

Контроль навыков чтения
учащихся 7-х классов МОАУ лицей №4 г.Баймака

Цель:

учебный аспект – контроль навыков чтения с пониманием основного содержания текста, контроль навыков чтения с выборочным пониманием нужной информации;
развивающий аспект – развивать способности к самоконтролю, самоанализу и рациональному распределению времени.

Время на выполнение задания: 45 минут

Задание I: ознакомиться с текстом, затем отметить предложения после текста как «верно, неверно или не упоминается» в соответствии с прочитанным текстом.

Задание II: прочитать текст и ответить на 5 вопросов в конце текста.

Задание III: прочитать текст, затем отметить предложения после текста как «упомянуто, не упомянуто» в соответствии с прочитанным текстом.

Задание IV: прочитать шесть текстов (1-6), найти соответствующие названия к ним (a-g); одно название текста лишнее.

Variant I

I. Read the text and mark the sentences after it as true, false or not stated.

Charles Darwin: How It All Began

At the age of 19, Charles Darwin went to Cambridge University to study religion, but he didn't like it. He didn't spend much time on books, what he loved to do was collecting beetles.

Finally, something happened to Charles that changed his life. A friend invited him on an expedition on the ship *the Beagle*. Without any clear idea about what he wanted to do with his life, Charles joined the expedition.

The voyage began on the 27th of December, 1831. It was a five-year expedition to incredible faraway places. Charles was not really a scientist and he felt terribly seasick but he still had a wonderful time on his voyage. He had a great chance to study lots of plants and animals.

When *the Beagle* arrived at the Cape Verde ['və:d] Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, Charles saw a tropical forest for the first time in his life. And he was surprised by the great number and variety of animal species. He started to collect butterflies, spiders, beetles, shells – he loved everything. Charles decided to become a scientist.

Three years later, in 1835, *the Beagle* landed at the Galapagos [gə'læpəgəs / gə'lɑ:pəgəs] Islands where Charles saw giant tortoises and other interesting animals. Charles found that each of the islands had its own kind of tortoises. The animals on different islands were a little different. Charles thought that it was strange. At that time people believed that every animal species looked the way God made it.

Darwin came home from his five-year adventure and began working hard. So much to do, so many questions to answer. He later said that the two years after his voyage were the busiest in his life. Charles started writing a book. He also started to think about the Galapagos animals and what he called the “transmutation of species”, the slow changing of one species into another. Now we call it “evolution”.

1. At his childhood, Darwin collected coins and beetles.
2. Darwin didn't want to study religion when he was a student.
3. Darwin joined the voyage on *the Beagle* to discover new places.
4. When Darwin arrived at the Galapagos Islands, he saw many interesting animals, birds, plants and fish.
5. After five-year expedition Darwin wrote a book about his voyage.
6. Darwin used the term (термин) “evolution” in his works.

II. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Gerald Durrell, a popular British writer and the author of brilliant books about animals, was born in India in 1925. His mother often joked that his first word was "zoo". When he was

three years old, his family moved to England, then to the Greek island of Corfu — to get away from the terrible English weather. With his mother, his sister Margo, and his brothers, Leslie and Larry, Gerald spent five years on the island. That was the start of his long career as an animal expert.

They lived in an old villa. One day Gerald found a big scorpion in the garden wall. The scorpion had lots of light brown babies on her back. He put them into a matchbox and hurried home. It was time for lunch, so Gerald put the matchbox on the shelf... He began his meal, and forgot about his new pets. He suddenly remembered about them when he heard a noise from the sitting room. He ran there and saw his brother Larry with an open matchbox in his hand. And the scorpions were free!

Larry shouted "Help!", the Durrels' dog went wild and the servant dropped a plate. The scorpion and her babies ran all over the room. Gerald had to catch them with a teaspoon, and put them back in the garden wall.

In 1939, the Durrels moved back to London because of the war. At the end of the war Gerald got a job in Whipsnade Zoo where he started looking after the lions and other animals.

On his 21st birthday Gerald decided to go on expeditions to collect wild animals for British zoos. Back home in England he kept a lot of animals — monkeys, squirrels, frogs and others — in his sister's garden.

Gerald's brother Larry asked him to write about his journeys and voyages to different places. This is how Gerald Durrel became a famous writer. The title of one of his most famous books is "My Family and Other Animals".

1. When was Gerald Durrel born?
2. When did he first come to England?
3. What did Gerald find in the garden wall one day?
4. Why did the family move to Greece?
5. How long did Gerald live on Corfu?

