**Промежуточная аттестация по английскому языку 11 класс. 2023 – 2024 г.**

**ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА**

**Назначение работы:**

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в виде тестирования и направлена на оценку уровня сформированности у обучающихся 11-го класса лексико-грамматических навыков, комплексного умения читать текст с полным пониманием содержания прочитанного, а также навыков письма и говорения.

**Структура итоговой работы.**

Итоговая работа по иностранному языку (английский) состоит из четырех разделов.

***Раздел 1. ЧТЕНИЕ***

В этом разделе проверяется умение понимать общее и полное содержание прочитанного, умение извлекать конкретную информацию, умение читать быстро, ориентироваться в прочитанном тексте, догадываться о значении незнакомых слов по контексту.

***Раздел 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ***

Раздел включает задания на проверку умения использовать лексические единицы и грамматические явления в рамках пройденного материала.

***Раздел 3. ПИСЬМО.***

Прочитать письмо и написать ответное письмо.

***Раздел 4. ГОВОРЕНИЕ.***

Монологическое высказывание по описанию картинки., сравнение двух картинок.

Время написания работы: 40 минут. Правильно выполненное задание, оценивается в 1 балл. За неверный ответ или его отсутствие выставляется 0 баллов. Исправления, сделанные обучающимися, ошибкой не считается. Диагностическая работа оценивается по пятибалльной системе. За раздел письмо максимальное количество баллов – 5. За раздел говорение максимальное количество баллов – 5.

«5» - 100-90%.

«4» - 89-70%.

«3» - 69-50%.

«2» - 49% и менее.

***Раздел 1. ЧТЕНИЕ***

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

1. **What is a desert?**
2. **Smart desert plants**
3. **The land of treasure**
4. **How do deserts form?**
5. **The desert statistics**
6. **The symbol of deserts**
7. **A unique white habitat**
8. **Deserts are dangerous**
9. Although the typical idea of a desert is a vast sandy place with little water, a desert is more than that. It is actually classified as any area of land that has not received any rain for a minimum of 12 straight months or a very dry area that receives less than 10 inches of rain every year. The reason for dryness in a desert is also connected with high evaporation and transpiration rates. The ground loses much water through a high evaporation rate. Plants lose their water through a high transpiration rate.
10. The plants that grow in the desert include various forms of cacti, low-lying plants like yucca and agave, and trees like palms and Joshua trees. While classified differently, these plants share characteristics that help them survive in the rough desert climate. They have a reduction of leaves and alternate water storage options. Many of the plants use extremely long “tap” roots as a mode of adaptation, while others stay close to the surface so they have a better chance to absorb the water before it evaporates.
11. Cactus is one of the plants most associated with deserts. Recognizable by their protective spikes, some species grow flowers and edible fruits. The cactus has adapted exceptionally well to desert conditions. To conserve water, most cacti have a fine root structure in which the roots grow near the surface. Over time they have changed their shape so that their external surface is reduced in relation to their volume. In many types of cacti, the stems have become round or flat and are used instead of green leaves.
12. TDeserts are the primary source of table salt, borates, potassium and sodium nitrates and gypsum. Soda, nitrates and boron are the most common minerals that appear only in deserts. Approximately half of the world’s stores of fossil fuels come from desert lands, including oil and natural gas, and about half of the world’s diamonds, copper, gold, iron ore and uranium ore come from the desert as well. Besides, deserts are important because they provide corridors for migration for a number of bird species.
13. Several causes can be attributed to deserts, including the Earth’s air circulation, the rain shadow effect, the distance from the ocean and the proximity of cold ocean currents. The air circulation pattern is one cause that can be explained by the fact that warm air holds more moisture than cold air. This results in the evaporation of water and the formation of deserts. The rain shadow effect occurs to land between two mountain ranges. The rain falls on the other side of the mountains, leaving the land in-between dry.
14. IThere are 33 major deserts in the world, or 71 when subdivided into smaller deserts. Of those 71, 12 are in Africa, one is Antarctica, three are in the Arctic basin, 26 are in Asia, including the Middle East, 10 are in Australia and New Zealand, 10 are in Europe, four are in North America, and five are in South America. Having less than 10 inches of rain annually, Antarctica is not only classified as a desert, but it is the largest desert. The Sahara in Africa is the largest hot desert.
15. Cold deserts are deserts that experience low temperatures and long winters. They occur in the Arctic, the Antarctic and Greenland, as well as above the tree lines of mountain ranges. Cold deserts tend to have higher precipitation levels than hot deserts, and snowfall is common during winter. Average annual rainfall ranges from 6 to 10 inches. Vegetation is scattered due to poor soil quality, and plants tend to have needle-like leaves that reduce water loss. Native animals include rabbits, pocket mice and foxes.

***Раздел 2. ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЕ ЗАДАНИЯ***

**Впишите слова в правильной форме.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Who really discovered America?**  Everybody knows that Christopher Columbus discovered America. However, America (1)\_\_\_\_\_\_ after Amerigo Vespucci who explored the eastern coast of South America.  Was he really the first to reach the continent? The great Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdal believed that ancient people (2)\_\_\_\_\_\_ able to build  To test his ideas, Heyerdal decided to build a copy of an ancient Egyptian boat. On May 25, 1969 the boat called Ra (3)\_\_\_\_\_\_ a port in Morocco.  On May 17, 1970 Ra with two (4)\_\_\_\_\_\_ on board successfully crossed the Atlantic, proving that ancient civilizations had enough skill to reach America long before Columbus.  **Australia**  What do your clothes really say about you? Some people wear their personality (5)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on their sleeves, while others try to hide it deep in the dark layers of their clothes. Nonetheless, one’s clothes can often be a window into the workings of their head.  The first settlers were (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. They were not asked if they wanted to come.  Moving to Australia was part of their (7) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In time they were joined by more willing settlers who wanted to find adventure and a better life.  Like the settlement of the United States, much of Australia’s history deals with the push west. There was, however, one big (8)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In their drive westward, the Australians found no rich river valleys or fertile plains. Instead, they found only dry empty land they called the outback.  The outback was (9)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any place the early settlers had ever seen. For months there would be no rain at all. Then suddenly the skies would open up. Within hours, rivers overflowed their banks. Yet only a few days later the land would be as dry as ever. | name  be  leave  seaman  open  prison  punish  differ  like |

***Раздел 3. ПИСЬМО.***

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen-friend Sally who

writes:

*… Summer is coming and I decided to lose weight. How many PE classes a week do Russian teenagers have at school? What do they do during those classes? Where do teenagers spend their free time?*

*I’ve found my Grandma’s photo album in the garage …*

Write a letter to Sally.

In your letter

− answer her questions

− ask **3 questions**about the way her room looks now

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

***Раздел 4. ГОВОРЕНИЕ.***

**These are photos from your photo album. Choose one photo to describe to your friend.**

**You will have to start speaking in 2 minutes and will speak for not more than 2 minutes**  
**(12**––**15 sentences). In your talk remember to speak about:**

·        where and when the photo was taken

·        what/who is in the photo

·        what is happening

·        why you keep the photo in your album

·        why you decided to show the picture to your friend

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Photo 1. | Photo 2. | Photo 3. |

**You have to talk continuously, starting with: “I’ve chosen photo number …”**