

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

ПЕНЗЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ

Институт международного сотрудничества

Информационно-ресурсный центр

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебной работе

 Механов В.Б.
(Подпись) (Фамилия: инициалы)

« 6 » сентября 2016 г.



ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ

(ОБЩЕРАЗВИВАЮЩАЯ) ПРОГРАММА:

языковой курс

«Обучение английскому языку» (Уровень Upper-Intermediate)

Пенза, 2016

1. Цели освоения языкового курса «Обучение английскому языку» (Уровень Upper-Intermediate):

содействие формированию и развитию у слушателей комплекса специальных компетенций, предполагающих владение различными видами иноязычной речевой деятельности, лексическим и грамматическим материалом, а также готовность использовать английский язык для получения, оценивания и применения иноязычной информации для решения профессиональных задач на уровне Upper-Intermediate

2. Компетенции слушателя, формируемые в результате освоения языкового курса «Обучение английскому языку» (Upper-Intermediate):

СК-1	владеет навыками восприятия и понимания устной и письменной речи на изучаемом иностранном языке	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - систему лингвистических знаний, включающих в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования английского языка <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - понимать на слух английский аудиотекст (в целом и выборочно), отражающий различные сферы общения в пределах программного материала; - читать английские тексты, понимая их основное; - продуцировать высказывания по тематике программы; - писать орфографически и пунктуационно правильно в пределах лексического минимума <p>Владеть:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - лексико-грамматическим материалом, определенным программой на уровне Upper-Intermediate; - навыками восприятия и понимания устной и письменной речи на английском языке на уровне Upper-Intermediate.
СК-2	способен использовать языковые средства для достижения коммуникативных целей в конкретной ситуации устного и письменного общения на изучаемом иностранном языке	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - значение и возможность употребления новых лексических единиц, определенных программой; - значения изученных грамматических явлений. <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - выражать коммуникативные намерения (запрос и сообщение информации, выражение мнения на английском языке на уровне Beginner; - выражать свои мысли в письменной форме на английском языке на уровне Upper-Intermediate <p>Владеть:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - способностью употреблять необходимый для целей коммуникации материал адекватно ситуации общения.
СК-3	способен самостоятельно осуществлять переработку иноязычной информации для решения бытовых задач	<p>Знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - способы раскрытия значения английского слова, определения грамматической формы <p>Уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - снимать языковые трудности, влияющие на понимание содержания текста; - пользоваться языковой и контекстуальной догадкой; - ориентироваться в учебной литературе на английском языке <p>Владеть:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - навыками работы с одноязычными и двуязычными словарями.

3. Структура и содержание языкового курса «Обучение английскому языку» (Уровень Upper-Intermediate)

3.1. Структура языкового курса

Общая трудоемкость курса составляет 102 часа.

№ п/п	Наименование разделов и тем языкового курса	Недели	Количество часов	Формы текущего контроля усвоения (по неделям)			
				активная работа на занятиях (монологические + диалогические высказывания)	письменные домашние задания	тест	Мини-проект
	Общие коммуникативные темы						
1	Раздел 1. 1.1. Q and A 1.2. Do you believe it? 1.3. You're the doctor! 1.4. Colloquial English: What does the future hold? Writing: An informal email/letter	1-4	4 4 4 2	+	+	+	
2	Раздел 2. 2.1. National stereotypes: truth or myth? 2.2. Air travel: the inside story 2.3. Incredibly short stories 2.4. Colloquial English: Flying high Writing: A short story	5-8	4 4 4 2	+	+	+	
3	Раздел 3. 3.1. The one place a burglar won't look 3.2. Stormy weather 3.3. Taking a risk 3.4. Colloquial English: High risk? Writing: Expressing your opinion	9-11	4 4 4 2	+	+	+	
4	Раздел 4. 4.1. Would you get out alive? 4.2. How I trained my husband 4.3. Let your body do the talking 4.4. Colloquial English: Stage and screen Writing: An article	12-15	4 4 4 2	+	+	+	
5	Раздел 5. 5.1. The psychology of music 5.2. Counting sheep 5.3. Breaking news 5.4. Colloquial English: Music festivals Writing: A formal letter	16-18	4 4 4 2	+	+	+	
6	Раздел 6. 6.1. Speaking to the world 6.2. Bright lights, big city 6.3. Eureka! 6.4. Colloquial English: Great cities Writing: A report	19-21	4 4 4 2	+	+	+	
7	Раздел 7. 7.1. I wish you wouldn't...! 7.2. A test of honesty	22-24	4 4	+	+	+	

	7.3. Tingo 7.4. Colloquial English: Words Writing: "For and against"		4 2				
8	End-of-course test	24	4	+	+	+	
	Общая трудоемкость, в часах		102	Итоговая аттестация			
				Форма	тестирование		

4. Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы слушателей. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля овладения содержанием, итоговой аттестации.

Программой предусмотрены следующие виды текущего контроля: монологические/диалогические высказывания, выполнение тестов.

Итоговая аттестация проводится в форме итогового тестирования (End-of-course test).

План самостоятельной работы слушателей

№ недел и	Тема	Вид самостоятельной работы	Задание	Учебные пособия
1	Раздел 1. 1.1. Q and A 1.2. Do you believe it? 1.3. You're the doctor! 1.4. Colloquial English: What does the future hold? Writing: An informal email/letter	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 4-6 [2] стр. 7-9 [2] стр. 10-12 [2] стр. 13 [1] стр. 17
2	Раздел 2. 2.1. National stereotypes: truth or myth? 2.2. Air travel: the inside story 2.3. Incredibly short stories 2.4. Colloquial English: Flying high Writing: A short story	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 14-16 [2] стр. 17-19 [2] стр. 20-22 [2] стр. 23 [1] стр. 33
3	Раздел 3. 3.1. The one place a burglar won't look 3.2. Stormy weather 3.3. Taking a risk 3.4. Colloquial English: High risk? Writing: Expressing your opinion	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 24-26 [2] стр. 27-29 [2] стр. 30-32 [2] стр. 33 [1] стр. 49
4	Раздел 4. 4.1. Would you get out alive? 4.2. How I trained my husband 4.3. Let your body do the talking 4.4. Colloquial English: Stage and screen Writing: An article	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 34-36 [2] стр. 37-39 [2] стр. 40-42 [2] стр. 43 [1] стр. 65
5	Раздел 5. 5.1. The psychology of music 5.2. Counting sheep 5.3. Breaking news 5.4. Colloquial English: Music festivals Writing: A formal letter	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 44-46 [2] стр. 47-49 [2] стр. 50-52 [2] стр. 53 [1] стр. 81
6	Раздел 6. 6.1. Speaking to the world 6.2. Bright lights, big city 6.3. Eureka! 6.4. Colloquial English: Great cities Writing: A report	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 54-56 [2] стр. 57-59 [2] стр. 60-62 [2] стр. 63 [1] стр. 97

7	Раздел 7. 7.1. I wish you wouldn't....! 7.2. A test of honesty 7.3. Tingo 7.4. Colloquial English: Words Writing: "For and against"	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[2] стр. 64-66 [2] стр. 67-69 [2] стр. 70-72 [2] стр. 73 [1] стр. 113
8	End-of-course test	подготовка к занятиям	1) Выполните фонетические и лексико-грамматические упражнения. 2) Подготовьте монологические высказывания по теме. 3) Подготовьтесь к тестированию.	[1] стр. 114-115

*Номера учебных пособий приводятся из пункта 6 «Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение»

5. Материалы для проведения текущего, итогового контроля знаний

№ п/п	Вид контроля	Контролируемые разделы (темы) программы	Компетенции, компоненты которых контролируются
1-9	Контрольные тесты	Раздел 1-6	СК-1, СК-2
1-9	Мини-проект	Раздел 1-6	СК-1, СК-3
10	Итоговое тестирование	Раздел 7	СК-1, СК-2, СК-3

Материалы для текущего контроля знаний

Тест к разделу №1

GRAMMAR

1 Order the words to make questions and sentences.

Example: you / the / enjoy / didn't / meal / ?

Didn't you enjoy the meal?

- 1 year / holiday / go / last / you / did / on / ?
- 2 film / a / isn't / this / fantastic / ?
- 3 instrument / play / can / a / you / musical / ?
- 4 what / about / you / are / thinking / ?
- 5 class / many / how / your / students / in / are / ?
- 6 where / could / tell / you / me / cinema / the / is / ?
- 7 speak / you / better / practise / , / more / the / you / will / the / .
- 8 more / uncomfortable / hotter / it / , / the / the / I / is / feel / .

	8
--	---

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Your sister speaks Spanish, doesn't she?

- 1 You've been to France, _____ you?
- 2 A Will you be at the party?
B No, I _____. I wasn't invited.
- 3 I eat meat, but my sister _____.
- 4 A Billy doesn't like me any more.
B He _____ like you! He told me yesterday.
- 5 A I'd love to be famous.
B _____ you? I'd hate it.
- 6 A I'm going to the cinema tonight.
B So _____ I.

	6
--	---

3 Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or continuous form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: Have you ever had (you / ever / have) an operation?

- 1 How long _____ (you / learn) English?
- 2 I'm tired because I _____ (paint) the house all day.
- 3 I _____ (just / see) Tess in the library.
- 4 Sam _____ (not talk) to me recently. I don't know why.
- 5 Sorry, I can't come out. I _____ (not do) my homework yet.
- 6 How long _____ (your brother / have) his car?

	6
--	---

Grammar total		20
---------------	--	----

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Sally doesn't like sharing her friends. She's very possessive.

- 1 Josh is really s _____. He never changes his opinion, even when he's wrong.
- 2 Liz is very i _____. She often acts without thinking.
- 3 Some people say I'm r _____ because I don't like showing my feelings.
- 4 Harry wants a good job and lots of money. He's very a _____.
- 5 Ben's a c _____ person. He always in a good mood.
- 6 My brother is so i _____. He behaves like a child all the time!
- 7 I like people who are o _____ - _____. They're always prepared to accept new ideas.
- 8 Tim's i _____. He often says things that he doesn't mean.

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: My new boyfriend is definitely Mr **Good** / Right / **Correct**. He's my perfect partner.

- 1 James isn't my **kind** / **match** / **type**. He's too young and he's very silly.
- 2 I hate **speaking** / **chatting** / **talking** up girls in bars. I never know what to say.
- 3 Susie is incredibly **calm** / **vain** / **wise**. She even carries a mirror in her handbag!
- 4 Don't give Harry any nuts. He's allergic **to** / **for** / **with** them.
- 5 My cousin is a pain in the **chest** / **head** / **neck**. He really annoys me.
- 6 My sister's unhappy because she broke **out** / **up** / **away** with her boyfriend last week.

