

**МУНИЦИПАЛЬНОЕ АВТОНОВНОЕ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
МАОУ Лицей № 28**

Рассмотрено
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Протокол

№ ____ от « ____ » ____
20 ____ г.

« ____ » ____ 20 ____ г.

Приказ № ____ от
« ____ » ____ 20 ____ г.

**КОНТРОЛЬНО-ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫЕ
МАТЕРИАЛЫ
ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ
ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ
АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК 8 КЛАСС

учебный предмет, курс, дисциплина (модуль), класс

Ф.И.О. учителя

2024 – 2025 учебный год

**Материал для проведения промежуточной аттестации
по английскому языку в 8 классах
(тестирование)**

**СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СТРУКТУРА
КОНТРОЛЬНЫХ ИЗМЕРИТЕЛЬНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

Материал для проведения промежуточной аттестации в 8 классе предназначен для проверки знаний, полученных учащимися в течение учебного года и составлен согласно следующим нормативным документам: ООП ООО и Положение о промежуточной аттестации.

Содержание:

1. Контрольная работа (тест);
2. Кодификатор;
3. Критерии оценивания;
4. Ключи.

Контрольная работа (тест) состоит из двух частей. Первая часть предназначена для проверки навыков чтения текста с извлечением полной информации. Учащиеся должны прочитать текст и определить, являются ли нижеперечисленные утверждения верными. Вторая часть работы предназначена для проверки лексико-грамматических навыков, полученных в течение учебного года. Учащимся нужно выбрать один правильный вариант в тесте.

На выполнение контрольной работы отводится 40 минут.

Вариант 1

1. Match the headings (A to H) to the paragraphs (1 to 7). There is one extra heading.

- A. Sports and money.
- B. The riskiest sports.
- C. The most popular sport.
- D. Sports at school.
- E. Young, sporting and rich.
- F. Sporting inventions.
- G. The fastest-growing sports.
- H. Sports to stay healthy.

1. According to recent statistics, the sport that causes most injuries is rugby, and football is a close second. Despite the popularity of these games, and although we teach school children to play them, they injure more people per 1,000 than motor-racing, skiing, or scuba-diving. Of course, people do get hurt in 'adventure sports' and the most dangerous is climbing, which kills eight people a year.

2. Britain does not often produce sportsmen or sportswomen who are successful in world sporting championships, but it has been good at inventing sports and writing the rules of games. Golf was first played in Scotland in the fifteenth century. Cricket was first played in England in the sixteenth century. Nineteenth-century team sports, such as football, rugby and hockey, were first played in British public schools.

3. Sport today means big business for both players and sponsors. Sporting events like the World Cup, which has a TV audience of 35 billion people, make huge amounts of money. Companies like Coca Cola and Adidas have paid more than \$20 million to sponsor a sports event. They know that people all over the world will see their names and logos at the sports stadiums and on participants' clothes.

4. Children are encouraged to participate in sports at an early age. There are children's baseball, football, and basketball teams in almost every community. The rivalry between high schools and colleges in sporting events goes right through the school year from football in September to track and field in June. Cheerleaders and bands lead the supporters in rooting for their home team.

5. Many top stars make a fortune during their sporting careers. Tiger Woods, the professional golfer, is only 23 years old. He has already earned more than \$5 million. He has won eight tournaments in his career so far, including the US Masters which he won in 1997. He reached the position of the world's top player in the shortest time ever - just 42 weeks. He is sponsored by Nike, the sportswear company.

6. The majority of people live in towns and cities, where space for team sports is limited. Most people take part in individual sports. They usually go walking, swimming, cycling, or do aerobics. Taking part in all these sports is informal and casual. Most people just want to relax. If they do aerobics or go swimming, they usually go to the sports centre, but not many people join a sports club.

7. Britain's national sport is football. During the football season most professional footballers play two matches every week. Many people say this is too many because the players cannot devote enough time and energy to international games. The 22 best English teams play in the Premier League, run by the Football Association. Liverpool is the most successful team and have won the most games in tournaments.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Vocabulary and grammar

2.Choose the correct answer.

1. Tony is..... He doesn't feel comfortable with people.

a. easy-going b. shy c. sociable

2. I am very goodEnglish.

a. at b. for c. about

3. John works Monday to Friday, 9 to 5. It's ajob.

a. salary b. overtime c. full-time

4. He swimsthan the Canadian sportsman.

a. the fastest b. faster c. fast

3.Fill in the correct form of the verb.

Sunday

The next day was Sunday. George and Albinia **A**_____ still asleep when Robert woke up. For a minute he **B**_____ understand where he was and what **C**_____ the day before. Then he remembered and his heart sank. He **D**_____ out of bed and put on his clothes. Then he took the last piece of cake and drank the rest of the milk. He went out of the house. It **E**_____ raining but the sky was covered with clouds. The sun stood high in the sky though it wasn't shining very brightly. There were a lot of people in the park. Robert was afraid that somebody might recognize him.

A 1) was 2) are 3) is 4) were

B 1) can 2) could 3) couldn't 4) can't

C 1) happened 2) happens 3) has happened 4) had happened

D 1) get 2) got 3) gets 4) is getting

E 1) has stopped 2) stopped 3) had stopped 4) have stopped

1	2	3	4	5

4.Choose the right variant.

