

**МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО УЧЕБНОМУ ПРЕДМЕТУ «АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК»
ПО ИТОГАМ 6 КЛАССА**

1. Нормативные правовые, другие документы, на основании и в соответствии с которыми разработаны КИМ для промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку по итогам 6 класса

1. Положение о промежуточной аттестации обучающихся в МБОУ гимназии №11 г.о. Самара.
2. Рабочая программа по английскому языку. 5 - 9 классы.

2. Цели промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку по итогам 6 класса

1. Установление фактического уровня сформированности коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся по итогам 6 класса и соотнесение этого уровня с требованиями рабочей программы.
2. Контроль выполнения календарно-тематического планирования учебного предмета «Английский язык».

3. Задачи промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку по итогам 6 класса

1. Определение успешности выполнения обучающимися учебного плана.
2. Формирование тестинговой культуры обучающихся и подготовка обучающихся к успешной сдаче экзаменов, предусмотренных итоговой аттестацией через обретение ими опыта участия в промежуточных формах аттестации.

4. Форма проведения промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку по итогам 6 класса

Промежуточная аттестация проводится в форме экзамена по билетам, состоящего из устной и письменной части.

Задания билета проверяют уровень сформированности коммуникативной компетенции обучающихся в трех из пяти целевых умений – чтении, применении лексических и грамматических навыков и говорении в форме монолога с последующим обсуждением по вопросам.

При проверке умений в говорении параллельно проверяются умения аудирования и произносительные навыки учащихся, а также их социокультурные знания и умение осуществлять межличностное и межкультурное общение с применением знаний о национально-культурных особенностях своей страны и страны изучаемого языка.

5. Подготовка материала к промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку по итогам 6 класса

Используя программный материал, изученный за учебный год, учителя МО иностранного языка составляют экзаменационные билеты, утверждают их на заседании МО, заседании методического совета и заседании педагогического совета.

6. Аттестационная комиссия для промежуточной аттестации по английскому языку по итогам 6 класса

Комиссия для промежуточной аттестации состоит из председателя аттестационной комиссии и членов аттестационной комиссии (ведущего учителя и учителя-ассистента (учителей-ассистентов), работающих в данном классе.

7. Список тем монологического высказывания для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся 6 класса по английскому языку

1. Life in a big city (Жизнь в большом городе)
2. Positive and negative features of life in a big city (Преимущества и недостатки жизни в большом городе)
3. Life in the countryside (Жизнь в сельской местности)
4. Where would you like to live: in the city or in the country? Why? (Где бы ты хотел жить: в городе или деревне? Почему?)
5. Public transport and road safety (Общественный транспорт и безопасность дорожного движения)
6. Household chores. Co-operation in the family (Домашние обязанности. Сотрудничество в семье)
7. Russia (Россия)
8. Samara. My favourite place in Samara (Самара. Мое любимое место в Самаре)
9. The area I live in (Район, в котором я живу)
10. At the supermarket (В супермаркете)
11. Food and drinks. Food groups. Healthy and unhealthy eating (Еда и напитки. Пищевые группы. Здоровое и вредное питание)
12. Your food preferences and the recipe of your speciality (Твои предпочтения в еде и рецепт фирменного блюда)
13. Eating out. Types of restaurants (В ресторане. Виды ресторанов)
14. The Importance of history. Great people (Важность истории. Известная историческая личность)
15. Ways of travelling (Путешествия. Виды транспорта)
16. Holidays. Types of holidays, holiday activities (Отдых в отпуске. Виды отдыха. Занятия во время отпуска)
17. Moscow (Москва – столица нашей Родины)

18. Natural disasters and social problems people can face and how we can help to solve them (Природные катастрофы и социальные проблемы и способы противостояния им)

19. Protection of environment and saving animals (Защита природы и сохранение животного мира)

Демонстрационный вариант экзаменационного билета

Билет №1.

Задание 1. Говорение

- a) Speak to the topic “**Life in a big city**”,
- b) Answer the questions of the examiner.

Задание 2. Чтение

- a) Read the text and mark the statements as True (T), False (F), Not Stated (NS):

After years of discussing moving to the country, we found a cottage on the bank of a river. There was a studio where I could paint - my old dream. A year later, the cottage was transformed into a beach style house. Light came in through huge glass windows and as I looked out on the river that ran past our door, I felt happy. It was only a mile walk to the town. There was a station with a connection to London and fantastic English country side right on our doorstep.

I threw myself into country life, taking the dog for walks in fields and woods, writing for the regional newspaper and painting. Jim found a new job in Cambridge and I as a writer could work at home. We really lived our dream. It was during our third winter that I realized how I felt about the different contact we now had with our children. We still spoke and emailed, but meeting my daughter for a coffee meant a three-hour drive. Then there were the old friends who we missed. We made friends in

Suffolk, but most new people were older or much younger with growing families. I discovered how lonely you can be even when you know a lot of people. I felt empty. I didn't see the beauty of the countryside any more. It was my daughter, visiting for a weekend, who noticed my melancholy mood. 'Why not sell up and move back to live in the flat?' she said. It seemed such a simple solution. My husband Jim felt the same.

We sold the house and set about returning to London. We love being back home in the city, with our family. We don't regret our country adventure. One thing we have learned is that location isn't everything - it's people that count.