6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: bruise blister cough rash

- 1 wound X-ray scan operation
- 2 heart attack stroke food poisoning bandage
- 3 cough temperature stitches rash
- 4 flu a cold injection asthma
- 5 painkillers drugs medicine blister
- 6 bleed ache dizzy faint

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

pressure allergy ache check-up cough specialist

Example: jazz allergy

- 1 shower _____, _____
- 2 key _____, _____
- 3 chess _____, _____

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: cheerful

- 1 arrogant
- 2 unconscious
- 3 antibiotics
- 4 eccentric
- 5 operation

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Increasingly, these days, people lead busy professional lives in which they have little time for lunch, let alone time to meet the next possible Mr or Ms Right. The emphasis in our lives is on using time we have left outside of work well, spending 'quality time' with our family and friends. So, it's no surprise that speed dating has become so popular. An activity in which busy men and women go to an organized event, have three-minute chats with more eligible members of the opposite sex than they would normally meet in a year, and then decide who might or might not be a potential partner, is a great example of perfect time management.

Speed dating is a relatively new phenomenon. Its first event was staged at Pete's Café in Beverly Hills California in 1998, and organized by a group of Jewish students who wanted to meet other singles of the same religion. They were sure it was a good idea and expected that large numbers of people would enjoy it, but not immediately. Within a very short time, however, it had spread everywhere, and its popularity was confirmed when a speed dating story line appeared in the hit American comedy series *Sex and the City*.

It hasn't taken sociologists very long to take an interest, either. An American study, carried out in 2005, discovered that it took hardly any time at all for men and women to choose who they would like to meet again in the future. Just seconds, in fact. This study would appear to completely undermine the argument of all those romantics who wonder how three minutes can possibly be enough to decide whether somebody might be 'the one'. It seems that we know instantly. Interestingly, women have a greater instinct for this than men. In a 2006 study, carried out by a Scottish university, over 40 per cent of women, which was twice the percentage figure for men, had made their minds up about the person they were chatting to within thirty seconds.

Other studies have looked into how to increase your chances of success when attending a speed dating event. They have produced some interesting results. For example, what you smell like could be vital. And I'm not talking about remembering to wash before you go. Women are attracted to men with a similar background and interests but a very different scent. There's no greater turn off than a guy with an identical natural body smell, it would seem. Height, too, seems to be important to attraction, although short men shouldn't lose all hope. The important thing is to be a few centimetres taller than the woman you're trying to chat up – being too tall can be just as bad as not being tall enough.

What you talk about can make all the difference, too. You'd think that speaking intelligently about the latest movie or play would impress the girls or the guys, but nothing could be further from the truth. No-one likes someone who's too clever. According to a recent study, it's life experiences that attract the opposite sex, so don't forget to tell them about all those places you've been to and things you've seen.

Example: People are busier now than in the past.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☒

- 1 According to the writer we have less time to meet potential partners now.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Speed dating seems an unusual activity in today's modern society.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 The first speed dating event aimed to bring together people of completely different backgrounds.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 The people who arranged the first speed dating event thought it would become popular very quickly.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 According to a 2005 study, when people meet for the first time, most only need a few seconds to decide if they like someone or not.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Women are more interested in speed dating than men.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Women find men whose body smell is similar to their own more attractive.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Women don't mind if a man is shorter than they are.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 The more intelligent you are, the more attractive you are.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 At a speed dating event, it's probably better to talk about movies you've seen rather than the countries you've visited.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

Write an email to a friend describing someone you have got to know recently. Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- how you met

- a description of the positive and negative aspects of your new friend's personality
- what you have in common in terms of personality and interests

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to Mark and his friend Claire talking about their answers to a personality quiz. According to the quiz, which personal qualities does Mark have? Tick (✓) the five personal qualities mentioned or described.**

Mark is _____.

- 1 imaginative ☐
- 2 immature ☐
- 3 sincere ☐
- 4 unreliable ☐
- 5 loyal ☐
- 6 stubborn ☐
- 7 bad-tempered ☐
- 8 sociable ☐
- 9 assertive ☐
- 10 helpful ☐

- 2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.**

- 1 How long has Jenny been waiting at the doctor's?
A for about an hour ☐ B for about two hours ☐ C for about three hours ☐
- 2 What is Laura's older sister like?
A hard-working and unkind ☐ B ambitious and kind ☐ C kind and stubborn ☐
- 3 What does Paul have on his hand?
A A burn ☐ B A bruise ☐ C A rash ☐
- 4 What does Sally say about the man she met on a blind date?
A She saw him more than once. ☐ B They got on very well. ☐
C She thought he looked attractive. ☐
- 5 What has happened to Jeff?
A He's broken something. ☐ B He has a nosebleed. ☐ C He's cut himself. ☐

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

- 1 Make questions and ask your partner.**

- 1 How long / learn English?
- 2 How / relax?
- 3 How / feeling / today?
- 4 What / earliest memory?
- 5 What kind of person / make / a good boss?

Now answer your partner's questions.

- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.**
'People are usually attracted to someone with a similar personality to their own.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about speed dating. Do you agree with him / her?**

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
------------------------------	--	----

Максимальное количество баллов: 100

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
- Reading and Writing - 20
- Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК2
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Тест к разделу №2

GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: In some towns there isn't enough entertainment for young / the young.

- 1 The **Frenches** / **French** enjoy good food.
- 2 My brother has **short dark** / **dark short** hair.
- 3 He wore a **striped new blue** / **new blue striped** T-shirt and jeans to the party.
- 4 The **Italian** / **Italians** have a great sense of style.
- 5 **Poor** / **The poor** in many countries rely on charity to survive.
- 6 I bought some **little silver lovely** / **lovely little silver** earrings in Paris.
- 7 He was **so** / **such** cold that he couldn't feel his toes.
- 8 I can't believe you drove **such a** / **such** long way to visit her.

	8
--	---

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: The man came out of his house and ran (run) down the road.

- 1 I _____ (do) my homework when I suddenly heard a loud noise.
- 2 We _____ (walk) for about an hour when we realized we were lost.
- 3 When I got home, I remembered that I _____ (leave) my keys in the restaurant.
- 4 The reason he _____ (not go) to the party was because Sam hadn't invited him.
- 5 When the plane landed at Heathrow it _____ (rain) as usual.
- 6 He was really angry when she arrived because he _____ (wait) for her for 45 minutes.

	6
--	---

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: hungry / bit / feeling / I'm / a

I'm feeling a bit hungry.

- 1 meeting / about / unfortunately, / I / forgot / the
- 2 thanks / say / even / girl / the / didn't
- 3 never / on / out / Tessa / goes / weekdays
- 4 bed / soon / I'm / to / going / go / to
- 5 Ben / safe / I / with / feel / slowly / drives / because / he
- 6 clever / is / brother / my / extremely

	6
--	---

Grammar total		20
---------------	--	----

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: V-neck sleeveless loose hooded

- 1 spotted patterned checked tight
- 2 cotton plain nylon linen
- 3 scruffy leather trendy stylish
- 4 striped denim velvet woollen
- 5 lycra fur vest velvet
- 6 match smart fit suit

	6
--	---

5 Complete the words in the sentences .

Example: A porter's job is to help people carry their bags.

- 1 I walked through c_____ and told them I had nothing to declare.
- 2 The f_____ attendant offered tea and coffee to the passengers.
- 3 The plane finally t_____ off after a three-hour delay.
- 4 You may have to pay extra if you have excess b_____.
- 5 The man looked carefully at my photo as I went through passport c_____.
- 6 The cabin c_____ are trained to keep calm in an emergency.
- 7 Some of the p_____ on the plane were frightened during the bad weather.
- 8 When the plane l_____ at the airport the weather was awful.

	8
--	---

6 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: They are always very lucky – they've even / ever won a car!

- 1 I've nearly / near finished – I won't be long.
- 2 She wanted to buy new jeans but at / in the end she bought a skirt.
- 3 Robert is a talented singer, but he yet / still doesn't have a recording contract.
- 4 My sister hardly / hard eats any fast food, sweets, or chocolate.
- 5 I'm really busy actually / at the moment, but I'm hoping to be able to have a holiday soon.
- 6 I always get up lately / late on Saturdays and Sundays.

	6
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

striped	loose	hooded	leather	velvet	sleeveless
---------	-------	--------	---------	--------	------------

Example: bike striped

- 1 egg _____
- 2 boot _____
- 3 computer _____
- 4 tree _____
- 5 bull _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: cotton

- 1 departures
- 2 airline
- 3 old-fashioned
- 4 undressed
- 5 especially

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
---------------------	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
--	----

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

There are times in the history of any great city when it feels that it's at the centre of all that's fashionable. Though it was depressing and old-fashioned in the fifties, and a bit scruffy at the edges for most of the seventies, London led the world of fashion during the 'swinging' years of the sixties and during the punk revolution at the end of the seventies. Showing the way were its fashion designers, notably Mary Quant and Vivienne Westwood.

Mary Quant

Mary Quant left Goldsmith College, London, in the early fifties with very clear ideas of what she wanted to achieve in the world of fashion. She was fed up with the idea that high fashion should be for the rich and the middle-aged, and thought that it should be fun and liberating. She started making clothes designed around simple shapes and patterns, and bright colours.

Mary had been lucky enough to meet and marry a wealthy businessman called Alexander Plunket Green while she was at college, and it was his investment that allowed her to open a shop soon after finishing her studies. Mary opened a boutique in the King's Road, Chelsea, in the centre of London. The year was 1955. It was an immediate success, thanks to her innovative designs, comparatively low prices, and eccentric window displays, which made the clothes look even more stylish.

By the mid sixties, Mary Quant was a household name, and a fashion leader of sorts. She had popularized, some people would say invented, the mini skirt, which was arguably the most iconic fashion statement of the sixties, and she had done more than anyone to make clothes youthful, sexy, and natural.

Vivienne Westwood

In 1971, Vivienne Westwood's partner, and the father of her son Joseph, opened a shop in the King's Road called Let it Rock. His name was Malcolm McLaren. Vivienne, who had briefly studied at the Harrow School of Art in London, then started to sell her designs in the shop. They weren't ordinary clothes, nor were they inexpensive. She combined traditional British materials such as tartan with more outrageous items like black leather, metal chains, large safety pins, razor blades, and dog collars.

After years of selling to a small, alternative set of customers, Vivienne's designs were suddenly in demand overnight after the punk rock band The Sex Pistols wore her clothes at their first gig. Perhaps they loved the style, but it is more likely that their manager, Malcolm McLaren, influenced their choice of shop. Although probably motivated by McLaren's business interests, the clothes and band worked well together. The band's anarchic energy combined with Vivienne's sense of punk style to take the world by storm in the late seventies, rocking the foundations of the fashion world. The influence of those designs is still felt today.

In more recent years, Vivienne has introduced many other elements into her fashion design, such as ways of cutting material borrowed from eighteenth-century clothes makers, and patterns first used by indigenous South American peoples. She is always looking for the innovative and shocking, and her ready-to-wear clothes, while no longer strictly punk, are still different and edgy.

