

Стартовая работа по английскому языку
10 класс

1. Read the text and choose the correct answer for the following questions.

School leaving age set to rise to 18

The British government is soon to pass legislation that would raise the school leaving age to 18. The new plans will come into effect by 2013. Pupils will have the choice of staying in formal classroom education that covers academic lessons, or of receiving vocational training. It is the first major revision of the compulsory education age limit since 1972, when it went up to the present 16 years old. The government hopes the additional two years of schooling or training will bolster the quality of young Britons and ensure more British youth have qualifications or workplace skills. If successful, Britain may be able to boast the best educated and most highly trained school leavers in the world, which is bound to have positive knock-on effects for industry and the economy. It should also bring down levels of crime.

Britain's Minister for Education Alan Johnson told The Times newspaper that it was "repellent that a youngster of 16 is not getting any training". He lamented on his mistakes of the past, saying: "I regret not staying on in education... when I left school there were loads of jobs you could walk into without qualifications. That's not going to be the case in the future." The leader of Britain's teaching union Steve Sinnott concurred. He described the upcoming legislation as "inevitable". He warned: "We cannot afford to neglect those young people who currently leave school at 16 unprepared for the rigors and demands of life in the 21st Century." Toby Ashford, a 16-year-old student from London wasn't as enthusiastic. He complained that: "It is another example of politicians trying to be Big Brother with young people."

1. What is not true about school leaving age legislation?
 - a. It's the first law of this kind since 1972.
 - b. It needs several years to be realized.
 - c. It claims that pupils will stay in formal classroom education till they are 18.
2. What are the government's reasons of having additional two years of schooling?
 - a. It will raise the competitive spirit of young Britons.
 - b. It will influence positively the development of industry.
 - c. It will stop youth crime in the country.
3. What's Alan Johnson attitude to the situation when a youngster of 16 is not getting any training?
 - a. He thinks it's shameful.
 - b. He thinks it's very unpleasant.
 - c. He thinks it's wrong.
4. What does Britain's Minister for Education regret?
 - a. not having an opportunity to continue his school education.
 - b. not having an opportunity to walk into jobs without qualifications.
 - c. not having an opportunity to find a good job.
5. Who of the following people are not in favour of the project?
 - a. Alan Johnson.
 - b. Toby Ashford.
 - c. Steve Sinnott

Use of English

1 For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer **A, B, C** or **D** best fits each space

Citybug electric scooter

Commuting in big cities (1) more and more difficult. You can't park cars. Buses are slow. Trains are expensive and crowded. What can you do?

Cycling is (2) answer for many people. It's great if your city streets are flat and you are fit and have (3) of energy. But many people get (4) if it's very difficult to cycle up hills.

So, (5) you want to find an easy (6) to commute and you don't have a lot of energy, try the Citybug electric scooter.

The Citybug has an electric engine with a (7) speed of 14 miles (8) hour. It loves going up hills!

Because the Citybug is electric you (9) go to the petrol station! You just (10) the Citybug (11) the electricity in your house for one or two hours. So it's very cheap.
 (12) the Citybug is easy, but the seat and the wheels are small, so it isn't very (13) Of course it isn't (14), and it weighs 21 kg so it's quite heavy. But it's easy to park and you don't need a driving license, (15) adults or children can use it.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 1 | A got | B has got | C is getting | D get |
| 2 | A - | B the | C a | D an |
| 3 | A no | B lot | C much | D lots |
| 4 | A tired | B bored | C tiring | D tiresome |
| 5 | A when | B until | C if | D as soon as |
| 6 | A path | B course | C journey | D way |
| 7 | A top | B high | C large | D big |
| 8 | A at | B in | C per | D of |
| 9 | A shouldn't | B don't need to | C can't | D mustn't |
| 10 | A connect | B join | C link | D unite |
| 11 | A on | B with | C to | D up |
| 12 | A driving | B running | C taking | D riding |
| 13 | A convenient | B comfortable | C cosy | D conventional |
| 14 | A speed | B fast | C quickly | D rapidly |
| 15 | A fortunately | B because | C so | D unless |

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

10 form

READING

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USE OF ENGLISH

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USE OF ENGLISH

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КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

9 КЛАСС

До 44%-«2» (8.....)

45-64%-«3» (9-12)

65-84%-«4» (13-17)

85-100%-«5» (18-20)

КЛЮЧИ

9 КЛАСС

READING

I. 1C, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5B.

USE OF ENGLISH

I. 1C,2B,3D,4A,5C,6D,7B,8C,9B,10A,11C,12D,13B,14B,15C.

Стартовая работа по английскому языку 10 класс

- William Shakespeare ... Romeo and Juliet.
a) write; b) wrote c) is written
- “Oliver Twist” and “Domby and Son” ... by Charles Dickens.
a) is written; b) are written; c) were written
- In 1926 the theatre ... by fire.
a) is destroyed; b) was destroyed; c) destroyed
- The shop ... at nine every day.
a) is opened b) was opened c) will be opened
- William Shakespeare ... in Stratford-upon-Avon.
a) were born b) is born c) was born
- London is the place where many famous writers ...
a) were born b) is born c) was born
- Many great writers ... in Westminster Abbey.
a) are buried b) buried c) were buried
- The Poet's Corner by many people.
a) was known b) are known c) is known
- The English language all over the world.
a) speak b) was spoken c) is spoken
- Jane Austen ... in the Bath between 1800 and 1806.

- a) lived and worked b) was lived and worked c) live and work
11. Burn's poems ...all over the world.
a) recited b) are recited c) is recited
12. Shakespeare's works ...read all over the world.
a) is read b) were read c) are read
13. Yesterday I ... a very interesting book.
a) read b) am reading c) am read
14. The State Turgenev Museumin the author's native town of Oriol
a) open, b) opened c) was opened
15. William the Conqueror ...the Tower of London in the 11th century.
a) build b) built c) was built
16. St Paul's Cathedral by Sir Christopher Wren in the 17th century.
a) build b) were built c) was built
17. Columbus ... America.
a) discovered b) discover c) is discovered
18. Italian ... in Italy.
a) are spoken b) is spoke c) is spoken
19. Da Vinci ... the Mona Lisa
a) painted b) is painted c) paint
20. Penicillin ... by Fleming
a) is discover b) was discovered c) discovered

I. State the tense forms of the verb in the Passive or Active:

1. wrote
2. was not answered
3. will be done
4. is starting
5. is being wanted
6. has been put
7. were being given
8. will have been spoken
9. takes
10. had said

II. Open the brackets:

1. The telegram _____ (to receive) tomorrow.
2. The room _____ (to clean) yesterday.
3. She showed me the picture which _____ (to paint) by her father.
4. Fried potatoes _____ (to be often) with fish.
5. The situation _____ (not to improve) yet.
6. This article _____ (to discuss) now.
7. The film _____ (to watch) at 6 o'clock yesterday.
8. I hope that the tickets _____ (to give) me by 4 o'clock tomorrow.
9. Don't worry! The dinner _____ (to cook already).
10. He _____ (to bring) new textbooks next wee.

