

**Контрольно-измерительные материалы по учебному предмету
«Английский язык» 7 класс**

Входная контрольная работа

1. Complete the sentences with the right form of the verb.

1. The group of tourists (visit) _____ St. Paul's cathedral at 2 o'clock yesterday.
2. Tomorrow at 5 I (fly) _____ over the Atlantic Ocean.
3. Andrew asked if I (see) _____ any skyscrapers.
4. When _____ you (ring) _____ yesterday?
5. What (happen) _____ next?

2. Translate into English.

1. Какие печальные новости!
2. Я хочу, чтобы вы навестили бабушку.
3. Детям не разрешили поиграть на компьютере.
4. Какие города Англии связаны с английской культурой?
5. Мама сказала, что летом мы поедем в Грецию.

3. Choose the right word (what, where, when, who, why, how, whose, which) to make the statements complete.

1. No matter _____ long it takes I'm going to finish this picture.
2. No matter _____ we are going to meet we shall meet at six.
3. No matter _____ he said if he is not right.
4. No matter _____ you may think we are going to do it our own way.
5. No matter _____ of you wrote the postcard he made a lot of mistakes.
6. No matter _____ dog it is you should feed it.
7. No matter _____ he returns we shall discuss it with him.
8. No matter _____ you have decided to do it, it's your decision and I will obey.

4. Make the right choice and complete the sentences with the verbs given above.

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| To take off | to take away | to take back | to give up |
| To make off | to give away | to give back | to make up |

1. Bill, _____ off your hat when you enter the room.
2. He asked me to _____ him back the money I had borrowed.
3. Don't forget to _____ the bike back to Helen.
4. I think you should _____ up the idea of going there. It's too dangerous.
5. If you are not going to eat the salad I'll _____ it away.
6. The story Nick _____ up was the best.
7. He took a gun and _____ off.
8. If you are not going to collect stamps anymore, _____ your collection away to your friends.

Промежуточная контрольная работа

I. GRAMMAR

1. Open the brackets to make the sentences complete. Present Perfect, Past Perfect or Future Perfect?

1. My brother writes that he ... just ... back from London.
a) has ... came; b) has ... come; c) had ... come
2. When Charlie ... painting he decided to show his pictures to the father.
a) Will finish; b) had finished; c) has finished
3. By half past seven they ... supper yet.
a) hasn't have; b) will not had; c) will not have had
4. I promise that by the end of the day I ... my homework.
a) will have done; b) had done; c) has do
5. wait, I'll go and see if she ... out.
a) will have gone; b) has gone; c) has go
6. ... you ever ... any tropical fruit?
a) Have ... taste; b) Will have ... tasted; c) Have ... tasted

2. Put in articles where necessary.

1. They have built ... new house at ... end of our road.
2. ... England lies to ... north of France.
3. I'd like to become ... engineer.
4. English is ... global language nowadays.
5. ... sun is shining so brightly but there are ... clouds in ... sky.
6. Would you like to go to ... university with me?

II.VOCABULARY

1. Complete these sentences using “ around, out, over, inside out”

1. I turned ... and saw my sister near the shop.
2. He turned ... his pockets but didn't find any money.
3. Sam turned ... to be a very good friend.
4. Bill was turning ... the pages of his magazine without reading.
5. In few seconds the monster turned ... the mouse and the cat ate him.

2. Choose the right word to complete the sentences.

1. Jane left (home/house) at.
2. What a beautiful (home/ house) stands on the hill over there!
3. Andrew said that he would come back (home/ house) at the end of July.
4. Aren't your parents in Germany? – No, they are (at home/ in the house).
5. (Home/ House) becomes (home/ house) when you speak of it as the place you live in.

