**Демонстрационный вариант контрольно измерительных материалов**

**промежуточной аттестаци 2022-2023 учебного года по английскому языку**

**для учащихся 8 классов**

**Инструкция по выполнению работы**

Работа состоит из двух частей: письменная и устная часть. Письменная часть работы по английскому языку состоит из трёх разделов. На выполнение заданий письменной части экзаменационной работы отводится 30 мин.

В разделе 1 (задание по аудированию) предлагается прослушать текст и выполнить 4 задания на понимание прослушанного текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий данного раздела – 10 минут. Ответы к заданиям 1–4 записываются в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Раздел 2 (задание по чтению) содержит задание на понимание прочитанного текста. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение задания раздела – 10 минут. Ответы к заданиям раздела Чтение записываются в виде соответствия цифр заданной букве в таблице ответов. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в таблицу.

Раздел 3 (задание по грамматике и лексике). Рекомендуемое время на выполнение заданий раздела – 10 минут. Ответы к заданиям 1–9 записываются в виде одного или нескольких слов. Ответ запишите

в поле ответа в тексте работы.

Устная часть работы по английскому языку включает в себя 1 задание, в котором необходимо построить связное монологическое высказывание на определённую тему с опорой на план. Время на подготовку – 3 минуты. Время на ответ – 7 минут.

**Письменная часть. Раздел 1 (задание по аудированию)**

*Вы услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами А, B, C, D. В заданиях 1–4 запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.*

1. Today the customers can take part in ...

1) a children’s book exhibition.

2) a lottery of international books.

3) a workshop on making souvenirs.

Ответ:

2. Alice can’t go shopping with Mary because ...

1) it’s her grandmother’s birthday.

2) she has to help her grandmother.

3) she is ill and has to see a doctor.

Ответ:

3. On Sunday, Jane is ...

1) attending a birthday party.

2) writing an essay.

3) going to the cinema.

Ответ:

4. For lunch the speakers are going to eat ...

1) sausages with beans.

2) cheese sandwiches.

3) spaghetti with tomatoes.

Ответ:

**Письменная часть. Раздел 2 (задание по чтению)**

*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. Where can we see the best Gzhel collection and see how it is made?

2. Who can become a Gzhel artist?

3. What do we call Gzhel?

4. What is the technique of Gzhel painting?

5. What is the traditional Gzhel ceramics design?

6. What is the origin of the word Gzhel?

7. How were the first Gzhel products used?

A. Gzhel is a famous type of Russian ceramics. It comes from the region with the same name, which is situated about sixty kilometers away from Moscow. Gzhel is not one place, to be exact. There are about 27 villages in the area which are involved in Gzhel ceramic production. The place can be easily reached by railroad and it is often visited by tourists.

B. It is believed that the place where Gzhel ceramics is produced was named after the river Gzhelka, a small river flowing through the area. However, linguists still argue about where the word comes from. Some of them say it has Baltic roots. Others claim that the name is connected with the technological process. The word Gzhel is similar to an old Russian word which means burn. Indeed, the clay should be burnt to become hard before it is good enough for pottery.

C. The clay production in Gzhel started to develop in the 17th century when the Russian monarch ordered the delivery of different sorts of clay to Moscow. Gzhel clay was found to be the best for making pots and containers for pharmacies. The doctors and pharmacists valued it a lot. They preferred to keep most of the medicine and herbs in ceramic pots to keep them fresh and effective for a long time.

D. Gzhel ceramics can be easily identified by its beautiful white and blue coloured decoration. White means pure snow and moonlight. Light and dark blue symbolize the calm sky and rivers. Though the images on ceramics are usually flowers, they are all unique. Every item is a handmade picture with a unique combination of lines. Blue and white Gzhel ceramics are well-known all over the world.

E. You may think that Gzhel painters create their works freely, using their imagination. Although the talent of an artist and creativity are certainly important, the painter needs to follow a very strict technological scheme. Each ornament represents an image or a story that is given a code. All the codes are listed in catalogues and kept in the factory library. Technologists use catalogues to modernize production and organize training for new painters.

F. The Gzhel museum is a special attraction. The finest items from the 15th century to the present are displayed there. The collection of the museum contains about two thousand pieces and presents a great variety of bowls, vases, tea sets, toys and statuettes. The place is good for a family day out – apart from enjoying the displays and buying souvenirs you can watch the production process or take classes in sculpture or painting.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Текст | A | B | C | D | E | F |
| Вопрос |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Письменная часть. Раздел 3 (задание по грамматике и лексике)**

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 1-9, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 1-9.*

1. Once there were four children whose names were Peter, Susan,

Edmund and Lucy. This story happened to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ THEY

when they had to leave their home city, London, during the war.

2. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the house of an old Professor SEND

who lived in the country, ten miles from the nearest railway

station.

3. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a wife and he lived in a very large NOT HAVE

house with a housekeeper.

4. He himself was a very old man with white hair which grew

over most of his face as well as on his head. The children liked

him almost at once. Only Lucy, who was the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ YOUNG

of them, felt a little afraid of him.

5. On their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ evening, after dinner, they said ONE

good night to the Professor and went upstairs. It was the largest

house they had ever seen, so Peter suggested exploring it in the

morning.

6. When the next morning came, there was a steady rain falling.

25 “I wish the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more cheerful!” said BE

Edmund.