III. Translate:

1. Послушай! Играют очень знакомую мелодию.
2. Дети не ложились спать, пока елка не была украшена.
3. Самые важные новости печатаются в газетах.
4. Вас обслужат через пять минут.
5. После обеда посуда была вымыта.
6. Результаты уже объявили.
7. Письмо было написано вчера к пяти часам.
8. Обед готовился вчера в 2 часа.
9. Домашнее задание будет сделано завтра к 8 часам.

10. Английский язык изучается в школе уже в течение нескольких лет.

IV. Make these sentences passive. Make the underlined words subjects of the passive sentences:

1. They offered me a cup of tea.
2. Students take examinations at the end of each term.
3. The waiter will serve you breakfast in five minutes.
4. We have just sent for the doctor.
5. The lights went out when they were serving the meal.
6. The police were following him until he got to the office.
7. They haven't brought back my skates.
8. They are repairing the clock now.
9. He had interrupted me.
10. I will have read this book by 10 o'clock tomorrow.

**Самостоятельная работа по английскому языку
10 класс**

Plural / Singular of Nouns

1. Phonetics (is / are) the science concerned with the study of sounds and pronunciation.
2. The people here (is / are) very interested in the country history.
3. Your clothes (is / are) in the wardrobe.
4. The majority of the class (is / are) fond of this sport.
5. There are no (wolfs / wolves) in this forest.
6. The (roofs / rooves) in Dubrovnik are of coral colour.
7. I can't find any (photos / photos) of him in my album.
8. (Kangaroos / kangaroos) don't live in Austria.
9. She always visits (discos / discos)
10. (Babies / babys) always cry when they want to eat.
11. She likes any flowers but (forgets – me – not / forget – me – nots) are her favourite.
12. The (Romen / Romans) conquered a lot of people in Europe in ancient times.
13. They were her (brothers-in law / brother-in laws) .
14. Her hair (is/ are) grey because of her illness.
15. I don't need any (advices / advice) or help.
16. Her flat is full of antiquarian (furniture / furnitures).
17. Money (are / is) in your purse.
18. There were a lot of (woman / women / womans) in the park.
19. I'd like 2 (dozen of / dozen / dozens) eggs.
20. There are hundreds of (sheep / sheeps) in Scotland.
21. Nice news (make / makes) people happy.
22. Knowledge (is / are) happy.
23. In summer we eat a lot of (fruits / fruit).
24. Children didn't catch many (fish / fishs / fishes) last Sunday.
25. It costs five (hundreds / hundred) roubles.
26. Our team (is / are) the best.
27. Their team (is / are) playing well.
28. This (means / mean) of transport is rather dangerous.
29. That flower is the only (sery / series / serys) of this kind.
30. This is the (childrens / children's) ball.

Keys: 1-is; 2-are; 3-are; 4-is,are; 5-wolves; 6-roofs; 7-photos; 8-kangaroos; 9-discos; 10-babies; 11-forget-me-nots; 12-Romans; 13-brothers-in law; 14-is; 15-advice; 16-furniture; 17-is; 18-women; 19-dozen; 20-sheep; 21-makes; 22-is; 23-fruit; 24-fish; 25-hundred; 26-is; 27-are; 28-means; 29-series; 30-children's.

Тематическая работа по английскому языку

10 класс

I. Fill in the blanks with the following words. Use only one word in each space.

busy	rid of	sharp	pay
trolley	check-in	credit	boarding
excess	reservation	baggage	call
electronic	charged	cash	liquids
price	accepts	through	insert
security	PIN	borrow	leave
money	country	swallows	domestic

1. If your _____ is not so heavy there is no reason to take a _____.
2. After arriving airport you should _____ first to get your _____ pass.
3. To buy an _____ ticket you don't have to _____ your house. You can make a _____ and if you are happy with the _____, you'll pay for the ticket by your _____ card.
4. You'll be _____ if you have an _____ weight.
5. At the _____ check you must get _____ all _____ objects and _____.
6. This _____ phone _____ only coins.
7. I can't get _____ as the line is _____ now. Let's try to _____ back later.
8. Tom hasn't got any _____ but he doesn't like to _____ money from people.
9. You must enter your _____ code after you _____ your card into the machine.
10. If the machine _____ my card, I'll have no _____ at all.
11. To make a _____ call you need to dial the _____ code first and then the area code.

II. Put the words in brackets in the correct form:

1. If you (listen) to me, you (make) the right decision.
2. What (go) on? Our neighbours' children (play) in the yard.
3. This month I (get) up very early. - What you (do)? - I'm (go) to the swimming pool before school.
4. She always (interrupt) me. I don't like it.
5. We (have) to join this huge queue if we (not hurry).
6. I (lend) some money to you if you (forget) your PIN code.

III. Complete each sentence with the correct form of the word given at the end.

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. It's hard to get visas to European country in summer. You must fill in you _____ months in advance. | APPLY |
| 2. His _____ was great surprise for all of us. | ARRIVE |
| 3. The plane is ready for _____. Please fasten your seat belts. | DEPART |
| 4. He was one of the most _____ writers. | STAND |
| 5. Isaac Newton was a great _____. | SCIENCE |

40-45	30-40	20-30	<20
excellent	good	satisfactory	Try again

Проверочная работа по английскому языку 10 класс

Grammar review.

1. Tenses (Active voice).

Put the verbs in the brackets into the correct past forms.

