Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 9 классе

I variant

**Task 1 Найдите лишнее слово**

1. attend, go, visit, enter
2. comprehensive, primary, higher, compulsory
3. fail, pass, enter, take
4. optional, private, public, state

**Task 2 Перевести предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.**

1. Alex and Jane «We are going to watch *Star Academy* at Phil’s place today.»
2. Grandma « I will be in London the next week.»

3) Do not give advice that your teenager does not need.

They warn parents\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 3 Выберите подходящие по смыслу союзы either ... or;**

**. both ... and; neither ... nor;**

1. I would like to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a scientist\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a vet. I would like to be a scientist because I want to discover new things and do *experiments.* I would like to be a vet because I love animals and I would love to save them!" (Eden)
2. I d like to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_an air hostess, because they are really kind and have really nice uniforms,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_a dancer because I love music.
3. The job I want when I am older is to be a photographer to be able\_\_\_\_to earn money\_\_\_\_\_\_become famous

**Task 4 Прочитайте отрывок из воспоминаний У. Черчилля о его школьных годах. Определите, какие из 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 — Not stated).**

I was twelve when I entered the unfriendly region of examinations, and through which for the next seven years I had to travel. These examina­tions were a great test to me. The subjects which were valued by the examiners were almost always those I liked least. I would like to be exam­ined in history, poetry and writing essays. The examiners, on the other hand, preferred Latin and mathematics. Moreover, the questions which they asked on both these subjects were almost always those to which I was unable to suggest a satisfactory answer. I would like to be asked to say what I knew. They always tried to ask what I did not know. This sort of treatment had only one result: I did not do well in examinations.

This was especially true of my entrance examination to Harrow. The Headmaster, Mr Welldon, however, took a broad-minded view of my Latin text. This was the more amazing, because I was found unable to answer a single question in the Latin paper. I wrote my name at the top of the page. I wrote down the number of the question "I". But I could not think of anything connected with it that was true. Suddenly I made some dirty marks on my test paper. I stared for two hours at these spots. And then they collected my piece of test paper with all the others and carried it up to the Headmaster's table. It was from these small signs of knowl­edge that Mr Welldon drew the conclusion that it was enough to pass into Harrow. It showed that he was a man who did not depend upon paper demonstration.

I was placed in the third, or lowest, division of the Fourth, or bottom, Form. The names of the new boys were written in the school list in alpha­betical order. As my correct name, Spencer-Churchill, began with an "S", I was in fact only two more names away from the end of the whole school.

However, by being in the lowest form I got a great advantage over the cleverer boys. They all learned Latin and Greek and things like that. But I was taught English. We were considered such silly pupils that we could learn only English. Mr Somervell taught the stupidest boys the most ignored thing - to write simple English. He knew how to do it. He taught it as no one else has ever taught it.

I learned it thoroughly. And when in after years my schoolmates who had won prizes for writing such beautiful Latin poetry and Greek epigrams had to come down again to common English, to earn their living or make their career, I did not feel myself at any difficulty. Naturally, I am in favour of boys learning English. I would make them learn English; and then I would let the clever ones learn Latin as an honour and Greek as a pleas­ure. But the only thing I would beat them for is not knowing English. I would beat them hard for that. (507)

 At the age of twelve Churchill had his first examination.
 1 True 2 False 3 Not stated

Churchill couldn't pass the exams to Harrow several times.
1 True 2 False 3 Not stated

 Besides Latin, entrance exams to Harrow included mathemat­ics.

1 True 2 False 3 Not stated

 In the Latin exams Churchill didn't answer any question.

1 True 2 False 3 Not stated

 At Harrow, Churchill was considered to be the most gifted pupil.

1 True 2 False 3 Not stated

 As a pupil Churchill won a lot of prizes writing English poetry.

1 True 2 False 3 Not stated

Churchill would like all the pupils to learn their native language properly.

1 True 2 False 3 Not state

Контрольная работа по английскому языку в 9 классе

II variant

**Task 1 Найдите лишнее слово**

1. college, gymnasium, lyceum, kindergarten
2. university, college, academy, conservatory
3. GCSE, A level, entrance, further

**Task 2 Перевести предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.**

1. “Are you competitive?” -Tom asked me
2. Mary said: “I will help my sister.”
3. They told me: “We were really happy.”

**Task 3 Выберите подходящие по смыслу союзы either ... or;**

**. both ... and; neither ... nor;**

1. l want to be a model but I want to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ underweight\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_muscular."
2. I want to work \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the police\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to be a nurse, because I want to help others who are in need."
3. When I am older I would like to be a lawyer because I love\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fighting\_\_\_winning arguments!"

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**Task 4 Прочитайте, определите, какие из 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 — Not stated).**

Queen Elizabeth is the Queen of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland and the Head of the Commonwealth. Elizabeth II is a modern, *constitu­tional* monarch. This means she isn't the head of Britain's government, but she is the Head of State. Elizabeth II became queen in 1952. Her *coronation* took place in 1953. It was the first coronation to be shown on television.

Queen Elizabeth II has a wide range of duties to perform. Here are some of them. The Queen takes part in many important government processes, for exam­ple, the State Opening of Parliament. Among her many royal duties are regular visits abroad, which help to keep friendly links with foreign countries, and espe­cially those of Commonwealth, and to encourage trade. The Queen also supports

many charities, using her name and influ­ence to help them to raise money. In January and June the Queen presents medals or "hon­ours" at Buckingham Palace. She gives them to people who have done something special. "The honours list" includes famous people such as top actors, musicians, politicians, sci­entists as well as ordinary people whose actions have benefited their local community. When foreign kings, queens and presidents visit Britain, they often stay at either Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle. But the Queen doesn't just entertain Heads of State. Four times a year there are also "Royal Garden Parties". The Queen invites all kinds of people. Some are famous, but other people have just worked hard for charities for a long time. Nine thousand people are invited to the parties which take place in the grounds of Buckingham Palace. Prince Philip and other "royals" often come too, so the royal family can talk to as many people as possible.

In 1969, the Queen wanted to "open a window" on to the royal family. That year television cameras came into the royal home and filmed the family in pri­vate for the first time. Forty million people watched the programme. They saw a different side of the royal family. The programme brought the royal family closer to people, but it also helped to make problems for the future. Now the pub­lic wanted to see more and more of royal private life. It was harder to keep the reporters out. In the last thirty years there have been a lot of documentaries, series and interviews about the royal family. Before the days of television they seemed formal. Today they seem informal and friendly. As well as TV pro­grammes, there are also newspaper stories, books and magazines about the Queen and her family. Hundreds appear every year. Some are good — many are bad, but almost all of them are popular.

 1) Elizabeth II is the Queen of the UK.

 2) The Queen's job is to lead formal ceremonies, like the opening of

Parliament.

 3) The royal family have regular visits abroad.

 4) The Queen is a member of many charity organizations.

 5) Four times a year, the Queen gives awards to people whose actions have

benefited the country.

 6) Royal Garden Parties are held either at Buckingham Palace or at

Windsor Castle.

 7) The Queen invites different people to Royal Garden Parties.

 8) In 1969, the Queen was shown on TV for the first time.

 9) Forty million people liked the programme about the royal family.

 10) Since 1969, the royal family's private life has been opened to the public.

 11) The TV programme in 1969 caused a lot of problems for the royal family.