Example: According to the writer, all big cities _____.

- A never feel fashionable ☐ B sometimes feel fashionable ☒
C feel fashionable all of the time ☐

- 1 London was trendy _____.
A during the fifties ☐ B in the sixties ☐ C for the whole of the seventies ☐
- 2 When Mary Quant finished college, she _____.
A knew what she would like to do ☐ B was bored with fashion ☐
C designed clothes for wealthy people ☐
- 3 In the early 1950s, high-fashion clothes were _____.
A colourful and fun ☐ B only worn by certain people ☐ C easy to make ☐
- 4 Mary's husband _____.
A helped her design the clothes ☐ B helped her to start her business ☐
C was also a student when she was at college ☐
- 5 When Mary opened her shop, _____.
A it was popular from the beginning ☐
B there were problems with the shop's windows ☐
C she worked hard on the designs ☐
- 6 The writer of the text believes that Mary _____.
A invented the mini skirt ☐ B made the mini skirt popular ☐
C introduced young people to fashion ☐
- 7 Vivienne sold her clothes in _____.
A her own shop ☐ B a shop that sold music and clothes ☐
C a shop owned by someone else ☐
- 8 People liked Vivienne's clothes because they were _____.

- A different from other clothes that were available ☐
 B much cheaper than high-fashion garments ☐ C used traditional designs ☐
 9 The punk band The Sex Pistols probably wore Vivienne's designs because _____.
 A they liked the style ☐ B their manager decided they should wear them ☐
 C they needed something unusual for their first gig ☐
 10 Recently, Vivienne has started using _____.
 A 18th-century pattern ☐ B 18th-century materials ☐
 C 18th-century techniques ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

A magazine is running a short story writing competition. Write a story about someone whose choice of clothes changed their life. Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- a description of what the person wore
- details about who and where the person was and what happened when they wore those clothes
- details about what happened in the end

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

1 Listen to Carole talking about her funny experiences on an airport check-in desk. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- The old woman wanted to sit _____.
 A at the back ☐ B by the window ☐ C next to the aisle ☐
- The young man asked if he could _____.
 A get a cheaper flight ☐ B get from California to Hawaii another way ☐
 C have two tickets to Hawaii ☐
- Carole's favourite story happened _____.
 A when she worked in a hotel ☐ B to a friend of hers ☐
 C when she was young ☐
- The woman in Carole's favourite story _____.
 A was travelling alone ☐ B was travelling with children ☐
 C was travelling with friends ☐
- The woman in Carole's favourite story had left her bags _____.
 A in her car ☐ B at baggage reclaim ☐ C at the check-in ☐

2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- Emilio is from _____.
 A Ireland ☐ B America ☐ C Spain ☐
- According to the woman, Mary is wearing _____.
 A a green T-shirt and a tight skirt ☐ B a white sleeveless top and a blue skirt ☐
 C a green T-shirt and a blue skirt ☐
- The woman ate at home because _____.
 A Jack finished work late ☐ B the restaurant was too far away ☐
 C she prefers cooking at home ☐
- Before he saw the doctor, the man had to wait for about _____.
 A thirty minutes ☐ B forty-five minutes ☐ C an hour ☐
- Danny had a holiday romance _____.
 A recently ☐ B when he was younger ☐ C in Germany ☐

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- What sort of clothes / like wearing?
- What / the typical characteristics of people from your country?
- Which / prefer: travelling by train or plane? Why?

- 4 What / the most frightening experience / ever have when / travel?
 5 What / the best short story / ever read? / What / it about?

Now answer your partner's questions.

- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
 'There is some truth in national stereotypes.'

- 3 Listen to your partner talking about clothes and fashion. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
------------------------------	--	----

Максимальное количество баллов: 100

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
- Reading and Writing - 20
- Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК2
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Тест к разделу №3

GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Nobody has been told (tell) the time of the exam yet.

- My mobile phone _____ (steal) from my bag last week.
- A new hospital _____ (build) in our town right now.
- When I walked into the office, I realized we _____ (rob).
- People should _____ (fine) for parking in spaces for disabled people.
- The thief ran out of the back door to avoid _____ (catch) by the police.
- It _____ (believe) that crime is increasing in this country.
- While my car _____ (repair) last week I had to walk to work every day.
- The thief _____ (say) to be a tall, thin man with a local accent.

	8
--	---

- 2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: The students will have finished / have finished the test in a couple of minutes.

- This time tomorrow, I'm sitting / I'll be sitting on the beach in Acapulco!
- We normally have lunch at 1.00, so I'm sure we'll have finished / we finish by 2.00 at the latest.
- I'll have gone / I'll be going out this evening – I have tickets for the theatre.
- It's very late – they aren't likely / probably to come now.
- They 'll have built / 'll be building the stadium by the end of the year.
- He'll likely / probably have already gone by the time you get here.

	6
--	---

- 3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: If you like romantic films, you'll love this DVD.
 will like like liked

- Take my phone _____ you need to give me a call.
 in case unless when
- If it _____ tomorrow, the show will be cancelled.
 will rain 's raining will have rained
- If you eat plenty of fruit and vegetables, you _____ to take vitamin C supplements.

- don't need aren't needing will need
- 4 I _____ you if I decide not to go to the party.
tell 'll be telling 'll tell
- 5 I _____ home until I've finished this report.
don't go 'm not going 'll have gone
- 6 If you feel tired, you probably _____ enough sleep.
won't have had haven't had aren't going to have

	6
--	---

Grammar total	20
---------------	----

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The man **committed** a crime when he took money from his company.

- The twelve members of the **j** _____ decided the man was guilty of his crime.
- There was no **e** _____, so the police had to let him go.
- S** _____ is a crime that involves taking things such as cigarettes secretly into another country.
- W** _____ out! Thieves operate in this car park.
- The police **q** _____ the woman for hours and at last she admitted the crime.
- The driver didn't mean to kill the woman, so he was sent to prison for **m** _____.
- The police were waiting outside the bank and they **a** _____ the robber as soon as he came out.
- The three **h** _____ made the pilot land the plane in the desert.
- The **b** _____ took our TV and DVD player.

	9
--	---

5 Underline the odd word out.

Example: hailstorm flood drought mild

- chilly warm cool freezing
- monsoon breeze hailstorm blizzard
- hot scorching boiling below zero
- settled changeable fog bright
- clear showers drizzling pouring

	5
--	---

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Liz takes after her mother. They look the same and they have the same personality.

- I don't like taking _____, for example I would never do a dangerous sport.
- The team took _____ in the tournament, but they didn't do very well.
- My sister has taken _____ jogging, so she's getting really fit.
- You don't take _____ of yourself. You eat too much fast food and don't do any exercise.
- I like to take things _____ on a Sunday morning, so I stay in bed and read the newspaper.
- Tom never takes _____ of what other people say. He's very stubborn.

	6
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

court	humid	murderer	mugger	thunder	fraud
-------	-------	---------------------	--------	---------	-------

Example: bird murderer

- up _____
- horse _____
- boot _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: burglary

- 1 kidnap
- 2 sunburnt
- 3 commit
- 4 investigate
- 5 monsoon

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
---------------------	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
--	----

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Derek Bentley was sentenced to death and was subsequently hanged on 28 January 1953. He was 19 years old and had been found guilty of murder. However, many thought that his trial was a great legal tragedy and it served to help end the use of the death penalty in Britain a few years later.

So, why was he hanged?

It all began on a Sunday in November 1952 when Bentley attempted to carry out a burglary with his friend Christopher Craig. Whose idea the burglary was isn't known for sure, although the personalities of the two men do suggest who might have been the leader. Craig was loud and had a high opinion of himself, whereas Bentley, in contrast, was quiet and reserved, and very much impressed by his younger friend's confidence. Both were armed with knives, but Craig also had a revolver concealed in his jacket, something that Bentley almost certainly knew about. Bentley himself also carried a knuckleduster, a small metal weapon that could seriously hurt someone in a fight.

The two were on the roof of a building when the police spotted them. They had earlier been seen breaking into the building by a young girl whose mother had called the police, and now they were trapped. Two policemen chased them, and soon caught Bentley, but Craig decided to try and get away. He fired his gun, hitting a policeman in the shoulder. It was then that Bentley shouted to Craig, 'Let him have it!', words that would become famous as a key piece of evidence in the trial. Moments later, more police arrived and started to chase Craig up some stairs. He turned and fired, killing a policeman before jumping from the roof and breaking his back. He was then arrested.

Both Bentley and Craig were charged with murder, and both, at their trial, told the court that they were innocent. This was a mistake. There was so much evidence to prove that Craig had committed the crime that it would have been better for him to plead guilty. Unsurprisingly, it took the jury little more than an hour to find both men guilty, and Bentley was sentenced to death by hanging. Craig, however, was only 16, and avoided the same punishment.

The trial, and particularly Bentley's sentence, shocked many people. In part, this was because of the prosecution lawyers' arguments. Central to their case against Bentley was that he and Craig were equally responsible for the murder. The prosecution was able to prove to the jury that by planning a burglary, carrying a weapon, although not the murder weapon, and shouting 'let him have it' to Craig, Bentley was as much a murderer as his younger friend. However, the court didn't consider it important that Bentley had a mental age of 11, that the phrase 'let him have it' could mean 'shoot him' but could also mean 'give him the gun', and the fact that, unlike Craig, Bentley was restrained, though not arrested, by another policeman at the time of the murder.

Forty-five years after the trial, following years of arguing, campaigning and protests by Bentley's father and sister, the Court of Appeal finally ruled, admitting that the original sentence and verdict were mistaken. Sadly, neither his father nor his sister lived long enough to see Bentley's name cleared.

Example: Derek Bentley was hanged for _____.