Last year Sam and Joanna decided to buy a house. They (1) (save up) for ages, and by the end of April they (2) (put by) enough for the deposit on a house. They (3) (live) in a tiny flat at that time and Joanna (4) (insist) that she wanted a house with a big garden.. They (5) (search) for only a few days when they found exactly what they (6) (look for)-a two-bed-roomed house in a nearly an acre of garden. Unfortunately the

owner (7) (ask) much more than they (8) (be) willing to pay, and when they (9) (look) more closely at the interior, they (10) (see) that whoever (11) (live) there before, he (12) (make) an absolute mess of the walls and floors. Still Joanna (13) (like) the garden and the location so much that she (14) (manage) to convince Sam that, despite the price, it (15) (be) the perfect house for them.

2. Modal verbs(may, can, must, could).

Fill in the gaps, using these modal verbs.

1. Hello,I speak to Tom, please?
2.I use your telephone?
3. You....smoke if you like.
4. Youdrive for a year in Britain with an international licence.
5. I borrow your camera?
- 6.....I give you a lift?
7. Youtell anyone what I said.
8. Youhave a passport to visit most foreign countries.
9.I smoke here?
10. If you are 17, youdrive a car in Britain..

.Reported Speech.

Special introductory verbs.

Rewrite the sentences in reported Speech, using the verbs in the list.

(Deny insist suggest promise refuse admit)

1. "Yes, I lied to you", she said.
2. "Let's go to the zoo, shall we?", he said.
3. "I'll never do much a thing again", he said.
4. "I'm not going to let you into my house", he said.
5. "You must believe that I didn't know it was stolen", he said.
6. "No, I didn't steal the money", he said.

4.Prepositions.

Fill in each gap with a preposition.

The Rio carnival in Brazil.

This festival is the largest (1)....the world. Hundreds (2)thousands (3) ...visitors come every year (4)....for celebrations(5)....the start (6)...Lent. The carnival takes place (7)...the Sambadrome, a huge new stadium. . There samba schools compete (8)...each other (9)....the best costumes and dancing. They spend a lot (10)time and money (11)carnival preparations making fantastic costumes, masks, decorations, mobile floats and teaching the samba. (12) ...the past, the carnival procession was held (13)....the streets (14)Rio, where beautifully clothed people threw streamers and confetti and danced(15)...for days. Nowadays, the world's biggest street party has become a pleasure only (16)...those who can afford the entrance fee.

5.Word-buiding.

Complete the table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
confidence		
		defensive
		secure
		tense
perception		

II .Lexical review.

1. Choose the best alternative to fill in the gaps in each of the following sentences (Units III, IV).

1) We have atradition of hunting every fall.

- a) long staying;
- b) long term;
- c) long wearing;

- d) long standing.
 2) This church dates....the 13th century.
 a) back to;
 b) behind;
 c) back;
 d) towards.
 3) Give the....to the dog.
 a) leftous;
 b) leftafters;
 c) leftouts;
 d) leftovers.
 4) The living conditions in thiscountry have improved slightly.
 a) declining;
 b) reclining;
 c) inclining;
 d) declined.
 5) The charity provides homeless people with.....like food and clothing.
 a) goods;
 b) basic rights;
 c) essentials;
 d) leaflets.
 6) She wasfor a year before she a job.got
 a) out of the dole;
 b) on the dole;
 c) on the debt;
 d) without a dole.
 7) Look! Mary has just bought a new Ferrari. She has always been a
 a) spendthrift;
 b) skinflint;
 c) waster;
 d) miser.
 8) I'ma new house.
 a) saving on;
 b) saving out;
 c) saving for;
 d) saving over.

2.Fill in the gaps with the words:

Essential fireworks theatre festival spectators

Carnival celebration parade

ST. Patrick's Festival.

2. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box..

essential	theatre	carnival
fireworks	festival	celebration
	spectators	parade

ST. Patrick,s Festival has been in existence since 1996. From a one-day (1)it has developed into a 5-day (2), the largest in Ireland. It takes place in March in Dublin. (3)of music, street (4),(5)and dances attract a lot of participants and (6) Thehas become an (8)element of festival.

Keys

Grammar review.

- 1) had been saving up; 2) had put by; 3) were living; 4) insisted; 5) had been searching; 6) were looking for/ had been looking for; 7) was asking; 8) were; 9) looked; 10) saw; 11) had been living; 12) had made; 13) liked; 14) managed; 15) was.
- 1) can; 2) could; 3)may; 4) can; 5) could; 6) can; 7) mustn't 8) must 9) may; 10) can't.

1. 1) She admitted lying to me. 2) He suggested going to the zoo. 3) He promised never to do (he would never do) such a thing again. 4) He refused to let me into his house . 6) He denied stealing the money. 5) He insisted he hadn't known it had been stolen.

1. 1) in; 2) of; 3) of; 4) for; 5) before; 6) of; 7) in; 8) with; 9) for; 10) of; 11) on; 12) in; 13) in; 14) of; 15) for; 16) for.

5) confidence – confide – confident;

2) defence – defend – defensive;

3) security – secure – secure/ insecure;

4) tension – tense – tense;

5) perception – perceive – perceptive.

Lexical review.

1. 1) d ; 2) a; 3) d; 4) a; 5) c; 6) b; 7) a; 8) c.

2. 1) celebration; 2) festival; 3) carnival; 4) theatre; 5) fireworks; 6) spectators; 7) parade; 8) essential.

Итоговая работа по английскому языку

10 класс

Reading

Read the article about surfing. Choose the most suitable heading from the list for each part of the article.

1. Ideal surfing conditions
2. Scientific breakthrough
3. Wetsuits on a mountain
4. Dangers of surfing
5. Warnings ignored
6. One's man influence
7. Future challenge

Origins of surfing

It is generally believed that the ancient Polynesians were the first to surf and to introduce surfing to the Hawaiian islands in the central Pacific Ocean. In fact, early records show that surfing was at its height in the late eighteenth century. During the next century the sport declined, but by the beginning of the twentieth century its popularity had increased again and it gradually became an established water sport.

