

Территория _____

Образовательная организация _____

Класс _____

Фамилия, имя ученика (-цы) _____

Демонстрационный вариант

Региональная контрольная работа

9 КЛАСС

Модель 2

Инструкция по выполнению работы

На выполнение работы даётся 45 минут. Работа включает в себя 28 заданий.

Ответы на задания укажите в тексте работы или запишите в поля ответов в тексте работы. При выполнении работы не разрешается пользоваться учебником, рабочими тетрадями и другими справочными материалами.

При необходимости можно пользоваться черновиком. Записи в черновике проверяться и оцениваться не будут.

Советуем выполнять задания в том порядке, в котором они даны. В целях экономии времени пропускайте задание, которое не удаётся выполнить сразу, и переходите к следующему. Если после выполнения всей работы у Вас останется время, то Вы сможете вернуться к пропущенным заданиям.

Желаем успеха!

Модель 2

Раздел I. Phonetics

Определите, в каком из данных слов **указанные буквы** или **буквосочетания** читаются иначе, чем в остальных. Обведите букву выбранного вами варианта ответа (a, b, c, d, e).

1. SW

- a. sweet b. switch c. sweat d. swear e. sword

2. GH

- a. daughter b. laughter c. bought d. caught e. right

3. AI

- a. failure b. mail c. remain d. mountain e. retain

4. OO

- a. flood b. loose c. choose d. book e. noon

5. H

- a. house b. hair c. hypnosis d. half e. hour

6. U

- a. cut b. busy c. bug d. sunny e. cunning

7. I

- a. crime b. device c. alive d. service e. pilot

Раздел II. Reading

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст и закончите предложения, выбрав правильный вариант: a, b или c. Обведите букву выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Example:

People couldn't imagine the wonders of the sea ...

a. until special devices were invented.

b. when they started swimming.

c. if they could stay below the sea for some minutes.

Until men invented ways of staying underwater for more than a few minutes, the wonders of the world below the sea were almost unknown. The main problem, of course, was how air could be supplied to swimmers below the surface of the sea. Pictures made about 2,900 years ago in Asia show men swimming under the water with air bags tied to their bodies. A pipe from the bag carried air into the swimmer's mouth. But little progress was made in the invention of diving devices until 1490, when Leonardo da Vinci designed a complete diving suit.

In 1837 a German, Augustus Siebe, invented a "hard-hat suit" which was used for almost a century. It had a metal covering for the head and an air pipe attached to a machine above the water. It also had small openings to remove unwanted air. But there were two dangers to the divers inside the "hard-hat suit". One was a sudden rise to the surface caused by too great supply of air. The other was the crushing of the body caused by a sudden dive into deep water. Both could result in death. Gradually the "hard-hat suit" was improved so that the divers could be given a constant supply of breathing air.

During the 1940s diving underwater without a special suit became popular. Divers used a breathing device and a special face mask. To increase the swimmer's speed another invention called flippers was used. Flippers looked like giant feet and were attached to the diver's own feet. The manufacturer of rubber breathing pipes made it possible for divers to float on the surface observing the marine life beneath them. A special rubber suit made diving comfortable even in icy waters.

In 1943 two Frenchmen, Jacques Ives Cousteau and Emile Gagnan, invented a self-contained underwater breathing apparatus called a *scuba* for short. It consists of a mouthpiece joined to one or two tanks of compressed air which are attached to the diver's back. The scuba makes it possible for scientists to work deep underwater for several hours. As a result scientists can now move around freely at great depths studying marine biology, temperature, pressure, currents and ocean-bottom geology.

8. The main problem of diving was...

- a. the energy supply.
- b. the oxygen supply.
- c. the absence of the divers.

9. A German scientist invented ...

- a. an airbag with a pipe.
- b. a complete diving suit.
- c. the "hard-hat suit".

10. "Hard-hat suits" were ...

- a. first considered as dangerous.
- b. used over two centuries.
- c. recognized as a complete failure.

11. It was unsafe for the divers wearing a “hard-hat suit” ...

- a. to dive in cold water.
- b. to remove unwanted air.
- c. to dive and rise quickly.

