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**Частное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«Международный Институт Дизайна и Сервиса»
(ЧОУВО МИДиС)**

Кафедра гостеприимства и международных бизнес-коммуникаций

**ФОНД
ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО
КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ
АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА**

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1. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ С УКАЗАНИЕМ ЭТАПОВ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Процесс изучения дисциплины «Практический курс английского языка» направлен на формирование следующих компетенций:

Код и наименование компетенций выпускника	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенций
УК-1. Способен осуществлять поиск, критический анализ и синтез информации, применять системный подход для решения поставленных задач	УК-1.1. Знает методики сбора, обработки и обобщения информации, методики системного подхода для решения поставленных задач
	УК-1.2. Умеет анализировать и систематизировать разнородные данные, осуществлять критический анализ и синтез информации, полученной из разных источников, оценивать эффективность процедур анализа проблем и принятия решений в профессиональной деятельности
	УК-1.3. Владеет методами научного сбора, обработки и обобщения информации, практической работы с информационными источниками; методами системного подхода для решения поставленных задач
УК-3. Способен осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде	УК-3.1. Знает типологию и факторы формирования команд, способы социального взаимодействия
	УК-3.2. Умеет действовать в духе сотрудничества; принимать решения с соблюдением этических принципов их реализации; проявлять уважение к мнению и культуре других; применять основные методы и нормы социального взаимодействия для реализации своей роли и взаимодействия внутри команды
	УК-3.3. Владеет навыками распределения ролей в условиях командного взаимодействия; методами оценки своих действий, планирования и управления временем
УК-4. Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1. Знает принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации
	УК-4.2. Умеет применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию
	УК-4.3. Владеет методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств
ОПК-1. Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основах фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях	ОПК-1.1. Знает основы фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений в синхронии и диахронии и закономерности функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональные разновидности
	ОПК-1.2. Умеет применять систему лингвистических знаний в процессе коммуникации корректно, оформляет свою речь в соответствии с нормами изучаемого языка
	ОПК-1.3. Владеет средствами иностранного языка для продуцирования значимых, корректных высказываний разного уровня сложности на иностранном языке; выстраивает высказывания в соответствии с функциональной задачей

ОПК-3 Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения	ОПК-3.1 Знает основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование изучаемого иностранного языка в разных регистрах
	ОПК-3.2 Умеет интерпретировать основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка
	ОПК-3.3 Владеет способностью создавать логичные, содержательные, обладающие смысловой и структурной завершенностью устные и письменные тексты в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации
ОПК-4 Способен осуществлять межъязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие в устной и письменной формах как в общей, так и профессиональной сферах общения	ОПК-4.1. Знает способы определения лингвокультурной специфики вербальной и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного взаимодействия.
	ОПК-4.2. Умеет реализовывать собственные цели взаимодействия, учитывая ценности и представления, присущие культуре изучаемого языка, а также социокультурные и этические нормы поведения, принятые в иноязычном социуме
	ОПК-4.3. Владеет моделями типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетных формул, принятых в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации в разных сферах, включая профессиональную
ОПК-5 Способен работать с компьютером как средством получения, обработки и управления информацией для решения профессиональных задач	ОПК-5.1. Знает способы извлечения, сбора, обработки и сохранения информации для решения профессиональных задач
	ОПК-5.2. Умеет пользоваться профильными информационными ресурсами Интернет, работать в программных лингвистических продуктах
	ОПК-5.3. Владеет технологиями информационной безопасности
ПК-3 Способен осуществлять последовательный перевод с английского на русский и с русского на английский языки	ПК-3.1. Определяет стратегию перевода в соответствии с особенностями коммуникации и целью перевода, сохраняя коммуникативную цель и стилистику исходного сообщения, применяет переводческую скоропись
	ПК-3.2. Применяет навыки публичных выступлений, используя коммуникативные техники, принятые в родной и иноязычных культурах
	ПК-3.3. Быстро переходит с одного языка на другой

№ п/п	Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Этапы формирования компетенций
1	УК-1.	Способен осуществлять поиск, критический анализ и синтез информации, применять	1 Этап - Знать: УК-1.1. - методики сбора, обработки и обобщения информации; - методики системного подхода для решения поставленных задач;
			2 Этап - Уметь:

		системный подход для решения поставленных задач	<p>УК-1.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - анализировать и систематизировать разнородные данные; - осуществлять критический анализ и синтез информации, полученной из разных источников; - оценивать эффективность процедур анализа проблем и принятия решений в профессиональной деятельности;
			<p>3 Этап - Владеть:</p> <p>УК-1.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - методами научного сбора, обработки и обобщения информации; - методами практической работы с информационными источниками; - методами системного подхода для решения поставленных задач.
2	УК-3	Способен осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде	<p>1 Этап - Знать:</p> <p>УК-3.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - типологию и факторы формирования команд, способы социального взаимодействия;
			<p>2 Этап - Уметь:</p> <p>УК-3.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - действовать в духе сотрудничества; - принимать решения с соблюдением этических принципов их реализации; - проявлять уважение к мнению и культуре других; - применять основные методы и нормы социального взаимодействия для реализации своей роли и взаимодействия внутри команды;
			<p>3 Этап - Владеть:</p> <p>УК-3.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - навыками распределения ролей в условиях командного взаимодействия; - методами оценки своих действий, планирования и управления временем.
3	УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	<p>1 Этап - Знать:</p> <p>УК-4.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках; - требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации;
			<p>2 Этап - Уметь:</p> <p>УК-4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию;
			<p>3 Этап - Владеть:</p> <p>УК-4.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с

			применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.
4	ОПК-1	Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основах фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-1.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - основы фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений в синхронии и диахронии и закономерности функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональные разновидности; <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-1.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - применять систему лингвистических знаний в процессе коммуникации корректно, оформляет свою речь в соответствии с нормами изучаемого языка; <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-1.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - средствами иностранного языка для продуцирования значимых, корректных высказываний разного уровня сложности на иностранном языке; - навыками выстраивания высказывания в соответствии с функциональной задачей;
5	ОПК-3	Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование изучаемого иностранного языка в разных регистрах; <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-3.2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - интерпретировать основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка; <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-3.3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - способностью создавать логичные, содержательные, обладающие смысловой и структурной завершенностью устные и письменные тексты в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации.
6	ОПК-4	Способен осуществлять межъязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие в устной и письменной формах как в общей, так и профессиональной сферах общения	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-4.1.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - способы определения лингвокультурной специфики вербальной и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного взаимодействия; <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-4.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - реализовывать собственные цели взаимодействия, учитывая ценности и представления, присущие культуре изучаемого языка, а также

			социокультурные и этические нормы поведения, принятые в иноязычном социуме; <i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-4.3. - моделями типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетных формул, принятых в устной и письменной межкультурной коммуникации в разных сферах, включая профессиональную.
7	ОПК-5	Способен работать с компьютером как средством получения, обработки и управления информацией для решения профессиональных задач	<i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-5.1. - способы извлечения, сбора, обработки и сохранения информации для решения профессиональных задач; <i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-5.2. - пользоваться профильными информационными ресурсами Интернет; - работать в программных лингвистических продуктах; <i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-5.3. - технологиями информационной безопасности.
8	ПК-3	Способен осуществлять устный последовательный перевод с английского на русский и с русского на английский языки	<i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ПК-3.1. - стратегию перевода в соответствии с особенностями коммуникации и целью перевода, сохраняя коммуникативную цель и стилистику исходного сообщения, применяет переводческую скоропись; <i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ПК-3.2. - применять навыки публичных выступлений, используя коммуникативные техники, принятые в родной и иноязычных культурах; <i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ПК-3.3. - навыками быстрого перехода с одного языка на другой.

2. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ И КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ НА РАЗЛИЧНЫХ ЭТАПАХ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ, ОПИСАНИЕ ШКАЛ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

№ п/п	Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Критерии оценивания компетенций на различных этапах формирования	Шкала оценивания
1	УК-1.	Способен осуществлять поиск, критический	<i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> УК-1.1. - методики сбора, обработки и обобщения информации;	экзамен и зачет с оценкой: оценка « ОТЛИЧНО »

		анализ и синтез информации, применять системный подход для решения поставленных задач	<p>- методики системного подхода для решения поставленных задач;</p>	<p>выставляется студенту, если количество правильных ответов составляет от 90 до 100% оценка «ХОРОШО» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов составляет от 70 до 90% оценка «УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов составляет от 50 до 70% оценка «НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов менее 50%</p>
			<p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> УК-1.2. - анализировать и систематизировать разнородные данные; - осуществлять критический анализ и синтез информации, полученной из разных источников; - оценивать эффективность процедур анализа проблем и принятия решений в профессиональной деятельности;</p>	
2	УК-3	Способен осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и реализовывать свою роль в команде	<p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> УК-1.3. - методами научного сбора, обработки и обобщения информации; - методами практической работы с информационными источниками; - методами системного подхода для решения поставленных задач.</p>	
			<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> УК-3.1. - типологию и факторы формирования команд, способы социального взаимодействия;</p> <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> УК-3.2. - действовать в духе сотрудничества; - принимать решения с соблюдением этических принципов их реализации; - проявлять уважение к мнению и культуре других; - применять основные методы и нормы социального взаимодействия для реализации своей роли и взаимодействия внутри команды;</p> <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> УК-3.3. - навыками распределения ролей в условиях командного взаимодействия;</p>	

			- методами оценки своих действий, планирования и управления временем.	
3	УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> УК-4.1.</p> <p>- принципы построения устного и письменного высказывания на государственном и иностранном языках;</p> <p>- требования к деловой устной и письменной коммуникации;</p> <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> УК-4.2.</p> <p>- применять на практике устную и письменную деловую коммуникацию;</p> <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> УК-4.3.</p> <p>- методикой составления суждения в межличностном деловом общении на государственном и иностранном языках, с применением адекватных языковых форм и средств.</p>	
4	ОПК-1	Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основах фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональностей в разновидностях	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-1.1</p> <p>- основы фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений в синхронии и диахронии и закономерности функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональные разновидности;</p> <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-1.2</p> <p>- применять систему лингвистических знаний в процессе коммуникации корректно, оформляет свою речь в соответствии с нормами изучаемого языка;</p> <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-1.3</p> <p>- средствами иностранного языка для продуцирования значимых, корректных высказываний разного уровня сложности на иностранном языке;</p>	

			- навыками выстраивания высказывания в соответствии с функциональной задачей;
5	ОПК-3	Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-3.1 - основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование изучаемого иностранного языка в разных регистрах;</p> <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-3.2 - интерпретировать основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка;</p> <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-3.3 - способностью создавать логичные, содержательные, обладающие смысловой и структурной завершенностью устные и письменные тексты в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации.</p>
6	ОПК-4	Способен осуществлять межъязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие в устной и письменной формах как в общей, так и профессиональной сферах общения	<p><i>1 Этап - Знать:</i> ОПК-4.1. - способы определения лингвокультурной специфики вербальной и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного взаимодействия;</p> <p><i>2 Этап - Уметь:</i> ОПК-4.2. - реализовывать собственные цели взаимодействия, учитывая ценности и представления, присущие культуре изучаемого языка, а также социокультурные и этические нормы поведения, принятые в иноязычном социуме;</p> <p><i>3 Этап - Владеть:</i> ОПК-4.3. - моделями типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетных формул, принятых в устной и письменной</p>

			межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации в разных сферах, включая профессиональную.	
7	ОПК-5	Способен работать с компьютером как средством получения, обработки и управления информацией для решения профессиональных задач	<p>1 Этап - Знать: ОПК-5.1. - способы извлечения, сбора, обработки и сохранения информации для решения профессиональных задач;</p> <p>2 Этап - Уметь: ОПК-5.2. - пользоваться профильными информационными ресурсами Интернет; - работать в программных лингвистических продуктах;</p> <p>3 Этап - Владеть: ОПК-5.3. - технологиями информационной безопасности.</p>	
8	ПК-3	Способен осуществлять устный последовательный перевод с английского на русский и с русского на английский языки	<p>1 Этап - Знать: ПК-3.1. - стратегию перевода в соответствии с особенностями коммуникации и целью перевода, сохраняя коммуникативную цель и стилистику исходного сообщения, применяет переводческую скоропись;</p> <p>2 Этап - Уметь: ПК-3.2. - применять навыки публичных выступлений, используя коммуникативные техники, принятые в родной и иноязычных культурах;</p> <p>3 Этап - Владеть: ПК-3.3. - навыками быстрого перехода с одного языка на другой.</p>	

3. ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕЛБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ И (ИЛИ) ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИЕ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

1 ЭТАП – ЗНАТЬ

Лексическо-грамматический материал по темам:

1, 2 семестры:

Тема 1. Знакомства. Профиль студента. Описание внешности и характера. Описание одежды.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 4-11.

Тема 2. Каникулы. Повествования историй.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Pre-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр.20-21.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 12-16.

Тема 3. Погода. Путешествия. Аэропорт.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 18-25.

Тема 4. Домашняя рутина. Покупки.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Pre-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр. 36-37.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 26-30.

Тема 5. Город. Здоровье.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр.32-39.

Тема 6. Позитивное мышление. Сны.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Pre-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр.52-53.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр.40-44.

Тема 7. Стрессовые ситуации и их преодоление. Первооткрыватели.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 46-53.

Тема 8. Советы в разных жизненных ситуациях.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Pre-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр.68-69.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 54-58.

Тема 9. Животные и насекомые. Фобии. Биографии известных людей.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 60-67.

Тема 10. Спорт. Изобретения.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Pre-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр.84-85.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр.68-72.

Тема 11. Образование. Школа.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 74-81.

Тема 12. События, которые потрясли мир.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Pre-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр.100-101.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Pre-intermediate : Workbook without key – стр. 82-86.

3, 4 семестры:

Тема 1. Устройство на работу.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate : Workbook – стр. 4-11.

Тема 2. Дружба поколений.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Upper-intermediate : Student's Book with online practice – стр.24-25.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate : Workbook – стр. 12-15.

Тема 3. Путешествия.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 18-25.

Тема 4. Экстремальные виды спорта. Климат.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Upper-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice – стр. 44-45.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 26-29.

Тема 5. Принятие решений.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 32-39.

Тема 6. Сновидения. Влияние музыки на нашу жизнь.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Upper-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice – стр. 64-65.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 40-43.

Тема 7. Конфликты, управление спорами

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 46-53.

Тема 8. Преступления. Фейковые новости.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Upper-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice – стр. 84-85.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 54-57.

Тема 9. Бренды. Маркетинг.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate: Workbook – стр. 60-67.

Тема 10. Научные факты, научная фантастика.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Upper-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice – стр. 104-105.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Upper-intermediate : Workbook – стр. 68-71.

5, 6 семестры:**Тема 1.** Семья и работа.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced: Workbook without key – стр. 4-11.

Тема 2. Воспоминания.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Advanced: Student's Book with online practice – стр. 24-25.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced: Workbook without key – стр. 12-15.

Тема 3. Отношения. Конфликты и вражда.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 18-25.

Тема 4. Книги.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Advanced : Student's Book with online practice – стр. 44-45.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 26-29.

Тема 5. Время-деньги.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 32-39.

Тема 6. Гаджеты в современной жизни.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Advanced : Student's Book with online practice – стр. 64-65.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 40-43.

Тема 7. Интеллект и знания.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 46-53.

Тема 8. Традиционная и нетрадиционная медицина.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Advanced : Student's Book with online practice – стр. 84-85.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 54-57.

Тема 9. Домашние питомцы.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 60-67.

Тема 10. Спорт. Достижения.

Раздел «Повтори и проверь». Учебник English File. Advanced : Student's Book with online practice – стр. 104-105.

Проверка усвоения знаний в рабочей тетради по завершению раздела - English File. Advanced : Workbook without key – стр. 68-71.

Знание вокабуляра:

1, 2 семестры: englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app/dashboard/book/34/

3, 4 семестры: englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app/dashboard/book/37/

5, 6 семестры: englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app/dashboard/book/38/

Проверка усвоения знаний по разделам на онлайн-ресурсе приложения к учебнику:

1, 2 семестры: English File. Pre-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice
englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app

3, 4 семестры: English File. Upper-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice
englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app

5, 6 семестры: English File. Advanced: Student's Book with online practice
englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app

2 ЭТАП - УМЕТЬ

1. Уметь выразить своё мнение на английском языке с соблюдением грамматических правил в рамках дискуссии, монологического высказывания и (или) презентации на заданную тему.

1, 2 семестры:

1. «Описание картины», «Рассказ о себе (семье)».
2. «Мой выходной», «Мои каникулы», «Мое любимое фото с отдыха».
3. «Климат нашего региона», «Прогноз погоды на отпуск», «Погода в Британии», «Климат в России».
4. «Выходной день».
5. «Мой любимый город», «Видео - экскурсия», «Указание направления», «Состояние современной медицины».
6. «Как жить и мыслить позитивно».
7. «Школьные правила: за и против».
8. «Роль чтения в нашей жизни».
9. «Самое опасное (большое, маленькое, необычное) животное», «Фобии и как от них избавиться».
10. «Самый увлекательный вид спорта», «Мировые рекорды», «Изобретение века».
11. «Системы образования: сходства и отличия».
12. «Удивительные события».

3, 4 семестры:

1. «История одного загадочного события», «Советы для успешного прохождения собеседования».
2. «Правила оказания первой помощи». Работа с текстом «Киберхондики как новый вид ипохондрии».
3. «История одного рейса».
4. «Эффект климатических изменений в разных странах».
5. «Самая нелепая ошибка», «Самая депрессивная ситуация», «Самый утомительный день».

6. «Музыка во время работы: польза и вред».
7. «Как выявить лжеца».
8. «Преступления в социальных сетях».
9. «Лучший город на земле».
10. «Реальность научной фантастики».

5, 6 семестры:

1. «Работа на всю жизнь: за и против».
2. «Связь памяти и языка».
3. «Исторический фильм, основанный на реальных событиях».
4. «Роль книг в жизни человека».
5. «Техники осознанного мышления», «Развитие собственного бизнеса: взлеты и падения».
6. «Поведенческие привычки», «Социальные сети», «Наше будущее взаимодействие с технологиями».
7. «Мой любимый шедевр: история возникновения, место и т.д.».
8. «Виды альтернативной медицины».
9. «Ресторан».
10. «Переезд в другую страну: за и против».

2. Уметь воспринимать на слух информацию в рамках аудио и видеозаданий.

1, 2 семестры: English File. Pre-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice:

Раздел 1: стр.7 № 4; стр.9 № 4; стр.11 №4, стр-12-13.

Раздел 2: стр. 14 №2; стр.17 № 4; стр.19 № 4.

Раздел 3: стр.23 №3; стр.24 № 3; 26 № 3.14.

Раздел 4: стр. 31 №5; стр. 35 № 6.

Раздел 5: стр. 39 № 4; стр. 41 № 3; стр.42 № 5.15.

Раздел 6: стр.46 № 4; стр. 48 № 6.9; стр. 51 № 6.

Раздел 7: стр. 54 № 2; стр.57 № 2; стр. 59 № 4.

Раздел 8: стр. 63 № 4; стр. 65 № 3; стр.67 № 4.

Раздел 9: стр. 70 № 2; стр. 75 № 4.

Раздел 10: стр. 81 № 3; стр. 83 № 4.

Раздел 11: стр. 87 № 5; стр.89 № 3.

Раздел 12: стр. 96 № 1; стр. 99 № 4.

3, 4 семестры: English File. Upper-intermediate: Student's Book with online practice:

Раздел 1: стр.9 № 5; стр.12 № 4; стр-14-15.

Раздел 2: стр. 17 №3; стр.23 № 5; стр.23 № 7.

