**Пояснительная записка**

1. **Учебная линия:**

УМК «Spotlight» под редакцией Ю.С.Ваулина, Д.Дули, О.Е.Подоляко (Москва. Издательство «Просвещение», 2018 г.), учебно-методический комплект В. Эванс, Дж. Дули, О. Подоляко, Ю. Ваулина. «Spotlight 11». Контрольно-измерительные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации по ***английскому языку*** в 11 классе составлены в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего (полного) общего образования с учетом авторской программы Альпаков В.Г. Английский язык.

Время выполнения итоговой работы – 40 минут;

# Распределение заданий по разделам программы (видам речевой деятельности)

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| **№ части** | **№ задания** | **Проверяемые виды р.д.** | **Количество заданий базового уровня** | **Количество заданий повышенного уровня** |
| 1 | 1-7 – грамматика8-13 словообразование  | Лексико-грамматический тест на знание изученных видовременныхформ глагола, фразовых глаголов, лексических единиц, словообразовательных суффиксов. | 11 | 2 |
| 2 | 14 –21\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 22-26  | Чтение 1. Установить соответствие между заголовком и текстом.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Чтение 2. Заполнить пропуски недостающими частями предложений. 2 части лишние | 7\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5 |
| 3 |  | Письмо личного характера. |  | 1 |
| Всего |  |  | 67% | 33% |

1. **План контрольной работы**

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| № задания | Распределение программы (содержательная линия) | Уровень сложности | Максимальный балл |
| I (1 - 13) | Лексика и грамматика | Базовый (2 задания повышенный) | 15 |
| II (14-21) | Чтение 1 | базовый | 7 |
| II (22-26) | Чтение 2 | повышенный | 10 |
| III (27) | Письмо | повышенный | 10 |

Часть 1

**1.1** Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

**A practical Joke**

**1.** Mr. and Mrs. Parker were having a quiet day at home. Their 18-years-old daughter was away in Wales \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a friend. (STAY)

**2.** Suddenly the phone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (RING)

**3.** A hoarse voice told Mr. Parker that his daughter \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and that he had to pay a ransom of $2,000. (KIDNAP)

**4.** He was also warned that if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he would never see his daughter again. The voice than gave him instructions about where and when to hand over the money. (NOT PAY)

**5.** Mr. Parker took the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ train to Wales. He went to the hotel and gave her the briefcase with the money to a woman in a scarf and a raincoat. (ONE)

**6.** At 11 p.m. the same evening, to his great relief, his daughter came back home. She looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ then ever and could hardly stop herself from laughing when she handed him his briefcase with 2,000$. (HAPPY)

**7.** It turned out that she and her friend \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to play a practical joke. (DECIDE)

**1.2** Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они лексически соответствовали содержанию текста.



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Часть 2. Чтение 1 (базовый уровень)

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| *Установите соответствие между заголовками****1–8****и текстами****A–G.****Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру****только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний****.* |

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| **1.**  | **Old word – new meaning** |
| **2.**  | **Not for profit** |
| **3.**  | **Generosity to taste** |
| **4.**  | **New word – old service** |

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| **5.**  | **For travellers' needs** |
| **6.**  | **For body and mind** |
| **7.**  | **Under lock and key** |
| **8.**  | **Cheap yet safe** |

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| **A.****15**  | The residents of the southern United States are particularly warm to visitors, ready to welcome them to their homes and to the South in general. Food places an important role in the traditions of southern hospitality. A cake or other delicacy is often brought to the door of a new neighbor as a means of introduction. When a serious illness occurs, neighbors, friends, and church members generally bring food to that family as a form of support and encouragement. |
| **B.****16**  | Destination spas exist for those who only can take a short term trip, but still want to develop healthy habits. Guests reside and participate in the program at a destination spa instead of just visiting it for a treatment or pure vacation. Typically over a seven-day stay, such facilities provide a program that includes spa services, physical fitness activities, wellness education, healthy cuisine and special interest programming. |
| **C.** 17 | When people travel, stay in a hotel, eat out, or go to the movies, they rarely think that they are experiencing many-sided, vast and very diverse hospitality industry. The tourism industry is very challenging for those who work there, as they should be able to meet a wide variety of needs and to be flexible enough to anticipate them. The right person to help us feel at home likes working with the public, and enjoys solving puzzles. |
| **D.****18**  | Ten years ago, with the help of friends and family, Veit Kühne founded Hospitality Club as a general-purpose Internet-based hospitality exchange organization. Now, it is one of the largest hospitality networks with members in 226 countries. This is a completely free organization, which involves no money. The core activity is the exchange of accommodation, when hosts offer their guests the possibility to stay free at their homes. |
| **E.****19**  | To the ancient Greeks and Romans, hospitality was a divine right. The host was expected to make sure the needs of his guests were seen to. In the contemporary West, hospitality is rarely associated with generously provided care and kindness to whoever is in need or strangers. Now it is only a service that includes hotels, casinos, and resorts, which offer comfort and guidance to strangers, but only as part of a business relationship. |
| **F.** 20 | A bed and breakfast is a type of overnight accommodation with breakfast offered in someone's private home. This type of service was established in Europe many years ago and its roots lie a long way back in history when monasteries provided bed and breakfasts for travelers. But the term appeared in the UK only after World War II, when numerous foreigners needed a place to stay and local people opened their homes and started serving breakfast to those overnight guests. |
| **G.****21**  | Hostels are nothing more than budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, and share a bathroom, lounge and sometimes a kitchen. But somehow there are misconceptions that a hostel is a kind of homeless shelter, a dangerous place where young people can face potential threat. This does not reflect the high quality and level of professionalism in many modern hostels. |

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Чтение 2 (повышенный уровень). Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 15 - 19 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами A-G. Две из частей в списке A-G лишние.