- A. Hawaii has the best surf in the world but the beaches are among the most dangerous, partly because they are overcrowded. During October each year there are huge swells in which the waves can be almost twenty metres high. These waves then move to the southern hemisphere in April.
- B. If a surfer gets sucked into the centre of one of these waves and then flung onto the shore as the wave breaks, the force can be life-threatening. And if the weight of the water does not make them unconscious, then the wave can drag them under water long enough for them to drown.
- C. To most people, a twenty-metre high wave is Nature's way of saying: stay away. It's the oceanic equivalent of a lion's roar: get closer and you will be killed. But there are some surfers who actually find these dangers one of the most attractive features of the sport.
- D. In the second half of the twentieth century one man in particular was responsible for fresh enthusiasm in the sport. He was a Californian surfer called Jack O'Neill who was determined to create a suit that would keep people warm in the waters of northern California, and at the same time would allow complete freedom of movement.
- E. He experimented with various materials without much success until, during a plane journey in 1952, he came across a substance called neoprene. Using this material he created a wetsuit made of rubber which kept surfers warm and made surfing a year-round activity in climates which would otherwise be too cold for part of the year.
- F. Over the years wetsuits have been used for everything from deep-sea diving to board sports which take place on land, like skateboarding. In 1988 O'Neill's original wetsuits were used for the first ever snowboarding world cup event, reflecting O'Neill's belief that snow is only frozen water and snowboarding takes place over frozen waves.
- G. One surfer who recently rode a giant wave off the Pacific island of Tahiti astonished onlookers by walking away without a scratch. This same man now wants to surf a wave called Jaws, which crashes

onto the shore of Maui, one of the Hawaiian islands, for only a few days each year. Jaws can reach a height of over twenty-five metres and is known to the surfing world as the Mount Everest of surfing.

Use of English

For questions 1 - 15, read the text below and decide which answer A, B, C or D best fits each space. There is an example at the beginning (0).

E-MAIL OR SNAIL MAIL?

Modern technology has (0) about enormous improvements in communications and yet many people are still very worried (1) using the latest computer technology. I am often surprised to meet colleagues who still (2) what the “e” in e-mail stands for and they are too (3) to ask.

They assume you have to be skilled (4) computers to send a message via e-mail but in fact it is (5) thing in the world. It is also (6) to send an e-mail message (7) to send an ordinary letter or a “snail” message which also takes (8) longer. An e-mail message is only (9) more expensive than a local telephone call to send; on top of the call itself you also have to pay a fee to your “server”.

If you send a letter by (10) mail it will take a couple of days to get there whereas an e-mail will not take (11) than a few seconds. Once you become accustomed (12) the system you will be (13) at how much more (14) it is than other means of communication.

Of course, before you have access to e-mail, you will need a fairly (15) computer, which can be quite expensive.

0	A gone	B brought	C taken	D come
1	A for	B about	C at	D with as
2	A hasn't known	B haven't known	C don't know	D doesn't know
3	A embarrassing	B embarrassed	C tired	D tiring
4	A about	B into	C to	D in
5	A simplest	B the more simple	C simpler	D the simplest
6	A cheaper	B more cheaper	C cheapest	D the cheaper
7	A as	B than	C that	D from
8	A much	B more	C as	D lot
9	A little	B slightly	C less	D least
10	A second-hand	B low-paid	C part-time	D first-class
11	A more long	B longest	C as long	D longer
12	A to be used	B to using	C to get used	D to use
13	A amazed	B puzzled	C experienced	D pleased
14	A confident	B certain	C efficient	D skilful
15	A strong	B great	C powerful	D large

БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ

10 form

READING

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USE OF ENGLISH

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USE OF ENGLISH

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КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

10 КЛАСС

До 44%-«2» (9.....)

45-64%-«3» (10-13)

65-84%-«4» (14-18)

85-100%-«5» (19-22)

КЛЮЧИ

10 КЛАСС

READING

I. A1,B4,C5,D6,E2,F3,G7

USE OF ENGLISH

I 0B,1B,2C,3B,4D,5D,6A,6B,8A,9B,10D,11D,12D,13A,14C,15C.

Стартовая работа по английскому языку 11 класс

1. Fill in the gaps with:

The, a, or no article

1. ____ President of ____ America lives in ____ New York.
2. ____ Mississippi is ____ longest river in ____ South America.
3. This is ____ cat. ____ cat is black.
4. I live in ____ beautiful country.
5. ____ Moon goes around ____ Earth.

2. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form.

1. Jack's parents allow him not (stay) out late.
2. Her mother never allowed him (smoke).
3. Tom asked Alice (help) him.
4. These clothes (make) me feel uncomfortable.
5. He said that he (get up) at 7 o'clock every day.
6. Mother said that she (work) at 2 o'clock yesterday.
7. My sister said that she (finish) her work by 5 o'clock tomorrow.
8. They said that they (sign) the documents tomorrow.
9. My father said that he (wait for) us since 5 o'clock.
10. He said that he (have) 5 lessons yesterday.

3. Translate into English:

1. Мой друг Майкл и его девушка встречаются уже шесть месяцев.
2. Он был байкером, как и все его друзья.
3. Российские подростки предпочитают яркую одежду, как и британские.
4. По-моему, она сказала, что работает инженером.
5. Автор статьи говорит, что глава государства гарантирует права граждан.

Самостоятельная работа по английскому языку 11 класс

Three Center of Power

There are three centers of power in London. Buckingham Palace is the center of royal power. The Houses of Parliament are the center of political power. Westminster Abbey is the center of church power.

Buckingham Palace was built in 1703 by the Duke of Buckingham. King George III bought the palace in 1761. It is now the official home of Queen Elizabeth II and the British Royal Family. There are nearly six hundred rooms in the palace.

The two Houses of Parliament (the House of Lords and the House of Commons) are in the Westminster Palace. It was built between 1840 and 1860. It was designed by architect Sir Charles Barry. The original Palace of Westminster was the home for the Royal Family until the 16th century. Then it became the meeting place of the Parliament.

Westminster Abbey was a Norman church. The present building was started in 1245 by King Henry III. Westminster Abbey is a very important church. Nearly all the English Kings and Queens since William I was crowned in the Abbey.

Choose the correct variant.

1. Buckingham Palace was built by

- 1) King George III
- 2) Queen Elizabeth II
- 3) The Duke of Buckingham

2. Buckingham Palace is the official home of

- 1) King George III
- 2) Queen Elizabeth
- 3) The Duke of Buckingham

3. Sir Charles Barry designed and started to build the Houses of Parliament

- 1) In 1840
- 2) In the 16th century
- 3) In 1834

4. The Westminster Palace was the home of

- 1) Sir Charles Barry
- 2) The Royal Family
- 3) The church

5. The building of the Westminster Abbey was started by

- 1) King William I
- 2) King Henry III
- 3) Queen Elizabeth II

Change Active into Passive.

