

СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ

контрольных измерительных материалов для проведения итогового контроля по английскому языку в 10 классе

1. Назначение работы

Контрольные задания проверяют речевые навыки и умения по темам и проблемам, изученным в текущем учебном году.

2. Нормативно-правовая база

1. Федеральный компонент государственных стандартов основного общего и среднего (полного) общего образования, базовый и профильный уровень (приказ Минобрнауки России от 05.03.2004 № 1089).

2. Примерные программы по иностранным языкам // Новые государственные стандарты по иностранному языку. 2–11 классы / Образование в документах и комментариях. М.: АСТ: Астрель, 2004.

3. Программы общеобразовательных учреждений. Английский язык для 10–11 классов школ с углубленным изучением иностранных языков. М.: Просвещение, 2003.

При разработке КИМ работы также учитываются:

4. Общеввропейские компетенции владения иностранным языком: Изучение, преподавание, оценка. МГЛУ, 2003

3. Характеристика структуры и содержания работы

Диагностическая работа состоит из письменной части, которая включает в себя следующие разделы: **аудирование, чтение, грамматика и лексика**. Диагностическая работа состоит из 24 заданий.

Раздел 1 (аудирование) содержит 1 задание на поиск информации в прослушанном тексте.

Раздел 2 (чтение) содержит 1 задание на полное понимание содержания текста.

Раздел 3 (грамматика и лексика) позволяет оценить сформированность языковых (лексико-грамматических) умений и навыков учащихся.

Таблица 1. Распределение заданий по частям работы

№	Части работы	Число заданий	Максимальный балл
1	Часть 1	1	7
2	Часть 2	1	4
3	Часть 3	2	13
Итого		4	24

5. Время выполнения работы – 40 минут

6. Дополнительные материалы и оборудование: средство для воспроизведения аудиозаписи

7. Система оценивания отдельных заданий и работы в целом

За верное выполнение каждого задания ученик получает 1 балл. Если в кратком ответе сделана орфографическая ошибка, ответ считается неверным. За неверный ответ или отсутствие ответа выставляется 0 баллов. Максимальное количество баллов, которое может набрать учащийся за выполнение экзаменационной работы – **24**.

Шкала перевода набранных баллов в оценку

Оценка	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»
Балл	0-10	11- 15	16-20	21-24

Кодификатор итоговой контрольной работы

Код раздела	Код контролируемого элемента	Элементы содержания, проверяемые заданиями работы
1		<i>Аудирование</i>
	1.1	Полное понимание текста с выделением конкретной информации из услышанного
2.		<i>Чтение</i>
	2.1	Полное и точное понимание информации текста с извлечением конкретной информации
3.		<i>Лексика и грамматика</i>
	3.1	Артикль <i>the</i> с географическими названиями
	3.2	Словообразование

1 Listening Comprehension (10–15 минут)

Shannon is in London as an exchange student. She wants to join a club to meet some new people.

Listen to her conversation with the club manager. Complete the card with the information about Shannon and the club. Fill the gaps with the appropriate words or numbers. You will hear the recording twice. (short answer)

Member's name: Shannon **B1**

Age: **B2**

Nationality: **B3**

Address: # 19 **B4** Ridge.

International Friends Club

Activities: cultural, **B5** , and language.

Membership for a month costs: £ **B6** .

Language evenings: Tuesday — Spanish; Friday — German;

Saturday — **B7** .

2 Reading Comprehension (20–25 минут)

The book *Understanding Britain* was written by K. Hewitt especially for Russian readers.

Every four or five years we have a General Election. Voting is carried out on the basis of areas of population called constituencies. There are about 650 constituencies in the United Kingdom with 60–70,000 electors in each of them. Any group willing to pay a reasonable but not large sum of money can put up a candidate. In practice the only political parties of any significance are the Conservatives, the Labour Party, the Liberal Democrats, and, in Wales and Scotland, the nationalist parties. In England, some constituencies will have two candidates, most will have three. The parties put forward different manifestos describing what they would do if elected; meetings, television programmes, candidates and their supporters knocking at your door and discussing issues, leaflets, more meetings — all these take place during the campaign. On Election Day, people go to the polling station just as you do, collect their voting paper which has a list of candidates and mark an 'X' beside the candidate they wish to be elected. We do not cross out the names of those we do not want. In each constituency, the candidate with most votes wins.