A murder ☒ B burglary ☐ C arson ☐

- 1 According to the text, the burglary was probably the idea of _____.
A Craig ☐ B Bentley ☐ C Bentley and Craig ☐

- 2 Craig's character could be described as _____.
A arrogant ☐ B easy-going ☐ C sensitive ☐
- 3 Bentley was armed with _____.
A a gun and a knife ☐ B a knife and a knuckleduster ☐
C a gun and a knuckleduster ☐
- 4 Bentley and Craig were reported to the police by _____.
A a passing policeman ☐ B a mother ☐ C a young child ☐
- 5 Before jumping off the roof, Craig _____.
A fired at two policemen ☐ B was chased by two policemen ☐
C killed two policemen ☐
- 6 Unlike Craig, Bentley _____.
A said that he was guilty ☐ B was given the death penalty ☐
C knew there was a lot of evidence against him ☐
- 7 At the trial, _____.
A only Craig was charged with murder ☐
B there was too much evidence to listen to ☐
C it didn't take the jury long to reach their verdict ☐
- 8 Part of the prosecution's argument that both Bentley and Craig were guilty of murder was _____.
A that Bentley told Craig to kill the policeman ☐ B that Bentley carried a gun ☐
C that they were close friends ☐
- 9 The writer feels that an argument in favour of Bentley's innocence was that _____.
A he was under arrest at the time ☐
B he obviously wanted Craig to give the policeman the gun ☐
C what Bentley shouted could be understood in more than one way ☐
- 10 The Court of Appeal changed the original verdict as a result of _____.
A a long fight by Bentley's family ☐ B a change of mind by the trial judge ☐
C a change in the legal system ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

Write a composition about the following statement:

'Nothing can be done to prevent crime.'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say whether you agree or disagree with the statement
- a description of what the situation is like now regarding crime and punishment and what is being done to prevent crime in your country
- what changes could be made to prevent crime and to what extent you think these changes will be successful

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to the news bulletin. Match the five people with a word from the box. There are **three words that you will not need**.

burglar pickpocket mugger drug dealer bank robber victim shoplifter witness
--

- 1 Jeremy Maguire was a _____.
2 Stephanie Flamstead was a _____.
3 Penny Green was a _____.
4 Sally Green was a _____.
5 David Clarke was a _____.

- 2 Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 According to the police, Robbie Forsyth is likely to be _____.
A abroad ☐ B near Bristol ☐ C near Manchester ☐

- 2 Tomorrow's weather will be _____.
 A dry and warm ☐ B warm but a bit wet ☐ C dry but cool ☐
- 3 At the moment, to help stop climate change, Nick _____.
 A uses an energy efficient car ☐
 B switches off machines when he's not using them ☐ C never leaves lights on ☐
- 4 Whilst Amy was on holiday, the temperature was _____.
 A just right for her ☐ B too hot ☐ C not warm enough ☐
- 5 Peter decides not to take his coat because _____.
 A he thinks he will go inside if it's cold ☐ B he knows it's going to be warm ☐
 C the party is indoors ☐

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- Which crimes / the most common in your country?
- What / weather usually like in your country in the summer?
- What / least favourite type of weather? Why?
- What / do / prevent climate change in your daily life?
- What / the riskiest thing / ever do?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Punishments for some crimes today are not heavy enough.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about climate change. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
------------------------------	--	----

Максимальное количество баллов: 100

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
- Reading and Writing - 20
- Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК2
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Тест к разделу №4

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: If I was rich, I would travel (travel) around the world.

- If you _____ (study) more, you might do better in your exams.
- If I _____ (be) you, I wouldn't go climbing without a guide.
- You _____ (not survive) the crash if you hadn't been wearing your seatbelt.
- You could have won the race if you _____ (train) a bit harder.
- She _____ (not come) to the party if she'd known Tim was going.
- If you _____ (not talk) so fast all the time, I'd be able to understand you.

	6
--	---

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: You **must have** / **can't have** seen Billy. He's on holiday at the moment.

- They **might have** / **must have** finished the match by now. It's too dark to play.
- You look tired. You **should have gone** / **should go** to bed earlier last night.

- 3 I **may have / must have** met Tim before, but I can't remember.
- 4 Helen **can't have / mustn't have** passed the test. She didn't do any revision!
- 5 She **shouldn't have / might not have** told you I was leaving. I asked her not to tell anyone.
- 6 **You'd rather / You'd better** go to the doctor's. You don't look very well.
- 7 **We'd better / We'd rather** leave early. There'll be a lot of traffic.

	7
--	---

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: You *look* really ill. You should call a doctor.
 sound look feel

- 1 Something _____ good. Are you baking bread?
 smells tastes sounds
- 2 These shoes _____ a bit tight. They hurt my feet.
 look feel taste
- 3 You look more _____ your father than your mother.
 as like as if
- 4 It's so hot and humid today. It feels _____ there's going to be a storm.
 as if if that
- 5 This soup _____ horrible. I think I put too much salt in it.
 tastes feels smells
- 6 I don't _____ going to the party tonight.
 feel feel like feel as if
- 7 This music _____ great. What's the name of the band?
 looks feels sounds

	7
--	---

Grammar total	20
---------------	----

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: Harry felt *homesick* when he went away on his own for the first time.

- 1 Tess has been feeling a bit **d** _____ in the dumps since her boyfriend moved to Spain.
- 2 Lenny was **d** _____ when he found out he'd passed all his exams.
- 3 I was really **o** _____ when Liz and Michael didn't invite me to their wedding. They invited everyone else.
- 4 I was very **g** _____ when Jess offered to help me with my maths homework.
- 5 Harry always gets **n** _____ just before an exam, but as soon as he starts, he's fine.
- 6 I'm sick and **t** _____ of working in this office. The work's boring and the people are horrible.
- 7 When Sam finished the marathon he looked absolutely **e** _____!

	7
--	---

5 Underline the correct word.

Example: The teacher was angry when she had to raise / rise her voice above the noise.

- 1 Somebody **robbed** / stole my bag yesterday.
- 2 Did you **listen to** / hear the thunder last night? It was really loud.
- 3 Please **remind** / remember me that I have a meeting on Wednesday afternoon.
- 4 I don't **matter** / mind if you can't come to my party. I understand how busy you are.
- 5 I usually **avoid** / prevent going into town on Saturdays because it's so busy.
- 6 I haven't done much work so I'm not **hoping** / expecting to get very good results.

	6
--	---

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Harry's fingers look horrible because he bites his *nails*.

- 1 Can you give me a tissue? I need to blow my _____.
- 2 I'm sure they're going out together. When I saw them he was _____ her hand.
- 3 People often _____ hands when they meet each other for the first time.
- 4 The fortune teller looked at the lines on the _____ of my hand and told me I would have a long and happy life.

- 5 I can't do up the zip of these trousers. They're too tight at the _____.
- 6 When I asked Ben why he didn't want to go out with Sue, he _____ his shoulders and said he didn't know.
- 7 I thought my boss was being serious, but in fact he was pulling my _____.

	7
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Cross out the silent letters.

Example: thumb

- 1 comb
- 2 wrist
- 3 exhausted
- 4 kneel
- 5 palm

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: relieved

- 1 offended
- 2 elbow
- 3 desperate
- 4 disappointed
- 5 astonished

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
---------------------	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
--	----

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

We've all heard amazing stories in which people struggle heroically to survive against all the odds. We wonder what we would have done in similar impossible situations and find it hard to imagine how these people found the strength to stay alive. The truth, though, is that not all survivors are quite so heroic. As these two stories show, the will to survive isn't always so strong.

The marathon runner

Thrilling yet terrifying, the Marathon des Sables is arguably the world's toughest foot race. Competitors attempt a six-day 150-mile run across the Sahara desert in temperatures of over 100 degrees. Just imagine getting lost. That, however, is exactly what happened to an Italian policeman called Marco Contadino, a regular competitor, when he took part in the race in 1996. A sandstorm developed as he was running, which covered the marks of the course he was following with sand. Marco should have stopped and waited for the storm to calm down, but he kept on, desperate to stay in seventh place in the race, only to find that when the wind dropped he could no longer see the course. He reached for his water bottle and found there were only a few drops left in the bottom of it.

For three whole days Marco tried to find his way back to the course, with barely any water and no idea what direction he was heading in. He started to visualize the agonising death he would soon have to face. A friend had once told him that dying of thirst was the worst of all possible deaths. Fearing such a long and painful death, he decided to cut his wrists with a knife. But, short of water, his blood was thick and would not flow. In desperation, he headed out into the desert one more time, expecting to die. Five more days passed until, miraculously, a group of Tuareg nomads found him and took him to a village. Marco discovered he was in Algeria, 130 miles away from the race course.

The yachtswoman

As an experienced sailor, Lynn Walker knows nothing is ever certain on the high seas. However, when she took on the job of sailing a luxury yacht from Tahiti to San Diego, she must have believed that it would be one of the less complicated trips she had done. Little did she know that

after a week of calm sailing the weather would change dramatically, bringing a tropical depression from Central America to blast the yacht with 50-foot waves. Lynn found herself battling against Hurricane Raymond. It was an unequal battle, and the boat soon turned over. Lynn was unconscious for a long time. When she did finally come round, she realized that the boat had miraculously righted itself, and that she had been saved by the lifeline connecting her to the boat. She had tied it to herself moments before the boat had first gone under the waves. Tragically, she could see Simon, her boyfriend, lying dead in the water. There was plenty of food on the boat, and the weather was calm again, but Lynn could only feel an overwhelming sense of hopelessness. She found that she couldn't eat, and simply sat on the soaking wet deck. It was as if she had given up, and was waiting to die. Then, all of a sudden, a voice in her head told her to survive. She managed to put up a makeshift sail, and consulting the surviving charts on the boat, somehow sailed to Hawaii.

Example: According to the writer, when people hear survival stories _____.

- A they imagine what they would have done ☐
 B they don't believe them ☐ C they enjoy them more than other stories ☒

- 1 What does the writer not say about the Marathon des Sables?
 A It makes you feel incredibly excited. ☐
 B It gives you a real sense of achievement. ☐ C It's extremely difficult. ☐
- 2 When Marco competed in the Marathon des Sables in 1996 _____.
 A he used a new route ☐ B it wasn't the first time he had competed ☐
 C it was the hottest weather ever ☐
- 3 Why couldn't Marco find his way back to the course?
 A He had no way of knowing which way to go. ☐
 B He was having strange visions from lack of water. ☐
 C He was too tired to concentrate on where he was going. ☐
- 4 Marco attempted suicide because _____.
 A he knew someone who had died of thirst ☐
 B he thought it'd be better than dying slowly without water ☐
 C he thought it was the best thing to do if the pain was too much ☐
- 5 Marco was rescued _____.
 A eight days after he got lost ☐ B not far from where he first got lost ☐
 C by people who had been looking for him ☐
- 6 When she agreed to sail the yacht from Tahiti, what did Lynn think the job would be?
 A She knew it would be easy. ☐ B She expected it to be easy. ☐
 C She hoped it would be easy. ☐
- 7 During the first few days of sailing _____.
 A Lynn probably regretted accepting the job ☐ B the weather was fine ☐
 C Lynn heard that there was bad weather ahead of her ☐
- 8 Lynn wasn't able to sail the yacht in the hurricane because _____.
 A the storm was too strong ☐ B she wasn't a good sailor ☐
 C the weather changed too quickly ☐
- 9 How did Lynn survive?
 A She'd tied herself to the yacht. ☐
 B The boat wasn't the wrong way up for long. ☐
 C She wasn't unconscious for long. ☐
- 10 Lynn didn't feel like fighting to survive because _____.
 A there wasn't enough food ☐ B she thought she was going to die ☐
 C she was so depressed ☐

Reading total	10
---------------	----

WRITING

Write an article for a school magazine about understanding body language. Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- a description of some examples of body language and what they mean
- what the advantages of understanding body language are
- what the disadvantages of other people understanding body language can be

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

1 Listen to the phone conversation between two friends. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- Where is Jane now?
A in London ☐ B in England ☐ C in Milan ☐
- How does Jane describe her job in Milan?
A She's fed up with it ☐ B She's a bit homesick ☐ C It's exhausting ☐
- Why does Jack want to stop studying?
A the course is too difficult ☐ B he failed his exams ☐
C because he wants to be a teacher ☐
- What has Jack been studying at college?
A tourism ☐ B languages ☐ C fashion design ☐
- What does Jane say about Jack's request to stay in her apartment?
A it won't be a problem ☐ B it might be possible ☐
C she doesn't think he can stay ☐

2 Listen to five conversations. Match the people to what they say they would do if they found a wallet.

- Ben ☐
 - Martin ☐
 - Sally ☐
 - Amanda ☐
 - Tim ☐
- A ... would call the police.
B ... would take it and use the money.
C ... would leave it in a local shop.
D ... would leave it on the ground.
E ... would put it back on the ground after looking at it.
F ... would leave a note about the wallet near to where the wallet was found.
G ... would give it to the police.