Раздел 3: стр.26 №1; стр.28 № 4; 33 № 3, стр.34-35.

Раздел 4: стр. 39 №6; стр. 40 № 1, стр. 43 № 8.

Раздел 5: стр. 48 № 4; стр. 53 № 6; стр.54-55.

Раздел 6: стр.59 № 5; стр. 60 № 1; стр. 63 № 6.

Раздел 7: стр. 68 № 4; стр.71 № 7; стр. 74-75.

Раздел 8: стр. 76 № 1; стр. 80 № 1; стр.83 № 6.

Раздел 9: стр. 87 № 2; стр. 90 № 2, стр. 94-95.

Раздел 10: стр. 96 № 1; стр. 102 № 3, стр. 104-105.

5, 6 семестры: English File. Advanced: Student's Book with online practice:

Раздел 1: стр.6 № 1; стр.11 № 1.13, 1.14; стр.14-15.

Раздел 2: стр. 18 №5; стр.21 № 4; стр.23 № 7.

Раздел 3: стр.28 №3; стр.32 № 5; стр.34-35.

Раздел 4: стр. 36 №1; стр. 38 № 5, стр. 40 № 3, стр. 43 № 7.

Раздел 5: стр. 47 № 3; стр. 48 № 5; стр.52 № 5; стр.54-55.

Раздел 6: стр.58 № 4; стр. 61 № 6.6; стр. 62 № 6, стр. 63 № 8.

Раздел 7: стр. 66 № 1; стр.70 № 1; стр.73 № 7; стр. 74-75.

Раздел 8: стр. 77 № 3; стр. 78 № 5; стр.82 № 4, стр. 83 № 7.

Раздел 9: стр. 88 № 5; стр. 92 № 5, стр. 94-95.

Раздел 10: стр. 98 № 4; стр. 100 № 10.5, стр. 103 № 6.

3 ЭТАП - ВЛАДЕТЬ

Промежуточные и контрольные тесты:

1, 2 семестры englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app/dashboard/book/34/resources?t1=7

Пример промежуточного теста для проверки Темы 1.

GRAMMAR

1 Put the words in the correct order.

Example: is Beth now what doing ?

What is Beth doing now?

1 read every do the day news headlines you ?

2 wearing are they why tracksuits ?

3 cups many drink how of did tea you ?

4 musical can any instruments Eryk play ?

5 to Tessa which does school go ?

6 are what studying you university at ?

6

2 Complete Paloma's email. Use the verb in brackets in the present simple or present continuous.

Hi Cristina

My name's Paloma and I live (live) in Madrid. I go to the cinema sometimes, but I ¹

_____ (love) the theatre. What about you? ² _____
you _____ (prefer) the cinema or the theatre?

I'm a student, but it's the winter holidays, so now I ³ _____ (not study) – I ⁴

_____ (work) in a shop. I ⁵ _____ (want) some extra money

because I'm going to visit Russia next year! I ⁶ _____ (not speak)

Russian very well, so I ⁷ _____ (have) some lessons. ⁸ _____ you

_____ (learn) any languages at the moment?

Write soon

Paloma

8

3 Underline the correct word or phrase.Example: Martin goes / go / is go to the cinema every week.

- 1 All of my friends **has** / have / are have good jobs.
- 2 We **don't know** / doesn't know / not know Julieta very well.
- 3 What time **finishes** Tarik / Tarik finishes / does Tarik finish work?
- 4 Listen! Someone **playing** / is playing / he's playing the violin.
- 5 Tom and Kate **not working** / aren't working / doesn't work today.
- 6 Why **you're using** / you using / are you using my laptop?

6

Grammar total 20

VOCABULARY**4 Match the words in the box with the definitions. There are five words you don't need.**

a tracksuit a coat a bracelet ~~sandals~~ a cap gloves
 tights a ring a scarf a suit boots a T-shirt

Example: You wear them on your feet in summer. sandals

- 1 Jewellery you wear on your finger. _____
- 2 A jacket and a pair of trousers or a skirt. _____
- 3 A top you wear in summer. _____
- 4 You wear them on your hands when it's cold. _____
- 5 Winter footwear. _____
- 6 You wear it over your clothes when you go out. _____

6

5 Underline the correct preposition.Example: Who do you sit next to / under / on at work?

- 1 There's a big tree **behind** / in front / in the middle of our house.
- 2 My son has posters **in** / between / on the walls of his bedroom.
- 3 My desk is the one **between** / on the left / near the window.
- 4 This is a photo of my family. That's me **in** / on / to the middle.
- 5 Who's the man standing **behind** / on the right / under you in this photo?
- 6 There's a table **on** / in front / between my desk and the window.

6

6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.Example: You were very quiet. Why didn't you say anything?
 talkative friendly quiet

- 1 He's _____ height and a little bit overweight.
 short medium tall
- 2 Lydia never does any work! She's very _____.
 generous hard-working lazy
- 3 Tamsin's very _____. She loves meeting new people.
 extrovert hard-working clever
- 4 Antonio is _____ because he doesn't do any exercise.
 thin overweight slim
- 5 My teacher's really _____. She's nice to everybody.

- funny mean friendly
- 6 Jamie doesn't have any hair. He's _____.
fair bald blond
- 7 Olga has _____ curly hair.
big straight long
- 8 David makes me laugh. He's really _____.
funny quiet serious

	8
--	---

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

PRONUNCIATION

7 Match the words with the same sound.

occasion belt hard-working laughs mean wears

Example: people mean

- 1 friend _____
- 2 university _____
- 3 necklace _____
- 4 trousers _____
- 5 boots _____

	5
--	---

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: curly

- 1 ge|ne|rous
- 2 un|kind
- 3 o|ver|weight
- 4 a|cce|sso|ry
- 5 car|di|gan

	5
--	---

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

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		50
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READING

1 Read the profile on a dating website and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Student Status

Student Status is a dating website for college and university students. Read Victor's profile on the website.

My name's Victor and I'm 25 years old. I'm from Brasilia and I'm single. I'm studying Business Studies at London University. It's really interesting and I love London. My mum and dad are English teachers for an online language school in Brazil – so my English is good. I want to work in Europe when I leave university – perhaps at a travel company because travelling is my favourite thing to do.

People think that I'm a quiet person when I first meet them, but my best friends in Brasilia say that I'm very talkative! I don't like team sports very much, but I love running. I run

with a running group from my university. The people in the group are very friendly and we see new areas of London every week – London is a very beautiful city, but cold! I run most days, sometimes with the group and sometimes alone, and I try to eat lots of healthy food. I live in a house with three other students. We go out to a restaurant together every Friday night. I enjoy trying new food and talking together. At the weekend, my three housemates like loud bars and clubs, but I prefer museums and cafés. I've got short black hair and brown eyes, and I'm slim because of all the running I do. Sometimes I have a beard but I don't at the moment. I'm looking for a partner who is kind and funny. I'd like to meet someone who has the same interests as me. Would you like to go on a date with me? If so, I'm waiting for your reply!

Example: Victor is _____.

A married χ B divorced χ C single χ ✓

1 At university, Victor is studying _____.

A Business Studies χ B English χ C European languages χ

2 Victor's best friends think he is _____.

A quiet χ B talkative χ C shy χ

3 Victor doesn't like _____.

A watching sports on TV χ B motor sport χ C team sports χ

4 The people in Victor's running group are _____.

A fast χ B friendly χ C clever χ

5 Victor and his housemates _____ every Friday night.

A go to a restaurant χ B go to a bar χ C stay at home χ

6 Victor is _____.

A overweight χ B thin χ C short χ

7 Victor wants to meet someone who has _____.

A dark hair χ B different hobbies χ C the same hobbies χ

2 Read the profile again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

Example: *Student Status* is a dating website for students. T

1 Victor thinks his university course is boring. _____

2 Victor's dad is a teacher. _____

3 Victor wants to work in Brazil. _____

4 Victor always runs in the same place. _____

5 Victor runs once a week. _____

6 Victor doesn't enjoy going to bars. _____

7 Victor has a beard. _____

8 Victor is looking for a partner who is kind. _____

	8
--	---

Reading total		15
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WRITING

Write your profile for the *Student Status* website. Write about these things. (100–150 words)

- your personal details
- your job / studies
- your interests

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING**1 Listen to a description of a hotel. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.**

- 1 Where is the Shangri-La Hotel?
A Tibet. B Shanghai. χ C Toronto. χ
- 2 How many rooms does the hotel have?
A Two hundred. χ B One hundred. χ C Sixty-six. χ
- 3 What do the hotel workers' clothes look like?
A The guest rooms in the hotel. χ B Chinese art. χ C A fashion designer. χ
- 4 What colour are the dresses for the female reception staff?
A Black and gold. χ B Blue and white. χ C Green. χ
- 5 When do they wear these dresses?
A For special events. χ B In the summer only. χ C Every day. χ

	5
--	---

2 Listen to five conversations. What are the people doing in each conversation? Match the conversations with the situations (A–G). There are two answers you don't need.

- Conversation 1 χ
 Conversation 2 χ
 Conversation 3 χ
 Conversation 4 χ
 Conversation 5 χ

- A describing a problem with a hotel room
 B eating in a restaurant
 C shopping for clothes
 D looking at a painting
 E trying to find a lost bag
 F meeting a new teacher
 G getting ready for work

	5
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Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING**1 Ask your partner these questions.**

- 1 Where do you work / study?
- 2 What are your interests?
- 3 What kind of personality do you have?
- 4 What's your ideal partner like?
- 5 What clothes do you usually wear when you go out?

Now answer your partner's questions.**2 Read the information about Emilio and answer your partner's questions.**

Name: Emilio Alvarez Age: 24 Occupation: web designer Personality: shy, serious, kind Hobbies: art, classical music

3 Now make questions and ask about the person in your partner's information.

- name?
- age?
- job?
- personality?

- hobbies?

Speaking total	15
----------------	----

Listening and Speaking total	25
------------------------------	----

Пример итогового теста в конце 1 семестра

GRAMMAR

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

Example: Shhh. The film has just started (start).

- 1 '_____ you _____ (wash) the car yet?' 'No, I haven't.'
- 2 I _____ (like) vegetarian food.
- 3 Kate often _____ (go out) with Dinis, but they aren't a couple.
- 4 Laila and Jumaid _____ (watch) TV at 10 o'clock last night.
- 5 I _____ (call) you in five minutes. Is that OK?
- 6 'What _____ you _____ (do)?' 'I'm a shop assistant.'
- 7 'I promise I _____ (make) the bed', said Ricardo.
- 8 It _____ (rain) when Rachael arrived at her new office.
- 9 Faisal is over there. He _____ (stand) next to the tall man in the black hat.
- 10 Good news! Agnieska and Theo _____ (sold) their house.

	10
--	----

2 Put the words in the correct order.

Example: old you how are ?

How old are you?

- 1 do you last what did weekend ?
- 2 _____ you any pets do have ?
- 3 to do of you listen music kind what ?
- 4 speak you other can languages any ?
- 5 Hong Kong you have to ever been ?

	5
--	---

3 Underline the correct form.

Example: Kim broke / **has broken** her arm while she was on holiday.

- 1 Lianne **has been** / **has gone** to Moscow more than once.
- 2 I **every day exercise** / **exercise every day**.
- 3 When you called I **ate** / **was eating** my lunch.
- 4 Ali **is cycling** / **cycles** to work every day.
- 5 What **are you doing** / **do you do** this weekend?
- 6 This song isn't **too good as** / **as good as** his last one.
- 7 **They're meeting** / **They meet** Jan at the cinema tonight.
- 8 My little brother is tired and **he's needing** / **he needs** a rest.
- 9 Look at the traffic. We're **being** / **going to be** late.
- 10 Vikram **does** / **is doing** an engineering course.

	10
--	----

4 Write negative sentences.

Example: I'm 24 years old.

I'm not 24 years old.

1 Dani went to Nigeria.

2 _____
You've finished your homework.

3 _____
They wrote those emails.

4 _____
We'll see you later.

5 _____
I'm going to climb a mountain.

5

5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The job was difficult, *but* Conchita worked hard and soon made a good impression.

1 Mikhail and Sonya are going to the park and _____ that they're going for a meal.

2 _____ Bryony was frightened, she walked into the dark room.

3 Is there _____ to leave our coats?

4 Is that the hotel _____ your parents stayed?

5 My lunch wasn't big _____. I'm still hungry.

6 I've eaten too _____ chocolate.

7 The problem started _____ I was downloading some new software.

8 There's _____ on TV tonight that I want to watch and I'm a bit bored. Shall we go to the cinema?

9 That was the loudest concert I've _____ been to.

10 A department store is a place _____ sells different types of product.

10

Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY**6 Match 1–11 with a–k.**

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 wait <u>e</u> | a work early |
| 2 do _____ | b abroad |
| 3 make _____ | c the dishwasher |
| 4 drop off _____ | d something to the shop |
| 5 have _____ | e for my friend |
| 6 unload _____ | f from a holiday |
| 7 come back _____ | g a mistake |
| 8 go _____ | h a friend at the airport |
| 9 leave _____ | i some exercise |
| 10 miss _____ | j a wonderful time |
| 11 take back _____ | k a bus |

10

7 Complete the sentences using the words from the box. There are two words that you don't need.

looking next-day keys harbour luggage ironing failed polluted camping bridge name medium- sized basket

Example: I went *camping* with my cousins. We slept in a tent for three nights.

1 I don't need a trolley. A _____ is big enough for my shopping today.

- 2 'Did you pass your maths exam?' 'No, I _____.'
- 3 Then we will cross the _____ to reach the historic centre of the town.
- 4 We need to get our _____ now. Which way is baggage reclaim?
- 5 It will arrive tomorrow because I paid for _____ delivery.
- 6 'Can I help you, sir?' 'No, I'm just _____, thank you.'
- 7 They're your shirts so you can do the _____.
- 8 The town is quite _____ so they clean the dirt off the historic buildings every year.
- 9 It's a pretty town with colourful fishing boats in the _____.
- 10 I'm so sorry. I've forgotten your _____.

	10
--	----

8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: There's a queue for passport control. Please wait *behind* the line.

- 1 'Noor, we need to talk _____ your essay plan,' said the teacher.
- 2 I'm sorry. I don't agree _____ your opinion.
- 3 Zeb arrived _____ the station and looked for a ticket machine.
- 4 Yasmin belongs _____ a chess club. She plays regularly.
- 5 The plates are all _____ the sink. You need to do the washing up.
- 6 Please don't leave your dirty socks _____ the floor.
- 7 Waiting _____ a delayed flight is really boring.
- 8 Her birthday is on the 17th _____ June.
- 9 My house is _____ to a park. It's beautiful!
- 10 Oscar is in the _____ of that group of boys. Can you see him?

	10
--	----

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

Example: Mill Street Café only sells *healthy* salads.

medical nutritionist healthy

- 1 Phoebe has _____ hair.
medium tall curly
- 2 Javier often stays in bed all morning. He's a bit _____.
lazy hard-working relaxed
- 3 I don't like people who tell _____. We need to be honest with each other.
stories lies the truth
- 4 We don't laugh much in English class. It's quite a _____ place.
friendly funny serious
- 5 There are several _____ people in this class, but everyone's opinion is important.
talkative generous mean
- 6 People often say that yoga is _____, but I find it stressful!
positive interested relaxing
- 7 We _____ a boat and went around the lake.
sold hired came
- 8 Are they _____ in coming with us to the café?
exciting interested hopeful
- 9 The hotel was _____ and uncomfortable. What a disaster!
a bit clean dirty
- 10 On Saturdays, the shopping centre is too _____.
crowded very noisy many people

	10
--	----

Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: future

- 1 car|di|gan
- 2 ro|man|tic
- 3 ma|chine
- 4 pho|to|graph
- 5 di|vorced
- 6 to|mo|rrow
- 7 a|ttrac|tive
- 8 hand|some
- 9 pre|fer
- 10 py|ja|mas

11 Complete the sound table with the words from the box. There are three words that you don't need.

~~there~~ curly trousers bike occasion parent clothes
matches early wear glasses circle concert jeans

houses	computer	chair	bird
		<i>there</i>	

10

Pronunciation total	20
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READING

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

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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New year, old customs

by travel editor, Lauren Briard

Have you ever made a New Year's **resolution**? Perhaps you have decided to learn a new language, or take up more exercise? You are not alone. In many cultures, people choose to change something about their life at the beginning of the year. And all over the world, people celebrate the new year with interesting **customs**.

My favourite traditions come from Mexico and other Latin American countries. For example, at midnight on New Year's Eve in many Spanish-speaking cultures, everyone eats twelve grapes – one grape for each month of the year. People say that eating the grapes brings good **fortune** for the new year. And don't be surprised if your friend from Peru wants to walk around the outside of his or her house with heavy luggage. Traditionally, if you complete this **challenge** you will be a successful traveller in the new year. Would you like to go on a **dream** holiday next year? Then try it!

Cleaning the house is perhaps the most common new year tradition. From Mexico to Japan people **sweep** their homes from top to bottom. Some people believe this **removes** bad luck and allows good luck to enter the house. In other countries, such as Britain and Iran, the cleaning happens later in the year, so it's called 'spring cleaning'. In Iran, just before the March spring **festival**, people empty their houses of all their furniture. They clean the house from top to bottom, **mend** broken furniture or replace old items. People bring flowers and **herbs** indoors too so their homes smell fresh and clean.

New Year is often celebrated with friends, so my final story is from Denmark. If you are in Denmark at New Year, you will probably see piles of broken plates outside front doors. What's going on? Well, traditionally, people take their old or broken plates and **smash** them on their friend's front door. It brings good luck to your friend. It's great fun, too! So, a big pile of broken plates means you are a popular person. Enjoy the new year festival, wherever you are in the world. I hope you are ready with your grapes, luggage and plates!

Example: New Year is a special day all over the world.

A True χ ✓ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

- 1 One of the writer's favourite New Year traditions comes from Latin America.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 2 At midnight, there is a tradition of eating one grape.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 3 The person who eats the fastest wins a prize.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 4 In Peru, there is a New Year tradition that includes suitcases.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 5 The tradition from Peru will give you good dreams in the new year.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 6 House cleaning is a very popular new year tradition.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 7 In Britain, people clean their homes at New Year.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 8 In Iran, the first month of the calendar is March.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 9 In Denmark, there is a special tradition between friends.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 10 The most popular people have the most broken plates.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

	10
--	----

2 Match five of the highlighted words / phrases with the definitions.

Example: plants often used to add flavour to food

herbs

- 1 activities that have been common for a long time _____
- 2 something that is difficult to do _____
- 3 takes something away _____
- 4 a special day of celebration _____
- 5 to break into lots of pieces _____

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Answer these three questions. Write 25–35 words for each question.

- 1 Describe what you are wearing today.
- 2 Which housework job do you like best? Is there a housework job that you hate? Why?
- 3 What do you usually do when you are waiting at an airport or train station?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING**1 Listen to a tour guide talking about a town. Tick (✓) A or B.**

- 1 Turlton is a small town.
A True χ B False χ
- 2 The church is famous because it is beautiful.
A True χ B False χ
- 3 The Old School has a café in the garden.
A True χ B False χ
- 4 You can visit a museum in the town hall.
A True χ B False χ
- 5 The tourists who want to visit the old bridge need boots.
A True χ B False χ

	5
--	---

2 Listen to five conversations. Where are the people? Match them with places A–E.

- Conversation 1 χ
 Conversation 2 χ
 Conversation 3 χ
 Conversation 4 χ
 Conversation 5 χ

- A in a clothes shop
 B in a hotel
 C in traffic
 D in a doctor's waiting room
 E in a cinema

	5
--	---

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

SPEAKING**1 Ask your partner these questions.**

- 1 What is your favourite healthy meal?
- 2 How do you remember new English words?
- 3 What do you do when you're stuck in traffic?
- 4 What did you last see at the cinema? Did you enjoy the film?
- 5 What are your plans for this weekend?
- 6 What is the best holiday you have ever had?
- 7 Do you like holidays with your family? Why?
- 8 Which European city would you most like to visit? Why?
- 9 Have you ever sent an email in English? Who to?
- 10 Which famous person would you like to have dinner with? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Make questions and ask your partner about a day trip he/she went on.