- 1. The postman delivers letters.
- 2. They built this church in 1815.
- 3. The policeman has arrested the thief.
- 4. The Queen will open a new library.
- 5. He is writing a book.
- 6. You may open the window.
- 7. He must repair the car.
- 8. Someone is helping her with the homework.

Ask questions to the underlined words using Passive.

- 1. Columbus discovered America.
- 2. We keep money in a safe.
- 3. A been stung my brother.
- 4. They speak Italian in Italy.

1. Letters are delivered by the postman.
2. The church was built in 1815.
3. Thief has been arrested by the policeman.
4. A new library will be opened by the Queen.
5. The book is being written.
6. The window may be opened.
7. The car must be repaired
8. She is being helped with her homework.

1. Whom was America discovered by?
2. Where is money kept?
3. Whom was my brother stung by?
4. What language is spoken in Italy?

Task.

1. Mary ... in a village.
 - a) live
 - b) is living
 - c) lives
 - d) are living
2. The students ... a lecture at the moment.
 - a) attend
 - b) are attending
 - c) have been attending
 - d) have attending
3. I... read any books by this writer yet.
 - a) haven' t
 - b) didn t
 - c) hadn t
 - d) don t .
4. What shall I do? I...my passport.
 - a) lost
 - b) have lost
 - c) had lost
 - d) has lost.
5. St. Paul s Cathedral...destroyed in the Great Fire of London.
 - a) is
 - b) has
 - c) had been
 - d) was
6. We...that we should get there by bus.
 - a) say
 - b) said
 - c) says
 - d) had said

7. I m hungry. I...concentrate on the quiz.

- a) mustn't
- b) needn't
- c) cant
- d) shouldn't.

8. When I got home, that someone... my bedroom window.

- a) broke
- b) has broken
- c) had broken
- d) have broken.

9. I hear that your exams are next week. You...be studying very hard at the moment.

- a) must
- b) may
- c) should
- d) can .

10. ...many shops near your house?

- a)are
- b)is there
- c)are there
- d)was there

11. Please give me...interesting to read.

- a) anything
- b) everything
- c) nothing
- d) something.

12. Excuse me, is it your book? No, its...

- a) him
- b) his
- c) her
- d) their.

13. Everest is ...mountain in world.

- a) higher
- b) the highest
- c) a high
- d) the most high.

14. She speaks...English.

- a) perfectly
- b) perfect
- c) more perfect
- d) most perfect.

15. Can you play...the guitar?

- a) on
- b) at
- c) -

d) In

16. Helen likes... in sun for hours.

- a) coming
- b) during
- c) sitting
- d) nothing

1-3, 2-2, 3-1, 4-2, 5-4, 6-2, 7-3, 8-3, 9-1, 10-3, 11-4, 12-2, 13-2, 14-2, 15-3, 16-3.1

Correct the spelling mistakes in the letter below. There are 23 mistakes [in homophones].

Deer Jane,

Heer I am in Siberia .We've been heer for too weaks now, and I can't bare the thought of staying in this country any longer.

What dreadful whether. It s bitterly cold out .When I 'm chilled to the bone, thing I 'll never warm up.

Wee leave in a wooden house. It is surrounded with a huge would. The hunter, who leaves with us, says that the would is full of beasts. You can walk their and meat a dear or a bare . As for me, once I saw a hair 's sine.

Do you thing it is fare to leave me hear. I can 't even sleep in piece. Can' t you come and stay with me? The air fair is really not very expensive. Hope to sea you soon.

You're Jack.

Dear[1] , hear[2] , hear [3] , two [4] , weeks [5] , bear[6] , weather[7] , we[8] , live[9] , wood[10] , lives[11] , wood [12] , there[13] , meat[14] , deer [15] , bear[16] , hare s[17] , sign [18] , fair [19] , here [20] , peace [21] , fare [22] , see [23] .

I Ran for Everybody.

Jeff Keith has only one leg. When he was 12 years old, Jeff had cancer. Doctors had to cut off most of his right leg. Every day Jeff puts on an artificial leg. The leg is plastic. With the plastic leg Jeff can ski , ride a bicycle , swim and play soccer . He can also run.

When he was 22 years old , Jeff Keith ran across the United States , from the East Coast to the West Coast . He started running in Boston. Seven months later, he stopped running in Los Angeles. He ran 3200 miles: that's about 16 miles each day . Jeff wore out 36 pairs of running shoes and 5 plastic legs.

Jeff stopped in cities on the way to Los Angeles. In every city people gave Jeff money. The money was not for Jeff. It was for the American Cancer Society. The American Cancer Society used money to learn about cancer.

On the way to Los Angeles Jeff talked to people about cancer. He also talked about being disabled. Jeff is disabled , but he can do many things : he skis , swims , plays soccer and runs . He finished college and is studying to be a lawyer. Jeff says, «People can do anything they want to do. I want people to know that. I ran not only for disabled people. I ran for everybody».

1. Which sentence has the same meaning as the sentence in the story? Every day Jeff puts on an artificial leg. The leg is plastic.
 - a) Jeff's leg is not real
 - b) Jeff's leg is expensive
 - c) Jeff's leg is hand – made.
2. Which sentence has the same meaning as the sentence in the story? Jeff Keith has only one leg. Jeff is disabled , but he can do many things
 - a) Jeff is depressed
 - b) Jeff has a physical problem
 - c) Jeff is studying to be a lawyer.
3. Find the right answer to the question; How many pairs of running shoes did he wear out?
 - a) 16 pairs of running shoes
 - b) 36 pairs of running shoes
 - c) 5 pairs of running shoes
4. Jeff Keith wants us to know that
 - a) People can do anything they want to do.
 - b) It is 3,200 miles from Boston to Los Angeles.
 - c) Running shoes are very expensive.
5. The main idea of “I run for Everybody” is
 - a) Some disabled people wear artificial legs.
 - b) Disabled people can do many things.
 - c) some disabled people are lawyers/

Task.

