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РАССМОТРЕНО

на заседании МО, протокол № 2 от 2015 г

Руководитель МО /Кострикина Е.Ф./

СОГЛАСОВАНО

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*БИЛЕТ № 1***Read and translate the text.** *PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND* I  
In Great Britain school begins at the age of four or five. Many boys and girls usually leave school at the age of six­teen.  
In England the school year begins in September, but not always on the first day of the month, as school rarely begins on Monday. The English think that Monday is not a good day to start [sta:t] school. So pupils usually begin their school year on the first Tuesday of September (not always on the 1st of September as we do). The weather is usually fine. It is warm. The sky is often blue and the sun is bright. Little children going to school with their parents on their first school day look so clean and nice. They don’t have any bags or books with them, as there is no need for these things on their first day at school. Pupils will get them later. They will get exercise books, pencils, pens, rulers and rubbers too.  
Classes usually begin at nine. Pupils have a break at 10.30 and may have a drink of milk or of orange juice. At half past twelve or at one o’clock they usually have lunch with meat, pudding, juice, an apple or a cake. Their classes are not always formal. They often sit at their desks but they also often sit on the carpet on the floor and listen to their teacher. They draw or play games. They often look at the animals they have at school, hamsters, rabbits or hares. Sometimes there are birds or fish in their classrooms.  
After lessons teachers usually read fairy tales and stories to them or sometimes they tell them something of interest.  
English pupils often play outdoors.  
  
**True, false or don’t know?**

1. English pupils often leave school at the age of fourteen.  
2. The school year always begins on the first of September.  
3. English school never begins on Monday.  
4. English primary pupils usually have six classes a day.  
5. There is no need for the children to take bags, pens, pencils, rulers, rubbers with them to school on the first school day.  
6. Classes in primary school usually begin at nine.  
7. Primary pupils have 3 or 4 classes outdoors every week

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. В Англии учебный год начинается в начале сентября.  
2. Школьный год начинается в первый вторник сентября.  
3. У них нет ни рюкзаков, не книг.   
4. Они сидят за партами, а также на ковре.   
5. Они рисуют и играют в игры.

*БИЛЕТ № 2***Read and translate the text.** *PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND*II  
English children have classes five days a week. They have classes on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Classes are usually over at about four o’clock (3.30) and then the pupils go home. They rarely have classes on Saturday and never on Sunday. Saturdays and Sundays are their days off.  
Schools in England have names, not numbers. They often get named after the place where they are *(Green Hill School, Cedar Grove School)* or after some famous or important people *(St Mary’s School).*  
At the age of four or five, primary school children go to infant schools' or infant classes where they spend three years till they are seven. In infant schools they spend much time outdoors.  
They play different games, run and jump. They sing songs, act and play a lot. Infant pupils learn how to use money in their classroom shop. They look at the pictures in interesting books, draw pictures in pencil and colour them. They learn how to get on with other children. Their classes are quite informal [in'foimal], but they begin to learn how to read, count and write a little too.  
When children are seven they go to junior schools, where they spend four years till they are eleven. So in England children spend seven years in primary school. When pupils are eleven or a little older primary school is over.  
Junior schools are real schools. The atmosphere ['aetmasfia] is more formal ['foimal] in junior classes than in infant classes. Pupils sit in rows and follow a regular ['regjub] timetable. Their subjects are: English, Maths, History, Nature Study,  
Geography, Art, Music. In junior schools Swimming, P.E. and Religion [ri'lidpn] are on the timetable too.  
But children spend a lot of time outdoors. They visit different museums and other famous and interesting places. Sometimes their teachers take them to London and other big cities. They walk and play a lot. In many primary schools children wear uniforms but in some primary schools they don’t.

**True, false or don’t know?**

1. Classes are usually over at three.  
2. English children sometimes have classes on Saturday.  
3. At the age of 4 children go to infant schools.  
4. Children learn how to get on with other pupils at infant school.  
5. Infant classes are very formal.  
6. Junior schools are real schools.  
7. When children are 10 they go to junior schools.   
  
**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. Уроки обычно заканчиваются в 4 или 3.30.  
2. В субботу и воскресенье они отдыхают.  
3. Они играют в различные игры, бегают и прыгают.  
4. Они учатся общению с другими детьми.  
5. Они посещают музеи и другие известные , интересные места.