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- When / last feel / homesick?
- What / do / if / get lost in the jungle?
- What / you advise / someone who keeps losing his / her house key to do?
- What / make / feel really fed up?
- What / favourite smell? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'People shouldn't be allowed to do dangerous activities for fun.'

3 Listen to your partner talk about arguments and arguing. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
------------------------------	--	----

Максимальное количество баллов: 100

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
- Reading and Writing - 20
- Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК2
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Тест к разделу №5

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the gerund or the infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.

Example: I can't stand listening (listen) to people talking on their mobile phones.

- I don't mind _____ (miss) the film. I've seen it before.
- I remember _____ (visit) my grandparents by the sea when I was a child.
- We'd better _____ (get) up early tomorrow if we're going to catch the early train.
- I tried _____ (learn) all the vocabulary for the test, but I couldn't remember it all.
- I can't wait _____ (go) on holiday with my friends in the summer.
- I started _____ (play) the guitar when I was about 11.
- My brother's teachers make him _____ (work) very hard at his school.
- I'll never forget _____ (see) The Pyramids for the first time.

	8
--	---

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: I used to / 'm used to eat a lot of sweets and cakes, but now I only eat healthy food.

- I wasn't used to / didn't use to like fish, but now I eat it two or three times a week.
- Ricky usually / used to walks to school, but today he's getting the bus.
- I used to play / playing the piano, but now I play the drums.
- I am not used to / I didn't used to swimming in the sea. I usually swim in a pool.
- My boyfriend moved away last summer and I can't get used to / be used to being without him.
- When we go on holiday, we usually / use rent a house on the beach.

	6
--	---

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: cat / look / to / James / offered / after / neighbour's / his
James offered to look after his neighbour's cat.

- Mark / homework / let / to / I / refused / copy / my
- driving / airport / the / Jane / on / insisted / me / to
- doing / homework / not / I / for / apologized / my
- me / Ben / convinced / up / football / playing / to / not / give
- money / he / the / stolen / that / the / boy / admitted / had
- isn't / this / painting / that / expensive / as / as / one

	6
--	---

Grammar total		20
---------------	--	----

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: If a song has a strong beat, it makes you want to tap your feet.

- A t _____ is a man who has quite a high singing voice.
- A s _____ is an instrument you blow into, often played by jazz musicians.
- A c _____ is a group of people that sing together.
- If a voice sounds m _____, it's likely to send you to sleep.

- 5 The person who directs an orchestra is called a c _____.
- 6 A c _____ looks like a very big violin.

	6
--	---

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: My dad snores so loudly that he keeps everybody awake at night.

- yawns snores oversleeps
- 1 My aunt suffers from _____. She stays awake for hours every night.
insomnia jet-lag nightmares
- 2 When it's very hot, I just sleep under a _____.
pillow sheet log
- 3 If I eat late at night, it will _____ me awake.
stay keep make
- 4 Joe was so tired that as soon as he lay _____, he fell fast asleep.
down across up
- 5 My uncle works long hours so he sometimes takes a _____ in the afternoons.
dream yawn nap

- 6 Margaret's put _____ a lot of weight this year.
to on with

	6
--	---

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Photographers who follow famous people around and sell photos to the newspapers are called paparazzi.

- 1 The opposite of *objective* is _____.
- 2 A _____ is somebody whose job is to give his / her opinion about a play, film, book, etc.
- 3 If you want to sell something, you might write about it in the _____ ads section of the newspaper.
- 4 The first page of a newspaper is called the _____ page.
- 5 If you want to find out about the weather tomorrow, listen to the weather _____.
- 6 A _____ is the person who describes a sports event while it's happening on TV or on the radio.
- 7 You can find out what's going to happen to you tomorrow if you read your _____.
- 8 If a newspaper is _____, it means that some information was removed because it might offend people or because it might be politically dangerous.

	8
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

choir	lyrics	keyboard	journalist	violin	beat
-------	--------	----------	------------	--------	------

Example: key choir

- 1 fish _____, _____
- 2 tree _____, _____
- 3 bike _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: composer

- 1 reporter
- 2 cartoon
- 3 monotonous
- 4 crossword
- 5 review

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Nowadays sections of the media seem to believe that people are more stupid and less well-informed than they used to be. And young people are the focus of their attention. But, how can society be 'dumbing down' and becoming more stupid, when both common sense and statistics suggest that this can't be true? It's a fact that levels of intelligence have been rising steadily over the past 50 years, and it's surely reasonable to suspect that, in an age when technology provides easy access to information, young people might just know more about what's going on than previous generations did.

That's why I was deeply irritated to find unreliable research being used to promote the idea that today's young people are less well-informed and therefore less intelligent. Research carried out in the United States has discovered that young people no longer read newspapers regularly. The researchers claim they are astonished that, whereas decades ago young and old Americans got their news from the same sources, nowadays teenagers and young adults don't read a newspaper as part of their typical daily routine. But why the astonishment? I'm convinced that this has always been true. Young people's lives aren't built around routines, but are often chaotic and unplanned. What's more, why should they make the time to read something that was never written with their interests in mind, anyway? In my experience, such a habit is and always has been something that comes with getting older and settling down.

Some people have taken the results of this research to conclude that, because young people don't read newspapers, they must be less well-informed. But they fail to consider that the widespread use of the Internet has not only changed but improved the way young people access the news. Newspapers are quickly becoming old-fashioned, and I suspect that, as more older people get used to obtaining news faster and for free online, newsprint will soon be a thing of the past read only by those too afraid to use a computer.

One thing that the American research gets right is its description that how people get the news has changed over time, with newspapers being the main source of news until the fifties when television took over. The rise of the Internet, providing news that is not only up to date, but also designed to meet the interests and demands of the reader, is also described accurately. However the research then goes on to argue that one of the problems with online access to news is that people who view it find it hard to remember what they've read. The implication is that reading information printed in a paper is somehow a more reliable way of getting and remembering it than reading it on a computer screen. But there is no evidence to support such a claim. I'm sure that 1940s newspaper readers forgot everything they read some time between breakfast and dinner, too.

So what can we make of the American research? That it tells us nothing new. Or, more worryingly, that, once again, unreliable and biased research is being used to promote the false idea that young people today are not as intelligent as we used to be.

Example: Society is less well-informed than in the past.

- A This is the writer's opinion. ☐ B This is the media's opinion. ☒
C This is proved by statistics. ☐

- 1 The media think that _____.
A young people are less clever ☐ B statistics prove society is more stupid ☐
C the whole of society is less intelligent than it was ☐
- 2 The writer thinks that young people nowadays are _____.
A probably better informed than in the past ☐
B more confident about using new technology ☐
C as clever as young people 50 years ago ☐
- 3 The writer is angry because _____.
A young people aren't as intelligent as they used to be ☐
B the research in the US didn't look at older people ☐
C bad research is being used to prove a point ☐

- 4 Research in the US found that young people _____.
 A do not read newspapers ☐
 B aren't as interested in the news as they used to be ☐
 C don't read newspapers every day ☐
- 5 The writer is surprised _____.
 A by the researchers' reaction to their research ☐
 B that young people don't read newspapers ☐
 C that old people's reading habits haven't changed ☐
- 6 The writer believes young people _____.
 A don't find newspapers interesting ☐ B are too busy to read a newspaper ☐
 C should plan to read a newspaper everyday ☐
- 7 In the future, the writer thinks the news will _____.
 A mainly be read on the Internet ☐ B probably be only read by older people ☐
 C be better written ☐
- 8 The American research says that _____.
 A TV isn't better than newspapers at telling the news ☐
 B the Internet allows people to read articles that are of special interest to them ☐
 C online news and newspapers are equally popular ☐
- 9 Regarding the Internet and helping people to remember the news, the writer _____.
 A doesn't think it's better than newspapers ☐
 B would like more research to be done ☐
 C thinks it's difficult to be certain at the moment ☐
- 10 In the final paragraph, the writer says that _____.
 A the research is correct about Americans ☐
 B young people are often accused of being stupid ☐
 C he worries that the research might actually be true ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

You have read an article in a newspaper that you disagree with.
 Write a formal letter to the editor of the newspaper to complain. Write 140–180 words.
 Include the following information:

- the topic of the article you are complaining about
- why you are unhappy with the article
- what you think the editor could do in the future so that it doesn't happen again

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

- 1 Listen to a woman give advice about how to get a good night's sleep. Underline the correct answer.
- The woman started sleeping badly a few years ago / a few weeks ago / about a year ago.
 - Her sleeping problems started when she changed her working hours / job / bedtime ritual.
 - According to the woman, you should always go to bed at ten o'clock / at the same time every day / early during the week.
 - It's not a good idea to include watching TV in bed / listening to music / doing breathing exercises as part of your bedtime ritual.
 - The woman mentions making sure the room is dark / warm / tidy in order to create a comfortable sleep environment.
- 2 Listen to five extracts from an interview with Gary Hall, the editor of a local newspaper. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.
- What does Gary say he enjoys about his job?
 A competing with bigger newspapers ☐ B working with a small staff ☐
 C meeting people in the community ☐
 - How does Gary feel about writing for a larger newspaper?