7. “Stop complaining, Ed,” said Susan. “I think the weather

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ soon.” IMPROVE

8. “We were going to explore the house,” Peter reminded them.

He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich at the moment and was EAT

absolutely happy with the whole situation.

9. Everyone nodded and at that point their amazing adventures

 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. BEGIN

**Устная часть**

*Построй связное монологическое высказывание с опорой на план (10-12 предложений).*

Темы высказываний и примерный текст монологического высказывания на стр.5

На экзамене каждому учащемуся достается одна тема, в зависимости от номера варианта.

1.My school.

You are going to give a talk about your school. You will have to start in 3 minutes and speak for not more than 7 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

• what you like most about your school

• what weekday you find the most difficult, and why

• what you would like to change in your school life

I’m going to give a talk about my school.

I would like to start with the idea that school is one of the most important parts of our lives because we learn how to learn, get first knowledge about the world.

I am finishing the 9th form and I’m going to continue my studying in the 10th form because I like my school. It is old and big. There are about one thousand pupils. It has a lot a lot of facilities such as an assembly, a library, a computer room, a canteen, class rooms. Most of all I like a gym because I am fond of doing sports. There are a lot of sport facilities and modern equipment in the gym.

As for weekdays, I find Monday the most difficult one because we have six lessons on this day, including Maths and Physics. Frankly speaking, I’m not good at these subjects, and I don’t enjoy these lessons and it is the first day after a weekend. I am very tired on Monday.

In my opinion, a lot of things should be changed and improved in my school. I think,classrooms in our school should be repaired because most of them are very old. // Personally I would like to change the menu in my school canteen. The food isn’t tasty there I think

In conclusion I want to say that my school is the best in my town. That’s all I wanted to say. Thank you for listening.

2. Free time

You are going to give a talk about free time. You will have to start in 3 minutes and speak for not more than 7 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

• whether you have a lot of free time, and why, or why not

• what you enjoy doing in your free time

• what your Sunday afternoons are like

I would like to give a talk about free time.

To begin with, I’d like to say that nowadays teenagers don’t have much free much free time as they have to study hard at school. I am short of time because I do my homework every day, revise different rules for exams and attend some extra classes to pass my exams successfully. Besides, I have to do my household chores to help my parents.

At weekends I have some spare time I enjoy watching films, reading books and listening to music. I find these activities pleasant. Besides, I meet my friends and we go for walks.

As for me, Sunday is my favorite day of the week. Firstly, I get up later than usual. Secondly, I have trainings at the gym. Then I am fond of going to the cinema with my friends.

I wish I had more spare time. Free time activities make my life exciting. That’s all I wanted to say. Thank you for listening.

3. Holidays in Russia

You are going to give a talk about holidays in Russia. You will have to start in 3 minutes and speak for not more than 7 minutes (10-12 sentences).

Remember to say:

• what public holidays are celebrated in Russia

• what your favourite public holiday is, and why you like it

• how your favourite public holiday is celebrated in your city, town or village

You have to talk continuously.

Now I am going to give a talk about public holidays in Russia.

There are many public holidays in Russia. They are New Year’s Day, Christmas, Women’s Day, May Day, Victory Day, Day of Russia.

I think the most popular of them is New Year’s Day because people have a week of holidays and can spend a good time with their families and friends. As for children they like winter and New Year’s presents. Another popular public holiday is Victory Day. It’s the most important day for our country because lots of our people fought in the Second Word War and defended our Motherland and had a great victory. Thereare always parades, meetings and fireworks in all parts of Russia this day.

As for me, my favourite public holiday is Women’s Day because it’s the first spring holiday. We celebrate it at school and of course at home. Children make crafts at school and give small gifts to their mums and grandmothers, men give flowers to their wives. There are lots of flowers and smiles on that day.

We always celebrate Women’s Day. At school we prepare a concert for our teachers. We perform dances and songs, small kids recite poems. Every class has a party where boys congratulate girls. We usually have funny contests and competitions this day. I always take part in a school concert. I’m fond of dancing and my friends and I prepare a dance for our teachers.

In the conclusion, I’d like to say that I like holidays. It’s an opportunity to follow our traditions and have a nice time with relatives and friends. Thank you for listening.

4. Sports.

You are going to give a talk about sports. You will have to start in 3 minutes and speak for not more than 7 minutes (10-12 sentences). Remember to say: why a lot of young people do sports nowadays

what sports clubs and teams there are in your school

what you do to keep fit

what your attitude to doing sports activities is

You have to talk continuously.

Now I am going to give a talk about sports.

It is true that nowadays a lot of young people do sports regularly. Firstly, it’s more available for almost everybody. We have gyms, clubs and swimming pools almost in every city. Secondly, being fit and sporty is fashionable today.

There are some sports clubs in my school too. For example, we have a skiing club, a football club and a basketball team. Also, one of the most popular clubs is a volleyball one and I’m a member of this team. We play well and twice a year we take part in a city competition.

To kip fit I try not to miss PE lessons which we have 3 times a week. Also every Monday and Friday I train with my volleyball team for 2 hours. I try to avoid fast food not to put on extra weight.

I am not a big fan of doing sports activities but I understand that they are useful for me. So my attitude to sport is positive.

That’s all that I wanted to tell you about sports. Thank you for listening.