- How / get / Pompeii?
- What / see / morning?
- Where / have lunch?
- How much / lunch / cost?
- What / do / afternoon?
- What time / return / Naples?

3 Read this information about part of a holiday you went on and answer your partner's questions.

Walking in the Islands of Scotland: Day 3

Leave hotel: 8.30 a.m.

Morning: walk along coast – hills and beaches. Lots of sea birds. Distance: 5km.

1.30 p.m.: boat trip to next island (Skye). May see seals and dolphins.

Afternoon: walk to hotel along quiet roads. Explore town of Portree. Distance: 2km.

Arrive at hotel. Stay for 2 nights.

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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Пример итогового теста за 2 семестр GRAMMAR

1 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: Is that your / yours dog?

- The visitors looked **round the city** / **the city round**.
- She's to** / **She has to** leave in five minutes to catch a bus.
- A** How long **did they work** / **have they worked** there?
B They've worked there for eight weeks now.
- Alejandro moved to Mexico City **for finding** / **to find** work.
- Who **wants** / **does want** more coffee?
- Andrea ran **along** / **up** the stairs.
- Charles Babbage **often called** / **is often called** 'the Father of Computers'.
- That table is **ours** / **the ours**.
- A** I can't sing very well.
B Neither **can I** / **I can**.
- I **usually** / **used to** go swimming twice a week if I'm not too busy.

	10
--	----

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I think you should take a break. You're too tired to carry on working.

- He _____ have to get up yet. We can wake him in an hour.
- Please, come _____ my office. I need to speak to you.
- A** I love classical music.
B _____ do I.
- Felix has known Lisa _____ 2015.
- Kaito _____ to have blonde hair, but now it's brown.
- The music is too loud. Please turn it _____ so it's quieter.
- Hugh _____ move to Seville. He's thinking about it.
- You _____ talk in the library. That's the rule.
- If I _____ you, I'd apply for the job.
- _____ you use to go out with Felix?

	10
--	----

3 Write negative sentences.

Example: I might buy the jacket that we saw.

I might not buy the jacket that we saw.

- Dominic's lived in England for four years.

2 Marguerite used to enjoy camping.

3 I think you should leave.

4 You ought to say things like that.

5 Skateboards were invented in the 1970s.

5

4 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: What would you do (do) if you found £50?

1 _____ (wear) a suit and tie makes Hayden feel uncomfortable.

2 Jess, that wasn't very polite. You mustn't _____ (speak) to your mother like that.

3 That's an interesting question. If I _____ (know) the answer, I'd be rich.

4 Mrs Falternay is a great teacher. If you watch her online videos, you _____ (understand) science more easily.

5 **A** When _____ penicillin _____ (discover)?

B In 1928.

6 **A** _____ you _____ (eat) quesadillas before your trip to South America?

B No, I hadn't.

7 I _____ (not meet) Philippa before I moved to this town.

8 Always try _____ (get on) with your colleagues. That's good advice for anyone who is starting a new job.

9 Charles Babbage _____ (invent) the first computer.

10 Jai _____ (write) two books and he plans to write more.

10

5 Write the sentences in reported speech.

Example: 'I'm checking my messages,' said Manos.

Manos said he was checking his messages.

1 'We can see the sea.'

2 'I don't eat meat,' said Jess.

3 'We'll see you later, Brett.'

4 'I want to believe you,' said Dad.

5 'I've bought the tickets,' said Jodie.

5

Grammar total

40

VOCABULARY

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I've had a pet snake for three years now.

1 My grandfather _____ school when he was 16 and worked in a shop.

2 Katrina and Mia are very _____. They listen to the same music and like the same films.

3 Nicolai and Andrey could be _____ twins. They look just the same.

- 4 Kacper was born in Poland, so that means his nationality is _____.
- 5 Don't throw _____ that plastic bottle. We can recycle it.
- 6 We've been waiting for you _____ 11 a.m.
- 7 The box jellyfish can give you a bad _____ if it touches you.
- 8 Fang has been scared _____ cows for years.
- 9 The classroom printer has run _____ of ink.
- 10 Wilhelm and Kayleigh got _____ last October. It was a beautiful wedding.

10

7 Match 1–11 with a–k.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 I filled <u>i</u> | a to turn off the radio |
| 2 I watched _____ | b her holiday photos |
| 3 I took _____ | c the match on TV |
| 4 I said _____ | d after his cat |
| 5 I got _____ | e him I would call |
| 6 I expected _____ | f out the rubbish |
| 7 I told _____ | g our English class last week |
| 8 I looked _____ | h home before you |
| 9 I missed _____ | i I would call |
| 10 I forgot _____ | j in the form |
| 11 I looked at _____ | k to fail |

10

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

Example: Andy moved slowly away from the bear. He didn't want it to see him.
slowly seriously sadly

- 1 Please _____ £2 to class tomorrow for Gabriela's present.
earn bring carry
- 2 Julie was stung by a _____ in her garden.
fly butterfly wasp
- 3 Dad! I've just seen two _____ in the kitchen.
mouse mice bird
- 4 Gus is a _____ teacher. He teaches sport to children.
IT PE CD
- 5 'Give it back!' he shouted _____.
lazily quietly angrily
- 6 The scientist's new _____ saved many lives.
invitation competition invention
- 7 Andrea said the answer _____. It had taken her only four seconds to do the maths.
eventually straight away meanwhile
- 8 Can you _____ me your phone? Mine has no battery.
lend rent borrow
- 9 The company first opened _____.
by Swedish Swedish in Sweden
- 10 Don't lose your _____! It's only a very small spider.
panic mad cool
- 11 Strawberry ice cream or chocolate cake? It's a difficult _____.
choice advice confusion
- 12 Diego enjoys all types of science: biology, _____ and chemistry.
physics geography history
- 13 Marcus _____ to study in Lisbon next summer.
looks waits hopes

- 14 Joanna made a _____ and bought the yellow trousers.
decide decision deciding
- 15 Fahad is scared of _____. He hates being close to so many people.
birds heights crowds

	15
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9 Underline the correct preposition.

Example: Anoushka is interested in / *with* / *at* physics.

- In tennis you hit the ball *over* / *round* / *through* a net.
- Halil gets angry *with* / *from* / *by* cyclists who don't stop at traffic lights.
- Aisha is good *for* / *at* / *about* number games.
- Shaun suffers *of* / *from* / *to* a fear of the sea.
- The ball went *along* / *down* / *past* the goalie.

	5
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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

- 10 Complete the sound table with the words from the box. There are three words that you don't need.

match together accept message maths weather invention thirsty rhythm musician technology option author rich

another	shop	much	anything
		match	

	10
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11 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: pri|ma|ry

- mo|squi|to
- pa|pa|ra|zzi
- re|la|tion|ship
- pa|ra|graph
- ex|pe|ri|ence
- sa|xo|phone
- in|spi|ra|tion
- news|pa|per
- com|pe|ti|tion
- re|mem|ber

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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READING

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

Dog therapy

Our health editor, Nikki Langer, interviewed three people whose jobs show that dogs can improve human health.

Ben Forster, dog trainer

Dogs are the most common therapy animal because they are easy to **train**, and because there are many different sizes. For a hospital visit, for example, it might be important to have a small dog which someone can hold on their **lap**. The most important thing, though, is the dog's personality: it must be **calm** and quiet. Most therapy dogs are not puppies – they are usually at least three years and older – and they have to complete a special training course before they can work in hospitals or schools. There are many **benefits** for the patients and children. Research has shown that regular contact with dogs can improve physical and **mental** health.

Jasmin Hussain, tutor

I used to have mental health problems. A few years ago, my doctor **recommended** getting a dog. She said that walking with a dog and caring for it would help me to **recover** — and that was true for me. Now Domino comes to the university with me and helps my students. She sits in my office during my classes. When my office door is open, students know they can come in and talk to Domino. My university **department** has lots of international students and some of them are far away from home. One girl told me that she missed her pet dog more than her parents! If Domino didn't come to work with me, the students would definitely be sad. He's a great dog: very gentle and he loves it when people **stroke** him. Thanks to my students, he has also learned instructions in several languages!

Andrea Weber, nurse

I work at a residential home for elderly men and women. Our youngest resident is 85. A lot of the people who live here have long-term **conditions**. It can be hard for them to be **active**. But I know that every Tuesday, they will come to the main living room to see our pet therapist, Pat, and her beautiful dog Trixie. Trixie is a large dog, with lovely soft fur. When Trixie sits next to you, you want to talk to her and touch her. And while people are waiting to talk to Trixie, they talk to each other. It's a very positive thing.

Example: The three people were interviewed because of their hobbies.

A True χ B False χ ✓ C Doesn't say χ

1 Other animals can also be used as therapy animals.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

2 The character of a therapy dog is very important.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

3 Before the dogs can work in hospitals, they must complete the training course.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

4 Jasmin took her friend's advice and got a dog.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

5 Jasmin is an office worker at a university.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

6 Jasmin has brought Domino to work since he was a puppy.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

7 The students shouldn't touch Domino.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

8 Andrea started the pet therapy sessions at the residential home.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

9 Andrea brings Trixie to work with her every Tuesday.

- A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
 10 Andrea and the residents like talking to Trixie.
 A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

	10
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2 Match **five** of the highlighted words / phrases with the definitions.

Example: the top of your legs when you sit down *lap*

- 1 to teach something by repetition and practice _____
- 2 something to do with thinking and feeling emotions _____
- 3 said that something is good _____
- 4 part of an organization that does one kind of work _____
- 5 illnesses _____

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Answer these three questions. Write 25–35 words for each question.

- 1 What is your favourite animal? Why?
- 2 What free-time activities would you like to do more of? When and where would you do them?
- 3 What law would you make if you were president of Planet Earth for one day?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

1 Listen to a conversation about running. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 A photo of _____ motivated Elana to start running.
 A a friend χ B herself age six χ C her grandfather χ
- 2 According to Jonas, _____ is particularly good for new runners.
 A swimming χ B walking χ C cycling χ
- 3 Jonas says that jogging for _____ is a good start.
 A 5 minutes χ B 30 minutes χ C 45 minutes χ
- 4 Elena thinks she might _____ if she exercises next to the river.
 A meet a dog χ B get hurt χ C get lost χ
- 5 Jonas tells Elena to _____ if she tries a parkrun.
 A set herself a goal χ B have fun χ C join a running group χ

	5
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2 Listen to five conversations. Match them with items A–E.

- Conversation 1 χ
 Conversation 2 χ
 Conversation 3 χ
 Conversation 4 χ
 Conversation 5 χ

- A a book
 B a sports accessory
 C some food
 D an electronic gadget
 E an invention

	5
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Listening total		10
-----------------	--	----

SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now ask your partner these questions.

- 1 What would you do if you lost your mobile phone?
- 2 Do you prefer studying early in the morning or late at night? Why?
- 3 What is your favourite sport to watch on TV? Why?
- 4 What free-time activity do you think all children should try?
- 5 Name a modern invention that is important in your life. Why is it important to you?
- 6 What would you do if you saw a small child alone in a supermarket?
- 7 Would you buy a flat or a car if you had only seen pictures of it online?
- 8 When was the last time you got nervous?
- 9 Where would you most like to go on holiday? Why?
- 10 Who is the most famous person from your country?

2 Read the information about a college event you went to and answer your partner's questions.

Watch the Olympic Opening Ceremony here

Location: College Cafeteria

Watch: with friends on our big TV screen

Eat: snacks and drinks provided

Listen: international bands from 8 p.m.

Clothes: come dressed as your favourite sportsman or sportswoman

Time: 5 p.m.–10 p.m.

Cost: £3.50 for college students, £5 for visitors

3 Your partner went to a local sports day last week. Make questions and ask your partner about the day.

- Where / Try-A-Sport Day?
- What sports / try?
- How old / need to be?
- Sports centre / have showers / other facilities?
- What time / take place?
- How much / cost?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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Пример экзаменационного теста во 2 семестре

GRAMMAR

1 Put the words in the correct order.

Example: is favourite what your sport ?

What is your favourite sport?

1 you we get a taxi think do think should ?

2 usually does Michael get work how to ?

3 wants do the washing-up who to?

4 use where you live to did ?

5 _____ coat is this yours ?

6 _____ the flight long is going take to how ?

6

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

Example: I usually leave (leave) home at eight o'clock.

- 1 Blanca _____ (write) an important email at the moment.
- 2 Ed _____ (work) in a pet shop before he became a vet.
- 3 That's a surprise! Eloise _____ (not wear) jeans today.
- 4 I _____ (clean) the kitchen if you do the vacuuming upstairs.
- 5 Jeremy _____ (not call) me back last night; I expect he forgot.
- 6 _____ you ever _____ (lend) money to a friend?
- 7 Their star player _____ (not train) at the moment. He's hurt.
- 8 We _____ (find) a lost phone in college last week.
- 9 He _____ (not be) ready when we arrived, so we had to wait.
- 10 The dishwasher _____ (invent) by an American woman.
- 11 I've checked the forecast and it _____ (not rain) tomorrow.
- 12 I went back to sleep because I _____ (wake up) too early.

12

3 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: What is the matter?

- 1 If you were my neighbour, I _____ be very happy.
- 2 We'll finish as quickly _____ we can.
- 3 Sachin has had piano lessons _____ several years.
- 4 **A** I can't play a musical instrument.
B _____ can I.
- 5 He said he _____ want to come because the cinema was too expensive.
- 6 **A** _____ I turn on the radio? It's very quiet in here.
B Yes, please. That's a good idea.
- 7 **A** Cora will be here in 15 minutes and I haven't tidied the flat yet.
B Don't worry. I've _____ tidied the kitchen. I did it this morning. Let's tidy the living room together.
- 8 It isn't easy _____ learn a new language.
- 9 Did you _____ to like PE at school?
- 10 **A** Is this Tarik's notebook? I found it in the library.
B No, it's _____. I left it there this morning. Thank you.

10

4 Underline the correct word(s) in each sentence.

Example: That was the most / **more** expensive restaurant I've ever eaten in.

- 1 My drawing is **worst** / **worse** than yours.
- 2 I've **yet** / **just** finished reading the new best-selling book by Maya Linnet.
- 3 Don't drink **too many** / **too much** coffee in the afternoon, you won't sleep.
- 4 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** hold the spider if you don't want to.
- 5 Justin doesn't do **enough** / **too** exercise. He's a bit overweight.
- 6 Let's turn off the TV. There's **anything** / **nothing** interesting to watch.
- 7 **Swimming** / **Swim** in the sea is a wonderful experience.
- 8 You **don't have to** / **should** tell your father how you feel. I'm sure he'll understand.

- 9 We **might** / **must** get tickets for the concert – it depends on the price.
 10 If I were you, I **won't** / **wouldn't** stay in that stressful job for very long.
 11 I don't know **somebody** / **anyone** who has a phobia.
 12 Five minutes **later** / **next**, Daniel walked into the room.

	12
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Grammar total		40
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VOCABULARY

5 Write the opposite.

Example: noisy quiet

- 1 curly _____
 2 buy _____
 3 asleep _____
 4 divorced _____
 5 download _____

	5
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6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: My mum likes designer jewellery, for example rings and bracelets.
 bags jewellery clothes

- 1 Arianna _____ to be ill. But she wasn't sick at all.
 felt said pretended
 2 The shop assistant _____ to help Nell look for a dress.
 preferred offered complained
 3 The river used to be _____ but now it is clean.
 safe empty polluted
 4 Look! I can see two _____ under that tree.
 bee deer bird
 5 Jake is _____ on the top of his head. He has no hair there.
 bald beard slim
 6 We went _____ in Paris.
 abroad sightseeing holiday
 7 Please _____ to me!
 listen believe think

	7
--	---

7 Add one word from the box to each word group. There are three words that you don't need.

passport trolley tie historic rabbit happiness goal washing machine geography mean athletics
--

Example: receipt checkout shelves trolley

- 1 love fear anxiety _____
 2 dishwasher kettle sink _____
 3 hoop net track _____
 4 camel lion bear _____
 5 maths IT languages _____
 6 hat scarf boots _____

	6
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8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: I'm afraid of spiders.

- 1 Don't forget to take that shirt _____ to the shop. You need a smaller size.
 2 Ellie wants to get _____. She's going swimming twice a week.

- 3 Christine has gone _____ for the weekend. I think she's gone camping with Ann.
- 4 Can I drop you _____ at the cinema? I'm driving to town now.
- 5 Have you _____ a signal on your phone? I haven't.
- 6 Go _____ of this building and over the bridge.
- 7 I'm _____ in science, particularly chemistry. It's my favourite subject.

	7
--	---

9 Underline the correct verb.

Example: look like / look forward / go away someone

- 1 **load** / **dust** / **do** the furniture
- 2 **get** / **meet** / **wait** on with someone
- 3 **play** / **get** / **have** a great time
- 4 **listen** / **look** / **see** after a pet
- 5 **shop** / **be** / **make** lunch
- 6 **tell** / **speak** / **say** a joke
- 7 **catch** / **throw** / **go** a train
- 8 **work** / **play** / **do** the piano
- 9 **meet** / **look for** / **know** someone well
- 10 **fall** / **open** / **have** in love

	10
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10 Change the word given to the word form in brackets.

Example: compete competition (noun)

- 1 talent _____ (adjective)
- 2 lazy _____ (adverb)
- 3 fly _____ (noun)
- 4 arrival _____ (verb)
- 5 succeed _____ (noun)

	5
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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

11 Match the words with the same sound.

done	home	chain	lose	chemist	some	good
mosquito	should	cool	nowhere	checkout		

- 1 **flew** lose _____
- 2 **lunch** done _____
- 3 **cheap** _____
- 4 **put** _____
- 5 **customer** _____
- 6 **go** _____

	10
--	----

12 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: borrrow

- 1 a|ssis|tant
- 2 dish|wa|sher
- 3 con|fu|sion
- 4 mou|stache
- 5 to|wards
- 6 e|ner|ge|tic
- 7 in|fe|rrior
- 8 je|lly|fish

- 9 be|long
10 ath|le|tics

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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READING

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

The Sleep Cinema Hotel

For nearly 50 years, the Rotterdam Film Festival has shown unusual and exciting film projects from around the world. The organizers of the festival are creative and positive people. For example, when award-winning film director Apichatpong Weerasethakul wanted to show a film that lasted for more than 24 hours, the organizers said: 'No problem.' Apichatpong also wanted to create a hotel inside the cinema. Could the cinema provide beds and showers, and give the guests breakfast? 'No problem.'

The result of this discussion is the Sleep Cinema Hotel at this year's Rotterdam Film Festival. Six small beds are arranged in front of a cinema screen. The beds are on a metal structure so they are above the floor, like birds' nests. Guests are encouraged to spend all night here. If they wake up, they'll watch Apichatpong Weerasethakul's film for a while and then go back to sleep. The film has a lot of images of the sea and rivers. The sound is also important. All of the sounds in the film were recorded in Apichatpong's home country: Thailand. Of course, there are lots of water noises, but there are also the songs of small birds. And the screen is a circle so it looks like a head, or the sun or moon.

Apichatpong is familiar with sleeping in cinemas. He says: 'I always fall asleep during my movies ... and during other people's movies. The best cinema is inside your head.' He is interested in what happens when people sleep and especially in their dreams. This is one of the reasons why sleeping people are a common sight in his previous films. The hotel has a dream book where guests can write about the dreams they had in the Sleep Cinema Hotel. Perhaps surprisingly, so far most guests have said they slept very well in the cinema.