1. I m hungry .I (want) something to eat.
 - a) am wanting
 - b) want
 - c) have wanted .
2. Can you see who(sit) in the park ?
 - a) sits
 - b) sit
 - c) is sitting.
3. I (not / see) Tom this morning .What about you ?
 - a) didn t see
 - b) haven t seen
 - c) are not seeing.
4. I am sure he (pass) the exam .He worked hard .
 - a) will be passing
 - b) will pass
 - c) passed
5. English (speak) all over the world .
 - a) is spoken
 - b) is being spoken
 - c) has been spoken
6. Henry told us that a new library (build) near our school .

- a) was built
- b) is being built
- c) is built .

7. If I (see) James I (be) happy to give him the present .

- a) will see am
- b) see will be
- c) see am

8. I have lost my job and am short of money, said Jean.

- a) Jean said that she has lost her job and is short of money
- b) Jean said that she lost her job and was short of money
- c) Jean said that she lost her job and was short of money

9. You ---- wear a helmet when riding a motorbike.

- a) need
- b) must
- c) can

10. He gave all his money to me because he (trust) me .

- a) would trust
- b) trusted
- c) has trusted .

11. Choose the sentence with correct word order . tell- didn t-me –you –the truth –why ?

- a) Why you didn t tell me the truth ?
- b) Why didn t you tell me the truth ?
- c) Why didn t you tell the truth me ?

12. You are looking for someone ,

- a) aren t you ?
- b) are you ?
- c) don t you ?

13. There -----my gloves here a moment ago .

- a) are
- b) were
- c) is

14. -----you know who (own) this house?

- a) do owns
- b) do is owning
- c) do has owned.

15. Choose the right question to the underlined word . Mrs.Brown will come to our party at 7 p.m.

- a) Who will come to our party at 7 p. m. ?
- b) Where will Ms and Mrs .Brown come at 7 p.m. ?
- c) What will Mr and Mrs. Brown do at 7 p.m. ?

16. Make plural form a postman :

- a) Postmans
- b) postman
- c) postmen .

1-b ,2-c ,3-b ,4-b, 5-a, 6-a, 7-b, 8-c, 9-b, 10-b, 11-b, 12-a, 13-b, 14-a, 15-c, 16-c.

Тематическая работа по английскому языку

11 класс

1. Choose the most suitable heading from the list **A-I** for each part (1-7) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use.

- A. Straw vs. paper
- B. Recycled plastic
- C. Reusing glass
- D. Recycling metal

- F. The process of recycling
- G. Recycling tin cans
- H. The importance of recycling
- I. Recycling paper

RECYCLING

(1) Recycling is a very important subject, and one that is becoming more so all the time. As we all know, it reduces waste and is good for the environment. But what do recycling centres do with the things we throw away? I found out some very interesting information.

(2) Recycling paper has been the biggest success. In 1990, in the USA, more than 20 million tons of paper were recycled and turned into birthday cards, cereal boxes, and hundreds of other things. Paper is the easiest material to recycle and, as David Dougherty of *Clean Washington* said, "You can use it six times over, then burn what's left to create energy."

(3) Wisconsin cow farmer George Plenty had the most interesting use for recycled paper: he uses it instead of straw in his barn. "It's cheaper than straw," he said, "but even if the price were the same, I wouldn't go back."

(4) Plastic is the hardest material to recycle, because there are so many different kinds, all of which need to be treated differently. At the moment, only two per cent of the plastic used in the US is recycled. But it does have its uses: one company uses plastic from recycled car headlights to make windows. In some ways they are better than normal windows, because they are much harder to break. Another company, *Image Carpets*, uses plastic to make carpets and rugs. A comment made by the manager showed us how attitudes towards recycling have changed. "We worried that people might refuse to buy the carpets if they knew they were recycled," said sales Manager, John Richmeier. "Now we advertise the fact as a marketing strategy."

(5) Metal is another important material. It is easier to recycle an aluminium can than to make a new one. It is also 20 per cent cheaper, and uses only 5 per cent of the energy that making a new can would use. So many of the things we use are made of metal, and can all be reused after they stop working. Recycling car parts, for example, is a big business. There is also very little waste involved in recycling metal. Steel is 100 per cent recyclable, and can be recycled hundreds of times. Recycling steel is cheaper than mining it. A lot of America's scrap metal is taken by the Japanese, recycled, and eventually sold back to America as new cars.

(6) 20 per cent of America's glass is recycled, and used for a number of things. For example, it can be mixed with asphalt or cement and used to pave streets. It can also be melted down and used to make new bottles. However, unlike the other materials, glass can also be reused commercially in its original form; many types of bottles are returned to bottling plants, sterilized and refilled. Recycling and reusing glass is actually a huge worldwide business, with bottle banks appearing everywhere.

(7) So remember, think before you throw things away — they may still be useful. If we all make an effort to recycle, we can make the planet a cleaner place to live.

Key: 1. F; 2. I; 3. A; 4. B; 5. D; 6. C; 7. H.

2. True (T) or False (F).

- 1. Recycling reduces waste and is bad for the environment. (F)
- 2. Recycled paper turns into birthday cards. (T)
- 3. From recycled car parts windows are made. (F)
- 4. Recycling steel is cheaper than mining of metal. (T)
- 5. We can make the planet cleaner place to live, if we all make an effort to recycle. (T)

3. Match the beginning and the ending of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Recycling is a very important subject... | 4. So many of the things we use are made of metal... |
| 2. More than 20 million tons of paper were recycled... | 5. Steel is 100 per cent recyclable... |
| 3. Plastic is the hardest material to recycle... | 6. Glass can also be melted down ... |

- a. and can all be reused after they stop working.
- b. because there are so many different kinds, all of which need to be treated differently.
- c. and can be recycled hundreds of times.

- d. and used to make new bottles.
- e. and one that is becoming more so all the time.
- f. and turned into birthday cards, cereal boxes, and hundreds of other things.

Key: 1. E, 2. F, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. D.