It was during a radar – related research project around 1946 that Dr. Percy Spencer, while working for Raytheon Corporation, noticed that a candy bar in his pocket melted during the testing of a new vacuum tube called a MAGNETRON. This intrigued Dr. Spencer, **22** \_\_\_\_\_\_. This time he placed some popcorn kernels near the tube and watched **23** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The next morning Spencer decided to put the magnetron tube near an egg. Spencer and a colleague moved in for a closer look just as the egg splattered yolk all over his face. Dr. Spencer concluded that if you can cook an egg that quickly, **24**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He began experimenting. Dr. Spencer enclosed the food to big cooked in a metal box that he fed the microwaves into. He had invented what was to revolutionize cooking and form the bases of a multimillion dollar industry – the microwave oven.

In 1947, Raytheon demonstrated the world’s first microwave oven and called it a Radarange. The first microwave oven cost between $2000 and $3000. Around 1952 – 55, Tappan introduced the first home model priced at $1295. In 1967 Raytheon owned Amana Refrigeration introduced the first countertop microwave oven, **25**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

By 1975, sales of microwave ovens had, for the first time, exceeded that of gas rangers. In 1976, the microwave oven became a more commonly owned kitchen appliance than the dishwasher**, 26\_\_\_\_\_\_.** American’s cooking habits were being dramatically changed by the convenience of the microwave oven. Once considered a luxury, the microwave oven had developed into a practical necessity for a fast – paced world.

 A as the popcorn spattered, cracked and popped.

 B so he decided to ask for help

 C so he tried another experiment

 D reaching nearly about 52 million US households

 E which was smaller, safer and more reliable than previous models

 F as the egg began to tremor and shake

 G then you could cook other foods as well

**Часть 3 (27.)You have received an email from your English-speaking pen-friend Julia who writes:**

…*.I’m a gymnast so I train almost every day and I travel a lot to competitions, so I don’t have much free time. Are you involved in any clubs or sports? How much free time do you have and what kinds of things do you like to do? Do you get together very often with your friends? In two weeks, I’m going to Ireland for a gymnastics competition…*

Write a letter to Julia. In your letter 1) answer his questions 2) ask 3 questions about her gap year

**Write 100-140 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.**

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

За верное выполнение задания в части 1 №№1,2,5-7; №№8-18, учащийся получает по 1 баллу; №3,4 по 2 балла. Часть 2 – задание оценивается в 10 баллов: решение коммуникативной задачи – 3 балла; организация текста – 2 балла; лексико-грамматическое оформление – 3 балла; орфография и пунктуация – 2 балла.

При получении учащимся 0 баллов по критерию «решение коммуникативной задачи» задание III оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём письма менее 90 слов, то задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Если объём более 142 слов, то проверке подлежат только 140 слов, т.е. та часть личного письма, которая соответствует требуемому объёму. При определении соответствия объёма представленной работы требованиям считаются все слова, с первого слова приветствия по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы.

При этом:

− стяжённые (краткие) формы (например, I've, it's, doesn't, wasn't) считаются как одно слово;

− числительные, выраженные цифрами (например, 5, 29, 2010, 123 204), считаются как одно слово;

− числительные, выраженные словами (например, twenty-one), считаются как одно слово;

− сложные слова (например, pop-singer, English-speaking, thirty-two) считаются как одно слово;

− сокращения (например, UK, e-mail, TV) считаются как одно слово.

За неверный ответ или его отсутствие выставляется 0 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов, которое может набрать экзаменуемый, правильно выполнивший задания работы – 45 баллов.

Отметка за выполнение работы выставляется в соответствии с критериями:

«5» – 45-40б. (100% - 90%)

«4» – 39-31б. (89% - 70%)

«3» – 30-22б. (69% - 50%)

«2» – 21-0б. (49% -0%)

Ответы к заданиям

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| № задания | Ответ |  |
| 1 | STAYING |  |
| 2 | RANG |  |
| 3 | HAD BEEN KIDNAPPED |  |
| 4  | DID NOT PAY |  |
| 5 | FIRST |  |
| 6 | HAPPIER |  |
| 7 | DECIDED |  |
| 8 | BEAUTIFUL |  |
| 9 | SUITABLE |  |
| 10 | DEVELOPMENT |  |
| 11 | EXPENSIVE |  |
| 12 | FAMOUS |  |
| 13 | RUSSIAN |  |
| 15 | 3 |  |
| 16 | 6 |  |
| 17 | 5 |  |
| 18 | 2 |  |
| 19 | 1 |  |
| 20 | 4 |  |
| 21 | 8 |  |
| 22 | С |  |
| 23 | A |  |
| 24 | G |  |
| 25 | E |  |
| 26 | D |  |