III.CULTURE

1. Choose the right information:

1. Swan Upping and Highland Games are ... holidays.
a) winter; b) autumn; c) summer; d) spring

- 2.... has two birthdays in Britain.
 a) Prime Minister; b) Gay Fawkes; c) the Queen
 3. The Vikings came to Britain in ships and took away
 a) Gold, animals and sometimes people; b) gold and people; c) only people
 4. Carols have been written as hymns celebrating the birth of
 a) The Queen; b) Jesus Christ; c) new Church Christ
 5. The Queen Elizabeth II had ...
 a) Three sons and one daughter; b) four sons; c) two sons and one daughter

Итоговая контрольная работа

1. PHRASAL VERBS: Insert the prepositions from the box to complete the sentences.

| |
|---|
| Off into out down out in over about with up |
|---|

1. Why did he rush _____ of the room without saying a word?
2. "I'll turn you _____ a frog", said the Witch to the Prince.
3. Please, turn the radio _____ or at least turn it _____: I'm trying to sleep.
4. "My patience has run _____", said the teacher.
5. I forgot to turn off the tap and the water ran _____ the sink.
6. They set _____ their work at 9.
7. Do _____ your coat, it's cold.
8. I could do _____ a sandwich, I'm hungry.
9. Run _____ the house and bring my other coat, please.

2. Use the verbs in the necessary form to express your wish.

- If he (devour) _____ books as I do, he (be) _____ a well-read person.
 If the pupils (do) _____ away with the bad habit of whispering at the lesson, they (study) _____ better.
 If his temper (be) _____ not so filthy, he (have) a lot of friends.
 If Tom (be) _____ polite, he (not stare) _____ at the strangers.
 If Mary (play) _____ the leading part, she (take) _____ a lot of curtain calls.
 If Ann (want) _____ to take part in the competition, she (win) _____ the first prize.

3. Put the articles where necessary to complete the sentences.

- I shall always remember _____ summer when we met and I shall never forget _____ evening when we parted.
 It was _____ late autumn when one afternoon I saw Tom Stuart walking along the Fifth Avenue.
 Endless days in _____ late summer are not like those short days in _____ midwinter.
 It was _____ real winter, cold and frosty.
 It is _____ hot summer. Flowers are dying.
 England and France declared war on Russia in _____ spring of 1854.

4. Use the right form of the verbs in brackets and write the story.

Her mother (be) _____ a lovely lady, with a romantic mind. This is how Mr. Darling (win) _____ her. At one point a lot of gentlemen discovered that they (fall)

in love with her, and they all (come) _____ to her house (propose) _____ to her except Mr. Darling, who (take) _____ a cab and (arrive) _____ at her place first, and so he (get) _____ her. He (be) _____ one of those clever ones who (know) _____ all about money. And the way he (speak) _____ about money was such that it (can) _____ make any woman (respect) _____ him.

5. Read the text and mark true and false statements after it.

How long have people been using surnames?

“Hey, Shorty!” “Hi, Skinny.” “Here comes Blondie.” Does it sound familiar to you? It's a perfectly natural way to call people – give them a name that describes them. And that's exactly the way first names were given originally. A golden-haired girl might be called Blanch (French for “white”), a boy might be called David because it means “beloved”.

A first name was all anybody had for thousands of years. Then, about the time the Normans conquered England in 1066, last names or surnames, were added to identify people better. The first name wasn't enough to tell one person from another. For example, there might be two Davids in town, and one of them was quite lazy. So people began to call this one “David do little”. And this became David Doolittle.

The surnames were originally called “ekenames”. The word “eke” meant “also”. And by the way the word “nickname” came from this old word. When people got into the habit of giving a person two names, they thought of many ways of creating this second name.

For example, one way was to mention the father's name. If John had a father called William, he might be called John Williamson, or John Williams, or John Wilson (Will's son), or John Wills.

Another good way to identify people with second names was to mention the place where they lived or came from. A person who lived near the woods might be called Wood, or if he lived near the village green he might be called John Green. And then, of course, the work that a person did was a good way to identify him. So we have surnames like Smith, Taylor, and Wright (“Wright” means someone who does mechanical work).

1. A lot of original names described people in this or that way. _____
2. People always had two names. _____
3. The Normans, who conquered England in 1066, stopped the tradition of giving people second names. _____
4. Second names were given to people to address them more politely. _____
5. The text mentions three ways of creating people's surnames. _____
6. To “identify” means to “show who someone is”. _____