

### **Summative assessment for the unit «Making contact»**

#### **Learning objectives:**

11.1.6 Organise and present information clearly to others

11.2.1 Understand the main points in unsupported extended talk on a wide range of general and curricular topics, including talk on a growing range of unfamiliar topics

11.3.3 Explain and justify own and others' point of view on a range of general and curricular topics, including some unfamiliar topics

11.6.2 Use a variety of determiners relating to nouns for generic uses, some appositional uses and textual reference on a wide range of general and curricular topics

#### **Listening**

**Task 1.** Listen to Angel describing how he feels living in a foreign country and choose the best option A, B or C.

*Go to this link to listen information* <https://www.cristinacabal.com/advanced/angel.htm>

1. How does a person view the new culture in the first stage of culture shock?

- A. Everyone is watching me.
- B. I want to go home.
- C. This is fantastic!

2. What are the symptoms of the second stage of culture shock?

- A. People try to integrate into the culture.
- B. People tend to withdraw from society.
- C. People criticize the people and culture.

3. What is the third stage of culture shock?

- A. the hunting stage
- B. the pleasant stage
- C. the homeless stage

4. What statement by the visitor best describes the “home” stage?

- A. These people love their families and homes.
- B. I really enjoy living among these people.
- C. I'm glad to be returning to my own country.

5. What is the best title for the talk?

- A. The Stages of Culture Shock
- B. The Causes of Culture Shock
- C. How to Adjust Culture Shock

#### **Speaking**

**Task 2.** Choose **ONE** card and answer the questions. Please, use demonstrative pronouns and quantifiers appropriately. Answer all the questions by explaining and justifying your point of view.

Card 1

1. How do you understand culture shock?
2. In what situations do people experience culture shock?
3. What stages does the culture shock consist of?
4. What advice would you give on how to cope with culture shock?

Card 2

1. How is communication changing between people? Why?
2. How often do you start up a conversation with people you don't know? Why?
3. How will people communicate in the future? Why?
4. How is the way your grandparents talk with people different from yours?

Card 3

1. How do you understand global communication?
2. How has the way we communicate changed during the past decade?
3. What effect does the computer have on mass communication?
4. What are some of the problems associated with posting news on the internet?

Card 4

1. What are some of the functions of communication?
2. How can communication help any organization to achieve its goal?
3. How does the way we communicate (written or oral) vary according to whom we talk to?
4. What role does non-verbal communication play in delivering a message?

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Assessment criteria	Task№	Descriptor	Mark
		<i>A learner</i>	

Identify the main points in the speech	1	1. chooses the answer C;	1
		2. chooses the answer A;	1
		3. chooses the answer B;	1
		4. chooses the answer B;	1
		5. chooses the answer A;	1
Answer the questions to provide a point of view Use appropriate grammar structures to express ideas	2	is able to answer Question 1;	1
		is able to answer Question 2;	1
		is able to answer Question 3;	1
		is able to answer Question 4;	1
		conveys extended opinion based on sound reasoning, with selected evidence and examples;	1
		is able to use demonstrative pronouns and quantifiers to avoid repetition	1
Total marks:			11

## Grade 11

### Summative Assessment for the unit “The Animal World”

#### Learning objectives

11.4.3. Skim a range of lengthy texts with speed to identify content meriting closer reading on a range of more complex and abstract, general and curricular topics.

11.5.1. Plan, write, edit and proofread work at text level independently on a wide range of general and curricular topics.

11.5.4 Use style and register to achieve an appropriate degree of formality in a wide variety of written genres on general and curricular topics.

**Level of thinking skills:** Application, high level of thinking

**Duration:** 20 min

#### Task 1. Reading

*Text taken from British Council.*

#### ***Hippo that lives in a house.***

Reporter: It is one of the rules of Africa – if you see a hippo, head the other way – but this is Jessica and she breaks all the rules.

Tony: (talks to the hippo)

Reporter: Tonie Joubert, a game warden, found her washed up by flood water when she was just a day old. Seven years on, she's still here.

Tony: I don't know whether she sees me as a hippo or she sees herself as a human. All I know is that, er, there's a fantastic bond that I've never had with any other animal my whole life. I've raised elephants and buffalo and lions and that stuff but I've never had something this close, never ever.

Reporter: Jessica spends her days lazing in the sun ... and cooling down in the water with Tony and his wife on hand to deliver refreshments, weak sweet coffee, twice a day. Then there's the afternoon snack with the dogs and if Jessica is still hungry, she knows where to go. A short walk to the house, where a closed door doesn't stop her, even if the dog gets in the way. She's already broken a sofa and the bed inside, so everywhere but the kitchen's off limits. But the kitchen is her favourite place.