III. Read the text and find which of the following is not mentioned in it.

Our planet is 4,600 million years old. Let's think of it as a person who is forty-six years old. We don't know anything about the first seven years of this person's life. We also have very little information about the next thirty-five years. It was only at the age of forty-two that plants began to appear. Dinosaurs and great reptiles ['reptailz] did not appear until one year ago, when the planet was forty-five. Mammals only arrived eight months ago. In the middle of last week apes became ape-like men and began to communicate with each other. Last weekend, the Ice Age covered the Earth. Modern man has only lived on this planet for about four hours. During the last hour man began to work on land — grow plants and keep domestic animals. The Industrial Revolution and the rise of large cities began just sixty seconds ago. During those sixty seconds of biological time, modern man has turned a lot of land into a rubbish dump. In one minute he has killed hundreds of species of animals. He has damaged the soil of his planet, cut down its forests. Now modern man stands looking at the damage he has done to the planet like a child stands looking at the toys he has broken. What step will he make next?

1. The birth of planet Earth.
2. The period of time when life appeared on the Earth.
3. The activity of man on the Earth.
4. The period of time when there were world wars on the Earth.
5. The negative results of people's activity.

IV. Read the texts (1—6) and match them with the titles (a—g). There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) Important Part of the Body
- b) The Best-known Species
- c) People's Relatives
- d) Origin of the Name
- e) Their Habits

f) Where Are They From?

g) They Are Fairly Different

1. The word lemur ['li:mə] comes from the Latin word meaning "a ghost". Perhaps this is because they move about silently at night and have large mysterious eyes.
2. Lemurs have lived on the planet Earth for a very long time, but you can find them only in two places on the island Madagascar (millions of years ago, the island of Madagascar broke away from the continent of Africa) and the nearby Comori Islands.
3. Some people think that lemurs belong to the family of squirrels or cats. But the truth is, they are more close to us, humans. They are primates.
4. Lemurs have big, bushy tails that wave in the air as a form of communication. These big tails also help them balance when they jump from tree to tree. But lemurs don't hang from trees by their tails, as some monkeys do. Some species of the lemur have longer tails than their bodies.
5. There are many kinds of lemurs. They come in different colours and sizes. The smallest species weighs only 30 grams. The largest species weighs 10 kilograms. In the past there were also very large lemurs which weighed 240 kilograms, but they have all died out.
6. Lemurs live and move about in groups. They like to sleep during the day and are active during the night. They eat nuts, fruits and berries. Sometimes they also eat insects.

Variant II

I. Read the text and mark the sentences after it as true, false or not stated.

Charles Darwin: How It All Began

At the age of 19, Charles Darwin went to Cambridge University to study religion, but he didn't like it. He didn't spend much time on books, what he loved to do was collecting beetles.

Finally, something happened to Charles that changed his life. A friend invited him on an expedition on the ship *the Beagle*. Without any clear idea about what he wanted to do with his life, Charles joined the expedition.

The voyage began on the 27th of December, 1831. It was a five-year expedition to incredible faraway places. Charles was not really a scientist and he felt terribly seasick but he still had a wonderful time on his voyage. He had a great chance to study lots of plants and animals.

When *the Beagle* arrived at the Cape Verde ['və:d] Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, Charles saw a tropical forest for the first time in his life. And he was surprised by the great number and variety of animal species. He started to collect butterflies, spiders, beetles, shells – he loved everything. Charles decided to become a scientist.

Three years later, in 1935, *the Beagle* landed at the Galapagos [gə'læpəgəs / gə'lɑ:pəgəs] Islands where Charles saw giant tortoises and other interesting animals. Charles found that each of the islands had its own kind of tortoises. The animals on different islands were a little different. Charles thought that it was strange. At that time people believed that every animal species looked the way God made it.

Darwin came home from his five-year adventure and began working hard. So much to do, so many questions to answer. He later said that the two years after his voyage were the busiest in his life. Charles started writing a book. He also started to think about the Galapagos animals and what he called the "transmutation of species", the slow changing of one species into another. Now we call it "evolution".

1. Darwin was not a good university student.
2. Darwin knew why he wanted to go on the expedition.
3. Darwin enjoyed the expedition.
4. When Darwin arrived at the Galapagos Islands, he already knew what he wanted to do professionally.
5. In London Darwin began to collect material for his book.
6. Darwin never used the word "evolution".

II. Read the text and answer the questions after it.

Gerald Durrel, a popular British writer and the author of brilliant books about animals, was born in India in 1925. His mother often joked that his first word was "zoo". When he was three years old, his family moved to England, then to the Greek island of Corfu — to get away from the terrible English weather. With his mother, his sister Margo, and his brothers, Leslie and Larry, Gerald spent five years on the island. That was the start of his long career as an animal expert.

They lived in an old villa. One day Gerald found a big scorpion in the garden wall. The scorpion had lots of light brown babies on her back. He put them into a matchbox and hurried home. It was time for lunch, so Gerald put the matchbox on the shelf... He began his meal, and forgot about his new pets. He suddenly remembered about them when he heard a noise from the sitting room. He ran there and saw his brother Larry with an open matchbox in his hand. And the scorpions were free!