4. Match the words with their definitions.

- 1. To recycle
- 2. To reduce
- 3. Waste
- 4. To treat
- 5. To refuse
- 6. To reuse
- 7. Scrap
- 8. To mine
- 9. To throw away
- 10. Effort

- a) to dig into (the earth) for minerals
- b) to pass (a substance) through a system again for further treatment or use
- c) to reject
- d) garbage, rubbish, or trash
- e) to deal with or regard in a certain manner
- f) to make or become smaller in size, number, etc.
- g) a determined attempt
- h) to decline to accept
- i) to use again
- j) waste material or used articles, especially metal

Тематическая проверочная работа по английскому языку
11 класс
Wish and If Only

Practice 1: Think carefully - are these sentences talking about the present (wish + past simple) or the past (wish + past perfect).

1. I'm so tired. I wish I to bed earlier. (go)
2. I feel sick. I wish I all those chocolates. (not eat)
3. My boyfriend's still at the office. I wish he such long hours. (work)
4. I'm really busy. If only I more time. (have)
5. I can't speak any languages. I wish I German. (speak)
6. My hair looks terrible! If only I it red. (dye)
7. Oh no - it's raining. I wish I my umbrella. (remember)
8. Kids love Christmas. I wish I still in Father Christmas. (believe)

Practice 2: Now you need to decide if you are making a wish about an impossible present state (wish + past simple), a past state or action (wish + past perfect), or a present habit or future possibility (wish + would + verb).

Rewrite these sentences with 2-5 words, using the word given in brackets.

1. She's always noisy. I really don't like it. (MAKE)
I so much noise.
2. I want my boss to give me a pay rise. (WISH)
I me a pay rise.
3. I hate travelling so far to my office. (LIVED)
If nearer my house.
4. I feel bad because I kissed my best friend's girlfriend last night. (WISH)
I my best friend's girlfriend.
5. You are always borrowing my clothes without permission. Please stop it! (YOU)
I my clothes without asking.
6. I'm 15 and all my friends go to parties. My parents never let me go to any parties. (LET)
If me go to parties.

Итоговая работа по английскому языку

11 класс

Reading

Do the following statements, agree with the information given in the reading passage? Choose *true*, *false* or *not given* for each statement.

T – true, F – False, N – Not given

There has always been a sense in which America and Europe owned film. They invented it at the end of the nineteenth century in unfashionable places like New Jersey, Leeds and the suburbs of Lyons. At first, they saw their clumsy new camera-projectors merely as more profitable versions of Victorian lantern shows, mechanical curiosities which might have a use as a sideshow at a funfair. Then the best of the pioneers looked beyond the fairground properties of their invention. A few directors, now mostly forgotten, saw that the flickering new medium was more than just a diversion. This crass commercial invention gradually began to evolve as an art. D W Griffith in California glimpsed its grace, German directors used it as an analogue to the human mind and the modernising city, Soviets emphasised its agitational and intellectual properties, and the Italians reconfigured it on an operatic scale.

So heady were these first decades of cinema that America and Europe can be forgiven for assuming that they were the only game in town. In less than twenty years western cinema had grown out of all recognition; its unknowns became the most famous people in the world; it made millions. It never occurred to its financial backers that another continent might borrow their magic box and make it its own. But film industries were emerging in Shanghai, Bombay and Tokyo, some of which would outgrow those in the west.

Between 1930 and 1935, China produced more than 500 films, mostly conventionally made in studios in Shanghai, without soundtracks. China's best directors - Bu Wancang and Yuan Muzhi - introduced elements of realism to their stories. The Peach Girl (1931) and Street Angel (1937) are regularly voted among the best ever made in the country.

India followed a different course. In the west, the arrival of talkies gave birth to a new genre - the musical - but in India, every one of the 5000 films made between 1931 and the mid-1950s had musical interludes. The films were stylistically more wide ranging than the western musical, encompassing realism and escapist dance within individual sequences, and they were often three hours long rather than Hollywood's 90 minutes. The cost of such productions resulted in a distinctive national style of cinema. They were often made in Bombay, the centre of what is now known as 'Bollywood'. Performed in Hindi (rather than any of the numerous regional languages), they addressed social and peasant themes in an optimistic and romantic way and found markets in the Middle East, Africa and the Soviet Union.

In Japan, the film industry did not rival India's in size but was unusual in other ways. Whereas in Hollywood the producer was the central figure, in Tokyo the director chose the stories and hired the producer and actors. The model was that of an artist and his studio of apprentices. Employed by a studio as an assistant, a future director worked with senior figures, learned his craft, gained authority, until promoted to director with the power to select screenplays and performers. In the 1930s and 40s, this freedom of the director led to the production of some of Asia's finest films.

The films of Kenji Mizoguchi were among the greatest of these. Mizoguchi's films were usually set in the nineteenth century and analysed the way in which the lives of the female characters whom he chose as his focus were constrained by the society of the time. From Osaka Elegy (1936) to Ugetsu Monogatari (1953) and beyond, he evolved a sinuous way of moving his camera in and around a scene, advancing towards significant details but often retreating at moments of confrontation or strong feeling. No one had used the camera with such finesse before.

Even more important for film history, however, is the work of the great Ozu. Where Hollywood cranked up drama, Ozu avoided it. His camera seldom moved. It nestled at seated height, framing

people square on, listening quietly to their words. Ozu rejected the conventions of editing, cutting not on action, as is usually done in the west, but for visual balance. Even more strikingly, Ozu regularly cut away from his action to a shot of a tree or a kettle or clouds, not to establish a new location but as a moment of repose. Many historians now compare such 'pillow shots' to the Buddhist idea that mu - empty space or nothing - is itself an element of composition.

As the art form most swayed by money and market, cinema would appear to be too busy to bother with questions of philosophy. The Asian nations proved and are still proving that this is not the case. Just as deep ideas about individual freedom have led to the aspirational cinema of Hollywood, so it is the beliefs which underlie cultures such as those of China and Japan that explain the distinctiveness of Asian cinema at its best. Yes, these films are visually striking, but it is their different sense of what a person is, and what space and action are, which makes them new to western eyes.

T – true, F – False, N – Not given

1. The inventors of cinema regarded it as a minor attraction.
2. Some directors were aware of cinema's artistic possibilities from the very beginning.
3. The development of cinema's artistic potential depended on technology.
4. Cinema's possibilities were developed in varied ways in different western countries.
5. Western businessmen were concerned about the emergence of film industries in other parts of the world.