People without tickets for the hotel can watch the film – and the sleeping guests – from the balcony area. Hurry! The project is only open for five days.

Example: The first Rotterdam Film Festival was in the twentieth century.

A True χ ✓ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

1 Apichatpong Weerasethakul is one of the festival organizers.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

2 The Sleep Cinema Hotel is Apichatpong's first film at the festival.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

3 The organizers expect guests to stay until morning time.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

4 The film has no colour, only black and white pictures.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

5 The sounds and pictures in the film include a lot of water.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

6 The cinema screen is an unusual shape.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

7 Apichatpong says that dreams are not as interesting as films.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

8 Apichatpong never includes sleeping people in his films.

A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

- 9 Guests can write about their dreams in the hotel.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ
- 10 If you hurry, you might get a ticket for the Sleep Cinema Hotel.
A True χ B False χ C Doesn't say χ

	10
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2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- What are the Rotterdam Film Festival organizers like?
- What things does the Sleep Cinema have in common with a hotel?
- Which country is Apichatpong from?
- Where is the best cinema, according to Apichatpong?
- If you don't have a ticket for the Sleep Cinema Hotel, where can you see the film?

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Write about your ideal primary school (100–150 words). Write about these things.

- The times of lessons.
- The uniform.
- The number of children in a class.
- Technology in the classroom.
- Ways to help children use positive thinking at school.
- One new subject you would add for all children and why.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

1 Listen to the conversation. Tick (✓) A or B.

- Alba and Tom are driving home.
A True χ B False χ
- Tom wants to play a maths game.
A True χ B False χ
- Alba has played the game before.
A True χ B False χ
- Alba and Tom need to fill up the car with petrol straight away.
A True χ B False χ
- If they stay on the motorway, the distance will be shorter.
A True χ B False χ

	5
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2 Listen to five speakers talking about happiness. Match them with sentences A–E.

- Conversation 1 χ
 Conversation 2 χ
 Conversation 3 χ
 Conversation 4 χ

Conversation 5 χ

- A Winning makes me feel good.
 B Happiness is my mother's cooking.
 C I spend a lot of time in my garden.
 D Going on holiday with my family makes me happy.
 E I dream of my next trip abroad.

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING**1 Ask your partner these questions.**

- 1 What was your favourite story when you were a child? Why did you like it?
- 2 What is your favourite breakfast?
- 3 Would you prefer an activity holiday or a relaxing holiday? Why?
- 4 What is the best film you have seen this year? Why did you like it?
- 5 Is there anything you would like to change about your language learning?
- 6 Would you rather be an astronaut or a national president? Why?
- 7 If you found a lost dog, what would you do?
- 8 Who was your favourite teacher when you were at primary school? Why did you like that teacher?
- 9 Could you survive without your phone for a month? How would you manage?
- 10 What are you wearing today?

Now answer your partner's questions.**2 Your job has moved to a new office building. Read the information and answer your partner's questions.****Clarkwell Tower**

New skyscraper: opened last year, 15 floors, 5 different businesses, about 300 people

Amazing facilities: underground parking, showers, IT help desk, gym, café serving breakfast and lunch

Journey to work: usually drive or cycle (30–40 minutes)

Best friend Jenna works in the same building

3 Ask your partner about their new office building.

- What / office building like?
- How / people work there?
- What / facilities / for workers?
- Where / have lunch?
- How / travel there?
- How long / journey?
- What / best thing?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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3, 4 семестры englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app/dashboard/book/37/resources?t1=7

Пример теста для зачета с оценкой в 3 семестре

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

Example: *Have* you ever *been* (go) to Berlin?

- 1 We _____ (climb) for about an hour when the fog came down.

- 2 'Ellie doesn't like using Skype.' 'Neither _____ (do) Karl and I – we prefer the phone.'
- 3 I _____ (not read) your report yet. Could you call me back in half an hour?
- 4 Had my driving test been on a rainy day, I doubt I _____ (pass) it.
- 5 Scientists say that by 2030, the area _____ (run out) of fresh water.
- 6 These boots are really uncomfortable. I wish I _____ (not wear) them right now.
- 7 The solar panels will start working as soon as we _____ (install) them.
- 8 Emma wishes she _____ (speak) German. Her company is sending her to Vienna.
- 9 When I got to the train station, I realized I _____ (leave) my wallet at home.
- 10 Sam _____ (recycle) bottles when he dropped one and cut his foot.
- 11 This time tomorrow we _____ (swim) in the sea in Mallorca.
- 12 How long _____ (stand) here? Are you still waiting for your luggage?
- 13 You should go to the doctor's if you _____ (have) headaches on and off for over a month.
- 14 Why are you wearing a bandage? _____ you _____ (break) your arm?
- 15 If I _____ (be) you, I would ask them to raise my salary.
- 16 Who _____ (know) what really happened that night? It's still a mystery.

16

2 Order the words to make sentences.

Example: boots / yesterday / you / buy / did / sale / the / in / those / ?

Did you buy those boots in the sale yesterday?

- 1 get / sooner / the / there / we'll / take / quicker / , / we / off / the
- 2 such / decided / barbecue / weather / have / it / hot / we / a / was / to
- 3 hadn't / you / bet / trip / come / wish / camping / you / on / I / this
- 4 little / brown / bag / bought / lovely / Italian / yesterday / a / I
- 5 hardly / big / ever / for / we / time / breakfast / have / a
- 6 the / as / soon / I'll / at / arrive / as / call / I / you / airport
- 7 is / have / where / do / reclaim / idea / baggage / you / any / the / ?
- 8 police / report / had / station / our / to / went / that / we / the / someone / car / to /
- 9 I've / sure / laptop / I'm / left / where / my / not
- 10 badly / wasn't / , / accident / the / in / woman / injured / the / luckily
- 11 before / were / we'd / hiking / for / we / hours / realized / we / lost / been
- 12 occasion / buying / are / what / red / that / you / hat / for / big / ?

12

3 Underline the correct form.

Example: I like reading mystery stories, but my sister **does** / **doesn't**.

- 1 **The rich** / **The rich people** should pay a lot more tax than they do.
- 2 Your brother doesn't do extreme sports, **does** / **doesn't** he?
- 3 **A** My parents went to Malaysia last year.
B **Did** / **Have** they? I'd love to go there!
- 4 We had such **good** / **a good** time paragliding that we booked another session for next month.
- 5 I only speak a **little** / **bit** Japanese.
- 6 I wish my brother **wouldn't be** / **wasn't** so tall – it gives me neck ache to look up at him!
- 7 Take a coat in case it **gets** / **will get** chilly at the top of the mountain.
- 8 Come round at 7.30 – we'll **have had** / **be having** dinner by then.

- 9 **The British / British** are always talking about the weather.
 10 Marco won't come to the meeting on time. He's **late always / always late**.
 11 My sister doesn't eat meat, and neither **will / does** her husband.
 12 I did **tell / told** you I was going away for the weekend. I remember mentioning it.

	12
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Grammar total	30
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VOCABULARY

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I've had a sore throat for three days now. I'm going to see the doctor.

- 1 We're having another **h**_____ this month. It's been over 35 degrees for weeks.
 2 Antonia is **a**_____ to eggs. She comes out in a rash if she eats any.
 3 Could everyone please **f**_____ in this form and return it to me as soon as possible?
 4 I've never felt so much emotion before – I was completely **o**_____.
 5 I'm sure Jackie will like your ideas. She's really **o**_____-minded.
 6 The fog was so **t**_____ I could hardly see anything and I had to drive very slowly.
 7 'Is your handbag made from real **l**_____?' 'No, it's vegan – it's made of plastic.'
 8 I prefer an **a**_____ seat to a window seat on planes. I need a lot of legroom.
 9 High blood **p**_____ can be a result of diet and / or lifestyle.
 10 Are you absolutely sure you want to **t**_____ up skydiving?

	10
--	----

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

Example: Viktor has sprained his ankle, so he can't walk very far.

ached sore sprained

- 1 I was horrified when Sam started _____ on that fish bone!
 sneezing fainting choking
 2 I'm so _____ that job interview's over – they asked some really tough questions!
 relieved fed up offended
 3 We thought we'd never be found, but as you can see, we _____ got rescued.
 apparently eventually actually
 4 Rabia's very _____. She always wears the latest clothes.
 scruffy old-fashioned trendy
 5 I just need to collect my suitcase from baggage _____ and I'll see you in Arrivals.
 check-in drop-off reclaim
 6 The weather has been really _____ recently. You never know what we're going to get next!
 settled humid changeable
 7 I was absolutely _____ when the festival was cancelled – I'd been really looking forward to it!
 shattered disappointed gutted
 8 Wow! I like that colour – it really _____ you!
 suits matches fits
 9 You won't get very wet if you leave now – it's only _____.

- drizzling pouring damp
- 10 Which artists have most _____ your artwork?
impressed confused inspired

	10
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6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: temperature blister bandage rash

- 1 freezing chilly boiling cool
- 2 suit match fit undress
- 3 injection operation treat burn
- 4 relieved offended desperate bewildered
- 5 checked loose plain striped
- 6 really a bit incredibly extremely
- 7 gradually eventually in the end basically
- 8 homesick fed up delighted devastated
- 9 press rub allergic pinch
- 10 long-haul turbulence direct connecting

	10
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7 Underline the correct word.

Example: Our hotel is **nearly** / **near** the beach.

- 1 I'm going to take **notice** / **advantage** of the dry weather and cut the grass.
- 2 I hate having to eat in a rush. I prefer to take my **easy** / **time**.
- 3 That dress was **specialy** / **especially** designed for her.
- 4 We usually go on a camping trip **in** / **at** the end of July.
- 5 That restaurant's been open nearly a year and we **still** / **yet** haven't tried it.
- 6 I don't need to check anything in, I've only got hand **baggage** / **luggage**.
- 7 Holly's going to take **part** / **up** climbing. There's a course starting in April.
- 8 **Apparently** / **Ideally**, we'd like to find a cottage not too far from the sea.
- 9 It's just an informal event so there's no need to **get dressed** / **dress up**.
- 10 We've been working very **hard** / **hardly** recently. I hope things get easier soon.

	10
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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words with the same sound.

allergic	scratch	caught	crew	drought	relieved	especially	injury	lycra
homesick	frustrate							

Example: rub frustrate

- 1 pressure _____
- 2 boarding _____
- 3 shower _____
- 4 budget _____
- 5 headache _____
- 6 loose _____
- 7 hurt _____
- 8 striped _____
- 9 cello _____
- 10 breathe _____

	10
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9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: gla|mour|ous

- 1 fa|shio|na|ble
- 2 poi|son|ing
- 3 a|ston|ished
- 4 re|ac|tion
- 5 in|fur|ia|ting
- 6 a|ppa|rent|ly
- 7 change|a|ble
- 8 tem|pera|ture
- 9 im|pressed
- 10 pa|ra|gli|ding

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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READING

1 Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

The future of smart clothing

Scientists have been developing smart clothing for medical purposes for some time, but now we're beginning to see it coming onto the market with a wider variety of uses. While it hasn't become popular just yet, it's likely we'll all be wearing smart clothing soon. Why? Because it allows technology to be part of our clothing whatever activity we're doing. Here are just a few examples.

Sports

A few years ago, we were all attaching smartphones, watches, and pedometers to our bodies to monitor our fitness and sporting performance. But the days of checking a device every few minutes at the gym are over. In future, your sports clothing will collect all the data you need, leaving you to concentrate on your performance. The newest technology features **sensors** which are fitted into your sports clothing. It can perform various tasks such as monitoring your heart rate and breathing, tracking the movement of your muscles, and counting the number of calories you've burned. Your data appears on a smartphone app which then designs your own personalized training programme.

Another invention which is likely to become popular is clothing which allows you to practise activities like yoga without an instructor. Specially designed fitness leggings have technology in them which **vibrates** at key points such as the hips, knees, and ankles. These are programmed to direct your movements, helping you get into the correct position, which prevents you from injuring yourself.

Work

Many people spend a large part of their week commuting to and from work. Several technology companies are working on creating 'connected clothing' to make that regular journey easier and more enjoyable. One particularly **appealing** commuter jacket has sleeves with built in sensors which are both touch and gesture sensitive. This allows the wearer to interact with online services during their commute, including maps and entertainment apps.

They can use hand or arm **gestures** to get directions or dismiss phone calls without actually getting a phone out of their pocket. Similarly, a smart business suit has been developed. It is fitted with 'smart buttons' which allow the wearer to swap digital business cards, or engage with their smartphone, during business activities.

Fashion

A particular appeal of smart clothing is that it can be both stylish and practical. An **innovative** design team has developed a material which contains sensors that react to temperature and movement, and then respond by heating or lighting up. So, if it's cold, your footwear will become warm, and when it gets dark, your jacket will light up to ensure that you remain visible in traffic. The lightweight material works as a sensor which can be fitted to any clothing like a label. It contains metal inks which can conduct electricity. These inks connect to a battery and **generate** heat or light when they are required. Unsurprisingly, this new smart material has attracted the attention of several big clothing brands.

Smart clothing is not only useful and fashionable, it can allow its wearer to make money too. The sensors in your outfit can gather large amounts of data as you go about your daily life. This data is valuable to clothing brands because they can use it to develop better advertising. The clothing brands give wearers tokens, which can be used to purchase more products, in exchange for their data. Clever clothes that look great and can earn you money too, isn't that what we've all been waiting for?

- 1 According to the writer, smart devices that measure sporting performance ...
 - A are going to become more popular.
 - B will soon be a thing of the past.
 - C are not yet mainstream.
 - D do not provide accurate data.
- 2 What advantage do smart yoga leggings have in comparison to regular ones?
 - A They're more comfortable.
 - B They improve sleep quality.
 - C They are less expensive.
 - D They can prevent injury.
- 3 The commuter jacket is activated by ...
 - A smartphone app.
 - B voice.
 - C gesture.
 - D temperature control.
- 4 What innovation allows smart clothing to respond to temperature and light levels?
 - A metal inks
 - B a new app
 - C solar sensors
 - D a special battery
- 5 Smart clothing brands will reward customers if they ...
 - A test new clothing and write positive reviews.
 - B give the companies the personal data their clothing collects.
 - C promote the companies' clothing on social media.
 - D get a friend to buy a product too.



	10
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2 Match five of the **highlighted** words to the definitions.

Example: technology that notices changes in the environment sensors

- 1 makes something, e.g. electricity or heat
- 2 new and clever
- 3 movements of the body
- 4 attractive
- 5 moves up and down or side to side very quickly

	5
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WRITING

Write an article for one of the following. Write 140–180 words.

- 1 What advice would you give to someone who was going for a job interview?
- 2 Write a short story about an experience you had while travelling or on holiday.
- 3 In your country, what is in fashion for young people at the moment?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about regrets. Choose from the list (A–H) what each person says they regret or don't regret doing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

- A accidentally upsetting another person
- B causing an accident
- C letting another person make an important decision
- D making a decision without thinking carefully about it
- E a decision which has cost them money
- F neglecting a person they cared about
- G missing an important deadline
- H getting married

Speaker 1: []

Speaker 2: []

Speaker 3: []

Speaker 4: []

Speaker 5: []

	5
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2 Listen to two age-gap friends talking about their shopping habits. Underline the correct answer.

1 Chloe feels that consumers will **go for the cheapest clothing options** / **have more money to spend** / **become less interested in fast fashion** in the future.

2 Chloe feels that social media **doesn't successfully promote fast fashion to Generation Z** / **isn't used enough by big brands** / **profiles aren't important to Generation Z**.

3 Vanessa offers to **repair some of Chloe's clothes** / **lend Chloe some of her old clothes** / **help Chloe shop more ethically online**.

- 4 Vanessa does most of her shopping **in town / online / by mail order**.
 5 Vanessa **feels delivery charges are too high / is unsure whether shopping online is better for the environment / doesn't like to shop online**.

	5
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Listening total	10
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SPEAKING

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 If you / be / superhero / who / be? Why?
- 2 What / the most interesting book or article / ever read?
- 3 What / know about first aid?
- 4 anything / annoys you / people do?
- 5 What / do if someone had an allergic reaction?
- 6 What / do / be more environmentally friendly?
- 7 How / you feel about flying? Why?
- 8 What kind of weather / think / have in the next three months?
- 9 enjoy taking risks? Why / Why not?
- 10 How / think our shopping habits / changed in 50 years' time?

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

- 1 'It is important to keep up with the latest fashion trends.'
- 2 'People should stop all non-essential air travel to protect the environment.'
- 3 'Taking risks is an important part of a healthy life.'
- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	5
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Listening and Speaking total	25
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Пример итогового теста за 4 семестр

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: This milk smells awful! I think the bottle has already been opened.

- 1 We loved the concert, even _____ the music was much too loud.
- 2 Is Lina OK? She looks _____ if she's had some bad news.
- 3 _____ of my sisters are older than me – I'm 16 and they're 18 and 22.
- 4 I lived in Australia before I moved here so I'm _____ to working in this kind of heat.
- 5 Helen _____ have spoken to the manager like that – it was very rude!
- 6 Alan's here too – he insisted _____ coming.
- 7 Please close doors quietly so _____ not to disturb other residents.
- 8 There's _____ more room in the suitcase. I'll have to leave this jumper.
- 9 I have some great chats with my hairdresser while I'm _____ my hair cut.

- 10 I don't want coffee, thanks. I'd _____ have a cup herbal tea if you have any.
 11 That sounds _____ an excellent idea!
 12 We had a fantastic time exploring Greenland _____ the cold.
 13 Marcus _____ have gone home – his coat is still on his chair.
 14 I love Japan, but I can't _____ used to eating rice for breakfast!
 15 Can I have a _____ of scissors? I need to cut this wrapping paper.

	5
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2 Underline the correct form.

Example: It took me a long time to **get** / **be** used to being vegan but it was worth it.

- 1 Do you feel **like** / **as if** going to see a film on Friday night?
 2 I recommend **visiting** / **to visit** the National Gallery in Edinburgh.
 3 We built a fire **so that** / **so as to** help the rescuers locate us.
 4 If you leave before 9.30, there'll be **a** / **(-)** terrible traffic.
 5 You **may** / **can't** have seen Agnieszka at work yesterday. She was off sick.
 6 There are spectacular views from **every** / **all** room in the hotel.
 7 **Despite** / **In spite** of the terrible weather, we all arrived safely.
 8 I bought a magazine and a chocolate bar in the shop. **The** / **A** chocolate bar is for us to share.
 9 I know it's difficult with the jet lag, but please try **to go** / **going** to sleep.
 10 **None** / **Any** of my friends wanted to go bowling so we went ice-skating instead.
 11 I used to **living** / **live** in New Zealand. It was lovely, but the weather was often very changeable.
 12 All the staff in this restaurant **is** / **are** really friendly.
 13 I'm going to **(-)** / **the** hospital tomorrow to visit a friend who has broken his leg.
 14 We're going to **get serviced our car** / **get our car serviced** next week.
 15 If you want to escape the cold winter, I suggest you go to **the** / **(-)** Canary Islands.

	15
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3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Sorry, but I don't fancy watching (watch) that film.

- 1 Hot drinks must not _____ (bring) into the cinema.
 2 Do you remember _____ (play) football in the park when we were young?
 3 Oh no! I've just been to the shop and I completely forgot _____ (buy) any milk!
 4 It _____ (think) that the gang escaped from the building through the side exit.
 5 My father convinced me _____ (not go) straight to university after finishing school.
 6 Apparently, criminals used _____ (give) longer prison sentences than they get these days.
 7 I heard the Khans' family business is going to _____ (sell) next week.
 8 Tobias denied _____ (leave) the car door unlocked.
 9 The thieves are believed _____ (steal) a priceless necklace.
 10 I really enjoyed the film, despite _____ (see) it before.