- A It isn't the most important thing for him. ☐
 B He really would like to do it one day. ☐
 C He doesn't think he'll have that opportunity. ☐
- 3 According to Gary, how will local newspapers change?
 A They will include more national news. ☐ B They won't survive very long. ☐
 C They will mainly print local news stories. ☐
- 4 Does Gary think newspapers influence communities more nowadays than in the past?
 A possibly ☐ B definitely ☐ C definitely not ☐
- 5 How do reporters research stories?
 A They use researchers more than the Internet. ☐
 B They rarely use the Internet because it's not perfect. ☐
 C They mostly use the Internet. ☐

Listening total	10
-----------------	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- What sort of music / listen to and why?
- What / the best music concert / ever to? Why?
- What / usually do before / go to bed?
- What newspapers / usually read and why?
- What celebrity stories / popular in your country at the moment?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'Newspapers shouldn't write stories about people's private lives.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about music. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	20
----------------	----

Listening and Speaking total	30
------------------------------	----

Максимальное количество баллов: 100

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
- Reading and Writing - 20
- Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК3
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Тест к разделу №6

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with *a / an, the, or – (no article)*.

Example: My brother has just bought a new computer.

- I'll meet you in _____ library at 2.00 p.m.
- _____ elephants don't eat meat.
- Mount Everest is in _____ Himalayas.
- Most people agree that Einstein was _____ genius.
- I'd like to go to _____ university that my sister goes to.
- _____ Lake Superior is the largest lake in the USA.

6

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: The scenery in Switzerland is / are fantastic.

- I often eat a piece of / a toast for breakfast.
- We had a good holiday, but the accommodation weren't / wasn't of a very high standard.
- She gave me some really good advices / advice about my eccentric friend.
- The students were given an / some advice about their future careers.
- I need a pair of / a shorts to take to the beach.
- The staff at the hotel was / were incredibly helpful.

	6
--	---

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: The children have eaten all of the biscuits.

- all of / all of the / all students in my English class are Spanish.
Most of the / Most the / The most
- I go running all day except on Sunday.
all / every / all the
- She offered us coffee, but none of us were thirsty.
no / any / none
- My sister's a vegetarian. She doesn't eat neither fish or meat.
either / both / neither
- Most of in the shop is half-price tomorrow.
Most of / Everything / All
- There's any bread, so I can't make you a sandwich.
none / no / any
- There aren't any German students in my class.
any / some / no
- She's having her car repaired at the moment.
repair / repaired / to repair

	8
--	---

Grammar total	20
---------------	----

VOCABULARY

4 Choose two words and put them together in the correct order to make phrases.

Example: butter / knife / bread bread and butter

- lightning / thunder / rain
- take / give / borrow
- sooner / after / later
- law / rules / order
- little / less / more
- all / less / nothing

	6
--	---

5 Underline the odd word out.

Example: bridge statue tower cathedral

- mosque synagogue chapel skyscraper
- suburbs poverty centre outskirts
- cycle lane underground law courts taxi rank
- cosmopolitan overcrowding slums pollution
- historic neighbourhood provincial vibrant
- harbour hill vandalism square

	6
--	---

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A geneticist studies the cells of people, animals, and plants to find out what they are like.

- A geologist studies rocks.
- My favourite subject is biology, because I like learning about living things.

- 3 A **c** _____ is a person that studies the structure of substances and what happens when they are mixed together.
- 4 New ideas often **c** _____ up when scientists are working in their laboratories.
- 5 My brother is **d** _____ research into a new drug.
- 6 I'd like to teach **p** _____ because I'm interested in natural forces.
- 7 The mobile phone was **i** _____ in the 1970s.
- 8 Scientists have to do experiments to **p** _____ their theories.

	8
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

cycle	homeless	synagogue	underground	poverty
tower				

Example: clock poverty

- 1 phone _____
- 2 fish _____
- 3 owl _____
- 4 bike _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: temple

- 1 pedestrian
- 2 suburb
- 3 overcrowding
- 4 polluted
- 5 cosmopolitan

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
---------------------	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
--	----

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

One of the most popular programmes on prime time TV at the moment is *Tribe*, which stars Bruce Parry, a former soldier who, like any good TV anthropologist, takes his camera into the heart of the tribal communities he visits, and films the traditions and customs of people who follow an ancient way of life. Bruce takes a slightly different approach, however. Rather than just telling us about remote tribes, Bruce joins them. He eats their food, takes part in their rituals, and completely involves himself in their daily lives.

When I met Bruce Parry in an upmarket restaurant in London, he was smartly dressed with shiny shoes and neatly-combed hair, not exactly the look of a tribal warrior, but not surprising when you consider his time as a soldier. He had his familiar smile and easy-going manner, but he looked tired. Bruce admitted that after spending an exciting year filming the programme, he wasn't feeling as energetic as usual.

Our lunch couldn't have been more different from Bruce's recent experiences. On his travels, to prove his status as an adult male, he's been hit with a stick, and he's allowed himself to be given frog poison. The poison made him particularly ill, but if he hadn't done it, he wouldn't have been allowed to take part in the life of the tribe, hunt for wild pigs or, indeed, been able to call himself a man in the eyes of the tribespeople. He's eaten food cooked on hot stones with cannibals and he's lunched on insects. I was keen to find out how he could have such horrible things done to himself in the name of TV entertainment so I asked him about those terrible lunches. Bruce was quick to explain that the Kombai tribe he met in Papua New Guinea had recently given up human flesh and that their cooking was surprisingly appetizing, but admitted that, crunchy, black and

nutritious though they might be, after three days he got fed up with the insects he ate with the Adi people of Ethiopia.

Bruce describes himself as a man who desperately wants to be part of an ancient way of life. He also argues that the tribes he visits are not being used by his programmes for entertainment. Some people in the media think otherwise and have compared the tribespeople to contestants in a sort of reality TV show, who are there for us to laugh at, but Parry points out that these people are not unaware of the outside world. Rather, they have met people from the so-called civilized world and have decided they are happier living their ancient ways of life. When they agree to the films they know what they are doing and, as such, are happy to show the world their culture, and are pleased that outsiders are curious enough to visit them. Spending time with people and doing what they do is, after all, a form of respect.

Example: *Tribe* is _____.

- A not on TV at the moment ☐ B the most popular TV programme ☐
C enjoyed by lots of people ☒

- 1 What is Bruce's current job?
A He appears in a TV show. ☐
B He is an anthropologist at a well-known university. ☐ C He is a soldier. ☐
- 2 What is unusual about the way Bruce makes TV programmes about remote tribes?
A He films right in the heart of tribal villages. ☐ B He films surprising events. ☐
C He lives life as one of the tribe. ☐
- 3 In what way was the Bruce whom the writer met in the restaurant similar to the character the writer knows from TV?
A the way he was dressed ☐ B the way he smiled ☐ C his levels of energy ☐
- 4 How does the writer describe Bruce in the restaurant?
A well-dressed and friendly but exhausted ☐
B very smartly dressed but nervous ☐ C lively and funny ☐
- 5 Why was Bruce given frog poison?
A He wanted to test himself. ☐
B He wanted to be able to live as a member of the tribe. ☐
C He wanted to prove to himself that he was a man. ☐
- 6 What did Bruce not eat while he was making the TV programme?
A insects ☐ B food cooked on hot stones ☐ C human flesh ☐
- 7 How does Bruce describe the food of the Kombai tribe?
A tasteless ☐ B boring ☐ C delicious ☐
- 8 It's likely that Bruce enjoys making the TV programmes because _____.
A he would like to live the same way ☐ B he learns a lot ☐
C he has a lot of fun ☐
- 9 Bruce says _____.
A his programmes are more entertaining than reality TV ☐
B it's good for tribespeople to learn about the modern world ☐
C that the tribespeople want to tell the world about their lives ☐
- 10 How does Bruce describe the tribespeople?
A They know nothing of the world. ☐
B They want to keep their traditional ways secret. ☐
C They know about the world but choose old ways of living. ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

You have been asked to write a report on your town or city for a tourist magazine.
Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- say which places tourists should definitely visit
- say which places tourists should only visit if they have enough time and money
- say what tourists could do in the evening for entertainment

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

LISTENING

1 Listen to a radio programme in which a celebrity describes his favourite city. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- Mark was born in _____.
A York ☐ B Nottingham ☐ C Leeds ☐
- York is special because of its _____.
A sense of history ☐ B unique nightlife ☐ C excellent restaurants ☐
- The least old place Mark mentions _____.
A is the tower ☐ B are the baths ☐ C is the wall ☐
- You can visit a medieval village at _____.
A the Castle Museum ☐ B Barley Hall ☐ C the Jorvik Centre ☐
- Mark has been to _____.
A Barley Hall ☐ B the Castle Museum ☐ C the Jorvik Centre ☐

2 Listen to five extracts from speeches. Match the speeches to where the speakers are. There are two places which you will not need.

- Speech 1 ☐
Speech 2 ☐
Speech 3 ☐
Speech 4 ☐
Speech 5 ☐

- A at a wedding
B at a birthday party
C at a leaving party (for someone leaving work)
D in a university lecture hall
E at a funeral
F in a classroom
G at a conference

Listening total	10
-----------------	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- you ever / make a speech? Why? What / about?
- What / the best way to get around the place where you live?
- What / your favourite programme on TV at the moment?
- What sights / you recommend a visitor to your city to go and see?
- What / the most important scientific discovery of the last century? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
'Scientists shouldn't be allowed to experiment with animals.'

3 Listen to your partner talking about big cities. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	20
----------------	----

Listening and Speaking total	30
------------------------------	----

- Максимальное количество баллов: 100
- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
 - Reading and Writing - 20
 - Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК2
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Тест к разделу №7

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I wish my hair was (be) longer.

- 1 I wish I _____ (have) a better job. I don't enjoy this kind of work.
- 2 This book is so boring. I wish I _____ (not start) reading it.
- 3 Luke wishes he _____ (can) play football better.
- 4 I wish it _____ (stop) raining. I want to go out.
- 5 I'm starving. I wish I _____ (eat) breakfast this morning.
- 6 I wish my train _____ (come)! I'm going to be late for work again.

	6
--	---

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: Although / In spite of the exam was hard, I still passed.

- 1 I like maths, **even though** / **despite** I'm not very good at it.
- 2 I went to the library **to** / **for** look for a book about art.
- 3 I phoned my boss **in order to** / **so that** he would know I wasn't coming.
- 4 **In spite of** / **Although** the heavy traffic, we got to the airport on time.
- 5 I lent Jane some money, **even though** / **despite** I didn't have much.
- 6 We took a taxi so as **not to** / **to not** be late.

	6
--	---

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: He's the man who works in our local bank.

- 1 My grandparents, _____ live by the sea, often invite me to stay with them.
whose whom who
- 2 She's the girl _____ owns the big dog.
that who which
- 3 My mum's the only person to _____ I can talk about my problems.
which that whose
- 4 _____ I like best about Nicky is her generosity.
that who whom
- 5 Tim didn't pass any of his exams, _____ is a bit of a problem for him.
That Which What
- 6 My best friend, _____ dad is a music teacher, plays the piano and the guitar.
which what that
- 7 Don't worry. You can sit _____ you want here.
whom whose who
- 8 _____ much exercise I do, I never seem to lose weight.
whichever wherever whatever
- 9 _____ Whichever Whatever However

	8
--	---

Grammar total	20
---------------	----

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.