БИЛЕТ № 3  
**Read and translate the text.**  
PETE’S BIRTHDAY PARTY  
(Pages from a diary)  
JANUARY 16, 1993  
I had a very interesting week. Monday was my hardest school day. I had Maths, Handicraft, Nature Study, English, Music and Swimming. I like to study but it is not easy to have so many subjects on the timetable.  
I came home late after classes, had dinner, did my homework at my desk, then sat down on the carpet and called Mike. We wanted to go to the museum. “Shall we go now?" I asked. “Where will you meet me?”  
We met near the History Museum at half past four and spent some time there. On the way home I thought it was great to have a birthday party. As we do not have classes on Saturday and Sunday I planned it for Saturday. I wrote some invitation cards for my friends. As I didn't want my friends to be late for the party I wrote down the time. By the way, I put the plastic ['plaestik] bag with my cards into the bookcase as I wanted to take them to the post office later.  
On Tuesday we had four lessons and my favourite subjects - Art and Music. We learnt to sing a new song in class. We drew pictures in our Art class and then put them on the walls and on the blackboard of our classroom. At 2 o'clock after dinner, my mother and I went to the shop to buy some pens, pencils, exercise books, rulers and rubbers. I didn't have a good school bag yet, so we bought one. We left the shop at half past 4 and I spent an evening outdoors.  
On Thursday I had some extra Maths exercises to do. Friday was my cleaning day. I did my room and even washed the floors. My room looked nice.  
On Saturday evening at 5 o'clock I was ready to open the doors, but nobody came. “Why don't you call your friends?" my mother asked.  
I did. Nobody knew anything about my party. I could hardly believe my ears. So I asked them to come at 7. “We shall have a party then. Better late than never," I said.  
I couldn't understand it. Then I had an idea. I opened the bookcase. And what did I see there? Oh, no! There was a plastic bag with the invitation cards to my party. My mother laughed, “When you are eleven years of age you should remember such things."  
That was my “famous" party!

**True, false or don’t know?**

1. Pete had the hardest school day on Friday.  
2. Pete and Mike met at school and went to the museum.  
3. Pete didn’t have classes on Saturday.  
4. Pete bought five pencils.  
5. Pete put the plastic bag into the bookcase.  
6. All his friends were not late for Pete’s party.

7. Nobody knew anything about Pete’s party.

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. У меня была очень интересная неделя.  
2. Я возвращаюсь домой после уроков, обедаю, делаю уроки за моим письменным столом.  
3. Во вторник у меня 4 урока .  
4. В четверг у меня дополнительная математика.  
5. Я открыл свой книжный шкаф.

БИЛЕТ № 4  
**Read and translate the text.**  
THE KEYS

Last summer we went to visit our granny. She’s got a nice, little house in the country. It is very comfortable. There’s a living room, two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, a hall and a toilet in it. There are many different flowers in front of the house and behind it. There are a lot of fruit trees too. We like to visit our granny but we don’t often go there, as we are very busy.  
That summer day our granny was out but we had the keys with us. I wanted to have a nice day in the country. We, my little brother John and I (my name is Judy, by the way), went to the country by car. When we came and got out of the car, John shouted, “I want to watch TV.”  
I opened the door, put my bag on a little table in the hall and went back to take the food out of the car. At this moment my favorite dog Rex closed the door and I didn’t know what to do. John was in the house. The front door was locked as was the back door. The windows were closed and I couldn’t get in as the keys were in my bag which was in the hall. I shouted: “John, please, come here! Open the door!” John couldn’t do it because he was only five. “OK, John, then give me the keys through' the letterbox.” He did, but they were the car keys and not the house keys. “John,” I shouted. “They are not the house keys. They are the car keys. Give me the house keys, please.”  
John heard and took the house keys out of the bag. He gave them to me through the letterbox. Then I could open the door. I thanked my brother, gave him the keys and went to the car to get the food. While I was at the car John locked the door from the outside and put the keys into the house through the letterbox.  
How do you like that?  
   
**True, false or don’t know?**  
1. The dog closed the front door.  
2. Judy’s granny lives in a house in the country.  
3. John couldn’t open the door.  
4. Judy and John went to the country on a summer day.  
5. John gave the house keys through the letterbox.  
6. Judy and John don’t often visit their granny.  
7. Judy’s brother gave his sister the car keys.  
  
 **Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. Он очень уютный.  
2. Там много фруктовых деревьев.  
3. Я открыла дверь и положила сумку на маленький столик.  
4. В этот момент моя любимая собака закрыла дверь.  
5. Пожалуйста, подай мне ключи от дома.

БИЛЕТ *№ 5  
  
THE WEEKEND* **Read and translate the text.**

Many people in Britain work five days a week, from Monday to Friday. So, from Friday evening till Monday morn­ing people are usually free. When Friday comes English peo­ple usually know where and how they are going to spend the weekend. Before they leave work they say to each other, “Have a nice weekend! Have fun!”

Very many people plan to go away for the weekend. If young people are away from home, they may go home to stay with their parents, their relatives, or friends in different parts of the country. Some people go to the seaside and stay at a hotel [hau'tel] there.