	10
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Grammar total	30
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VOCABULARY**4 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).**

Example: The company is going to launch its latest model of electric car on 1st May.

- manufacture produce launch
- 1 A person who studies plants and their structure is called a _____.
geneticist botanist zoologist
 - 2 My flatmate won't _____ if you stay in her room while she's away.
matter mind notice
 - 3 My husband sometimes _____ so loudly that I have to wake him up!
sleepwalks snores yawns
 - 4 Two women have been _____ with bribery and blackmail.
arrested questioned charged
 - 5 The conferences are _____, in May and November.
postannual biannual multiannual
 - 6 This _____ writes really interesting reviews. Have you ever read any?
paparazzi agony aunt critic
 - 7 The UK _____ most of its manufactured goods from Asia.
expands exports imports
 - 8 Government plans to _____ climate change plans.
clash axe quit
 - 9 I need my sunglasses! The sun's so bright when it _____ off the snow like that.
scatters reflects dissolves
 - 10 That's an interesting proposal but we should consider the _____ before making a decision.
forwards and backwards cause and effect pros and cons

10

5 Underline the odd word out.

- Example: blanket sheets yawn pillow
- 1 point scratch kneel wave
 - 2 snore yawn insomnia nap
 - 3 sensational biased censored accurate
 - 4 wrist heel ankle calf
 - 5 merge launch take over manufacture
 - 6 advert presenter newsreader commentator
 - 7 jury witness judge verdict
 - 8 blackmail robbery fraud evidence

8

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I think I'll brush my teeth after eating that cake – it was so sweet!

- 1 We've sent Natalya a beautiful **b** _____ of flowers to say thank you.
- 2 You're always imagining that you're ill – you're such a **h** _____.
- 3 Jackie and I were absolutely **s** _____ stiff walking home in the dark!
- 4 I absolutely love sleeping so I'd hate to suffer from **i** _____.
- 5 Jay's new smartphone is so small you can hold it in the **p** _____ of your hand.
- 6 The bright light coming through the thin curtains kept me **a** _____ all night!
- 7 The wind turbines produce energy as they **r** _____.
- 8 I think that politician is really **d** _____ – I don't trust him at all.

- 9 The two women were tried, but because of a lack of evidence, they were **a** _____.
- 10 At the end, the audience clapped so long that the band gave another **e** _____.

7 Underline the correct word(s).

	10
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Example: Chiara's phone was stolen / **robbed** from her jacket pocket in a café yesterday.

- 1 Which of the restaurants in the chain **made** / **did** the biggest profit this year?
- 2 Patrick really does have the **wit** / **gift of the gab** – he's a brilliant public speaker!
- 3 It can be difficult to find **biased** / **objective** journalism that isn't obviously left- or right-wing.
- 4 Could you **remember** / **remind** me to buy some butter when we're at the supermarket?
- 5 Apparently, the owner of our favourite restaurant had financial problems so he has **unfinished** / **gone out of** business.
- 6 In my career, I've had plenty of **downs and outs** / **ups and downs** but I've loved it anyway.
- 7 During the last year, prices have **risen** / **raised** by over 10%.
- 8 The company no longer produces the drug because of its harmful side **effects** / **results**.
- 9 Recently, scientists **made** / **carried out** an experiment to see if they could use the plant to develop a new medicine.
- 10 Industries worldwide must cut carbon emissions to avoid environmental disaster. It's **now or never** / **sooner or later**!
- 11 Did you **realize** / **notice** whether the library was open when you drove past?
- 12 The explorers arrived home **safe and sound** / **sound and safe** even though it had been a challenging expedition.

	12
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Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words with the same sound.

guilty	verdict	peace	deny	review	advise	judge	theory	law	raise	grow
--------	---------	-------	------	--------	--------	-------	--------	-----	-------	------

Example: clash advise

- 1 sleep _____
- 2 journalist _____
- 3 lose _____
- 4 violin _____
- 5 antisocial _____
- 6 volunteer _____
- 7 refuse _____
- 8 court _____
- 9 jury _____
- 10 comb _____

	10
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9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: gra|vi|ty

- 1 con|vince
- 2 per|mit (verb)
- 3 or|ches|tra

4	sci en ti fic
5	in vest ig ated
6	me ga ci ty
7	em ba rassed
8	lon e li ness
9	ad ver tis ing
10	black mail

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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READING

1 Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Pet sounds

There have been many scientific studies related to how the human brain responds to music. But what about animals? Do they respond, and if so, are there any **similarities** between animals and humans? Studies have come up with a few interesting results.

In one study in the US, researchers **monitored** the effect of music on the behaviour of dogs. They played different types of music to the dogs, including classical and heavy metal. They also observed their behaviour when no music was playing. The study found several similarities between dogs and humans when they heard music. For example, classical music seemed to reduce stress and promote sleep, and heavy metal music increased anxiety and caused **restlessness**. Interestingly, a similar study in Scotland concluded that dogs prefer soft rock and reggae music. Perhaps it's just a matter of taste!

Cats, on the other hand, are fairly indifferent to human music of all types. In 2015, a team of psychologists and musicians in the US developed a specific type of music which contained frequencies and rhythms similar to the ones that cats use for communication. When the team played examples of both classical music and 'cat' music, the cats ignored the 'human' music. However, they responded physically to the specially developed cat music by going close to the speakers and rubbing themselves against them.

In terms of physical reactions to music, humans might tap a beat, nod their head, or dance, but so do birds. To explore this, researchers at Harvard University in the US used an **unconventional** source for their studies – YouTube videos. They analyzed videos of Snowball, a type of parrot, moving to music, and found that he could follow the beat of a song even when it was slowed down or sped up. The common factor between parrots and humans is that they can imitate sound and move in time to a beat. This suggested that there is a connection between the brain mechanisms required for dance and sound imitation.

But parrots aren't the only birds that respond to music. The UK's traditional Christmas dinner bird – the turkey – doesn't move to a beat but it does enjoy music. Organic farm worker Elin Williams plays her guitar to the turkeys on the organic farm where she works. The main aim on the farm is to create an environment which is as stress-free as possible, but unfortunately as it is located beside a main road, the birds are often disturbed by loud traffic. To combat this, the staff started playing classical music on the radio to the turkeys overnight. The birds responded well to it so the staff put the radio on during the day too. Then Elin's boss suggested she play her guitar to them. She thought he was joking, but as soon as she started playing, the turkeys **crowded around** to listen and started pecking on the

guitar strings with their beaks. Now she regularly plays pop and Welsh folk songs, and her boss thinks the turkeys are happier and more relaxed as a result.

The benefits of playing music to farm animals isn't limited to de-stressing turkeys either. The dairy industry is starting to take notice of some interesting results from **trials** which involve playing music to cows. In a recent study, different genres of music were played to a herd of around a thousand cows. The music was organized by speed: slow (under 100 beats per minute), including pop and classical music such as Beethoven, and fast (over 120 beats per minute), including soft rock and faster pop tunes. The cows seemed to prefer the slower, more relaxing music as it resulted in an increase of over 3% in their milk production. That translates to approximately 0.73 litres more milk per cow a day – a significant increase in profit for the farmers, and happier cows too!

- 1 The results of a Scottish study showed that dogs feel more relaxed while listening to ...
 - A pop.
 - B reggae.
 - C heavy metal.
 - D classical music.
- 2 What reaction did the cats have when researchers played them different types of music?
 - A They appeared to enjoy the classical music.
 - B They ignored music of all genres.
 - C They only reacted to music that was based on cat communication.
 - D Human music caused a strong physical response.
- 3 What did the Harvard study conclude about parrots in relation to music?
 - A They can move accurately in time to a beat.
 - B They can't mimic the sounds of music very well.
 - C They don't respond to human music.
 - D They have the ability to memorize sequences of music.
- 4 Why did Elin first begin playing her guitar to the turkeys on the organic farm where she works?
 - A They didn't respond well when her boss played radio music.
 - B Because she wanted to do extra folk guitar practice at work.
 - C Because she thought they might enjoy it.
 - D To reduce the impact of the stress caused by noisy traffic.
- 5 When dairy cows are played slow music, ...
 - A they sleep more often during the day.
 - B the amount of milk they produce increases.
 - C they don't appear to notice.
 - D they become irritated.

2 Match five of the **highlighted** words / phrases to the definitions.

Example: qualities that are the same similarities

- 1 the state of being unable to sit still
- 2 watched carefully over a period of time

- 3 came very near
 4 tests
 5 doing things in a different way from the majority of people

		5
Reading total		15

WRITING

Write an article for one of the following. Write 140–180 words.

- 1 Write a blog post about your favourite music, film, or TV show.
 2 Describe an invention or piece of technology you think is clever and explain why.
 3 What do you like and dislike about using social media?

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about photographs. Choose from the list (A–H) what each person is describing. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.

- A a place they once lived
 B a person they once knew
 C a childhood memory
 D a journey
 E a very old photograph
 F a fake news photograph
 G a school photograph
 H a wedding

Speaker 1: []
 Speaker 2: []
 Speaker 3: []
 Speaker 4: []
 Speaker 5: []

	5
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2 Listen to an interview with a professional speaker. Underline the correct answer.

- 1 Kyle says that **he had a phobia of public speaking until recently** / **he still gets nervous before a speech** / **excitement and anxiety have the same effect on the body**.
 2 According to Kyle, most people make the mistake of **speaking too quickly** / **mentioning too many facts and statistics** / **making their speech shorter than it should be**.
 3 Kyle always **does physical exercise** / **considers who might want to listen to him** / **interviews his audience** before writing a speech.
 4 Kyle thinks that the most powerful part of communication is **your body language** / **the words you use** / **your tone of voice**.
 5 Kyle advises anyone who is preparing a speech to **use the Internet as a learning resource** / **record themselves giving it** / **memorize it word for word**.

	5
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Listening total	10
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SPEAKING**1 Answer your partner's questions.****Now make questions and ask your partner.**

- 1 What / last theatre performance or TV drama you saw?
- 2 you rather have a holiday in a luxury resort or go back packing? Why?
- 3 How / spot a liar?
- 4 What changes / make to your city? Why?
- 5 you ever had difficulties sleeping? What / you do?
- 6 How / predict science / make life easier in the next 20 years?
- 7 How / feel about public speaking?
- 8 If / could promote any environmentally friendly product, which product / be? Why?
- 9 What fake news / last hear about?
- 10 Which relative / your characteristics most similar to? Why?

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

- 1 'Newspapers will soon only be published online.'
- 2 'The most important thing we need governments worldwide to do is support big business.'
- 3 'It's more important to be happy than it is to be wealthy.'
- 3 Listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	15
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Listening and Speaking total	25
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Пример экзаменационного теста в 4 семестре**GRAMMAR****1 Complete the sentences with one word.**

Example: **A** I didn't enjoy the film at all. **B** Neither did I.

- 1 I don't really feel _____ going out tonight – let's stay in and watch TV.
- 2 Helena didn't _____ to read much, but now she's really into crime novels.
- 3 Do you have any idea _____ Maria is coming to class this week?
- 4 The news was _____ a big shock that we all had to sit down.
- 5 Anja sang that song beautifully, _____ she?
- 6 I'm _____ that window fixed next week – the handle on it is broken.
- 7 Don't _____ me for forgetting to post Sarah's birthday card – you forgot too!
- 8 I offered Safiyah and Adeel a snack but _____ of them wanted anything.
- 9 Neither Bella _____ Raul are interested in joining the drama group.
- 10 We _____ have been crazy to buy this house! There's so much wrong with it.
- 11 Oh dear, it sounds as _____ my flatmates are arguing again.
- 12 I don't speak French very well, but my brother _____.
- 13 There's _____ bread left. I'll have to go and buy some at the corner shop.
- 14 This new computer is so different from my old one – I can't _____ used to it!
- 15 I wish Felix _____ keep leaving the door open when he goes outside. It's

freezing!

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

Example: *Who designed* this card? It's lovely!

Who design Who designed Who did design

- 1 My youngest son is studying medicine at _____ university.
a (–) the
- 2 Unfortunately, we lost the match because _____ of our team played well today.
some none neither
- 3 Does anyone know where _____?
does Mattias work works Mattias Mattias works
- 4 Who made this _____ spoon?
lovely wooden little little lovely wooden lovely little wooden
- 5 I _____ when I'm driving to work.
play often music often play music play music often
- 6 We all really enjoyed the holiday _____ the bad weather.
in spite although despite
- 7 We turned down the volume on the TV _____ wake the baby.
not to so as not to to not
- 8 Services for _____ are improving in our area.
the elderly the elderly people elderly
- 9 I just love _____ in this hotel!
the furnitures the furniture a furniture
- 10 I really like my fashionable shoes, but for comfort I generally prefer to wear
_____ trainers.
some (–) the

3 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I *'ve worked* (work) with Jarrod for about 10 years now.

- 1 Do you think I _____ (learn) enough Spanish by the time I go to Madrid?
- 2 We had to work from home last week because our office was _____ (redecorate).
- 3 I'm on a late shift so I _____ (still work) at 7.30. I can meet you after 9.00 though.
- 4 One of the most valuable necklaces in the world _____ (report) to have been stolen.
- 5 Let's take something to drink in case we _____ (get) thirsty.
- 6 We wanted to meet the new neighbours, but they _____ (already leave) when we got to the barbecue.
- 7 I shouldn't _____ (spend) so long in the sun today – I've got terrible sunburn.
- 8 Call an ambulance! Martina's foot _____ (run over) by a car!
- 9 Gemma immediately regretted _____ (send) the email.
- 10 Tomasz wishes he _____ (not buy) that car. It's been nothing but trouble!
- 11 We _____ (not sit) here now if Ella hadn't managed to get us the tickets.
- 12 I'll let you know your test results as soon as I _____ (discuss) them with your doctor.
- 13 I _____ (write) my essay for two hours when my computer crashed and I lost it all!
- 14 If I _____ (not ask) that stupid question, I think I'd have got the job.
- 15 We _____ (practise) the piece of music for months, so the performance should go well this evening.

VOCABULARY

4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: It's freezing today. I'll have to get the ice off the car before I drive to work!

chilly freezing warm

- 1 Is this restaurant part of a _____? I think I went to one in Manchester last year.
company chain branch
- 2 Geneticists working in the USA have _____ an important discovery.
done carried out made
- 3 I really want to read that magazine! Have you _____ finished it?
yet nearly still
- 4 That shirt really _____ Javier. It goes well with his eye colour.
matches fits suits
- 5 The team was _____ to hear that Roberto's ankle was only sprained rather than broken.
upset disappointed relieved
- 6 At the end of the concert, the audience made so much noise that the band came back to give
_____.
a performance an encore a chorus
- 7 I'm _____ and tired of my boss complaining all the time – I'm going to quit this job!
sick bored fed up
- 8 I find it _____ when my computer keeps updating itself all the time.
confused confusing confusion
- 9 The teacher was trying hard not to _____ her voice, but she was getting angrier and
angrier.
rise raise put up
- 10 Newspapers in this country don't always tell the truth – they're all _____.
accurate objective censored
- 11 Leah wore her new trainers to the gym today – now she's got _____ on her feet!
rashes burns blisters
- 12 You have to take Aidan's age into _____ when you judge his performance.
account care place
- 13 Pablo was really tired. In fact, now he's _____ asleep on the sofa!
deep full fast
- 14 The two women were charged _____ both bribery and blackmail.
for of with
- 15 We'll have to keep reminding Philip about the appointment – he's quite _____ -
minded.
narrow open absent

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

Example: The bus home was so overcrowded that I couldn't get a seat! (crowded)

- 1 Freya likes green vegetables, _____ broccoli. (special)
- 2 _____ is a big problem in this area of the city. (vandal)
- 3 Luca is _____ to peanuts, but he can eat other types of nuts. (allergy)
- 4 At the moment, my home town is quite _____ but there are plans to transform it next year.
(develop)
- 5 I really enjoy being on my own – I don't suffer from _____ at all. (lonely)
- 6 There are a lot of _____ people in this city because housing costs are so high. (home)
- 7 Apparently, this phone is _____, even if you drop it on a hard surface! (break)
- 8 The weather in Scotland is so _____ – it could be very different in an hour. (change)
- 9 I like a good drama series as long as there's no strong _____. (violent)
- 10 I felt so _____ when I couldn't remember Marta's husbands' name! (embarrass)

10

6 Write the words after the definitions.

Example: the card you have to show before you can get on a plane = boarding pass

- 1 to the part of the body that you breathe with = _____
- 2 the name for someone who sees a crime happening = _____
- 3 not knowing how to react because your emotions are so strong = _____
- 4 a person who tries to avoid spending money = tight- _____
- 5 being unable to sleep for many nights = _____
- 6 the thing you put your head on when you sleep = _____
- 7 the opposite of tight (trousers) = _____
- 8 feeling like you have little hope and are ready to do anything to get out of the situation = _____
- 9 the person in charge of a newspaper who decides what will go in it = _____
- 10 a group of people who sing together = _____
- 11 the person who controls how an orchestra plays = _____
- 12 extremely confused = _____
- 13 not allowing water to go through it = _____
- 14 a snow storm with very strong winds = _____
- 15 a person who is currently looking for work = _____

15

Vocabulary total 40

PRONUNCIATION**7 Underline the stressed syllable.**

Example: au|to|pi|lot

- 1 tur|bu|lence
- 2 ex|port (verb)
- 3 gob|smacked
- 4 neigh|bour|hood
- 5 un|con|scious
- 6 objec|tive
- 7 mul|ti|na|tio|nal
- 8 col|mmen|ta|tor
- 9 eye|brow
- 10 old|-fash|ioned

10

8 Circle the different sound.

- 1 /rash/ shower pressure **cho**ke infection
- 2 /luggage/ **up** hooded multicultural **flood**
- 3 /mild/ biased linen bike height
- 4 /loose/ lose blood boot **chew**
- 5 /lay/ faint train ache baggage
- 6 /buzz/ course raise physics cause
- 7 /journalist/ merge bird heart firm
- 8 /horse/ drought launch yawn stalk
- 9 /agenda/ budget generate smuggler judge
- 10 /tree/ leather illegal colleague relieved

10

Pronunciation total 20

READING

Read the article. For questions 1–5, choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

Going to extremes

We tend to think that people who do extreme sports are just addicted to the adrenaline rush you get along with the thrill of danger. However, recent research shows that the many are motivated by the emotional experience of being in nature, and the psychological benefits it can bring.

A recent study based on interviews with people who practise a range of high-risk extreme sports, suggests that exposure to natural environments in early childhood can provide significant psychological and health benefits. It can also help people to form a strong, life-long emotional connection to nature.

The majority of the participants reported that nature provided powerful emotional experiences, which had drawn them to engage in outdoor activities such as climbing, kayaking, and surfing. They mentioned the importance of their early childhood experiences in the outdoors and how these had influenced their adult lives as extreme sportspeople.

Richard, a skyrunner – who runs on high paths in the mountains – said, ‘My best childhood memories are of being out in nature. Camping by the beach, swimming in the sea, climbing on the rocks, lighting fires in the woods, hiking up mountains ... the natural environment in Scotland where I grew up is incredible. I just wanted to be out in it. I still do.’

Similarly, for surfer Mika, the natural world was an inspiration: ‘I lived by the sea, and from an early age I was drawn to the water. I can’t remember not being able to swim. It just came naturally to me – I can’t really separate myself from the sea. It’s such a huge part of who I am.’

Mika also emphasized how being in close contact with nature, away from the urban environment, has led to a commitment to the environment and nature conservation: ‘My deep connection to the sea led me to become a marine biologist. It’s so important to me that the marine environment is protected.’ Her views on conservation were shared by many of the other participants.

Obviously, extreme sports present a high level of risk to survival. The participants acknowledged this but almost all felt that the connection to nature was as important, if not more so, as the excitement of risk-taking. Nick, an ice climber and professional mountain guide said, ‘When you’re climbing in winter, you’re in extreme conditions all the time. It’s a constant battle between fear and attraction, but the psychological benefits for me are huge. I’d never give it up.’

