

СПЕЦИФИКАЦИЯ

контрольных измерительных материалов для проведения итогового контроля предметных УУД по английскому языку в 7 классе

1. **Назначение работы** – Диагностическая работа проводится в конце учебного года с целью определения уровня подготовки обучающихся 7-х классов в рамках мониторинга достижений планируемых предметных результатов по английскому языку.

2. **Содержание работы** определяется на основе следующих нормативных документов:

– Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт основного общего образования (приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 17.12.2010 № 1897).

– Приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации (Минобрнауки России) от 31 марта 2014 г. №253 «Об утверждении федерального перечня учебников, рекомендуемых к использованию при реализации имеющих государственную аккредитацию образовательных программ начального, основного общего и среднего общего образования»

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 4 заданий.

Раздел 1 (аудирование) содержит 1 задание на понимание прослушанного текста.

Раздел 2 (чтение) содержит 1 задание на понимание основного содержания текста с выбором правильного ответа из двух предложенных.

Раздел 3 (грамматика и лексика) позволяет оценить сформированность языковых (лексико-грамматических) умений и навыков учащихся: 11 заданий с выбором правильного ответа из трех предложенных и 9 - с кратким ответом.

Таблица 1. Распределение заданий по частям работы

№	Части работы	Число заданий	Максимальный балл
1	Часть 1	1	6
2	Часть 2	1	10
3	Часть 3	2	20
Итого		4	36

4. Распределение заданий работы по уровням сложности.

В разделах экзаменационной работы представлены задания, относящиеся к двум уровням сложности. Распределение заданий экзаменационной работы по уровням сложности представлено в таблице 2.

Таблица 2. Распределение заданий по уровню сложности

Раздел	Число заданий	Уровень сложности	Максимальный первичный балл	Процент максимального первичного балла за задания данного уровня сложности от максимального первичного балла за всю работу, равного 36
Аудирование	1	П	6	

Чтение	1	Б	10	Б - 63 П - 37
Грамматика и лексика	2	Б П	14 6	
ИТОГО	4		36	100

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 – 36.

Шкала перевода набранных баллов в оценку

Оценка	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»
Балл	0-17	18-22	23-29	30-36

КОДИФИКАТОР ПРОВЕРЯЕМЫХ УУД

Кодификатор является систематизированным перечнем проверяемых элементов УУД, в котором каждому объекту соответствует определенный код.

Код блока	Код, контролируемого элемента	Наименование контролируемого УД	Вид УУД
1		<i>Аудирование</i>	Коммуникативные, Познавательные (общеучебные)
	1.1	Понимание основного содержания несложного звучащего аутентичного текста	
2		<i>Чтение</i>	Коммуникативные, Познавательные (общеучебные)
	2.1	Полное понимание содержания аутентичного текста	
3	3.1	<i>Грамматическая сторона речи</i>	Познавательные (логические), регулятивные
	3.1.1	Образование и применение наиболее употребительных личных форм глаголов действительного залога: Present Simple, Future Simple, Past Simple	
	3.1.2	Образование и применение личных форм глаголов страдательного залога: Present Simple Passive, Future Simple Passive, Past Simple Passive	
	3.2	<i>Лексическая сторона речи</i>	Познавательные (логические), регулятивные
	3.2.1	Знание и использование основных лексических единиц за курс 7 класса	

I

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Q You'll hear the information about Coventry and about Warwick, Kenilworth and Rugby, towns that are near Coventry. What is special about them? According to the text mark the statements 1–6 true (T) or false (F). You will hear the recording twice.

- 1) _____ Coventry ['kʌvəntri] Cathedral was built during World War II.
- 2) _____ The new cathedral was built next to the old one.
- 3) _____ There is a museum in Coventry that is famous for its collection of English cars.
- 4) _____ Warwick ['wɜːk] school, one of the oldest boys' schools was founded in the tenth century.
- 5) _____ Kenilworth ['kenəlws:θ] was visited by Queen Elizabeth II.
- 6) _____ Rugby ['rʌɡbi] gave its name to a new kind of sport.

Your score	6	5	4	3 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

II

READING COMPREHENSION

Q Read the information about Clarence House. According to the text mark the statements 1–10 true (T) or false (F).

Clarence House sits behind the garden wall of St James's Park. It was the London home of Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and on fine summer days Queen Elizabeth entertained her guests,¹ who came to Clarence House, in the open air in the park. The Queen and her guests talked and had tea. They sat at the table that was decorated with beautiful flowers.

Clarence House had been the Queen Mother's town house since 1953 when she and her daughter Princess Margaret moved from Buckingham Palace after her husband King George VI died. Queen Elizabeth became Queen Mother. And since that time Buckingham Palace has been the home of Queen Elizabeth II, her elder

The Queen's guests liked her home, most of all they liked it on 4 August when the Queen Mother celebrated her birthday. For Clarence House's guests and for the Queen Mother it was the day of a carnival, a street party and a royal theatre. The Queen Mother's birthday parade on the day was wonderful. When the Queen Mother celebrated her one hundredth birthday thousands of people came to Clarence Queen reflected the story of her life.