If, for example, when all the candidates have been elected, Parliament consists of 330 Conservative members, 300 Labour members and 28 Liberal Democrat members then the Conservative Party, because it has the largest number of members in Parliament, has to form the Government. The leader of the Government, the Prime Minister, is the person whom the Conservative Party has already chosen to be its leader. There is no separate election for the Prime Minister. All these figures apply to the House of Commons. Although we have a second chamber, the House of Lords, it is not elected and has little political importance. The Prime Minister appoints the Ministers who, with the help of the Civil Service, will run the various Ministers, from among the Members of Parliament from the majority Party. The most important Ministers and the Prime Minister form the Cabinet of about 20 members, and it is this powerful committee which effectively rules the country.

The Government proposals are put to the Members of Parliament for debate. The proposals are debated in the House of Commons, and later in the House of Lords, and this is where Party interests become active. The Labour Party Members of Parliament have formed the Opposition to the Government. The Opposition spokesman explains all the objections. Liberal Democrats will also have some ideas. Parts of the debate will be televised, so that the public think that this is the chief part of parliamentary activities. In fact, after the debate, the proposals are examined in detail in committees of MP's, compared with existing laws and slowly turned into a detailed law which is then once again discussed by Parliament. Then the MP's vote. Since the majority party forms the Government, the policies of the Government are normally approved; the new law becomes an Act of Parliament.

How democratic is this system? It certainly works quite effectively: policy decisions are taken, laws are passed, the country is governed by stable government, and citizens sleep safely in their beds.

For questions 1–4, choose the best answer from the suggested. Put a circle round the number of the best answer. (multiple choice)

A1 You can put your name for a candidate at the election if you...

- 1 are a member of a political party.
- 2 have 60–70,000 supporters.
- 3 are ready to make a certain payment.

A2 If you want a candidate to be elected, you should...

- 1 cross out his or her name in the voting paper.
- 2 cross out all other names in the voting paper.
- 3 mark the voting paper with a cross against the name of the person.

A3 To become law the Government proposals need to be accepted by...

- 1 Parliament.
- 2 the Opposition.
- 3 the public.

A4 The author of the book thinks that the political system in Britain...

- 1 is not protected against extremes.
- 2 is quite balanced.
- 3 should be reformed.

3 Use of English (Grammar / Vocabulary)

(25–30 минут)

Read the passage about the landscape of Australia. Fill the gaps in the passage with *the* or *no article*. There is an example (B0) at the beginning. (gap-filling)

B0 – Australia is an island continent lying southeast of **B9** Asia. Australia is the smallest continent and the largest island in the world. It is formed of one enormous island and one small one called **B10** Tasmania.

Australia is the flattest of all continents. Only 5 per cent of the lands is very high. Its most significant mountain chain is **B11** Great Diving Range, the eastern part of which is known as **B12** Australian Alps.

B13 Mount Kosciusko is Australia's highest point.

There are a few rivers in Australia. Australia's best-known river is **B14** Murray. But the longest is **B15** Darling.

Most of Australia's areas are desert country. In fact, **B16** Great Sandy and **B17** Great Victoria Deserts are the largest deserts in the world.

Four out of five Australians live in the eastern **state** cities. **B18** Sydney is the largest city on the continent.

Read the passage about the President of the USA. Fill the gaps in the passage with the correct form of the words in capital letters. There is an example (B0) at the beginning. (transformation)

The USA is a **B0** *presidential* republic. Presidential **B24** occur every four years. The President makes the most important **B25** and chooses the members of his cabinet. In other words, the President **B26** the heads of the most important departments in the Administration. The President **B27** the United States on official occasions. The President's **B28** are approved by the House of Representatives and the Senate before they become law.

PRESIDENT
ELECT
DECIDE
APPOINT
PRESENT
APPOINT