Use of English

1. For questions 1-15, read the text below and decide which answer **A, B, C** or **D** best fits each space

The Two most Intelligent Machines for your Home

Thanks to computer chips, you can now buy machines that can think! Here are some of the best machines which can really make your life (1)

The Freezolux Smart Fridge. A fridge which (2) you what it's got inside ... and gives you ideas about what to cook (3) dinner! A visual (4) shows you what's inside the fridge – you don't even have to open the door, and the fridge can (5) tell when food is too old to use. And if you haven't got (6) ideas about what to cook for your family this evening ... just (7) the computer screen on the door of the fridge, and you can (8) over a thousand of your favourite (9) You can also use it to send e-mails and to surf the Internet. The Freezolux Smart Fridge is (10) than just a fridge and costs only £999.

The Ultimate Power Control System. How many remote control units do you have in your house ... for the TV, the video, the CD player ... now you can control everything in your house – from a light in the bedroom to your front door – using just one (11) remote control unit. It works (12) radio signals (13) you can do everything in your house without (14) of bed. You can even surf the Internet, send e-mails, watch videos or (15) a CD with the Ultimate Power Control System's video screen. Price - £45. Buy now!!

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 A lighter | B easier | C easiest | D light |
| 2 A says | B replies | C answers | D tells |
| 3 A at | B on | C for | D by |
| 4 A display | B screen | C demonstration | D exhibition |
| 5 A too | B also | C either | D so |
| 6 A every | B any | C no | D neither |
| 7 A hold | B take | C touch | D feel |
| 8 A look | B see through | C watch | D look at |
| 9 A receipts | B recipes | C prescriptions | D bills |
| 10 A more | B much | C great | D best |
| 11 A especial | B specialized | C specific | D special |
| 12 A of | B out | C with | D through |

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 13 A then | B so | C meanwhile | D finally |
| 14 A getting out | B taking out | C making out | D taking off |
| 15 A listen to | B listen through | C listen | D hear |

БЛАНК ОТБЕТОВ

11 form

READING

<i>1</i>	
<i>2</i>	
<i>3</i>	
<i>4</i>	
<i>5</i>	

USE OF ENGLISH

<i>1</i>	
<i>2</i>	
<i>3</i>	
<i>4</i>	
<i>5</i>	
<i>6</i>	
<i>7</i>	
<i>8</i>	
<i>9</i>	
<i>10</i>	
<i>11</i>	
<i>12</i>	
<i>13</i>	
<i>14</i>	
<i>15</i>	

READING

<i>1</i>	
<i>2</i>	
<i>3</i>	
<i>4</i>	
<i>5</i>	

USE OF ENGLISH

<i>1</i>	
<i>2</i>	
<i>3</i>	
<i>4</i>	
<i>5</i>	
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<i>11</i>	

12	
13	
14	
15	

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

11 КЛАСС

До 44%-«2» (8.....)

45-64%-«3» (9-12)

65-84%-«4» (13-17)

85-100%-«5» (18-20)

КЛЮЧИ

11 КЛАСС

READING

I. 1 T, 2 F, 3 N, 4 T, 5 F

USE OF ENGLISH

I. 1b,2d,3c,4a,5b,6b,7c,8c,9b,10a,11d,12c,13b,14a,15a.

Контрольно-оценочные действия (КОД) школьников и педагогов

Вид работы	Время проведения	Содержание	КОД учителей и учащихся
Стартовая работа	Начало сентября	Определяется актуальный уровень знаний, необходимый для продолжения обучения, а также намечается «зона ближайшего развития», организуется коррекционная работа в зоне актуальных знаний	В листах самооценки учащиеся фиксируют свои достижения в «зоне актуального развития». Учитель отдельно оценивает выполнение заданий актуального уровня и уровня ближайшего развития.
Диагностическая работа	Проводится на входе и выходе темы при освоении способов действия/средств в учебном предмете. Количество работ зависит от количества учебных задач	Проверяется освоение операционного состава действия, которым должны овладеть учащиеся в рамках решения учебной задачи	В листах самооценки учащиеся фиксируют свои достижения в «зоне актуального развития». Результаты фиксирует учитель отдельно по каждой операции (0-2 балл).
Самостоятельная работа	В течение года (5-6 работ в год)	Корректируются результаты предыдущей темы и параллельно отра	Учащийся сам оценивает выполнение всех заданий, проводит рефлексивную оценку своей работы: описывает объем выпол-

		батывается и углубляется текущий изучаемый учебный материал. Задания составляются по основным предметным линиям на двух уровнях: базовом и повышенном	ненной работы; указывает достижения и трудности в данной работе; количественно по 100-балльной шкале оценивает уровень выполненной работы. Учитель проверяет и оценивает выполненные задания отдельно по каждому уровню, определяет процент выполненных заданий и качество их выполнения. Далее ученик соотносит свою оценку с оценкой учителя и определяет дальнейший шаг в своей самостоятельной работе.
Проверочная работа по итогам выполнения самостоятельной работы	После выполнения самостоятельной работы (5-6 работ в год)	Служит механизмом управления и коррекции очередного этапа самостоятельной работы школьников. Учащийся сам определяет объём проверочной работы. Работа задаётся на двух уровнях: базовом и повышенном.	В листах самооценки учащиеся фиксируют свои достижения в «зоне актуального развития». Учитель проверяет и оценивает только те задания, которые ученик предъявил на оценку. Оценивание происходит по 100балльной шкале отдельно по каждому уровню.
Тематическая проверочная работа	Проводится 3 раза в год в конце четверти	Проверяется уровень освоения учащимися предметных культурных способов/средств действия.	Все задания обязательны для выполнения. В листах самооценки учащиеся фиксируют свои достижения в «зоне актуального развития». Учитель оценивает все задания по уровням (0-2 балла) и строит «профиль» учеников по освоению предметного способа/средства действия
Итоговая проверочная работа	Конец апреля - май	Включаются основные темы учебного года. Задания рассчитаны на проверку не только знаний, но и развивающего эффекта обучения. Разные задания как по уровню сложности (базовый, повышенный).	В листах самооценки учащиеся фиксируют свои достижения в «зоне актуального развития». Оценивание учителем 100-балльное, по каждому уровню отдельно. Результаты фиксируются в карте «Оценка индивидуальных достижений по предмету» с определением уровня овладения опорной системой знаний и учебными действиями, необходимыми для продолжения образования в следующем классе. Сравниваются результаты итоговых работ по годам.