Extreme mountain biker Louise has a similar attitude: ‘I could do my sport on an indoor track and it would give me that adrenaline hit I enjoy, but it wouldn’t be the same. It’s the experience of cycling in the natural environment that attracts me more than anything. You can’t beat that feeling.’

Other positive factors were related to the senses. Sound was said to have a calming influence. Skyrunner Richard said, ‘When I run, I notice the thud of my feet on the ground, the rhythm of my breath, I hear the sounds of my environment – birds, water flowing in the hill streams. My mind is empty of worry and stress.’

Jake, a free diver, appreciates the silence he experiences under water: ‘I suffer from noise sensitivity and I find urban environments exhausting. When I dive, it’s incredibly still and silent. It works like meditation for me.’

Touch and smell also featured highly in the participants’ responses. Free climber Holly explained, ‘I like the feel of the different types of rock under my hands, and also the smells. Where I climb, there are native herbs that grow on the rocks. The smell helps me stay relaxed and focused when I’m climbing.’

Overall, the results of the study showed that participants valued the greater connection with nature that extreme sports provided, and most felt that their attitude towards the environment was positive and more caring as a result. This led to them spending more time outdoors, not only while practising their extreme sports, but also when they were with family and friends, therefore reducing and preventing stress in others too.

The study's results are particularly significant because they provide evidence to support the development of waterways and natural spaces in urban areas in order to promote outdoor sports and leisure activities. It is hoped that this will in turn boost both the physical and mental health of whole communities.

1 The majority of people think that extreme sportspeople take risks because ...

- A they are extremely competitive.
- B risk-taking gives them a thrill.
- C they feel better in natural environments.
- D their emotions are underdeveloped.

2 A particularly strong motivation factor for the study participants to do extreme sports was ...

- A the opportunity to achieve better physical fitness.
- B the money they would get from winning competitions.
- C the need to improve mental health issues.
- D their early life experiences of nature.

3 Another benefit of practising extreme sports that the participants reported was ...

- A the fact that it developed their life skills.
- B a wider choice of careers.
- C motivation to participate in environmental conservation.
- D improved personal relationships.

4 How did most of the participants feel extreme sports reduced their stress levels?

- A It improved their physical strength.
- B They enjoyed the adrenaline rushes.
- C It stimulated their senses.
- D They slept much better.

5 According to the researchers, the results of the study provide evidence to suggest that ...

- A people could get the same benefits from doing extreme sports indoors.
- B engaging with nature could benefit people of all ages.
- C the majority of people don't engage with nature.
- D outdoor activities are only beneficial to children.

WRITING

Write a report on the following topic.

'Cities of the future.'

Include the following information:

- say what you think the cities of the future will be like
- say why you think changes in cities will take place
- discuss how the changes will affect residents' lives.

Write 140–180 words.

Reading total		10
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Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		20
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LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five students talk about their designs for a city of the future. Choose from the list (A–H) what each speaker says they have included as the main feature of their design. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters you do not need to use.**

- A reducing rubbish
- B urban sprawl
- C hi-tech city management
- D a model which encourages consumerism
- E renewable energy
- F a transport network to reduce pollution
- G nature as part of the urban landscape
- H a design focused on its local residents

Speaker 1 []

Speaker 2 []

Speaker 3 []

Speaker 4 []

Speaker 5 []

	5
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- 2 Listen to a talk about the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster by a man who lives beside Loch Ness in Scotland. Underline the correct answer.**

- 1 Calum says that people believe the Loch Ness monster **used to / couldn't / might be able to** live undiscovered in Loch Ness.
- 2 Calum thinks that the Surgeon's Photograph **shows a dinosaur / isn't as good as his photographs of Nessie / looks real.**
- 3 Calum says that **there are no eyewitness sightings of Nessie / Nessie sightings are fake news / people often mistakenly think they've seen Nessie.**
- 4 Calum suggests that people who see a 'monster' are actually looking at **seals or otters / a model / a dinosaur.**
- 5 Calum says that, the recent DNA study **detected dinosaur DNA / does not take away the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster / has finally solved the mystery of the Loch Ness Monster.**

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

- 1 Answer your partner's questions.**

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 How / doing your favourite hobby or activity make you feel?
- 2 Who / most interesting person / ever met? Why?
- 3 Can / share something you wish you had or hadn't done?
- 4 Which city / like to live in / in the future? Why?
- 5 What / do / in ten years' time?

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

‘Life skills, such as cooking and knowing how to organize your time and repair things, should be given as much importance as academic subjects in schools.’

‘People who don’t try to reduce their waste and energy use at home should have to pay a fine.’

‘If everyone worked four days a week instead of five, it would be better for society.’

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

Speaking total		20
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Listening and Speaking total		30
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5, 6 семестры englishfile4e.oxfordonlinepractice.com/app/dashboard/book/38/resources?t1=7

Пример теста для зачета с оценкой в 5 семестре

GRAMMAR

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

Example: *Does* he *have to* (have to) start work at 6.30 in the morning?

- 1 I wish I _____ (know) how to help you, but I’m afraid I don’t know how to fix computers.
- 2 We were watching a scary film when we _____ (hear) a strange noise outside in the garden!
- 3 My dad _____ (work) for the company for 10 years before he finally received a pay rise.
- 4 Wow! That’s a lot of shoes! How many pairs _____ you _____ (got)?
- 5 According to the forecast, the weather _____ (expect) to be warm and humid this week.
- 6 If only we _____ (not forget) to invite Rosa to the party. I feel awful about it.
- 7 It is _____ (understand) that the director will be resigning sometime in the next few days.
- 8 My brother had a minor accident while _____ (ride) his bike to school but he’s OK.
- 9 I’m not very good at DIY, so last year I _____ my flat _____ (decorate) by a painter.
- 10 There are thought _____ (be) tribes living in the Amazon that no one has ever contacted.
- 11 If only Jan _____ (be) a little happier. It makes me sad that he doesn’t like his new school.
- 12 Would you rather we _____ (have) Indian food tonight?
- 13 You _____ (not have) time to go to the cinema tonight – you need to study for your exams.
- 14 This article _____ (say) that getting enough sleep is an important part of staying healthy.
- 15 I’m upset because Erem isn’t here yet and I _____ (wait) for him for almost an hour.
- 16 We’d rather you _____ (not borrow) money for university. We can pay for you to go.

16

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: When I was a child, we *used* / *would* go skiing in the Alps every winter.

- 1 *According* / *Apparently*, Nina and Marek are going to buy a flat in Sheffield.
- 2 Amalia’s just called to say her train’s delayed so she *won’t* / *unlikely* be here until after lunch.
- 3 Mia’s *bound to* / *sure* come back home when she realizes she’s left her mobile phone here.
- 4 Eric’s stopped playing football *due to* / *since* he injured his knee last year.
- 5 I enjoyed visiting both cities but *after all* / *all in all* I’d say I preferred Siena.
- 6 *It seems* / *It’s seems* that we no longer need to worry about Zac – he’s finally got a job.
- 7 The couple is *understood* / *understood to* have driven to Mexico with a suitcase full of money.
- 8 I was late for the interview and *consequently* / *owing*, I didn’t get the job.
- 9 My interview didn’t go well at all. *In other words* / *Otherwise*, it was a complete disaster!
- 10 Arun lost his wallet, *so* / *because* he had to phone the bank and cancel his credit card.

- 11 We worked hard to prepare the garden for the wedding. *As a result / Nevertheless*, it looked beautiful and everyone enjoyed being outdoors.
- 12 We usually play the music quietly *so as not to / so that* wake the children up.

	12
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3 Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).

Example: My sister and I give each other a box of chocolates every year on our birthdays.

- another each other by one another
- 1 Could you ask Stefan _____ and see me after lunch, please?
come coming to come
- 2 Don't worry. _____ all have problems remembering things sometimes.
One Ourselves We
- 3 _____ we got to the park than it started pouring with rain.
No sooner had As soon Sooner as
- 4 Never _____ such a funny story. It's hilarious!
I heard have I heard I have heard
- 5 _____ say you should get eight hours of sleep every night, but most people get less.
Their They're They
- 6 We should go home now – it's _____ late.
gets get getting
- 7 _____ can use your computer for video conferencing, and it's free.
One Each other You
- 8 Not until someone tells me _____ who is responsible for this mess!
do I know will I know I am knowing
- 9 Rarely _____ so excited. The interview went perfectly and they offered me my dream job!
have been I have been have I been
- 10 My two-year-old _____ taking some sweets from the shop. I had to pay for them of course!
was got caught got someone caught got caught
- 11 I need time to think and to relax on my own so I spend some time _____ every day.
myself myselfs by myself
- 12 **A** Have you ever _____ to living away from the seaside?
B No, I still miss walking on the beach every day.
got use got used to got use

	12
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Grammar total		40
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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: bang crash whistle crunch

- 1 well-off penniless affluent loaded
- 2 intriguing thought-provoking creepy gripping
- 3 creak sigh groan stammer
- 4 colleague qualifications job career
- 5 idiom collocation synonym dictionary
- 6 civilians survivors forces refugees
- 7 redundant monotonous repetitive tedious
- 8 perks skills a rise salary
- 9 sarcastic bossy affectionate moody
- 10 got rid of promoted sacked laid off

	10
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5 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: A tight-fisted person is not generous with money.

- 1 You have to stop spending so much money – you're living beyond your _____!
- 2 Vita loves living in Montreal. She's having the time of her _____.
- 3 According to the detective, it's only a matter of _____ before the suspect is caught.
- 4 I didn't know which path to take, so I just went with my _____ feeling and turned left.
- 5 Why don't you _____ off going to college and do a gap year before you start?
- 6 It's not as simple as that. We have to consider the bigger _____.
- 7 I was lucky to get a _____ to study abroad, otherwise I wouldn't have been able to afford it.
- 8 Hospitals are struggling to cope with the number of _____ as the fighting between the army and the rebels becomes more intense.
- 9 It's always best to meet your problems _____ on. Try to solve them before they get worse.
- 10 Are you able to make a _____ to our children's charity?

	10
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6 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: If you get some qualifications / benefits, then you'll probably get a better job.

- 1 I'm going to get a new bicycle next week, but for the time *now* / *being*, I'm taking the bus.
- 2 It took Alan a long time to get *anywhere* / *over* being made redundant, but he's happy now.
- 3 If only everyone was as sensible and *quick* / *down* to earth as you. It'd make life a lot easier!
- 4 I started training to be a cartographer, but I *swapped* / *changed* my mind at college and decided to become a geologist instead.
- 5 Don't feel you need to stop. Just carry *out* / *on* with what you're doing.
- 6 Sometimes you have to do what someone else wants to do. You can't always get *together* / *your own way*.
- 7 I need to get *around* / *back* home by midnight. I have an early start tomorrow.
- 8 According to reports, fighting has broken *up* / *out* on the western side of the city.
- 9 You can't do that! You'll never get *away* / *on* with it!
- 10 My new job is great so far. People *seem* / *refuse* to listen to each other and compromise which is the opposite of what happened in my last job!

	10
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7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: I'm a bit short of cash. I'm going to have to tighten my belt until pay day.

- 1 I did a lot of **u** _____ work as a volunteer but now I really need to find a job with a salary.
- 2 You need to have a very **v** _____ imagination if you want to write children's books.
- 3 I enjoyed the book until the final chapter. I just felt the ending was **i** _____. I couldn't imagine the main character acting like that after all that had happened.
- 4 I posted my question on my blog yesterday and I've already had a **d** _____ of replies!
- 5 That's a genius idea! How did you **c** _____ up with it?
- 6 You can all go back into the building now; there is no **i** _____ danger.
- 7 My wife is very **s** _____. She decided on Friday that we should go to Paris for the weekend and we were having lunch by the Eiffel Tower less than 24 hours later!
- 8 There is hope for peace in the region as the two countries have now signed a **t** _____.
- 9 It's best to follow the instructions to the **l** _____ if you don't want to waste your time.
- 10 The conflict has ended and arrangements are being made to **r** _____ all prisoners of war.

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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words to the same sound.

claim mortgage tedious joke experience—synonym
 rip-off surface screech value mumble

Example: profession synonym

- 1 enormous _____
- 2 question _____
- 3 besiege _____
- 4 inhale _____
- 5 unwrap _____
- 6 usually _____
- 7 aversion _____
- 8 giggle _____
- 9 yell _____
- 10 knick-knacks _____

	10
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9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: haunting

- 1 tem|po|rar|y
- 2 con|se|quent|ly
- 3 re|bell|i|on
- 4 re|gi|ster
- 5 con|sci|en|tious
- 6 re|dun|dant
- 7 su|rren|der
- 8 de|man|ding
- 9 kid|napped
- 10 sym|pa|the|tic

	10
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Pronunciation total		20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total		100
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READING

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

Closing the Loop

A

These days, savvy businesses are using a vast array of terms to suggest that they are environmentally friendly. Consumers want to hear phrases like ‘eco’, ‘green’, ‘fully recyclable’, ‘organic’, ‘plant-based’, and ‘energy efficient’ associated with their favourite products and brands. Recognizing the consumer shift towards more sustainable shopping choices is a step in the right direction for our increasingly fragile, resource-stretched planet, but is it enough? Greenwashing – the use of misleading advertising to give the illusion of ‘green’ without actually being ‘green’ in reality – is sadly quite common in competitive brand marketing. So how do you know you’re making the best possible green choices when you’re shopping? There’s one phrase that really does indicate a greater commitment to the planet. As a conscientious shopper with an increasingly anti-capitalist

attitude, I'm searching for companies – preferably small businesses – which operate a *closed-loop system*.

B

A closed-loop system ensures that any waste from a business is reused or repurposed in order to conserve natural resources and prevent waste. This clever concept is fast becoming popular, particularly with entrepreneurs and new small businesses at the forefront of innovation. The term 'closed-loop' came about because it is easier to explain business concepts in terms of real shapes – in this case loops or circles. In a traditional linear business model, raw materials move in a straight line through the manufacturing process to the consumer's purchase of the end product, and ultimately, at the end of that product's life, it ends up in landfill. So, in traditional models, there is a beginning, a middle, and an end, and that end usually results in waste. In comparison, with a closed-loop system, the materials are constantly moving through a loop, never reaching an end. Instead, they are repurposed and move back to the beginning of the process, therefore never creating any waste. Perhaps one of the most original and obvious examples of a closed-loop system is the collection and reuse or recycling of cans or bottles by drinks companies. Of course, recyclable materials such as aluminium and glass can be recycled or refilled thousands of times, creating little if any waste. But here are some more unusual and innovative examples of closed-loop businesses.

C

In response to consumer demand, some fashion companies are developing closed-loop clothing systems to ensure that their fast fashion is sustainable. One example is the clothing company *For Days* which offers its customers the chance to swap their used clothing items for discounted new items. You can shop for new, trendy clothes on the website, or opt for a '5-item, risk-free trial kit'. Once you feel it's time to get rid of used or damaged items, you can return them to *For Days* where they are recycled into new clothing using a waterless and chemical-free recycling process. The company claims to be zero waste and carbon neutral on transportation. What's not to like?

D

Although *For Days* operates an entirely closed-loop system of its own, some companies are working together to collectively achieve their closed-loop goals. For example, Dutch company *DyeCoo* has responded to a serious environmental issue which arises from the clothing and textile industries. In order to produce different coloured fabrics, these industries require vast quantities of water and chemicals. The dyeing process produces huge amounts of toxic waste, which is a major problem particularly in Asia. However, *DyeCoo* has developed a dyeing process that uses no water, and no additional chemicals apart from the coloured dyes. The process uses 'supercritical' carbon dioxide – halfway between a liquid and a gas – which dissolves the dyes and fixes them into the cloth material. Vibrant colours are achieved because 98% of the dye is absorbed. The carbon dioxide evaporates, and is then recycled and reused. As the process does not require water, it is faster, more cost-effective, and uses less energy. The company has already established partnerships with major clothing brands wishing to reduce their carbon footprints.

E

Another type of industry that works well as a closed-loop model is food manufacturing. It is estimated that around 24 million slices of bread are thrown away every day in Britain. However, a number of food businesses have found innovative ways to put bread waste to good use. One artisan bakery chain takes any pieces of bread that aren't sold and turns them into tiny breadcrumbs. These are added to bread mixes to make delicious new freshly baked loaves. By reusing their waste bread in this way, the bakery chain estimates that they save approximately 10kg of bread per day. Other successful innovative uses of waste products include specialist beers and a range of healthy snacks made from dried leftover bread with herbs and flavourings added. Now that's certainly food for thought!

- 1 What is the writer's point in section **A** about businesses being 'savvy'?
 - A They are deliberately being dishonest about their environmental ethics. ☐
 - B They are using green labelling to profit from environmentally conscious customers. ☐
 - C They are promoting an anti-capitalist attitude. ☐
- 2 The writer says in section **A** that businesses using a closed-loop system are _____.
 - A making a conscious effort to be environmentally responsible ☐
 - B misleading their customers ☐
 - C at a competitive disadvantage due to the extra costs involved ☐
- 3 The description in section **B** explains that a closed-loop system _____.
 - A follows a linear pattern ☐
 - B is more sustainable but less efficient than a traditional system ☐
 - C ensures that waste is eliminated from the business process ☐
- 4 In section **C**, the writer explains that *For Days* _____.
 - A only allows customers to return undamaged items ☐
 - B operates a clothes purchase and recycling system ☐
 - C works with another company to close the loop ☐
- 5 In section **C**, what is the writer's attitude towards *For Days*?
 - A The writer is impressed by their ethics. ☐
 - B The writer is suspicious of their business practices. ☐
 - C The writer doubts that their business model will continue to be profitable. ☐
- 6 The writer's main point in section **D** is to show that closed-loop systems _____.
 - A only work on a small scale ☐
 - B can be shared among companies ☐
 - C create unique products at lower cost ☐
- 7 In section **D**, the writer suggests that _____.
 - A large companies want to work with *DyeCoo* to reduce their environmental impact ☐
 - B *DyeCoo* were originally responsible for water pollution in Asia ☐
 - C *DyeCoo* does not use any chemicals at all in its business ☐
- 8 According to the writer in section **E**, _____.
 - A bakeries waste up to 10kg of bread per day ☐
 - B artisan bread can be baked twice ☐
 - C bread is the UK's most wasted food ☐
- 9 The writer's intention in section **E** is to _____.
 - A emphasize the amount of food waste Britain produces ☐
 - B encourage readers to reduce their food waste ☐
 - C give an example of an innovative closed-loop business ☐
- 10 What is the writer's purpose in the article as a whole?
 - A To defend conventional business practices. ☐
 - B To encourage readers to reduce their food waste. ☐
 - C To highlight a more sustainable business model to conscientious shoppers. ☐

	10
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2 Which section of the article (A–E) contains the following?

- 1 a description of an industrial process ____
- 2 drawing attention to a food waste problem which is being tackled through the closed-loop system ____
- 3 a comment on the competitive attitude of businesses ____
- 4 a reference to one of the first examples of a closed-loop system ____
- 5 a description of the customers' part in a closed-loop system ____

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Choose one of the titles below and write approximately 250 words:

- 1 Write an article / a biography about someone from the past. They can be an ancestor, relative, historical figure, or fictional character.
- 2 Write your letter of application for the job advertisement below:

Language assistant required to work part-time in a local English school.

Job description: To assist the teacher in delivering lessons, support students learning, help give students opportunities to speak the language in informal group sessions.

Requirements: You must be aged 21 or over, friendly and resourceful with good social skills, have a smart appearance, and a positive, hard-working attitude. You should have a high level of English, an outgoing personality, and preferably some experience of working with young people.

How to apply: Email CV and letter of application to Maria Maragariti (m.menglish@bnet.gr).