12. Divers use flippers ...

- a. to move fast.
- b. to dive in icy water.
- c. to protect the face.

13. The name *scuba* ...

- a. is a traditional name of all diving devices.
- b. was taken after the name of a deep water fish.
- c. is derived from the initial letters of the apparatus.

14. The invention of the scuba ...

- a. has influenced the life of all scientists.
- b. has influenced the marine science a lot.
- c. has changed nothing for diving.

Раздел III. Grammar

Заполните пропуски, поставив слова в скобках в правильную грамматическую форму. Запишите свой ответ в поле ответов справа от номера задания.

“The Prince (*Example*) is giving (GIVE) a ball tomorrow night and my love will be there. She said she **15)** _____ (DANCE) with me, if I brought her red roses. If I bring her a red rose I will hold her in my arms at last! But in all my garden there isn’t a single red rose. She will take no notice of me, and my heart will break”, cried the young Student, and his beautiful eyes filled with tears. “Ah, on what little things does my happiness depend! I **16)** _____ (READ) all the books the wise **17)** _____ (MAN) have written, and all the secrets of philosophy are **18)** _____ (MY), but I feel unhappy because I cannot find a red rose for my love”, said the young Student. He fell down on the grass, buried his face in his hands and **19)** _____ (BEGIN) to cry. “Here is a true lover at last”, thought the Nightingale from her nest in the oak-tree. “Night after night I sang of him and told his story to the stars, and now I see him. His hair is dark as the hyacinth-blossom, and his lips are red as the rose of his desire; but passion has made his face like pale ivory and sorrow has set her seal upon his brow. Surely love is the **20)** _____ (WONDERFUL) thing. It is more precious than emeralds. Pearls and rubies cannot buy it. It may not **21)** _____ (BUY) from merchants, nor can it be exchanged for gold”.

Adapted from “The Nightingale and the Rose” by Oscar Wilde

Раздел IV. Word formation

Заполните пропуски, образовав подходящую часть речи от слова, указанного в скобках. Запишите свой ответ в поле ответов справа от номера задания.

What (*Example*) exactly (**EXACT**) is a joke? Why do we laugh at certain kinds of stories and look at people who know lots of anecdotes with admiration?

In the past humour was often seen in a very negative way. For example, Plato, the **22)** _____ (**FAME**) Greek philosopher, wrote about the evil nature of humour. For him it meant to give yourself a sense of superiority by making fun of other people.

Modern **23)** _____ (**PSYCHOLOGY**), however, regard humour with more respect. Sigmund Freud, the founder of psychoanalysis, saw laughter as a means of safely **24)** _____ (**CHARGING**) nervous energy. It provides relief and makes potentially damaging conflicts **25)** _____ (**HARM**). So, a well-timed joke can be very **26)** _____ (**USE**) in everyday conversations.

Besides, try to memorize and never forget that humour is an invaluable social tool. Generally we dislike people who laugh or smile **27)** _____ (**RARE**). But with the help of a good joke you can improve your image among your friends. If you are able to make people laugh with you it can increase your influence and establish a degree of **28)** _____ (**LEADER**) in the society.

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий
Региональной контрольной работы по английскому языку в 9-х классах

№ задания	Правильный ответ	Количество баллов за правильный ответ
1.	E	1
2.	B	1
3.	D	1
4.	A	1
5.	E	1
6.	B	1
7.	D	1
8.	B	1
9.	C	1
10.	A	1
11.	C	1
12.	A	1
13.	C	1
14.	B	1
15.	WOULD DANCE	2
16.	HAVE READ	2
17.	MEN	2
18.	MINE	2
19.	BEGAN	2
20.	MOST WONDERFUL	2
21.	BE BOUGHT	2
22.	FAMOUS	2
23.	PSYCHOLOGISTS	2
24.	DISCHARGING	2
25.	HARMLESS	2
26.	USEFUL	2
27.	RARELY	2
28.	LEADERSHIP	2
Максимальное количество баллов:		42

Неправильный ответ на любое задание контрольной работы оценивается «0» баллов.

Если обучающийся не приступил к выполнению задания, следует указать «X».