Some people like to travel by plane or by train, but many families go to the seaside by car as it is very comfortable and not expensive.

Last Friday Tony and his family took a trip to Brighton. Brighton is a nice place not far from London. It’s easy to get there by car or by train. Tony’s family haven’t got a car. So, they went to the railway station by bus and travelled to Brighton by train. It took them about an hour to get there. The family had a wonderful time in Brighton.

On Monday morning Tony’s friends asked him, “Where were you at the weekend? How was your trip? Did you stay at a hotel or with your friends? What did you do at the sea­side?” Tony laughed, “Not so many questions at once, please. Everything is OK.”

**True, false or don’t know?**

1. Many people in Britain work four days a week.

2. Before they leave work they say to each other, “Have a nice weekend! Have fun!”

3. Many families go to the seaside by car.

4. Last Friday Tony and his family took a trip to Brighton.

5. They got there by plane

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. Британцы работают 5 дней в неделю.  
2. Некоторые люди едут к морю и живут в отелях.  
3. Некоторые люди любят путешествовать на самолете или на поезде.  
4. Брайтон красивое место недалеко от Лондона.  
5. Что ты делал на море ?

БИЛЕТ № 6  
**Read and translate the text.**  
 HOBBIES  
Different people like doing different things; different peo­ple have different hobbies. My brother is fond of collecting stamps. He has got a very good collection and he is proud of it. His stamps can tell you about different people and dif­ferent countries. My brother often says that his hobby is pop­ular with people of all ages .Collecting stamps is easy and interesting. It is real fun. You begin to learn many interesting facts about history and famous people when you start to collect stamps. At first people collect every kind of stamps. But soon they begin to make special col­lections. Sometimes they specialize in stamps of one subject only: for example, birds, animals, flowers or sports. Birds or sports is your theme. This kind of collecting is called the­matic. My brother’s collection is thematic. His theme is fish.

My best friend, Alice, is a collector too. She is fond of collecting badges. Her collection is thematic. Her theme is sports. She keeps her badges on the wall. When you come into her room you can see them all there.

My grandfather collected coins when he was a boy. Some people collect dolls. My uncle does. When he travels he always brings home dolls from different countries. Some people collect pictures, cups, toys, toy soldiers ['sauldpz], books, pencils and many other things. But collecting things is not the only hobby people have. Some people are fond of travelling or gardening. Very many boys and girls are fond of sport and that is their hobby. My aunt’s hobby is taking pictures and my mother is fond of music. If you have one, what is your hobby?

**True, false or don’t know?**

1. A hobby means collecting stamps.

2. Collecting stamps is popular only with old people.

3. Collecting stamps can teach you nothing.

4. People usually begin to collect stamps for a special collection.

5. Collectors never specialize in one subject.

6. Thematic collections are not popular.

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. У разных людей разные вкусы.  
2. Мой брат любит коллекционировать марки.  
3. Вначале люди коллекционируют все подряд марки.  
4. Коллекция моего брата тематическая.  
5. Мой дедушка коллекционировал монеты.

БИЛЕТ № 7  
**Read and translate the text.**  
  
 GOING TO THE CINEMA IN ENGLAND

When you go to the cinema in England you usually see a feature film and a documentary. There are no intervals between programs in some cinemas, and sometimes people can stay there as long as they like. Cinema is very popular, but less so than it was at the beginning of the 20th century. Several years ago, people in England often went to the cine­ma, but now many of them stay at home and spend a quiet evening reading books and watching TV or videos ['vidisuzl. Besides which, tickets are very expensive.

But many people are still fond of going to the cinema. They often go to the “Odeon”, which is one of the famous cinemas in London. You can see different films at the “Odeon”: comedies, musicals, detective films, historical films, cartoons and love stories. You can see black-and-white films too.

**Agree or disagree. Give vour reasons.**

1. The programs in an English cinema are not long.

2. There is only a feature film in all programs.

3. There are no intervals between programs in some cinemas in England.

4. English people don’t like to stay at home in the evenings.

5. You can see only cartoons at the “Odeon”.

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1.Там нет интервалов (перерывов) между программами.   
2. Кино было очень популярно.   
3. Сейчас люди сидят дома и проводят тихие вечера.   
4. Вы можете увидеть различные фильмы в «Одеоне».   
5. Также, вы можете увидеть черно-белые фильмы.

БИЛЕТ № 8  
**Read and translate the text.**

*THE DISCOVERY Of AMERICA*

Nowadays1 everybody knows what the word “America” means. First of all it is the name of the country — the United States of America — or just America. And then America is the name of the two continents — North America and South America. These two continents, North and South America, form the part of the world called America.