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about sounds that affect them in some way. Match the speakers (1–5) to the source of the sound they describe (A–H).

- Speaker 1 ☐
- Speaker 2 ☐
- Speaker 3 ☐
- Speaker 4 ☐
- Speaker 5 ☐

- A someone slurping food
- B a door creaking on the wind
- C a power tool
- D a fire
- E someone whistling
- F an alarm clock
- G waves breaking gently on the beach
- H feet crunching on a stony path

	5
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2 Listen to an interview with an actor. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

- 1 According to Ray, the aim of an actor is to _____.

- A reduce the amount of effort they need to put in to a role ☐
- B produce an Oscar-winning performance ☐
- C convince people that their character is real ☐
- 2 In order to accurately portray a historical character, Ray _____.
 A considers the factors which make that character unique ☐
 B relates the narrative of the film to an event from his own life ☐
 C spends extra time on set with the director ☐
- 3 Ray admits that his wife _____.
 A doesn't like watching the films he is in ☐
 B doesn't feel comfortable with some of the characters he plays ☐
 C gets embarrassed when he orders food 'in character' ☐
- 4 Ray particularly enjoys _____.
 A living on the film set ☐
 B playing stubborn or unpleasant characters ☐
 C exploring all aspects of a character's body language ☐
- 5 For Ray, method acting has sometimes involved dramatically changing his _____.
 A perceptions of his own values and beliefs ☐
 B physical appearance ☐
 C usual daily routines ☐

	5
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Listening total		10
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- 1 What do you think of the anti-capitalist lifestyle?
- 2 Which personality characteristics do you dislike the most in people?
- 3 What job would you fancy trying for a day? (It can be anything!) Why?
- 4 Would you consider yourself a planner or are you more spontaneous? Why?
- 5 Are you a fan of historical films, books, and TV dramas? Why / Why not?

2 Now answer your partner's questions.

3 Talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Life's too short to finish a book you're not enjoying.'
- 2 'Modern lives are busier and more stressful than lives in the past.'
- 3 'Money is everything.'

4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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Пример итогового теста за 6 семестр

GRAMMAR

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

Example: By Wednesday, I hope to have (have) finished this project and started something new.

- 1 We _____ (not hear) Fotis's band play tomorrow night if we don't hurry up and get tickets.
- 2 Joe insisted on us having a Chinese takeaway last night but I would rather _____ (have) Indian.
- 3 Excuse me! I dislike people _____ (talk) while I'm giving a presentation.
- 4 The woman at customer services advised me _____ (contact) the manufacturer to ask them to repair the laptop.
- 5 If we _____ (have) a bit more money to spend, we could buy a bigger TV.
- 6 We would _____ (wait) to start eating, if we had known that you were coming.
- 7 I would hate you _____ (think) I hadn't enjoyed the event.
- 8 I'm tired of _____ (give) presents I don't need. I'd rather just have a birthday card.
- 9 We've arranged for lunch _____ (be) served at 12.30 after the workshop has finished.
- 10 Provided Leah _____ (take) her phone with her when she left this afternoon, we should be able to call her.
- 11 It's no use _____ (ask) Mike to help this weekend. He's going to be away until Monday.
- 12 Will we _____ (meet) at the usual time on Thursday?

12

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: *Is / Will* Kim be having dinner with us tonight?

- 1 *The thing which / What* you need is a good meal and a good night's sleep.
- 2 My wedding day was by *much / far* the happiest day of my life.
- 3 Aren't you a friend of my *sister / sister's*?
- 4 You won't *able / be allowed* to use the computers in the library without showing your ID card.
- 5 We decided to study for the test together at *Tomasz's / the house of Tomasz*.
- 6 We *ought / should* to save some money to spend on our holiday.
- 7 You *needn't have / needn't* gone to the trouble of cooking, but thank you so much!
- 8 *The reason happened / What happened* was I lost my phone so I couldn't call you.
- 9 *Everything / All* we want is a simple flat within walking distance of the beach.
- 10 You *start / 're start* your university course next month, don't you?
- 11 When I finish my degree, I want to train to be a *physics / physics'* teacher.
- 12 When did you intend *responding / to respond* to my email?

12

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

Example: *What happened was*, we missed the bus and had to walk.

All that happened ~~What happened was~~ This happened

- 1 James _____ been in the office all night. The report is finished and the conference room is set up for the presentation.
's as though seems to have seems
- 2 A Does Milo know anything about the environment?
B Yes, and he also has relevant work experience, both of _____ make him a great candidate for the job.
that which whom
- 3 Jamie _____ like his uncle Robin.

- has the look does the look of looks
- 4 She's the neighbour _____ we don't get on with.
with whom what that
- 5 Sorry, I can't talk now – I'm _____ go into a lecture.
about to due to going
- 6 I can't meet you on Wednesday because I'm going to the _____.
hairdressers' hairdresser's hairdressers
- 7 It _____ as though Gill was going to win the race, but she fell near the end.
was seeming seemed seems
- 8 What time are we _____ be meeting outside the theatre?
meant supposed to suppose
- 9 My parents are _____ good gardeners. They can grow anything!
such as more
- 10 It _____ cold first thing this morning, but it's much warmer now that the sun is up.
feel felt was felt
- 11 **A** You must try the avocado salad. It's delicious!
B I already _____, but I'm afraid I didn't like it.
did it have tried
- 12 We've got _____ to do to get ready for our trip.
so a lot such a lot so far
- 13 I guess Maria enjoyed the party, but she didn't say _____.
did so she enjoyed
- 14 **A** Did Nasrin get a place at Cambridge University?
B I'm afraid _____. But she's been offered one at Durham.
didn't not no
- 15 Unfortunately, the tour _____ we wanted to go on was fully booked.
which where what
- 16 What's the name of that restaurant _____ on our anniversary?
we had eaten where we ate what we ate at

	16
--	----

Grammar total	40
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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word(s) out.

Example: squeak neigh kennel twitter

- swipe scroll top up coverage
- osteopath hypnotherapy reflexology acupuncture
- smell texture perfume taste
- blister rash infection bruise
- groundbreaking life-changing dead-end labour-saving
- stride hips muscles spine
- kennel stable paws bark
- fish mussels figs prawns
- wander run yoga stroll
- tacky average picturesque spoilt

	10
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5 Underline the correct word.

Example: Would you ever consider having cosmetic / *alternative* surgery?

- Andy burned his arm on the grill and needed to get *supplements* / treatment for it.
- The content of this film is *unappropriate* / inappropriate for children under the age of twelve.
- Many of these so-called *labour-saving* / life-changing devices actually cause inconvenience.

- 4 I prefer *abstract* / *figurative* art – I like images to be more life-like and easy to interpret.
- 5 Critics gave the film great reviews but to be honest, I thought it was *overrated* / *overcrowded*.
- 6 You'll have to call me on the landline – there's no network *coverage* / *contact* here.
- 7 The council is going to *lengthen* / *widen* the road so that cars can overtake each other safely.
- 8 I asked if they wanted my help but they *deplored* / *declined* my offer.
- 9 There are some *stables* / *hives* near my house. Perhaps we can ask the owner for some honey.
- 10 Drain the pasta through the *sieve* / *colander* to get rid of the excess liquid.

10

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Undercooked meat can present a health *risk*.

- 1 I could never perform on stage. I'd be much too self-_____!
- 2 We were worried that the new year celebrations would wake our baby up last night, but he slept like a _____.
- 3 The Queen has had more than 130 official _____ painted of her over the years.
- 4 The town we stayed in was overpriced and tacky. It was such a big _____-down!
- 5 Zoe was disappointed to discover that dogs weren't _____ in the hotel where she was staying, for health and safety reasons.
- 6 Sarah is obsessed _____ counting calories. It's exhausting having a meal with her!
- 7 I didn't expect Josh to ask me to marry him – his proposal came out of the _____!
- 8 Could you call me back? I'm running out of credit so we're about to be cut _____!
- 9 You make _____ eggs by beating the eggs and then stirring them in a frying pan.
- 10 Ballet dancers have amazing _____! How do they stretch their legs above their heads like that?

10

7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: When my asthma became really bad, my doctor sent me to see a *specialist*.

- 1 The police were investigating a witness statement but it turned out to be a **r**_____ herring.
- 2 We had to abandon the trip because we were ill-e_____ to deal with the bad weather.
- 3 I must say I was very **sc**_____ when Paul said he was going to quit his job and go freelance, but he seems to be doing very well for himself now.
- 4 I'm sure you'll pass your exams but you shouldn't count your chickens before they **h**_____.
- 5 The results of the research are considered **g**_____ because they could be used to develop effective treatments for people with health conditions which effect their memory.
- 6 Anton is incredibly **r**_____ and doesn't talk about himself, but I'm determined to try and find out more about him!
- 7 At the gym, my friend Marc challenged me to do 100 **s**_____ - _____. My stomach muscles were very sore for a week afterwards!
- 8 Can you put the water on to **b**_____ the pasta? It'll need a few minutes to heat up.
- 9 We'd much rather go to destinations that are off the beaten **t**_____ than visit touristy areas.
- 10 I eat vegetables and meat so I'm an **o**_____, which seems to be quite rare these days!

10

40

PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words to the same sound.

coverage	bark	quick	baked	toasted	simmer
beaten	sports	stuffed	painting	wild	

Example: market *quick*

- 1 eco-friendly _____

- 2 **un**imposing _____
- 3 species _____
- 4 over**rated** _____
- 5 **aw**kward _____
- 6 av**o**cado _____
- 7 **f**ried _____
- 8 **pro**tect _____
- 9 **ph**ysical _____
- 10 **ar**chitecture _____

	10
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9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: el|e|va|tion

- 1 ve|ge|ta|ri|an
- 2 fi|gur|a|tive
- 3 a|ccus|tomed
- 4 air-|con|di|tioned
- 5 in|a|bi|li|ty
- 6 mu|ssels
- 7 ob|se|ssion
- 8 cap|ti|vi|ty
- 9 o|ver|ra|ted
- 10 post|pone

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total	100
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READING

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

Art or just artificial?

A

In 2018, the famous London-based auction house Christie's put a painting entitled *Edmond de Belamy* up for auction. The portrait of a gentleman dressed in black was in a style reminiscent of traditional portraiture but was somewhat blurry and lacking in detail – not the sort of art that usually fetched such high prices. It was expected to sell for no more than \$10,000 but the winning bidder paid a staggering \$432,500 for it. Why? Because the portrait had been created by computer algorithm, not by a human artist.

B

The concept of computer-generated art is certainly nothing new. After all, digital art has been around for decades, but while computers were able to generate the original forms of digital art, they did not do this independently. This is because they had to be specially programmed to produce a particular image to specific criteria and aesthetics. Recently, however, artists have begun using a class of AI (Artificial Intelligence) algorithms called 'generative adversarial networks' (GANs) which have the ability to independently 'learn' about aesthetics by analyzing thousands of images of creative artworks. The algorithms are called 'adversarial' because they have two opposing sides: one side generates the images; the other evaluates the quality of the images and decides which are closest to the original analyzed images. In effect, the two sides are working both together and against each other as the second side takes a critical role in assessing the quality of the images the first has

produced. Of course, the process isn't entirely independent as an artist must then sort through the results and choose the images he or she wants to use in a project.

C

What would the great artists of the past think of the computer-generated art of today? Would Leonardo da Vinci be appalled or delighted to discover that AI was capable of generating paintings and unique artworks of its own? We'll never know. But like it or loathe it, AI is taking an increasing role in creative arts of all genres. There's certainly no doubt that we're at the beginning of the next major art movement. The concept of AI art has been received with mixed feelings, however. While some artists are thrilled with the prospect of having a new media to explore, others are sceptical that computers can access the same levels of creativity as humans. Those pioneering artists who have embraced AI, are utilizing the newest technology to extend their art – pushing creative boundaries beyond what they themselves are limited to. They say they like the fact that the machines aren't perfect – they work objectively without the interruption of feelings or preferences. Their mistakes can produce interesting and unexpected results, whereas an artist might be more 'precious' about their artwork and less likely to take risks.

D

Sceptics, however, feel that computers, no matter how sophisticated, will never be able to simulate human creative thinking and reasoning. This raises doubt about the quality of artworks made without passion or feeling, something that famous artists throughout history have been famous or infamous for. On the one hand, critics say that computers are machines and will therefore always produce substandard quality work. But on the other hand, art is subjective – everyone will have a different idea of what they like and dislike and we all have the right to our own opinions.

E

Another issue worth considering is the speed at which AI art can be created in comparison to the many hours, weeks, months, or even years that human artists can spend creating an artwork themselves. Of course, a computer's complete lack of passion and care about a final artwork can speed up the process considerably, but that raises a serious question in terms of artists' livelihoods: if the art market becomes flooded with quickly produced AI artworks, will there still be a market for original man-made art in future?

F

There have also been concerns raised about the legal implications of AI-generated art. If it has been created by a machine, is there actually an artist? In most cases, it is an artist who uses the AI, and chooses the images created by it, but who has true ownership and copyright of the artwork in that case? In addition, many speculate about the value of such artworks, and whether process is in fact more important than the finished piece. These are questions that will be answered over time but it's unlikely that AI will replace human artists altogether. Just as the work of the great artists of the past was informed by the social and political context of their times, AI, working in collaboration with humans, will eventually find its role in modern society in the future.

- 1 In section **A** the writer's main intention is to _____.
 A explain the process of selling artworks ☐
 B criticize computer-generated art ☐
 C highlight a significant event in the art world ☐
- 2 Which of the following does the writer describe in section **B**?
 A The reasons why AI artwork has become popular. ☐
 B How AI art is generated. ☐

- C The origins of digital art. ☐
- 3 In section **B**, what do the two sides in the AI art algorithms do? ☐
 A They work independently of each other and then compare the results. ☐
 B They work together but in different roles. ☐
 C They compete against each other to create the best image. ☐
- 4 What does the writer wonder about ‘the great artists of the past’ in section **C**? ☐
 A Whether they could create artworks of equal quality to computers. ☐
 B Whether they would use AI in their projects. ☐
 C Whether they would approve of AI-generated art. ☐
- 5 Which of the following reasons does the writer give in section **C** to support AI art? ☐
 A Some artists feel that AI enhances their creativity rather than work against it. ☐
 B AI takes a lot of the pressure of competition off artists. ☐
 C AI art is novel at the moment so it can make the artists who use it more successful. ☐
- 6 Which of the aspects of AI technology does the writer say artists appreciate in section **C**? ☐
 A It can’t argue with their creative decisions. ☐
 B It can come up with surprising results. ☐
 C It can be as creative as humans. ☐
- 7 According to the writer in section **D**, sceptics doubt that AI would be able to create quality art because _____. ☐
 A people relate better to human art ☐
 B the technology is not yet sophisticated enough ☐
 C it is unable to feel emotion ☐
- 8 In section **E**, the writer points out that _____. ☐
 A when it comes to art, people’s tastes are very different ☐
 B AI will eventually have the same level of care in producing artwork as humans ☐
 C AI can create artworks much faster than human artists ☐
- 9 In section **F**, the writer discusses _____. ☐
 A his own experiences of using AI ☐
 B issues that might affect the careers and legal rights of artists ☐
 C the prices AI-generated art could sell for in the future ☐
- 10 The writer’s main objective in the text is to _____. ☐
 A compare the creative abilities of AI technology and human artists ☐
 B criticize artists who use AI in their projects ☐
 C give an explanation of the current conflicting views on AI-generated art ☐

2 In which section of the article (A–F) are the following mentioned?

- 1 the fact that individuals have their own unique views on art ____
- 2 the benefit of errors in the creative process ____
- 3 the writer’s predictions for how AI will fit into the art world in future ____
- 4 the involvement of humans in the AI-generated art process ____
- 5 a critical evaluation of a work of art ____

	5
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Reading total		15
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WRITING

Choose one of the titles below and write approximately 250 words:

- 1 Write a discursive essay on the following topic: 'How will our attitudes to food and cooking have changed by 2040, and what will the advantages and disadvantages of these changes be?'
- 2 Write a formal letter using the information below.

You recently made an online booking for you and three friends to stay in a traveller's hostel in the centre of a large European city.

You want to complain to the organization's head office about the following points:

You booked a four-person bunk room with ensuite but on arrival you were told none were available and you would have to use the shared bathroom facilities instead.

Breakfast was not included as expected – the manager said the online deal had finished.

The hostel was too hot and there was no way to turn down the heating in the room.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

1 Listen to five people talking about their predictions for travel and tourism in the future.

Match the speakers (1–5) to their ideas (A–H).

Speaker 1	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaker 2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaker 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaker 4	<input type="checkbox"/>
Speaker 5	<input type="checkbox"/>

- A It will be impossible to control the movement of people across borders.
- B Travelling abroad will become less appealing.
- C There will be limitations placed on how freely people can travel.
- D Travel will become prohibitively expensive.
- E Tourist numbers will decline with the younger generation.
- F We may only be allowed to travel for essential purposes.
- G Sustainable tourism opportunities will continue to increase.
- H Travellers will have to be prepared to share their travel experiences.

	5
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2 Listen to an interview with former athlete Johannes Bern about the use of technology in sport. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

1 What is Johannes' overall impression of VAR?

A He feels it's a positive addition to football. ☐

B He has some reservations about it. ☐

C He thinks the technology isn't sophisticated enough. ☐

- 2 According to Adrian, the main reason for introducing VAR was to _____.
 A replace human referees ☐
 B eliminate the risk of players getting injured ☐
 C provide support for referees ☐
- 3 According to Johannes, what reduces players' motivation on the pitch?
 A referees making poor decisions ☐
 B stopping and starting the game too frequently ☐
 C conflict with other players ☐
- 4 In Adrian's opinion, the marathon runner Eliud Kipchoge _____.
 A may not have achieved the record without technological support ☐
 B risked his physical health to get the record ☐
 C should have his record time officially recognized as a World Record ☐
- 5 Both Adrian and Johannes agree that use of technology in sport is _____.
 A necessary in order to improve the quality of all sports ☐
 B not legitimate and therefore should be banned ☐
 C inevitably going to cause some doubt and controversy ☐

	5
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Listening total	10
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

- Would you rather go to a modern or historical art gallery? Give reasons.
- What are your future plans? Can you imagine yourself living in the same place or with the same person / people you live with now long-term?
- Do you like animals? Which ones do you like or dislike, and why?
- Is there anything in your city, area, or country that you feel is vastly overrated? Why?
- If you were taking part in a TV quiz, which area of general knowledge would you prefer to answer questions on? Why?

2 Now answer your partner's questions.

3 Talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 'I could easily do without my smartphone for a week.'
- 'Alternative medicines and therapies are a waste of money.'
- 'You should never eat alone.'

4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total	15
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Listening and Speaking total	25
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Пример экзаменационного теста в 6 семестре

GRAMMAR

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

Example: Luca had to (have to) work late last Friday night.

- You wouldn't be in a rush now if you _____ (wake up) earlier this morning.
- If I _____ (be pay) attention to the match, I would've seen the winning goal!
- Do you think we should get someone _____ (advise) us about mortgages?
- I would _____ (organize) a party if I had known it was your birthday.
- I'd rather you _____ (not use) your mobile phone at the dinner table.
- We were having dinner when the doorbell _____ (ring).
- How long _____ you and Petra _____ (be go out)?

- 8 What time did you say the concert was due _____ (start)?
- 9 Did you see some kids _____ (play) football here yesterday afternoon?
- 10 I started listening to this kind of music while I _____ (working) in India.
- 11 I wish that I _____ (not give) Jennifer my phone number.
- 12 We _____ (not used to) seeing so many people here. It's very overcrowded!
- 13 You seem _____ (be work) really hard over the past few months. What you need is a holiday.
- 14 It _____ just _____ (be announce) that 100 people at the factory are going to be made redundant.