Example: I get a bit depressed (depress) during the winter months.

- 1 Sammy is quite _____ (amuse) when he's in a good mood.
- 2 It really _____ (annoy) me when people shout on mobile phones.
- 3 I was _____ (disappoint) when I got a bad mark in my maths exam.
- 4 After three _____ (exhaust) days on the road, we finally reached the house we'd rented.
- 5 It was such a _____ (thrill) film that I was sitting on the edge of my seat.
- 6 What really _____ (frustrate) me about learning Polish is the difficult pronunciation.

	6
--	---

5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: A chain is a group of shops owned by the same company.

- 1 My uncle sold his shop because he wasn't making a p_____.
- 2 A person who works for somebody else is called an e_____.
- 3 Their business e_____ up being very profitable.
- 4 Most people hate getting j_____ mail through their doors.
- 5 My friend, who is an actor, starred in a TV c_____ for shampoo.
- 6 Our company does b_____ with other companies all over the world.
- 7 The firm I work for is being taken o_____ by a multinational company.
- 8 The lawyer told his c_____ that he couldn't work for her any longer.

	8
--	---

6 Write the words in brackets with the correct prefix.

Example: someone who can speak two languages (lingual) = bilingual

- 1 food that is a bit raw (cook) = _____
- 2 something that is tiny (scopic) = _____
- 3 not paid enough (paid) = _____
- 4 somebody that doesn't smoke any more (smoker) = _____
- 5 to sleep more than you should (sleep) = _____
- 6 to say a word or letter wrongly (pronounce) = _____

	6
--	---

Vocabulary total	20
------------------	----

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

branch	manager	expand	launch	staff	slogan
--------	---------	--------	-------------------	-------	--------

Example: horse launch

- 1 car _____, _____
- 2 cat _____, _____
- 3 computer _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: expand

- 1 employee
- 2 employer
- 3 manufacture
- 4 colleague
- 5 department

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
---------------------	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
--	----

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Imagine being able to go back in time and have a little chat with the 17-year-old you. We asked two 30-somethings what advice they would give their younger selves.

Martha Lee

The problem with most 17-year-olds is not that they are wild or rebellious but that they're just so sensitive, and so self-obsessed that even an innocent comment might cause them much emotional pain. So, what I'd tell my younger self is to live a little, relax, and take no notice of what anyone else says. At parties, when I was 17, I'd sit in the corner trying to look grown up and sophisticated instead of enjoying myself. I'd soon put a stop to that if I could go back in time. I'd drag the silly girl up and show her just how much fun dancing in an embarrassing way can be!

Mind you, I might have a word with her about how a little lipstick is more appealing than layers and layers, and why that lovely flowery dress didn't suit those awful high-heeled white sandals. When I was 17, I was constantly worrying about boys. So, I'd tell her to lighten up, forget about them, and spend more time with the girls. I'd love her to know that not having a date on a Saturday night was not the end of the world, and didn't mean she was a loser. And I'd tell her that if a boy she liked didn't fancy her, he was allowed to have that opinion, and that following him around, changing hairstyles, or ringing him up and putting the phone down as soon as he answered wouldn't change anything.

The other thing I'd tell her is that her mother was not an ignorant, embarrassing but loveable idiot, who didn't know what she was talking about, but rather a witty and forgiving woman who was intelligent enough to be amused rather than annoyed at how arrogant and selfish teenagers can be.

Jim Stewart

To be honest with you, I don't think there would be much point in going back in time and talking to me as a 17-year-old, and not because I wouldn't listen. I was always being given advice, but, at that age, however hard I tried, I just couldn't take it in. My world was listening to rock music, cleaning my new motorbike and watching football. Everything else seemed irrelevant. I tried to have ambitions and be sensible, but I really couldn't see why.

But if I did have the chance to talk to tall, skinny, long-haired me, what would I say? Get your hair cut? No, I don't think so, although I would tell the younger me to try to eat more healthily. Not that I was overweight. On the contrary, when I look at old photos I always envy the fact that I managed to wear such tight jeans. Actually, what I'd really want to tell myself is to think bigger and to not limit my horizons. I don't think I was encouraged to take risks and to try to find out what I really wanted to do. Perhaps there was pressure on me to conform, to go to college, to get a good job, that sort of thing.

Oh, and the other thing I'd tell the 17-year-old me is to cut up all my credit cards. I wasn't very good with money and I just didn't realize how quickly you can get into debt. If it hadn't been for my dad, it would have taken years to pay off all the bills I ran up.

Example: The two people asked to give advice are _____.

A in their teens ☐ B aged between 20 and 30 ☐

C aged between 30 and 40 ☒

1 Martha thinks 17-year-olds are _____.

A adventurous ☐ B impulsive ☐ C easily hurt ☐

2 Martha advises her younger self to _____.

A be more mature ☐ B be more sensitive to others ☐

C not worry about what others think ☐

3 Martha thinks that her younger self _____.

A wore too much lipstick ☐ B should have worn trousers rather than dresses ☐

C shouldn't have worn high heels ☐

4 Martha thinks her younger self _____.

A took dating too seriously ☐ B went out with too many boys ☐

C was a bit of a loser ☐

5 If she liked a boy who didn't like her, the young Martha would _____.

A not give up ☐ B forget about him by changing her appearance ☐

C refuse to speak to him when he phoned her ☐

6 Martha's mother _____.

A was annoyed with the young Martha's selfishness ☐

B laughed at the young Martha ☐ C tolerated the young Martha's selfishness ☐

7 Jim thinks that his younger self _____.

A refused to listen to anyone ☐

B was too interested in rock music to listen to advice ☐

C didn't know what to do with the advice he received ☐

8 These days, Jim _____.

A is not as slim as he was ☐ B doesn't wear jeans very often ☐

C has shorter hair ☐

9 Jim would advise his younger self to _____.

- A be more adventurous when deciding what to do ☐
 B make sure he worked hard and got a good job ☐
 C go to college and finish his studies ☐
 10 Jim criticizes his younger self for _____.
 A buying expensive things ☐ B being in debt for so long ☐
 C not knowing that it is easy to get into debt ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

Write a composition about the following topic.

'What is the most best form of advertising?'

Write 140–180 words. Include the following information:

- decide which you think is the best form of advertising and say what its advantages are
- say what the disadvantages are
- say whether you think there are more advantages than disadvantages

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

1 Listen to a radio interview in which a dictionary researcher talks about the expression 'The real McCoy'. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 What kind of book has Kathy just written?
 A a dictionary ☐ B a non-fiction book ☐ C a novel ☐
 2 What caused Kathy to write the book?
 A a conversation with friends ☐ B her research work ☐
 C a moment in the bath ☐
 3 Who was Elijah McCoy?
 A He bought and sold alcohol illegally. ☐ B He was an inventor. ☐
 C He was a boxer. ☐
 4 When did Bill McCoy work as a smuggler?
 A the early twentieth century ☐ B the mid-twentieth century ☐
 C the late twentieth century ☐
 5 Where does Kathy believe the expression 'the real McCoy' originated?
 A Scotland ☐ B Australia ☐ C America ☐

2 Listen to Chris Wright talking about his regrets. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Chris wishes _____.
 A he'd had a brother or sister ☐ B his family had had more money ☐
 C he'd been a happier child ☐
 2 Chris wishes _____.
 A he hadn't studied at university at all ☐
 B he had gone travelling before going to university ☐
 C he had earned some money before going to university ☐
 3 When Chris started university, he wishes _____.
 A he'd had better accommodation ☐ B he'd had more freedom ☐
 C he'd known how to make friends ☐
 4 Chris _____.
 A wishes he had studied medicine ☐ B doesn't regret his choice of career ☐
 C had always wanted to be a biologist ☐
 5 Nowadays, Chris is _____.
 A more sociable ☐ B better at making decisions ☐
 C less worried about who he is ☐

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 What things / find annoying?

- 2 What / wish you could do? Why?
- 3 Which company / like to work for? Why?
- 4 What / the best commercial on TV at the moment? Why?
- 5 What / favourite English word? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

- 2 Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.
'It's really annoying when people use mobile phones on public transport – they should be banned.'
- 3 Listen to your partner talking about regrets. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
------------------------------	--	----

- Максимальное количество баллов: 100
- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
 - Reading and Writing - 20
 - Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК2
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

Итоговое тестирование

GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I've known (know) Nathan since I was child.

- 1 Take a map with you in case you _____ (get) lost.
- 2 Where have you been? I _____ (wait) for you for ages!
- 3 It's very noisy here at the moment because the flat next door _____ (redecorate).
- 4 She would have been happier if she _____ (not get married) so young.
- 5 You shouldn't _____ (say) that to her yesterday. She'll never forgive you.
- 6 My little brother has promised _____ (not talk) in class.
- 7 I arrived at the cinema half an hour late and the film _____ (start).
- 8 The man that the police are looking for _____ (say) to be in his 30s.
- 9 By the end of the year we _____ (save) enough to buy a house.
- 10 This time tomorrow I _____ (sit) on the plane to Hawaii.
- 11 When it started raining we _____ (play) for about half an hour.
- 12 I'll phone you as soon as I _____ (speak) to Tim.
- 13 Ouch! I _____ (cut) my finger – have we got any plasters in the house?
- 14 The thief admitted _____ (steal) the bracelet.
- 15 I wish I _____ (not tell) the truth when my friend asked me if I liked her boyfriend.

	5
--	---

- 2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: A I loved the film. B So did I.

- 1 It sounds as _____ the people next door are having a party.
- 2 Julian didn't _____ to be very sociable, but now he goes out much more often.
- 3 We're _____ the living room painted at the moment.
- 4 I don't speak German, but my husband _____.
- 5 There's _____ milk. We've finished it all.

- 6 Sam went to France for his holiday last year, _____ he?
- 7 The man with _____ I used to share an office has just set up his own company.
- 8 Neither Ben _____ Liz can come to my party.
- 9 The café, _____ is on the corner of Green Street, sells great coffee.
- 10 I can't _____ used to driving this car. It's really different from my old one.
- 11 _____ having a lot of work, the lawyer agreed to take on a new client.
- 12 _____ earlier we leave tomorrow morning, the less traffic there will be.
- 13 You can't _____ left your keys at the restaurant. You used them to open the door.
- 14 It was _____ a windy day that we decided not to go to the beach.
- 15 I don't feel well. I'd _____ go to the doctor's.

5

3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: *Who made* this cake?