1.Every day I to school.

a) goes b)gone c)go

2.I can't speak to you at the moment – I the cat.

a) am feeding b)feed c)fed

3.I the book and now I can watch TV.

a) am reading b)read c)have read

4.My grandfather prefers travelling foot.

a) on b)by c)at

Вариант 2

1. Match the headings (A to H) to the paragraphs (1 to 7). There is one extra heading.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Vocabulary and grammar

2. Choose the correct answer.

1. Dave isHe must go on a diet.

- a. fit b. overweight c. responsible

2.is a shaking of the ground

- a. earthquake b. tornado c. hurricane

3. Big factories are responsible for water

- a. collection b. pollution c. Avalanche.

4. You should play.....than yesterday.

- a. good b. the best c. better

3. Fill in the correct form of the words.

Christmas

Christmas is a joyful **A**____. Christmas is a season of giving and receiving presents. In Scandinavian and other European countries, Father Christmas, or Saint Nicholas, comes **B**____ houses in the night and leaves gifts for the children. Saint Nicholas is represented as a kindly man with a red cloak and long white beard. He visited houses and left gifts. Another character, the God Odin, **C**____ on a magical flying horse across the sky in the winter to reward people with gifts. These different legends **D**____ across the ages to make the present-day Santa Claus.

Americans gave Santa Claus a white beard, **E**____ him in a red suit and made him a cheery old gentleman with red cheeks and a twinkle in his eye.

A 1) leave 2) holiday 3) day off 4) rest

B 1) in 2) into 3) out of 4) to

C 1) came 2) controlled 3) went 4) rode

D 1) went 2) moved 3) passed 4) put

E 1) wore 2) gave 3) provided 4) dressed

1	2	3	4	5

4. Choose the right variant.

1. I can't eat a sandwich as my hands are dirty – I the horses.

- a) groom b) have been grooming c) had been grooming

2. Moscow by millions of people every year.

- a) is visited b) visited c) were visited

3. This poem ... by Alexander Pushkin.

- a) were written b) will be written c) was written

4. My mother likes to travel ... car.

- a) on b) by c) at

Кодификатор элементов содержания и требований к уровню подготовки

учащихся 8 классов по АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Раздел 1. Элементы содержания, проверяемые на итоговом контроле по английскому языку

Код блока	Код контролируемого элемента	Описание элементов содержания, проверяемых в ходе итогового контроля
1		Чтение
	1.1	Понимание основного содержания аутентичных текстов на материалах, отражающих особенности быта, жизни, культуры стран изучаемого языка (ознакомительное чтение)
	1.2	Выборочное понимание нужной/интересующей информации из текста (просмотровое/поисковое чтение)
	1.3	Полное и точное понимание содержания несложных аутентичных адаптированных текстов разных жанров (изучающее чтение)
2		Языковой материал
	2.1	<i>Грамматическая сторона речи</i>
	2.1.1	Коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы в <i>Present, Future, Past Simple; Present Perfect; Present Continuous</i>), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах) – и порядок слов в них
	2.1.2	Сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами и союзными словами <i>what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless</i>
	2.1.3	Условные предложения реального (Conditional I – <i>If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party</i>) и нереального характера (Conditional II – <i>If I were you, I would start learning French</i>)
	2.1.4	Предложения с конструкциями <i>as ... as; not so ... as; neither ... nor; either ... or</i>
	2.1.5	Конструкции с глаголами на -ing: <i>to love/hate doing something; Stop talking</i>
	2.1.6	Согласование времен в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого
	2.1.7	Косвенная речь в утвердительных и вопросительных предложениях в настоящем и прошедшем времени
	2.1.8	Наиболее употребительные личные формы глаголов действительного залога: <i>Present Simple, Future Simple</i> и <i>Past Simple, Present</i> и <i>Past Continuous, Present</i> и <i>Past Perfect</i>

	2.1.9	Личные формы глаголов страдательного залога <i>Present Simple Passive, Future Simple Passive</i> и <i>Past Simple Passive</i>
	2.1.10	Фразовые глаголы (<i>look for, ...</i>)
	2.1.11	Модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (<i>may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would</i>)
	2.1.12	Различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени: <i>Simple Future, to be going to, Present Continuous</i>
	2.1.13	Имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, а также исключения
	2.1.14	Конструкция <i>be/get used to</i>
	2.1.15	Слова, обозначающие количество <i>too, enough</i>
3	3.2	Лексическая сторона речи
	3.2.1	Лексические единицы, обслуживающие ситуации в рамках тематики 8 класса
	3.2.2	Лексическая сочетаемость
		Предметное содержание речи
	А	Досуг и увлечения (спорт, музыка, чтение, посещение театра, кинотеатра, дискотеки, кафе). Молодежная мода
	Б	Путешествие по странам изучаемого языка и по России
	В	Глобальные проблемы современности
	Г	Природа и проблемы экологии. Здоровый образ жизни

Критерии оценивания

% выполнения заданий	Тестовый балл	Аттестационная отметка
90% - 100 %	18-20	5(отлично)
70% - 89%	11- 17	4 (хорошо)
50% - 69%	5-10	3 (удовлетворительно)
Менее 50%	Менее 5	Неудовлетворительно (задание не выполнено)

Ключи

Вариант 1

1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	F	A	D	E	H	C

2.

1. b

2. a

3. c

4. b

3.

1	2	3	4	5
4	3	4	2	3

4.

1. c

2. a

3. c

4. a

Ключи
Вариант 2

1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	F	A	D	E	H	C

2.

1. b

2. a

3. b

4. c

3.

1	2	3	4	5
2	1	4	3	4

4.
1.b
2.a
3.c
4.b

Первичный балл	0 –7 баллов	8–13 баллов	14-17 баллов	18- 20баллов
оценка	«2»	«3»	«4»	«5»