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On his 21st birthday Gerald decided to go on expeditions to collect wild animals for British zoos. Back home in England he kept a lot of animals — monkeys, squirrels, frogs and others — in his sister's garden.

Gerald's brother Larry asked him to write about his journeys and voyages to different places. This is how Gerald Durrel became a famous writer. The title of one of his most famous books is "My Family and Other Animals".

1. Where was Gerald Durrel born?
2. How many brothers and sisters did he have?
3. Why did his brother Larry shout when he opened the matchbox?
4. When did the Durrels go back to England?
5. How did Gerald begin writing books?

III. Read the text and find which of the following is mentioned and is not mentioned in it.

Our planet is 4,600 million years old. Let's think of it as a person who is forty-six years old. We don't know anything about the first seven years of this person's life. We also have very little information about the next thirty-five years. It was only at the age of forty-two that plants began to appear. Dinosaurs and great reptiles [reptailz] did not appear until one year ago, when the planet was forty-five. Mammals only arrived eight months ago. In the middle of last week apes became ape-like men and began to communicate with each other. Last weekend, the Ice Age covered the Earth. Modern man has only lived on this planet for about four hours. During the last hour man began to work on land — grow plants and keep domestic animals. The Industrial Revolution and the rise of large cities began just sixty seconds ago. During those sixty seconds of biological time, modern man has turned a lot of land into a rubbish dump. In one minute he has killed hundreds of species of animals. He has damaged the soil of his planet, cut down its forests. Now modern man stands looking at the damage he has done to the planet like a child stands looking at the toys he has broken. What step will he make next?

1. The age of planet Earth.
2. The period of time when there was no life on the Earth.
3. The period when life on the Earth began to develop.
4. The period of time when first men began to hunt for animals.
5. The positive results of people's activity.

IV. Read the texts (1—6) and match them with the titles (a—g). There is one title you don't have to use.

- a) The Pastime of Lemurs
- b) What Are They?
- c) Noiseless Animals

- d) Their Variations
- e) Assistance in Jumping
- f) At Night
- g) Old Inhabitants of the Earth

1. The word lemur ['li:mə] comes from the Latin word meaning "a ghost". Perhaps this is because they move about silently at night and have large mysterious eyes.
2. Lemurs have lived on the planet Earth for a very long time, but you can find them only in two places on the island Madagascar (millions of years ago, the island of Madagascar broke away from the continent of Africa) and the nearby Comori Islands.
3. Some people think that lemurs belong to the family of squirrels or cats. But the truth is, they are more close to us, humans. They are primates.
4. Lemurs have big, bushy tails that wave in the air as a form of communication. These big tails also help them balance when they jump from tree to tree. But lemurs don't hang from trees by their tails, as some monkeys do. Some species of the lemur have longer tails than their bodies.
5. There are many kinds of lemurs. They come in different colours and sizes. The smallest species weighs only 30 grams. The largest species weighs 10 kilograms. In the past there were also very large lemurs which weighed 240 kilograms, but they have all died out.
6. Lemurs live and move about in groups. They like to sleep during the day and are active during the night. They eat nuts, fruits and berries. Sometimes they also eat insects.

Критерии оценивания

Задание I: 6 баллов
 Задание II: 10 баллов
 (по 2 балла за один ответ)
 Задание III: 5 баллов
 Задание IV: 7 баллов
 Итого: 28 баллов

Количество правильных ответов	Отметка
24 – 28	5
18 – 23	4
12 – 17	3
0 – 11	2

Ключи к заданиям

Вариант I		Вариант II	
I.	1. – false 2. – true 3. – false 4. – not stated 5. – true 6. – false	I.	1. – true 2. – false 3. – true 4. – true 5. – false 6. – not stated
II.	По два балла за правильный ответ. 1. Gerald Durrel was born in 1925. 2. He first came to England in 1928, when he was three years old. 3. One day Gerald found a big scorpion with lots of light brown babies in the garden wall. 4. The family moved to Greece to get away from the terrible English weather. 5. Gerald lived on Corfu five years.	II.	По два балла за правильный ответ. 1. Gerald Durrel was born in India. 2. He had one brother and two sisters. 3. The scorpion and her babies ran all over the room. The room was full of scorpions. 4. The Durrels went back to England in 1939. 5. Gerald's brother Larry asked him to write about his journeys and voyages to different places.
III.	2, 3, 5 are mentioned 1, 4 are not mentioned	III.	1, 2, 3 are mentioned 4, 5 are not mentioned
IV.	a. 4 b. - c. 3 d. 1 e. 6	IV.	a. 6 b. 3 c. 1 d. 5 e. 4

	f. 2 g. 5		f. - g. 2
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Литература:

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