Tony's wife: Jessica sees herself as our child ... she sees herself as a human being, one of us, part of the family. That's what she is, that is what she is to us.

Reporter: And how do you see her?

Tony's wife: I see Jessica as my daughter, hundred per cent. I can't imagine my life without Jess.

Reporter: And Jessica seems happy to stick around. It's one thing to tame a hippo in captivity, but what makes Jessica so remarkable is that she's free to leave at any time. Further along this river there's a pod of wild hippos and Jessica likes to spend time with them but she always comes back here, probably because she knows she's onto a good thing. The hippo kills more humans in Africa than any other wild mammal but Jessica has never displayed any aggression. And after a long hard day of eating she likes a massage before she goes to bed. Hippos live into their forties and Jessica is expected to mate and breed so there could soon be another hefty pet here, curling up with the dogs, to go to sleep.

Emma Hurd, Sky News, Hoedspruit, South Africa

***Match the vocabulary with the correct definition:***

aggression ....

- a. angry behavior
- b. lying quietly in a comfortable position
- c. not allowed to enter
- d. a quick meal

a pod ....

- a. a small group of hippos, seals or whales
- b. a quick meal
- c. an animal which is fed on its mother's milk
- d. a baby hippo

***Task 2. Fill in necessary word:***

The hippo kills more humans in .....than any other wild .....but Jessica has never displayed any aggression.

- a. Africa, mammal
- b. India, hippo
- c. Australia, insects
- d. Africa, rhinos

***Find the most important rule in Africa.***

- a. if you see a hippo, head the other way
- b. if you see a tiger, don't take a photo
- c. if you see monkeys, head the other way
- d. if you see weak animals, try to help them

***Task 3. Find the true sentences according to the text.***

- a. A mammal is an animal which is fed on its mother's milk.
- b. Jessica was found when she was seven years' old
- c. Jessica lives in the river with a pod of hippos
- d. At the end of the day, Jessica likes a massage.
- e. Jessica isn't a hippo

***Find false sentences according to the text.***

- a. A mammal is an animal which is fed on its mother's milk.
- b. Tony's wife can live without Jess
- c. Jessica spends most of the day sleeping
- d. Tony's wife considers Jessica to be a member of the family
- e. The hippo kills more humans in Africa than any other wild animal

***Task 4. Writing***

*Write an article for a school magazine on the rubric "The most interesting facts about animals"(within 120-150 words)*

Assessment criteria	Task	Descriptor	Mark
<i>Reading</i>	Text taken from British Council. Hippo that lives in a house.	-Match the vocabulary with the correct definition -Fill in necessary word -Find the true sentences according to the text.	6
<i>Writing</i>	Write an article for a school magazine on the rubric "The most interesting facts about animals"	-Grammar accuracy -Cohesion -Coherent	6
<i>Total</i>			12

## Grade 11

### Summative Assessment for the term

#### Learning objectives

11.4.1 Understand compile [ and abstract main points in extended texts on a wide range of familiar and unfamiliar general and curricular topics

11.5.2 Write with grammatical accuracy on a wide range of general and curricular topics

**Duration** -40 minutes

#### **Task 1. READING. Complete the gaps with the correct adjective from the list.**

Put these words: *iconic, innovative, wide-eyed, distinctive, one-of-a-kind*.

Built for the Milan Expo in 2015, the Palazzo Italia is one of the most technologically 1\_\_\_\_\_ buildings of modern times and its unusual shape gives it an 2\_\_\_\_\_ look. The concept for the building is completely original, so it's truly 3\_\_\_\_\_ there is nothing else like it. It has become a (an) 4\_\_\_\_\_ symbol for the city and for the fight against climate change, as it was built with cement that can purify air, essentially making it a building that can eat smog. On any given day, you can find hundreds of 5\_\_\_\_\_ tourists staring up at this amazing building.

#### **Task 2. Choose the correct response.**

1. Where do you come from?
  - a) I was born here in Shymkent.
  - b) I enjoy living in Shymkent.
2. Which school subject do you find most interesting?
  - a) I used to do lots of sports as a kid.
  - b) I am really keen on Physical Education.
3. Have you thought about the future?
  - a) No, I haven't thought about it yet.
  - b) No, I am planning to study Maths.
4. What do you plan on doing next year?
  - a) I hope to do a degree in History.
  - b) I am really interested in History.

#### **Task 3. Turn the sentences into reported speech.**

1. Have you closed the door?" she asked me.
2. "Where were you yesterday?" he asked me.
3. Don't play on the grass, boys," she said.
4. Does she know Robert?" he wanted to know.
5. "Where is your sister?" she asked me.
6. Mr Brown said, "I was watching TV last night."

