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**Комплексная контрольная работа по материалам I четверти**

**УМК О.В Афанасьевой, 7 класс**

**I. Read the text and choose the right statements among those given after the text.**

**What Is Language?**

A language is not "a lot of words and grammar'. A language is the means by which one person expresses his thoughts and feelings to another person so that he understands them.

A language can be made up of signs, or sounds, facial expressions, or just gestures or bodily actions. Or it can be all these things taken together. When you have something to say, you not only speak, you make gestures and change the expressions of your face.

As civilizations grew older, people began to live in large groups, life became different, people learned more new things, languages also became less primitive. But surprisingly enough, we do not really know how languages began. Some think they began from the natural cries that people made to express surprise, happiness or pain. Others think languages began by imitation of the sounds of animals. And it is possible that each of these methods had a part at the beginning of language.

We know that practically all the languages spoken on earth today come from several ancient languages. The ancient language with all the languages coming from it is called a "family" of languages. English is also a member of the Indo-European family of languages. Other members of this family are such languages as French. Italian, German, Norwegian, Russian and Greek.

**Statements:**

1. a) A language includes only words and grammar rules. b) A language includes more than words and grammar rules.

2. a) We need languages for communication. b) We need languages only for **self-expression** (самовыражение)

3. a) Primitive civilizations have rather primitive languages. b) Primitive civilizations do not have any languages.

4. a) People know that languages began from the natural cries of primitive people. b) People have several theories about the beginning of languages.

5. a) Languages are united into families by their origin. b) Languages are united into families by the territories on which they are spoken.

6. a) The Indo-European family includes languages spoken in western Europe. b) The Indo-European family includes languages spoken in western, eastern and southern Europe and Asia.

**II. Insert the right words to complete the sentences with the verb - to get.**

1. We get \_\_\_ very well with our neighbours; they are very nice people. 2. In winter, when it's dark it is so difficult to get \_\_\_ in the morning. 3. I asked the bus driver where I should get \_\_\_ . 4. Look at the time! Let's get \_\_\_ business. 5. I can't get \_\_\_ my dislike of snakes. 6. If the information gets \_\_\_, you'll be very sorry about it. 7. Jack is a terrible boy, he has got \_\_\_ with my keys again.

**III. Write the plural for each noun where possible.**

Story, chief, tragedy, box, knife, sheep, ox, mouse, taxi, day, watch, friendship.

IV. Choose the right form of the verb.

1. a) Why you (look) at the boy angrily? b) Sandra is in her new dress now. She (look) great!

2. a) - John, I can't believe my eyes. You (sleep) at 12 o'clock in the morning! - I (not, sleep), Mum. I (think) with my eyes closed. b) I (think) it is healthy to get up early.

3. a) - How are you? - I'm fine. I(have) a good time. b) When you (have) breakfast?

4. a) ... you (go) shopping last Monday? - Yes, I … And I (buy) all the things you told me to buy. b) Jane (do) shopping while I (do) the room.

5. a) ... you (play) football yesterday? - No, we ... not. It (rain). b) We (play) football when a thunderstorm (begin).

6. a) When ... your brother (come) home last Thursday? - He (not come) on Thursday. He (stay) in the country.

7. Why you always (lose) your things?

8. I will teach you to swim if you (not behave) like a child.

9. I (go) to the party this evening. Mary has a birthday today.

10. – Are you busy this week? – Quite busy. I (write) a report on the history of the English language.

**V. Write "s" or "c" to complete the words in the sentences. Write these words out.**

1. Tom is not an experienced drive yet: he hasn't had enough practi...e. 2. Our class is practi...ing for the English test. 3. It takes a lot of practi...e to speak English fluently. 4. I can't read scientific texts quickly now. I've been out of practi...e for several months. 5. How do you usually practi...e spoken English?

**VI. Translate into English.**

1. Не будь так груб со своим отцом. 2. Я не говорю по-итальянски, поэтому я попросил Марию переводить мне в магазине. 3. Эти два мальчика родственники? 4. Одежда 20-летней давности сейчас выглядит старомодной, не так ли? 5. Какова средняя летняя температура в Москве? 6. Он почти согласился помочь нам. 7. Ты знаешь из какого количества слов состоит словарь Шекспира?

Keys.

1. 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b
2. 1) along, 2) up. 3) off, 4) down to, 5) over, 6) out, 7) away
3. Stories, chiefs, tragedies, boxes, knives, sheep, oxen, mice, taxis, days, watches, friendship
4. 1. a)are looking, b) looks

2. a)are sleeping, b) am not sleeping, am thinking, b) think

3. a) am having, b) do have

4. a) did, go, did, bought b) was doing, was doing

5. a) did, play, did, was raining, b) were playing, began

6. a) did, come, b)did not come, stayed

7. are losing

8. do not behave

9. am going

10. am writing

 V. 1) practice, 2) practising, 3) practice, 4) practice, 5) practise

 VI. 1. Don’t be so rude to your father. 2. I don’t speak Italian so I asked Maria to interpret for me in the shop. 3. Are these two boys related? 4. Clothes of 20 years ago look very old-fashioned today. 5. What’s the average summer temperature in Moscow? 6. He has almost agreed to help us. 7. Do you know how many words are there in Shakespeare’s vocabulary?

Список используемой литературы.

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