**Итоговая контрольная работа**

**9 класс**

**Аудирование**

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| 1-4. Вы два раза услышите четыре коротких текста, обозначенных буквами **А, В, С, D**. *В заданиях* ***1—4*** *запишите в поле ответа цифру* ***1, 2*** *или* ***3,*** *соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.* |

1. One of the speakers dislikes spring as ...
2. the weather is changeable.
3. the winter is over.
4. it is very colourful.

**Ответ:**

1. The speakers are going to …
2. relax in the garden.
3. water the flowers.
4. plant some flowers.

**Ответ:**

1. The passengers for the train to Bristol will have to ...
2. go to the platform.
3. change the train.
4. change the tickets.

**Ответ:**

1. The speaker bought the hat in winter because …
2. it was cheap.
3. it was expensive.
4. it was a new collection.

**Ответ:**

Чтение

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| 12. *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. How many people аге hired for a film?
2. Why is the location important?
3. What is necessary to make before shooting a film?
4. What is necessary to do after the film has been shot?
5. When does the process of making a movie begin?
6. How do film makers organize the shooting of a film?
7. How long does the shooting of a film last?

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| A. | You’ve spent hours getting into costume and makeup. Now, you’re trying to see past all the bright lights. It’s almost time. Your nerves are getting to you. What’s your character’s name again? Do you remember your lines? Too soon, you hear those three words from the director: “Lights. Camera. Action.” But the process of making a movie began long before the cameras started rolling. Anyone who works in film can tell you that a lot of work goes on behind the scenes. |
| B. | All movies start as just an idea. Many writers, producers, actors, and directors carry around notebooks to jot down ideas that come to them during the day. The best ideas grow in their minds un­til they’re big enough to become a film. Once an idea has had some time to grow, the next step is to write a script. Also called a screenplay, the script breaks up the story into scenes. It lays out the action and dialogue for the characters in the story. |
| C. | Is it time to film yet? Not quite! It takes many people to make a movie. Before filming, movie makers need to find the right cast and crew members. They need actors, set builders, and costume designers. They also need people to work the camera and audio equipment, makeup artists, and prop masters. For major films, hundreds (or even thousands!) of people will need to be hired. |
| D. | After the cast and crew are in place, it’s time to get the cameras rolling. Everyone involved in the film travels to the chosen loca­tion. There, they shoot each scene until they get it just right. In many cases, movie makers will shoot different versions of every scene. That way, they’ll have many options to choose from in the final cut. |
| E. | After filming, the job continues. The final set of making the mov­ie involves filming and editing. It is necessary to edit the film and add the sound effects and music. Film editing software is used to stitch the footage together. Editors add music, visual effects, and anything else needed to complete the film. When they’re done, the movie is finally ready for the big screen. |
| F. | All-in-all, shooting a feature-length film often takes between six and eight months. However, if you’re interested in filmmaking, you’ll probably start a lot smaller. You just need the right equip­ment and help from a few friends. You might be able to complete the process in just a few weeks. Do you dream of writing or di­recting a blockbuster hit? Would you rather help build the set or work with audio equipment? Maybe you’d be a great film editor or help with other post-production tasks! Filmmaking is a long, difficult process, but it can be so much fun to see your hard work pay off. |

**Грамматика и лексика**

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| **20-28**. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **20-28** так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **20-28.** |

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| **20** | It was a warm summer day and Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beside her sister, when, suddenly, a little White Rabbit with pink eyes ran in front of her shouting, “Oh dear. I'm late,” and then disappeared down a rabbit's hole. | **SIT** |
| **21** | “1 must find out why he\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in such a hurry!” cried Alice. | **BE** |
| **22** | She ran to the rabbit's hole. It dropped suddenly and Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Finally, she landed in a narrow hallway with doors of many sizes. On a table, Alice found a tiny gold key and a green bottle that said “DRINK ME” and she drank it. | **FALL** |
| **23** | Alice began to shrink until she was no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a doll. She opened the door and quickly ran through it. “What a splendid garden!” she exclaimed. But the excitement soon wore off. “I want to be big again,” she shouted. Alice went looking for help. Soon, | **BIG** |
| **24** | She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a green caterpillar. “One side make you big, the other side make you small, the mushroom,” he answered | **SEE** |
| **25** | Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a piece of the mushroom. | **EAT** |
| **26** | “Thank goodness, I\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!” Alice continued her walk. | **GROW** |
| **27** | In the middle of a field the Queen of Hearts was playing croquet. “You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_croquet, haven’t you?” the Queen asked Alice. “Yes,” Alice answered. “Play with me!” ordered the Queen. | **PLAY** |
| **28** | Alice felt someone touch her shoulder, “Wake up. You\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for too long,” said her sister softly. | **SLEEP** |

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| **29-34**. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **29-34** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию **29-34.** |

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| **29** | James Naismith, a physical education teach­er, invented the game of basketball. It began as a game played by a few young men and has since turned into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sport around the world. | **PROFESSION** |
| **30** | Naismith, originally from Almonte, Ontario, was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , strong, energetic, and good at various sports. | **ATHLETE** |
| **31** | Around the age of 30, he began to teach physical \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at Springfield College in Massachusetts | **EDUCATE** |
| **32** | In 1891, Naismith was asked by Springfield’s head of physical education to create an indoor team sport that was fun and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , to keep his students active between the football and track and field seasons. Naismith thought about it and came up with the idea for basketball. | **COMPETE** |
| **33** | Later the rules of basketball have changed.  It has become a much more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sport, and the rules vary slightly between leagues. The game was first played in the Olympics in 1936, by men only. | **FORM** |
| **34** | Women’s Olympic basketball got its start in 1974, with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  Rules. | **DIFFER** |