- 1) The lady's dream was to write novels in the countryside. ____
 - 2) They loved their new house because it was modern and close to Nature. ____
 - 3) Their beach style house was too far from London. ____
 - 4) The wife and the husband enjoyed their country life. ____
 - 5) They often went to London to see their children and friends. ____
 - 6) It took the wife three years to realize how much she missed London life. ____
 - 7) It was impossible to move back to the city. ____
 - 8) Jim and his wife were very happy to return to London.
 - 9) They remember their country adventure with pleasure. ____
 - 10) They often go to Suffolk to see their new friends. ____
- b) Get ready to read the text aloud.

Задание 3. Лексико-грамматический аспект

Choose the options from a) to c) below to fill in the gaps from 1) to 10) in the text.

People say there's (1) _____ to compare with a (2) _____ holiday. Personally I think it's only for the (3) _____. Be prepared for damp, mosquitoes and beetles. This sort of holiday (4) _____ the young how to survive, and strangely (5) _____ they seem to enjoy (6) _____, finding great pleasure (7) _____ making bonfires and cooking barbecues. Many European (8) _____ are open (9) _____ early May to the end of September. Many of

(10) _____ have a store, a cafe, a swimming area, a playground, a kitchen and laundry facilities.

| | A | B | C |
|-----|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 1) | something | anything | nothing |
| 2) | camp | camping | camps |
| 3) | young | youth | younger |
| 4) | learns | teacher | teaches |
| 5) | yet | enough | too |
| 6) | its | it | them |
| 7) | from | with | in |
| 8) | playgrounds | campgrounds | grounds |
| 9) | by | from | since |
| 10) | their | they | them |

Приложение к Заданию 1. Говорение
Примерный текст для устного высказывания

Life in a Big City

A city is a large important town. The majority of people live in big cities because a city is a convenient and enjoyable place to live in. People who live in a city are called citizens.

As a dwelling place, a big city is a place of diversity. There are different types of houses in it, both modern and historic ones. You can live in a block of flats, in a town house and even in an expensive penthouse. Skyscrapers of steel and glass add character to the city image.

But a big city is not just a dwelling place; it is a community of people. So it has all the public services and facilities to make the life of its residents convenient and easy.

For example, in a community centre citizens hold meetings and social events. They can also join a club or take up a new hobby there. In a post office they post letters and parcels, buy stamps and postcards. They can go to the bank if they want to deposit or withdraw some money. Besides, there are police stations where police forces work and mind the law and order in the city. Car services, parking areas and petrol stations are also important for city dwellers. You can tank up your car at the petrol station. You can get car maintenance, for example, check car tyres or engine, at the car service.

Sick people go to hospital, where they receive medical treatment. Youngsters get education at schools, colleges and universities. And of course, each city has a city hall, where the officials who manage the city work. In many cities abroad people can get a marriage license or watch a court case in the city hall, too.

However, we can't have great communities without great citizens. Good citizens respect and help others, obey rules and laws and are involved in the community life. For example, they wait for their turn in queues in public places and don't jump the queue. Good citizens pay their bills on time; they obey road signs, report crimes and care for the environment in their community. Besides, they are polite to staff in shops, banks,

hospitals, post-offices, libraries and so on. Members of a really friendly community volunteer their time to help others, for example, they help at community centres, kids' clubs and hospitals. They can also babysit for people next door, organize environment campaigns and donate money for charity. All this can make life in a big city really enjoyable.

Every city consists of different parts. They are called city districts.

To begin with, there is the city centre, which is also called **downtown**. It has busy streets and shopping areas with malls, restaurants and cafes, hotels, parks, museums, cinemas, galleries and theatres. A downtown always has a lot of hot spots for visitors, which make it an exciting place.

For example, if you are a shopper, you can go to a shopping centre. There you will enjoy a selection of trendy shops under one roof. A big city is always a centre of fashion, so you can check out the latest fashions and track down must-have accessories. As many shops offer discounts and have a sale every now and then, you can pick up some good bargains. Besides, most shopping centres have food outlets, coffee bars and Internet cafes.

Adolescents can go to a games arcade, a water park or an amusement park. In a games arcade there is always a great atmosphere. You can play video games, meet your friends or have fun with your family and chill out. In a water park you can enjoy fun rides down the water slides, relaxing in a whirlpool, playing beach volley and swimming in a wave pool.

Sportive citizens can get a wide range of classes and facilities in sports centres and gyms. They offer a wide selection of activities for all fitness levels and abilities, from absolute beginners to experienced players and even fitness freaks. There you can hang out with your friends in a fun and relaxed atmosphere and work out with machines and weights. Presently ice-skating and bowling are also in trend and you can go to an ice-rink or a bowling alley.

They say a city never sleeps. Indeed, all city centres have an exciting nightlife with a lot of discos, dance floors and night clubs. There are even night events for highbrows, for example, a night at the museum. A night visit to the museum can be unforgettable.

Then every city has an **uptown**, which is an area far from the city centre. It is usually a quiet residential neighbourhood. Many people choose to live there nowadays or even move to the suburbs – areas near big cities. Suburban areas with a lot of spectacular landscaping can be a little paradise. They are quiet, clean and environmentally friendly places with parks and public gardens. 2- or 3-storeyed cottages with front and back gardens attract those who want to forget about the rat race of big cities.