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492. “In fourteen hundred and ninety-two Columbus sailed the ocean blue ...” This is a song that many children learn about Christopher Columbus and his journey to America. We don’t know much about the man. He was born in Italy but lived in Spain for a long time. He was a seaman and made many sea voyages. In 1492 the King and the Queen of Spain gave him money to go to India. He decided to sail west as he was sure that our planet was round. And after sailing 4000 miles [mailz] (6400 kilometres), he reached some land. Columbus thought that it must be India but it was not. It was a new land — a new continent. It was America — Central America in fact. People began to speak about the land as “the New World”.

**True, false or don’t know?**

1.The word “America” means the name of the country and the name of the two continents.

2.Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent America.

3.Christopher Columbus discovered the new continent in 1492.

4.People know everything about this famous discoverer.

5. Columbus was born in Spain.

6.Columbus lived all his life in Italy.

7.“The New World” was the name of the new land.

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. Никто не знает, что значит слово «Америка».  
2. Америка это название двух континентов.  
3. Христофор Колумб открыл Америку в 1492 году.  
4. Он родился в Италии.  
5. Он был моряком и совершил много морских путешествий.

БИЛЕТ № 9  
  
**Read and translate the text.**

*CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS'S VOYAGES*

Columbus made some more voyages to the New World. He discovered some more islands in Central America. Spain was very much interested in this land, in this territory and had some Spanish settlements in South and Central America and in the South of North America too.

The second great voyage of Christopher Columbus began in September in 1493. He had seventeen ships with him. On this voyage he reached Cuba but didn’t know it was an island. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World but he never landed on the mainland of North America.

England became interested in the New World too. The first English settlements appeared in America at the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the 21st of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World. They sailed from the English port of Plymouth, on board the ship the “Mayflower”. They wanted to start a new life and to have no problems with the church.

After two months’ voyage, on the 21st of November, these people landed in  
the Northeast of America. There were sev­enty-four men and twenty-eight women on the “Mayflower”. They set up a colony and called that part of the country “New England”.

**True, false or don’t know?**

1. Columbus made 12 sea voyages.

2. Columbus had fifteen ships during his second voyage to the New World.

3. Columbus visited North America several times.

4. Columbus made four trips in all to the New World.

5. There were no women on the “Mayflower”.

6. On the 21st of September in 1620 a group of people left England for the New World.

7. There were Spanish settlements in South America and in the South of North America.

8. English settlements appeared in the Northeast of America at the beginning of the 17th century.

9. The people from England came to America on board the ship the “Mayflower” in 1620.

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**1. Он открыл еще несколько островов в Центральной Америке.  
2. Второе великое путешествие Колумба началось в сентябре 1493 года.  
3. Англия заинтересовалась Новым Светом тоже.  
4. Они отплыли из Английского порта Плимут на борту корабля «Майский цветок».  
5. Они основали колонию и назвали эту часть страны «Новая Англия».

БИЛЕТ № 10  
**Read and translate the text.**

*THE HISTORY Of THANKSGIVING DAY (By Monica Vincent)*

The last Thursday in November, as you know, is a holi­day in America. People call this holiday Thanksgiving Day. It is perhaps the most important day in the American year. People go to church, and families come together for the day. They decorate their houses with the fruit and flowers of autumn and prepare traditional American food: roast turkey, potatoes and pumpkin. It’s rather like Christmas, but what are people celebrating? What are they giving thanks for?

Do you remember the first colonists in New England? In 1620 they came to America and began a new life there. It was a very hard life. The colonists started to farm the land.

The work was difficult and full of danger. In New England, the place where they lived, there were a lot of wild birds. They were like chickens but much bigger. They were turkeys. In the autumn of 1621 the colonists had their first harvest. It was rather good. The colonists decided to have a special din­ner. They wanted to thank God — to give Him their thanks for many things. It was a difficult year, but the people still had food to eat. The colonists had a thanksgiving dinner for all the people. It lasted three days. For the whole three days they gave thanks for their good harvest and their happy year in a new country. Wild turkeys were on the table of this meal, and since then the turkey has become a symbol of Thanksgiving Day.

**Choose and read the sentences which are true to the text.**

1. Thanksgiving Day is a British holiday.

2. Thanksgiving Day is the most important day in the American year.

3. People celebrate this holiday in offices.

4. They eat bacon and eggs to celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

5. Thanksgiving Day is rather like Christmas.

6 .Since 1621 turkey has become a symbol of this holiday.

**Match the phrases (найдите перевод фраз в тексте)**

1. Последний четверг Ноября праздник в Америке.  
2. Люди ходят в церковь, а члены семьи собираются вместе.  
3. Они украшают дома фруктами и цветами.  
4. Работа была сложной и полна опасностей.  
5. Все три дня они благодарят бога за урожай и счастливый год в новой стране.