

**Примерная контрольная работа по английскому языку
9 класс**

1. Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A–F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1–7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Why did a prehistoric reptile get a girl's name?
 2. Where is the Isle of Wight?
 3. What is the origin of the island's name?
 4. What animal is prohibited on the Isle of Wight?
 5. What is the emblem of the Isle of Wight?
 6. What do tourists take from the Isle of Wight as a memory?
 7. What is special about the language spoken on the island?
- A.** The Isle of Wight is considered to be the largest island of England. The island measures about 380 square km, of which about half is an area of outstanding natural beauty. About 140,000 people live on the island and several million people visit it each year. This paradise is located in the English Channel which separates the continent and Great Britain.
- B.** The accent of the Isle of Wight is similar to the traditional dialect of southern England. While speaking, the natives of the island drop some consonants and put an emphasis on longer vowels. The Isle of Wight has its own local and regional words. Some of their words (e.g. grockle – visitor, tourist and nipper – a younger male person) are used in the neighbouring areas of the mainland too.
- C.** There are many red squirrels which are the only squirrel native to the British Isles. However, there are few of them left on the mainland now. Red squirrels are being replaced by American grey squirrels. The grey squirrels carry the deadly parapox virus, which is fatal to the reds. The strait between the island and the mainland provides a barrier to grey squirrels. It is illegal to bring a grey squirrel onto the island, with a penalty of two-year's imprisonment.
- D.** The Isle of Wight is not large, but it has lots of sights to see. One of the most well-known places is Alum Bay which is famous for the sand on its beach. The sand is of different colours – from red to purple, from brown to white. Tourists usually buy a glass paperweight with stripes of coloured sand, and take it back home as a souvenir.
- E.** The Isle of Wight has recently been declared the Dinosaur capital of the UK! Bones of more than 25 different species were found on the small island, including the largest British dinosaur. In 2009, five-year-old Daisy Morris discovered the remains of an undiscovered species on the beach, which has been named after her – the Vectidraco (Dragon of the Wight) Daisymorrisae.
- F.** The correct spelling of the island's name is Wight not White. *Wight* is an old English word to describe a creature or living being. The experts do not have a common opinion on why the island was called that. The only thing that can be said for sure is that the name has nothing to do with the colour.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Paragraph	A	B	C	D	E	F
Question						

2. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – True), какие не соответствуют (2 – False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – Notstated).

Tea

Everybody knows that Britain is a tea-drinking nation. Tea is more than just a drink to the British – it is a way of life. Many people drink it first with breakfast, then mid-morning, with lunch, at tea-time (around 5 o'clock), with dinner and finally just before bed. As a nation, they go through 185 million cups per day! No less than 77% of British people are regular tea drinkers; they drink more than twice as much tea as coffee.

A legend says that tea was discovered in China in the third millennium BC. When a Chinese Emperor was having breakfast in his garden, a tea leaf fell into his cup with hot water. The water became coloured and the Emperor was delighted with the taste of the new drink. To Britain, tea came much later. It happened in the 17th century, when the British ships landed on the shore of China and came back with a load of tea.

Tea drinking became fashionable in England after Charles II married the Portuguese princess Catherine of Braganza. She adored tea and introduced it to the royal court. Just as people today will copy celebrities, people in the 17th and 18th centuries copied the royal family. Tea drinking spread like wildfire, starting first among the nobles and then spreading to wealthy businessmen who liked to sit down for a nice “cuppa” in coffee houses. Tea was an expensive product. It was only for the rich and often kept under lock and key.

In the 17th century the British really had two daily meals – breakfast and dinner. Dinner was the heaviest meal of the day, and was usually served in the afternoon. The custom of eating a regular “afternoon tea” began during the 1700's, as people began serving dinner later and later in the evening. For the aristocracy, or at least for the Duchess Anna Maria of Bedford, 6 hours between meals was simply too long. She began to ask for a cup of tea and light snacks to be served around 5 pm, and then began to invite guests to join her. The custom of “afternoon tea” was born, and it spread among the upper classes and then among the workers, for whom this late afternoon meal became the main of the day.

The first tea shop for ladies was opened by Thomas Twining in 1717 and slowly tea shops began to appear throughout England making the drinking of tea available to everyone. The British appreciated the new drink for its taste. It was also believed that tea cured lots of diseases. However, the most important thing was that drinking tea prevented lots of diseases –

to make the drink people used boiled water and drank less raw water.

For centuries now, tea has been the national drink of Great Britain. Tea has so thoroughly integrated itself into British culture that during World War II the government was seriously afraid that the country's morale could suffer from the lack of tea and made a special decision to ration it.

Tea has worked its way into language too. Nowadays people have tea breaks at work, even if they drink coffee or cola. Many people call the main evening meal tea, even if they drink beer with it. When there is a lot of trouble about something very unimportant, it is called a storm in a tea cup. When someone is upset or depressed, people say they need tea and sympathy. In fact, tea is the best treatment for all sorts of problems and troubles.

In Britain coffee is more popular than tea.

1) True

- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

In the 17th century a Chinese Emperor sent tea to the British royal family as a present.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

At first the tea was drunk only by the royal family and the wealthy people.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

The “afternoon tea” tradition was started by a woman.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

The working people never joined the “afternoon tea” tradition.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

In the first tea shops tea was sold as a medicine for lots of diseases.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

During World War II the British government prohibited drinking tea.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

Tea has influenced the English vocabulary.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Notstated

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

Lindawaslookingforwardtoherholidays. First of all, she _____ really tired from school and wanted to have a break.	FEEL
The _____ reason was that they were going to take a trip to the mountains.	TWO
Linda enjoyed it very much when they went somewhere all together as a family. They _____ it very often since her parents were very busy people.	NOT/DO
Linda _____ ski but the prospect didn't scare her.	NOT/CAN
She learnt everything very quickly, especially when her father taught _____.	SHE
He was the _____ teacher in the world!	GOOD
"I _____ special sunglasses for skiing," Linda boasted to her father. "Have a look! Nice, aren't they?"	BUY
"They are," he gave Linda a quick look and turned back to his computer. He _____ a presentationorsomethingelseequallyimportant.	PREPARE
Linda could see diagrams on the screen. They _____ in different colours which made them look complicated.	DRAW

4. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию.

Myfirstjobwasworking at a bakery. When I walked from my house to the bakery I could smell the _____ aroma of the fresh bread.	WONDER
I loved it. I worked _____ after school and at weekends. It made about twenty hours a week.	DAY
One of the most _____ things about the bakery was that I could eat all I wanted there.	FANTASY
I really couldn't stop eating the fresh buns, rolls and cakes. They were so _____.	TASTE
Mrs. Bradley, the _____ of the bakery, was a very nice woman. She had no children and she treated me like her own granddaughter.	OWN
I liked her too and did my best to be as _____ as possible.	HELP

5. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend, Ben.

...I am so fond of Japanese cartoons, that I've decided to learn Japanese. Mum says it's hard, but I think it's worth it. Besides, their writing is cool! ...

...What languages do you learn at school? What other language would you like to learn, why? What do you think about my choice of Japanese? ...

Write him a letter and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120** words. Remember the rules of letter writing.