	14
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2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: We had a good holiday even though it rained quite a lot.

- 1 _____ Mario wants to do is play football. Nothing else!
- 2 Excuse me. Are you the woman _____ bag was stolen?
- 3 I've lost my wallet with the tickets in it. In _____ words, we can't go to the concert.
- 4 Is Serene a friend _____ your sister's?
- 5 I don't have time to watch a film. In _____ case, I don't like romantic comedies.
- 6 Sylvan loves sports and Gerard even more _____.
- 7 _____ to the radio travel report, all the trains have been cancelled today.
- 8 When I was little, my grandmother _____ always cook a big roast on Sunday.
- 9 I went to Madrid in _____ to learn to play the guitar.
- 10 Not _____ is it raining, but the car also won't start!
- 11 It is believed _____ an ancient civilization once inhabited the area.
- 12 Luis can't have got my message, _____ he would have phoned.
- 13 A Did Carl pass his driving test?
B I'm afraid _____. Maybe next time.
- 14 The exercise class was full of women, all of _____ seemed fitter than me.

	14
--	----

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

Example: You really need to look after yourself – you've got such a bad cold.

- 1 It looks _____ it's going to rain in a few minutes.
one you yourself
that as if though
- 2 Please could you wash these _____?
coffee's cups coffee cups cups of coffee
- 3 The boss told me he _____ in a couple of years.
is about to will be retiring due to retire
- 4 I don't really like jazz music, but Kristoff _____.
doesn't does likes
- 5 I would rather _____ in June, but we ended up having to go in September instead.
that we go we went have gone
- 6 Not until I've seen the evidence _____ believe what you're telling me.
I will I'll will I
- 7 I've started jogging every day _____ I want to enter the New York marathon.
due to because owing
- 8 The villagers _____ left the area because they had difficulty growing food.
understood to may are thought to have
- 9 Please let me _____! I'm sure it will be done quicker if we work together.

- help helping to help
- 10 We've been driving for hours – we're _____ find a petrol station soon.
sure bound to must
- 11 As I was _____, if we can use your sister's laptop, we'll be able to watch the film.
to say saying said
- 12 _____ I need is four extra hours in the day!
The reason What The thing which

12

Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY

4 Read the definitions and complete the words.

Example: remove from power using force = to overthrow

- 1 expressing opinions strongly and with confidence so people take notice = a _____
- 2 speak in a very soft voice = to w _____
- 3 very monotonous, boring = t _____
- 4 the system of money that a country uses = c _____
- 5 put off until later = to p _____
- 6 to refuse politely to accept or do something = d _____
- 7 making you think seriously about a particular subject or issue = th _____ - _____
- 8 cheap, badly made and/or not in good taste = t _____
- 9 (organization or activity) not large in size or extent; limited in what it does = s _____ - s _____
- 10 a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words, for example *it was a piece of cake* (= it was easy) = an i _____

10

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

Example: Every time a boy walked past them, the girls started giggling.

clicking ~~giggling~~ buzzing

- 1 Working for an animal charity might not pay that well, but it's a very _____ job.
reliable rewarding heavy going
- 2 It was a very _____ film. I couldn't stop thinking about it all day.
haunting witty depressing
- 3 Did you get the _____ that he wasn't interested in what we had to say?
act impression way
- 4 Sorry, I can't talk now. I'm a bit _____ of time!
spare short matter
- 5 I can't understand how people could ill-treat animals. It's totally _____!
incompetent immoral incoherent
- 6 The city is peaceful now that the two armies have agreed on a temporary _____.
revolution treaty ceasefire
- 7 My wife's just had a baby so I'm on _____ leave at the moment.
paternity compassionate maternity
- 8 What's that guy's name again? It on the tip of my _____.
nose elbow tongue
- 9 Sadly, my uncle's business failed during the _____ and he went bankrupt.
inflation instalment recession
- 10 Surely she doesn't believe that? It's a completely _____ explanation!

irrational irregular impractical

	10
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6 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: The door of the spooky castle *crunched* / *creaked* when it closed behind us!

- 1 OK, the omelette's almost ready – I'll just flip it over with a *sieve* / *spatula*.
- 2 It's the summer holidays, so I've got time on my *hands* / *head*.
- 3 The troops have *released* / *surrendered* and will be flown home in a few days.
- 4 Unfortunately, when inflation goes up, so does the *cost* / *standard* of living.
- 5 The woman's face in this *still life* / *portrait* is incredibly lifelike!
- 6 Our dog always *roars* / *barks* furiously at anyone who walks past the gate.
- 7 I don't think there's any harm in telling a *white* / *grey* lie every now and again.
- 8 Some endangered species are now only bred *in captivity* / *inhumane conditions*.
- 9 Wow! Just look at that scenery. It's absolutely *imposing* / *breathtaking*!
- 10 Don't break any rules – I wouldn't want you to get away with it / into trouble.

	10
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7 Complete the sentences with one word made from the word in brackets.

Example: After the crash, the *wounded* (wound) were taken to hospital for treatment.

- 1 Before you can hire the skis, I need to know your _____ (high) and shoe size.
- 2 We _____ (estimate) how many people would want the job. We've had far more applications than we were expecting.
- 3 Several species of reptile happily _____ (exist) on the island.
- 4 After college, Axel and I formed a _____ (partner) and started our own business.
- 5 Sorry but this work is totally _____ (standard). You'll need to do it again.
- 6 It was because of your parents' _____ (generous) that meant we were able to buy this house.
- 7 After his illness, it took him several months to get his _____ (strong) back.
- 8 What kind of _____ (curricular) activities does the university offer?
- 9 The desert may be an _____ (hospitable) environment but it is home to many types of animal.
- 10 I just couldn't resist the _____ (tempt) to buy these cupcakes in the bakery!

	10
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Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words to the same sound.

revolution	charge	put off	touch	suspicious
spontaneous	vegan	skills	creak	released
environment				

Example: chance *skills*

- 1 **pressure** _____
- 2 **experience** _____
- 3 **refugees** _____
- 4 **manage** _____
- 5 **troops** _____
- 6 **adulthood** _____
- 7 **budget** _____
- 8 **impression** _____
- 9 **jealous** _____

10 tremendous _____

10

9 Underline the stressed syllable.Example: sample

- 1 pa|ter|ni|ty
- 2 mo|ti|va|ting
- 3 a|fford
- 4 de|feat
- 5 o|ver|crow|ded
- 6 pro|mo|ted
- 7 cha|ri|ties
- 8 in|ca|pa|ble
- 9 in|come
- 10 straight|for|ward

10

Pronunciation total 20

Grammar, Vocabulary, and Pronunciation total 100

READING**1 Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.****Power failure ...****A**

I have a voice-controlled personal assistant at home, and I must say, it's hard to remember what life was like without it. When I bought it, it seemed like an obvious must-have modern tool – just what was needed to alleviate some of the pressures of my busy, hectic life. It's like having a constant companion, waiting silently to answer any question I ask, immediately, at any time. But recently I discovered something – that seemingly innocent little device sitting on my desk had a dark secret: an astonishingly massive carbon footprint. To be honest, I feel a bit stupid now – I hadn't even thought beyond how brilliant the technology was, but apparently the process of teaching such devices to process language uses vast amounts of electricity. In fact, training just one voice-controlled household gadget algorithm has a carbon footprint comparable to operating five vehicles over the course of their lifetimes.

B

So, now I have a moral dilemma. Do I simply stop using my personal assistant or do I neglect the environment in favour of my own convenience? And if so, will it even make a difference? The last decade has seen a staggering array of technological devices come onto the market – each more hi-tech and appealing than the last. Apparently, we're so obsessed with our mobile devices that there are now more of them than humans on the planet. We tend to think of the power consumption of these devices as just being limited to when they're plugged in charging the battery, but that's not the case, is it? Each and every search, tweet, post, share, selfie, and 'like' on social media uses energy. Why? Because the devices we're so hooked on are constantly sending and receiving data between massive, energy-consuming processing centres, and the vast majority of the electricity used by these data centres currently comes from non-renewable sources or fossil fuels.

C

A recent study established that our habit of watching online videos has a carbon footprint equivalent to the energy consumption of a small city over the course of a year. And that's

the problem. Technology use has become second nature to us – an addiction – so much so that we can spend hours immersed in an online world and never think about how that relates to the real world. The fact is that the need to save the Earth's finite resources is urgent. But how can this be achieved in a world where we've become accustomed to looking up any random piece of information we're curious about in an instant, asking our personal assistants to order takeaway, and watching funny videos online?

D

Experts predict that by 2040, information and communication technology could account for around 14% of global carbon emissions. With our technology use increasing at a phenomenal rate, research at this stage is crucial in order to reduce its impact. Studies have highlighted some adjustments that large tech companies can make to reduce their carbon emissions. For instance, when people are listening to music via a background browser tab on video streaming sites, automatically switching off the video component would decrease the carbon usage by 3%. While that might sound relatively insignificant, it is the equivalent to taking 50,000 cars a year off the roads. But then that sounds ridiculously insignificant in comparison to the remaining 97% of electricity that's being used to stream the music videos that people are listening to.

E

Several major tech companies and social media giants have pledged to work towards using 100% clean, renewable energy in their data centres in future. Some are planning to build their own solar and wind farms. It's progress but perhaps too little, too late. Despite these good intentions, if our technology use rapidly increases, there are no guarantees that these efforts will make a significant enough impact on climate change.

F

So, what then does the future hold for our personal technology use? Experts warn of a very different future. One where we'll have highly advanced technology, but limited freedom to use it casually as we have become so accustomed to doing. For example, internet use might be rationed, we may only be allowed to post or send black and white images online, and we may have to curb our habit of streaming box sets. We may not like it, but soon we might have to admit that the Earth has limited resources and therefore our addiction to unlimited digital amusement is in fact unsustainable. A metaphor of our times perhaps is that smartphone that heats up in your pocket – it represents our warming planet.

- 1 In section **A**, how does the writer feel about his recent discovery?
 - A Determined to get rid of all of his household digital devices. ☐
 - B Foolish that he hadn't considered it before. ☐
 - C Disappointed that the company who sold his device hadn't displayed information about its electricity usage on the packaging. ☐

- 2 In section **B**, in relation to reducing his personal technology use, the writer questions whether _____.
 - A a smartphone app could do the same job as the personal assistant ☐
 - B it might reduce his living costs ☐
 - C it will have any significant environmental impact ☐

- 3 In section **B**, the writer points out that the energy consumption of our devices _____.
 - A only includes the amount we use when we charge the battery ☐
 - B is the responsibility of tech companies and not individuals ☐
 - C isn't just limited to the amount used while charging them ☐

- 4 What issue of concern does the writer raise in section **C**?
 A That you can't rely on the internet to provide accurate facts. ☐
 B That people have lost touch with the reality of their technology use. ☐
 C Our curiosity makes us vulnerable to technology addiction. ☐
- 5 In section **D**, what does the writer suggest is essential at this stage to reduce carbon emissions in future?
 A Making tech companies pay fines if they waste energy. ☐
 B Funding to help educate people about their technology use. ☐
 C Scientific studies. ☐
- 6 What is the writer's attitude towards watching online music videos in section **D**?
 A He feels disappointed that he'll have to give them up. ☐
 B He is shocked by the amount of energy that is used by people watching them. ☐
 C He feels it would be more effective to take 50,000 cars off the road per year. ☐
- 7 What does the writer think about tech companies' efforts to reduce their carbon footprints in section **E**?
 A They are unlikely to make a substantial difference to the environment. ☐
 B They are simply attempting to greenwash their image. ☐
 C They are making a significant effort to tackle climate change. ☐
- 8 In section **F**, what do experts predict might happen with future technology use?
 A We will have access to more efficient internet services. ☐
 B We will be much more reliant on technology than we are now. ☐
 C We will be obliged to use technology sustainably. ☐
- 9 In section **F**, the writer uses the idea of an overheating smartphone to represent _____.
 A the climate crisis ☐
 B our addiction to technologies ☐
 C the power that tech companies have over the general public ☐
- 10 The writer's purpose in the article as a whole is to _____.
 A suggest solutions to the solve the world's energy crisis ☐
 B raise awareness of the effects of our addiction to gadgets and social media on the environment ☐
 C criticize the actions of technology developers and social media companies ☐

10

2 In which section of the article (A–F) are the following mentioned?

- 1 the carbon emissions produced by people watching videos online ____
 2 the measures some tech companies have promised to take to conserve resources ____
 3 the satisfaction of having technology that can respond to the human voice at home ____
 4 a solution from researchers to reduce the carbon footprint of everyday technology use ____
 5 the number of mobile devices in relation to people on Earth ____

5

Reading total 15

WRITING

Choose one of the titles below and write approximately 250 words:

- 1 Write a review (positive or negative) of a book you have read or film you have seen.

- 2 Write an essay with the title 'More emphasis should be placed on food production, cooking, and healthy eating in school curriculums.'
- 3 Write an article about what the jobs of the future will be like and how training and working practices might change.

Writing total		10
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Reading and Writing total		25
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LISTENING

- 1 Listen to five people talking about how they keep fit. Match the speakers (1–5) to the sport or activity they do (A–H).**

Speaker 1 ☐
 Speaker 2 ☐
 Speaker 3 ☐
 Speaker 4 ☐
 Speaker 5 ☐

- A an extreme fitness class
 B spinning
 C boxing
 D wild swimming
 E Pilates
 F hill running
 G ballroom dancing
 H yoga

	5
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- 2 Listen to an interview with Linda Karlsson, a behavioural psychologist, about conflict. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.**

- 1 What type of conflict does the interviewer set up as the main focus of the discussion?
 A conflict in sporting competitions ☐
 B war and political conflict ☐
 C general conflicts that ordinary people are often involved in ☐
- 2 Linda highlights that in everyday situations _____.
 A conflict arises when people fail to communicate effectively ☐
 B conflict should not necessarily be viewed as negative ☐
 C people should avoid expressing their opinions on sensitive subjects ☐
- 3 What did sociologist Lewis Coser say the purpose of conflict was in relation to individuals?
 A to establish a sense of belonging ☐
 B to become part of the most powerful group ☐
 C to ensure that their political values are clear to others ☐
- 4 Linda mentions that nonviolent conflict such as protest and opposition _____.
 A can in some circumstances encourage ordinary people to break the law ☐
 B can bring about positive social change ☐
 C prevent individuals from forming their own identities ☐
- 5 According to Linda, conflicting views among colleagues can _____.
 A assist you in establishing good relationships across the workplace ☐

B lead to reduced confidence in your professional abilities ☐

C result in improved performance at work ☐

	5
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SPEAKING

1 Ask your partner these questions.

Listening total		10
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- 1 Do you have a love-hate relationship with anyone or anything? Who / What, and why?
- 2 What steps could you take to make your life less busy?
- 3 Describe a famous landmark or natural wonder you would you like to visit. Why would you like to visit it?
- 4 Is it worth having a long-distance relationship? Why / Why not?
- 5 What benefits do people get from exercising? Give examples.

2 Now answer your partner's questions.

3 Talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

- 1 'Computers of the future will be capable of creating quality art, music, and poetry.'
- 2 'Veganism is the key to saving the planet.'
- 3 'Smartphone use has more negative effects than positive ones.'

4 Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?

Speaking total		15
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Listening and Speaking total		25
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4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, ОПРЕДЕЛЯЮЩИЕ ПРОЦЕДУРЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ НАВЫКОВ И (ИЛИ) ОПЫТА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИЕ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

1 ЭТАП – ЗНАТЬ

Критерии оценивания устных ответов (доклады, пересказы, диалоги, дискуссии)

Оценка	Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания
«отлично»	студент соблюдает объем высказывания; высказывание соответствует теме, отражены все аспекты, указанные в задании, стилевое оформление речи соответствует типу задания; присутствует адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника; проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач; используется лексико-грамматический материал урока; отсутствуют грамматические и фонетические ошибки.
«хорошо»	студент соблюдает не полный объем высказывания; не отражает некоторые аспекты темы высказывания; стилевое оформление речи не полностью соответствует типу задания; коммуникация немного затруднена; лексико-грамматический материал урока используется не полно; присутствует незначительные грамматические и фонетические ошибки.
«удовлетворительно»	объем высказывания является незначительным, не в полной мере соответствует теме; не отражены некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании; коммуникация существенно затруднена, студент не проявляет речевой инициативы; студент делает большое количество лексических и грамматических ошибок; интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка
«неудовлетворительно»	студент не понимает смысл задания; аспекты, указанные в

	задании не учтены; коммуникативная задача не решена; студент не может построить высказывание; речь понять невозможно
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Критерии оценивания практических заданий и упражнений по рабочей тетради

Оценка	Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания
«зачтено»	студент знает лексический материал, может услышать речевые образцы в речи носителей языка и правильно выполнит практические задания на основе услышанного материала.
«не зачтено»	Не знает лексику по теме, поэтому не может услышать речевые образцы в речи и выполнить задания по услышанному тексту.

2 ЭТАП – УМЕТЬ

Критерии оценивания монологических высказываний и презентаций

Оценка	Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания
«отлично»	оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если студент отлично владеет лексическим материалом, свободно употребляет речевые образцы, умеет грамотно составлять вопросы, аргументировано излагать свою точку зрения на заданную тему, владеет грамматическими навыками, употребляет в речи различные грамматические структуры, не допуская ошибок.
«хорошо»	оценка «хорошо» студент хорошо знает материал, ориентируется в различных подходах к обсуждаемой теме, владеет грамматическими навыками, но допускает незначительные ошибки
«удовлетворительно»	оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если - недостаточно хорошо знает лексико-грамматический материал, не может довольно грамотно излагать мысли его на иностранном языке, затрудняется при ответе на вопросы, владеет грамматическими навыками, но допускает большое количество ошибок.
«неудовлетворительно»	оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется студенту, если не знает основной лексики, не ориентируется в изученных темах, не может ответить на вопросы, не владеет грамматическими структурами, допускает много грамматических ошибок.

Критерии оценивания аудио и видеозаданий

Оценка	Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания
«отлично»	студент верно отвечает на вопросы общего характера, выполняет тест множественного выбора; верно соотносит заголовки (иллюстрации) с содержанием текста; верно выделяет при повторном прослушивании ключевые слова (реалии); умеет верно передать содержание на родном и английском языке; может перечислить основные факты в верной последовательности
«хорошо»	студент верно отвечает на вопросы общего характера, выполняет тест множественного выбора, допуская 1-2 ошибки;

	умеет определить тип текста и основную тему, но допускает 1-2 ошибки в умении отделить главные факты от второстепенных; студент понимает аудио (видеоматериал) верно, но проявляет затруднения при делении текста на смысловые абзацы и озаглавливание их
«удовлетворительно»	студент понимает смысл текста в ограниченном объеме, демонстрирует несформированность навыков определения типа текста и основной темы, допускает 3 ошибки при составлении плана; студент понимает аудио (видеоматериал) частично, испытывает трудности в определении основного содержания и передаче его на английском языке
«неудовлетворительно»	студент не понимает тему и содержание аудио (видеотекста) текста; не может оценить текст с точки зрения его значимости и информативности; информацию на слух практически не воспринимает

3 ЭТАП - ВЛАДЕТЬ

Критерии оценивания итоговых, экзаменационных тестов и зачетов с оценкой

Оценка	Правильность (ошибочность) выполнения задания
«отлично»	оценка «отлично» выставляется студенту, если количество правильных ответов составляет от 90 до 100%
«хорошо»	оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов составляет от 70 до 90%
«удовлетворительно»	оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов составляет от 50 до 70%
«неудовлетворительно»	оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов менее 50%

Полная версия тестовых вопросов содержится в электронном приложении к учебнику для каждого уровня и курса.

Оценка «зачтено» выставляется студенту, если количество правильных ответов более 50%; оценка «не зачтено» выставляется, если количество правильных ответов менее 50%.