English schools started to play football, rules then became necessary. They were changed several times and by the middle of the 19th century football had become very much the game that we know and like today. By the way, the first serious football rules were written at Cambridge University.          A similar story can be told about some other sports. Why did this happen in Britain before other countries? There are some possible explanations: after the Norman invasion of 1066, Britain was quite a peaceful country. As a result people had time to develop sports. Later, after Britain’s industrial revolution, English factories were based on highly organized work and strict time keeping. The same discipline was applied to sport. So uniforms, referees and punishments were introduced to football and other games. British authorities thought that team games were good training for future military and industrial careers.      Every country has its own list of favourite sports. What is the British list? There are lots of games apart from football. Schoolgirls, for example, play a game which seems a lot like basketball. It is called netball. Netball is different from basketball in many details: for example, the ball is lighter, the court is bigger and netball has seven players in each team (not five). There is something very strange about netball – it is never played by boys. There is no biological reason for this, it is simply a tradition. It is popular throughout the English-speaking world, and the Australians and New Zealanders usually win the competitions. But the most famous and popular British sport is cricket. Cricket is an important part of English summer life. You can watch it all day on TV or even listen to it on the radio. News programmes keep you up-to-date with the score. Men, when they meet, always exchange a few words about the state of the game.       One of cricket’s distinguishing features is that the games are very long. In an ordinary game at a boys’ school it takes up to a whole afternoon. But the big international games are up to five days long.

1. The British mass media pay lots of attention to cricket.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

2. Football was the most popular game in the Ancient World.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

3. The rules for modern football were created in Great Britan.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

4. According to the rules, a game of cricket lasts **no** longer than an hour and a half.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

5. Netball was invented in a British boarding school for girls.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

6. Teams from Great Britain always win the international netball competitions.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

7. Вasketball and netball are the same game under different names.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

8. **All** the students had to play football and other team games at British schools.

1)True 2)False 3)Not stated

**Task 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  | | --- | | *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски* ***A–F*** *частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами* ***1–7.******Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.*** *Занесите цифру, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.* |   **London Zoo**  London Zoo is one of the most important zoos in the world. There are over 12,000 animals at London Zoo and **A**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_! Its main concern is to breed threatened animals in captivity. This means we might be able to restock the wild, should disaster ever befall the wild population.  Partula Snail, Red Crowned Crane, Arabian Oryx, Golden Lion Tamarin, Persian Leopard, Asiatic Lion and Sumatran Tiger are just some of the species London Zoo is helping to save.  That is why it is so important that we fight to preserve the habitats that these animals live in, as well as eliminate other dangers **B** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. But we aim to make your day at London Zoo a fun and memorable time, **C**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  In the Ambika Paul Children’s Zoo, for instance, youngsters can learn a new love and appreciation for animals **D** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They can also learn how to care for favourite pets in the Pet Care Centre.  Then there are numerous special Highlight events **E** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  unforgettable pony rides to feeding times and spectacular animal displays. You will get to meet keepers and ask them what you are interested in about the animals they care for, **F**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Whatever you decide, you will have a great day. We have left no stone unturned to make sure you do! | | |
| **1.** | because they see and touch them close up | |
| **2.** | such as hunting exotic animals and selling furs | |
| **3.** | as well as the ins and outs of being a keeper at London Zoo | |
| **4.** | that is not counting every ant in the colony | |
| **5.** | which demand much time and effort | |
| **6.** | which take place every day, from | |
| **7.** | despite the serious side to our work | |