- Who made Who did make Who make
- 1 Do you know what time _____?
the film ends ends the film does end the film
 - 2 She has _____.
dark beautiful long beautiful long dark long beautiful dark
 - 3 I watch British and American TV programmes _____ forget my English.
to not not to so as not to
 - 4 _____ the fact that the exam was difficult, everybody passed.
Although In spite Despite
 - 5 Her father is in _____ hospital. He's having an operation tomorrow.
the a (-)
 - 6 _____ are famous for their cooking.
French The French The French people
 - 7 The climbers have reached the summit of _____ Mount Everest.
(-) a the
 - 8 _____ of us passed the exam. We all failed.
Neither None Some
 - 9 I love _____ in their house.
some furnitures the furnitures the furniture
 - 10 On the weather forecast they said that it's _____ to snow tomorrow.
likely probable probably

10

Grammar total	20
---------------	----

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: very angry = *furious*

- 1 extremely pleased = **d** _____
- 2 when you open your mouth very wide because you are tired = **y** _____
- 3 acting without thinking = **i** _____
- 4 the opposite of tight (trousers) = **l** _____
- 5 a person who sees a crime = **w** _____
- 6 a snow storm with very strong winds = **b** _____
- 7 you use these to breathe = **l** _____
- 8 the person who plays the drums = **d** _____
- 9 a person who writes about the good and bad qualities of a book, film, or play = **c** _____
- 10 a group of people who sing together = **e** _____
- 11 a person who works with you in a company = **c** _____
- 12 another word for luggage = **b** _____
- 13 A person who speaks two languages is **b** _____.
- 14 an illness where you usually have a cold and a temperature = **f** _____
- 15 you put your head on this when you sleep = **p** _____

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: It's quite *chilly* today and I've heard it's going to get even colder.
warm chilly damp

- 1 I've got a terrible _____ in my shoulder.
ache pain hurt
- 2 Watch _____! You nearly hit that car.
up to out
- 3 Their business _____ a huge profit last year.
did made had
- 4 The man tried to chat _____ a woman who was waiting for a train.
off up over
- 5 I find it really _____ when people park right outside my house.
irritate irritated irritating
- 6 I burnt myself when I touched the iron, and now I've got a large _____ on my finger.
bruise blister rash
- 7 That's a very deep cut. I think you'll need to have _____.
stitches scan a needle
- 8 That jumper really _____ you. It makes you look ten years younger.
fits matches suits
- 9 I was really relieved when I passed my driving test because I had been _____ to fail.
expecting hoping waiting
- 10 You can't believe anything you read in that newspaper. It's very _____.
objective accurate biased
- 11 The criminal was _____ guilty by the court.
charged found sentenced
- 12 You look hot! You're _____.
sweating shivering melting
- 13 What's the matter? You look a bit _____ in the dumps today.
sad low down
- 14 Don't _____ your voice! I can't bear it when people shout.
rise raise put up
- 15 You need to learn the new vocabulary by _____.
heart memory mind

10

6 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in brackets.

Example: I *mispronounced* the word so nobody understood me. (pronounce)

- 1 There is still too much _____ in the third world. (poor)
- 2 He behaves like a child. He's very _____. (mature)
- 3 Be careful you don't fall. The pavement is very _____. (slip)
- 4 He loved his birthday presents, _____ the new laptop. (special)
- 5 His first novel was very _____. I'm sure it'll be a success. (impress)
- 6 Microsoft is a _____ company. (nation)
- 7 Isaac Newton was a very famous _____. (science)
- 8 Chicago is a large _____ city in the USA. (industry)
- 9 The hotel was great but _____ the weather was terrible. (fortunate)
- 10 I felt very _____ when I couldn't remember her name. (embarrass)

5

Vocabulary total

20

PRONUNCIATION

7 Circle the different sound.

- 1 /egg/ weather heatwave heavy sweat
- 2 /girl/ allergic slogan burglar beggar
- 3 /shower/ specialist infection choke rash

- 4 /key/ ache chemist cheerful orchestra
 5 /fish/ business mild rhythm physics
 6 /bird/ murder firm jury advert
 7 /horse/ scorching drought fraud caught
 8 /car/ calm smart warm staff
 9 /chess/ scratch machine chest chilly
 10 /boot/ monsoon flood cool moody

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: velvet

- 1 presenter
- 2 neighbourhood
- 3 old-fashioned
- 4 eyebrow
- 5 violinist
- 6 export (verb)
- 7 kidnap
- 8 hurricane
- 9 insincere
- 10 unconscious

	5
--	---

Pronunciation total	10
---------------------	----

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	50
--	----

READING

1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

China is a modern, dynamic country that is currently undergoing such a remarkable period of regeneration and renewal that a visitor returning after ten years away would find it difficult to recognize the place. It is a country of brand new cities, and, as factories are built and the economy booms, people are flooding into these thriving urban centres at an alarming rate. At first, it was the great cities along China's southern coast which experienced sudden population growth, but the demand for urban living amongst China's poor, largely rural population is such that completely new cities far from the sea are now rising up and expanding outwards.

Chongqing is one of these great new cities. It's a huge, sprawling metropolis of half-built skyscrapers and towering cranes wrapped in grey clouds of wintry mist and man-made pollution, and its mighty yet monotonously uniform buildings stretch far into the distance. Its population already exceeds 30 million, and with 40,000 people making their way to the city from the countryside every month, this population growth shows no sign of slowing down.

This marked shift from rural to urban living has worried many of China's national decision makers, but not its urban planners. Rather than feeling overwhelmed by the idea of population movement on a scale not experienced up to now, these architects and designers are rising to the challenge and attempting to meet the needs of their new citizens. In the next two decades, China plans to create 20 new cities, designed to meet the needs of an estimated 12 million people whom the government expect to move from the countryside.

China is concerned about its international image as a nation whose economic and industrial emergence is at the expense of its own and the world's environment. To address this, it has ambitious plans to build eco-cities, which, it hopes, may provide a model for the developing world. One such project is on Chongming, an island near Shanghai. Homes in this new city will be built using modern materials and will be designed to be energy- and waste-efficient.

These new eco-cities have many critics, however. They argue that the real aim of city authorities is not to use modern technology in order to create an eco-friendly city, but to build housing with the latest gadgets to appeal to a growing prosperous class of people who wish to live in attractive surroundings while feeling they are helping the environment. The true aim is to attract more wealth to their cities, and, therefore, critics claim, more consumption, waste, and pollution.

Example: China is changing rapidly.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 One reason why new cities are being built is that China is going through a period of economic growth.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 According to the text, China's most densely-populated cities are on its southern coast.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Chongqing is not near the coast.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 They haven't finished building the city of Chongqing.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 The population of Chongqing is growing faster than builders can build homes for them.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Those responsible for city planning and design in China are concerned about the number of people moving to live in cities.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 In 20 years, there won't be enough living space in cities for the 12 million new people who want to live there.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 According to the text, economic growth is a more important issue than the environment in China.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 Chongming will be designed to be environmentally-friendly.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 Eco-city critics say that the rich people who will move to the new eco-cities will help make the environment better.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

Reading total		10
---------------	--	----

WRITING

Write a description of the most interesting city you have ever visited. Include the following information:

- which city it is and where exactly it is
- what you can see and do there
- what the people who live there are like
- what the weather was like
- what was special about the place when you were there and how it made you feel

Write 140–180 words.

Writing total		10
---------------	--	----

Reading and Writing total		20
---------------------------	--	----

LISTENING

1 Listen to the interview on a science programme. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 Professor Jones has most recently published research on the relationship between the brain and _____.
A music ☐ B noise ☐ C language ☐
- 2 At the moment, Professor Jones is carrying out research _____.
A on his own ☐ B with American support ☐ C with other colleagues ☐
- 3 In his research, Professor Jones decided to use _____.
A eighteenth-century music ☐ B nineteenth-century music ☐
C twentieth-century music ☐
- 4 Professor Jones didn't want to use _____.
A memorable pieces of music ☐ B music people didn't recognize ☐
C famous composers ☐
- 5 Professor Jones thinks we could use music to _____.
A make work more enjoyable ☐ B improve our concentration ☐
C understand the science of silence better ☐

	5
--	---

2 Listen to five extracts from an interview with rock star Mick Stagger. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Example: *Rock Today* is on the radio _____.

A every day ☐ B every week ☒ C every month ☐

1 Mick's been in a rock band for _____.

A exactly 20 years ☐ B less than 20 years ☐ C more than 20 years ☐

2 In Mick's opinion, his best song is _____.

A Love is the Answer ☐ B I'm Always Wrong ☐

C neither of the songs in answers A and B ☐

3 Mick's first concert in America _____.

A took place many years ago ☐ B took place quite recently ☐

C will take place soon ☐

4 When he was at school, Mick _____.

A was often rude to teachers ☐ B was caught stealing ☐

C passed his exams ☐

5 Mick's advice to new rock bands is to _____.

A socialize with the right people ☐ B avoid arguments ☐ C be realistic ☐

	5
--	---

Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

- Which living person / most admire?
- What / change about your life so far?
- What / make / a great city?
- What / dream about?
- When / last feel disappointed?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Talk about one of the statements below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

'In the future most people will meet and fall in love through the Internet.'

'If you don't have a healthy lifestyle, you shouldn't be allowed free medical care.'

'People who don't recycle or use too much energy at home should have to pay a fine.'

3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		20
----------------	--	----

Listening and Speaking total		30
------------------------------	--	----

Максимальное количество баллов: 100

- Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation - 50
- Reading and Writing - 20
- Listening and Speaking - 30

Количество набранных баллов	Уровень сформированности компетенций СК1-СК3
80 - 100	высокий
40 - 80	средний
0 - 40	низкий

6. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение

1. New English File Upper-Intermediate Student's book. (Clive Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig)
2. New English File Upper-Intermediate Workbook (Clive Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig)
3. New English File Upper-Intermediate Teacher's book (Clive Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig)
4. New English File Upper-Intermediate Test Booklet (Clive Oxenden and Christina Latham-Koenig)
5. MultiRom (CD-ROM and audio CD)

7. Материально-техническое обеспечение

Комплект учебной мебели: парты, стол преподавательский, стулья.

Мультимедийная система: проектор, интерактивная доска/экран, ПК или ноутбук.

Персональные компьютеры с доступом к сети Интернет.

Настоящая программа составлена в соответствии с приказом Минобрнауки России от 29 августа 2013 г. № 1008 «Об утверждении порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по дополнительным общеобразовательным программам»

Программу составил Дмитриев Д.В., к.пед.н., доцент кафедры «Иностранные языки и методика преподавания иностранных языков»

Настоящая программа не может быть воспроизведена ни в какой форме без предварительного письменного разрешения автора-разработчика программы.

Программа одобрена на заседании кафедры «Иностранные языки и методика преподавания иностранных языков»

Протокол № 1
Зав. кафедрой «Иностранные языки
и методика преподавания иностранных языков»

от «31» августа 2016 года
Алёшина Е. Ю.

Директор Информационного-ресурсного центра

Коваленко Т. Д.
«5» сентября 2016 года

Сведения о дополнениях и изменениях, внесенных в программу

[illegible]