House to say, "Happy birthday to you!" The Queen Mother looked so wonderful on that day that someone shouted: "Same time next year Ma'am." (Ma'am is short for Madam.)

Clarence House was built between 1825 and 1828 for William, the Duke² of Clarence, later King William IV. When the King died in 1837, the house became

the home of his sister. Then the house became the home of this or that royal relative. Clarence House is never open to the public.

- 1) _____ The Queen Mother moved to Clarence House after her husband died.
- 2) _____ The Queen Mother left Buckingham Palace after it became the home of her daughter Queen Elizabeth II.
- 3) _____ The Queen Mother made Clarence House a wonderful place for relaxing.
- 4) _____ Clarence House was beautifully decorated by the Queen Mother.
- 5) _____ The Queen Mother celebrated her birthday in Buckingham Palace every year.
- 6) _____ Many things from Clarence House can tell you a lot about the life of the Queen Mother.
- 7) _____ The Queen Mother lived more than 100 years.
- 8) _____ Clarence House was built in the nineteenth century.
- 9) _____ Clarence House was built for the Queen Mother.
- 10) _____ People can't come to Clarence House for excursions.

Your score	10	9–8	7–6	5 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

III

USE OF ENGLISH (VOCABULARY/GRAMMAR)

1. Q Vocabulary. / Grammar. In Russia there are many cities we are proud of.

What could you tell foreign tourists about one of the most interesting cities of Russia? For questions 1–11 choose the best answer (a, b or c) to fill in the gaps in the text. There is an example (0) at the beginning.

The Golden Ring of Russia is a special group of (0) ancient towns and cities not far from Moscow. All the towns were (1) _____ in the 1970s and many (2) _____ are now museums.

Suzdal is part of the Golden Ring. Suzdal was (3) _____ in the eleventh century. It was (4) _____ important religious centre in old Russia. There was a period in ancient times when the town had forty churches for four hundred families. (5) _____ Suzdal Kremlin (6) _____ wonderful museums. Its beautiful cathedrals were (7) _____ by Russian masters. In Suzdal you can see the monument to Dmitry Pozharsky, the monument was (8) _____ by Z. Azgur, (9) _____ Belorussian sculptor.

Thousands of tourists come to see the city and its wonderful (10) _____ and admire the (11) _____ of its museums.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|----------------|
| 0 a ancient | b popular | c rare |
| 1 a built | b restored | c designed |
| 2 a things | b monuments | c buildings |
| 3 a invented | b founded | c made |
| 4 a the | b an | c — |
| 5 a the | b a | c an |
| 6 a houses | b collects | c prepares |
| 7 a founded | b invented | c decorated |
| 8 a designed | b founded | c housed |
| 9 a the | b a | c — |
| 10 a paintings | b cathedrals and churches | c masters |
| 11 a books | b manuscripts | c masterpieces |

2. Grammar. What do you know about one of the New Seven Wonders of the World? Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

Christ the Redeemer is an icon of Brazil. It is the statue of Jesus Christ which (0) stands (to stand) on the mountain in Rio de Janeiro. The idea of the statue (1) _____ (first/to suggest) in the 1850s when Princess Isabel (2) _____ (to decide) to build a large religious monument. But only 50 years later the idea (3) _____ (to support) by Brazilians. The statue of Christ with open arms (4) _____ (to choose). First, people (5) _____ (to collect) money. Then Heitor da Silva Costa, a local engineer, (6) _____ (to design) the statue. After that the statue (7) _____ (to create) by Paul Landowski, a French sculptor. The statue of Christ the Redeemer (8) _____ (to open) in 1931. Today the statue needs restoring and it (9) _____ (to restore) in the near future.

Your score	20—19	18—16	15—11	10 и менее
Your mark	5	4	3	2

V

CULTURAL AWARENESS

What do you know about the world famous places of interest? For questions 1—8, choose the correct answer a or b.

- a London was started as a fortress by the Romans.
b London was started by the Romans as their northern capital.
- a St Paul's Cathedral is a big and beautiful church.
b St Paul's Cathedral is part of Westminster Abbey.
- a The Tower of London was founded by William the Conqueror.
b The Tower of London was founded by the Romans.
- a The Tower of London is an important fortress now.
b The Tower of London is a museum now.
- a The White Tower is part of the Tower of London.
b The White Tower is part of Westminster Abbey.
- a Moscow was founded by Russian tsars in 1147.
b Moscow was founded by Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1147.
- a The Moscow Kremlin is older than the city of Moscow.
b The Moscow Kremlin is as old as the city of Moscow.
- a St Petersburg was founded in the seventeenth century.
b St Petersburg was founded in 1703.

IV

WRITING

What can you tell your foreign friends about the capital of your region? Write a composition (100 words).

Remember to mention:

- when the capital was founded;
- some facts from the history of the capital;
- sights of the capital;
- plans for the future.