## LISTENING

*Task. Listen to the naturalist called Alison Pringle talking about wildlife. For questions 1-6, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.*

Write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each answer. You will listen to the recording twice.

Example: Alison mentions that one in two million lobsters is blue.

1. Predators understand the danger of the blue poison dart frog by its \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Blue poison dart frogs are poisonous because of their \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The blue –tongued reptile reveals its tongue when it's \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The speaker explains that blue whales are actually \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The speaker says that blue \_\_\_\_\_ mammals do not exist.
6. The speaker points out that blue damselflies live near \_\_\_\_\_ in the UK.

**WRITING. Task. Choose one topic and discuss it in written form.**

Topic 1: Some countries are very popular among a wide range of people while there are countries that people want to visit less. What makes any country be attractive for tourists? Express your opinion.

Topic 2: Some people think that zoo is the best way to protect animals while others suggest other ways of defending them. What is the best way to protect animals? Express your opinion.

**SPEAKING Task. Present a talk answering the questions in the card.**

### **Card 1**

Do you like animals? Why?                      What's your favorite animal? Why?

Are people in your country fond of animals?

What kinds of animals as a pet do the people have in your country?

### **Card 2**

Do you have a pet? What is it?                      What are the most popular pets in your country? What animal do you think makes the best pet? Why? What are the pros and cons of keeping a pet?

### **Card 3**

Why do people have pets? / Why do people keep pets? Is it popular in your country to have a pet (pets)?

What can children learn by having a pet? Why do some people not like pets?



#### ***Card 4***

What do you think is interesting about your own culture? What do you like most about your own culture? What do you like least about your culture?

If you could change one thing about your culture, what would it be?

#### ***Card 5***

What is your favorite city? Why? What makes any city be attractive?

What are some cosmopolitan cities around the world? What is a special place of your city? Why?

#### ***Card 6***

Can you describe the city you live in? How would you describe the architecture of your city? What aspects of life in the city would you complain about?

What do you think should be done to improve living condition in cities?

#### **Listening.**

##### ***Transcript Term 1***

Recently, someone asked me: 'Why are there so few blue animals?' I gave a few examples of blue animals, but the truth is I was curious myself about the fact that blue is quite rare in the animal kingdom. So, today I'm going to talk to you about the colour blue in wildlife.

A good place to start is under the sea. To a scuba diver, most fish seem to be blue, swimming around in a blue world. That is until they shine a dive light on them, and see the multitude of colours they have.

For some animals, blue is used to warn off predators. Deep in the Amazon Jungle lives a small frog which is a brilliant blue colour. It is called the blue poison dart frog, and it is one of the most poisonous frogs in the world. One look at the blue poison dart frog's colour, and any predator knows that this little fellow is not to be messed with. Some blue poison dart frogs produce enough poison to kill twenty humans. An interesting fact is that they aren't born poisonous, but they become toxic from their diet of particular insects. There is a reptile in Australia that uses blue in a similar way. When it is threatened, it opens its mouth to reveal a bright blue tongue.

When it comes to mammals, there are very few examples. Perhaps the most famous is the blue whale. Now, the blue whale is the largest animal that has ever existed on the planet but, although its name suggests otherwise, it is actually greyish in colour rather than blue. Some breeds of cats are claimed to be blue but in actual fact they are grey too. The reason why there are no blue land mammals is because land mammals are hairy. Land mammals have black, brown, yellow or reddish hair.

Lastly, let's move on to insects and to one of my favourite blue creatures. There is a butterfly which lives in Central and South America called Menelaus Blue Morpho. It is a large butterfly with a wingspan of 15 cm, and although the female is brown in colour, the male is an unforgettable shade of blue. Then, of course, there's the common blue damselfly, which you've probably all seen near rivers and lakes all across the UK. There are 2,600 damselfly species and although they are frequently confused with dragonflies, there are many differences between them.

**Assessment criteria      Descriptor**

Reading	-Choose right variant -Complete the gaps with the correct adjective from the list.	Task 1 1 innovative 2 distinctive 3 one-of-a-kind 4 iconic 5 wide-eyed
		Task 2 1. A 2. B 3. A
WRITING.	-Grammar accuracy -Cohesion -Coherent	2 2 2
LISTENING	Task. -Listen to the naturalist called Alison Pringle talking about wildlife. -For questions 1-6, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase.	6
SPEAKING	-Present a talk answering the questions in the card.	4
Total		<b>24</b>

**Task 3.**

1. She asked me if I had closed the door.
2. He asked me where I had been the day before.
3. She ordered boys not to play on the grass.
4. He wanted to know if she knew Robert.
5. She asked me where my sister was.
6. Mr Brown said that he had been watching TV the previous night.

