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УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

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Оценочные материалы по дисциплине

Иностранный язык

по направлению подготовки

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1. Компетенции и индикаторы их достижения, проверяемые данными оценочными материалами

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование следующих компетенций:

УК-4 Способен осуществлять коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранных языках.

УК-6 Способен управлять своим временем, выстраивать и реализовывать траекторию саморазвития на основе принципов образования в течение всей жизни.

Результатами освоения дисциплины являются следующие индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ИУК-4.2 Осуществляет коммуникацию, в том числе деловую, в устной и письменной формах на иностранном языке, в том числе с использованием ИКТ

ИУК-6.1 Распределяет время и собственные ресурсы для выполнения поставленных задач

ИУК-6.2 Планирует перспективные цели деятельности с учетом имеющихся условий и ограничений на основе принципов образования в течение всей жизни

ИУК-6.3 Реализует траекторию своего развития с учетом имеющихся условий и ограничений.

2. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля и критерии оценивания

Элементы текущего контроля:

- тесты;
- устное высказывание;
- эссе.

Тест (ИУК-4.2., ИУК-6.1):

Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My parents _____ in China.

A are born χ **B were born** χ ✓ | C was born χ

1) I _____ my wallet when I was on holiday last year.

A lost χ B 've been losing χ C 've lost χ

2) He _____ a lot of money when his grandfather died.

A 's inherited χ B been inheriting χ C inherited χ

3) She _____ had a bank account for five years now.

A had χ B has χ C have χ

4) I've been playing football _____ I was six years old.

A when χ B since χ C for χ

5) Have you _____ been to South America?

A ever χ B yet χ C before χ

Ключи: 1A, 2C, 3B, 4B, 5A

Vocabulary

a Tick (✓) the correct word(s) for the definitions, A, B, or C.

Example: a film where the actors sing:

A musical χ ✓ B drama χ C comedy χ

1 a film that continues the story of an earlier film:

A scene χ B sequel χ C plot χ

2 all the actors in a film:

A cast χ B audience χ C extra χ

3 a person who plays a small, unimportant part:

A star χ B audience χ C extras χ

4 the story of a film or book:

A plot χ B script χ C scene χ

5 the music of a film:

A soundtrack χ B script χ C subtitles

Ключи: 1B, 2A, 3C, 4A, 5A

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the compound nouns.

Example: shop _____

assistant χ ✓ B helper χ C seller χ

B science _____

1 film χ B script χ C fiction χ

2 _____ effects

A scene χ B special χ C subtitle χ

3 _____ film

A action χ B active χ C acting χ

4 film _____

A novel χ B adaptation χ C book χ

5 historical _____

A drama χ B western χ C science fiction χ

Ключи: 1C, 2B, 3A, 4B, 5A

c Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: He's got short _____ hair.

A curly χ ✓ B curl χ C bald χ

1 I like Teresa – she seems so young and _____!

A careless χ B carefree χ C careful χ

2 These shoes are too small – they hurt my _____.

A fingers χ B toes χ C knees χ

3 Let's _____ a football around on the beach.

A push χ B nod χ C kick χ

4 We like to _____ when we go to a party.

A dress up χ B dress down χ C get dressed χ

5 Don't _____ the food with your dirty hands!

A taste χ B smell χ C touch χ

6 She thought he was very serious, but then he _____.

A stared χ B nodded χ C smiled χ

Ключи: 1B, 2B, 3C, 4A, 5C, 6C

Критерии оценивания: тест считается пройденным, если обучающий ответил правильно как минимум на половину вопросов.

Устное высказывание (ИУК-4.2.):

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

“The government should tell us what to eat to be healthy.”

“Everybody should be encouraged to do sport.”

“All new cars should be electric.”

Example answer: I disagree with the statement “*The government should tell us what to eat to be healthy.*” To begin with – everyone is different. What’s healthy for one person might not be ideal for another. Some people have allergies, cultural preferences, or medical conditions that require personalized diets, etc.

Критерии оценивания: задание считается выполненным, если обучающий ясно выразил свое согласие или несогласие с выбранным утверждением; привел минимум два аргумента или объяснения, подтверждающих точку зрения; использовал активную лексику, вводные слова и связующие выражения (например: *first of all, in my opinion, however, because, to sum up*). Ответ должен обучающегося должен содержать не менее 4-5 предложений, построенных грамматически правильно (допускаются незначительные ошибки, не мешающие пониманию).

Эссе (ИУК-4.2.):

Write about a long and interesting journey you have made (140–180 words). Answer the questions:

- When was it and where were you going?
- How did you travel?
- How long did it take?
- What was it like?
- What made it interesting?
- Who did you meet?

Example answer:

My Amazing Trip to Poland

Last spring, I went on a long and interesting journey to Poland with my cousin. To begin with, we had always wanted to visit Kraków, so we planned a five-day trip. We travelled by bus from Belgrade to Kraków, which took about 12 hours. Although it was a bit tiring, the views along the way were beautiful.

When we arrived, Kraków was even better than I expected. First of all, the old town was full of history, and we visited Wawel Castle and the famous Market Square. The weather was cool but sunny, which was perfect for walking around. What made the journey special, however, was our

visit to Auschwitz. It was emotional and unforgettable — a place that teaches you a lot about history and humanity.

In addition, we met a friendly couple from Germany at our hostel. As a result, we spent an evening together sharing stories and eating pierogi, a traditional Polish dish. To sum up, I learned a lot during this trip and would love to explore more cities in Poland next time.

Критерии оценивания: задание считается выполненным, если объем текста составляет от 140 до 180 слов; обучающийся раскрыл все пункты задания, ответив на поставленные вопросы; текст написан логично и последовательно, с использованием связующих слов (first of all, then, after that, finally, because, what made it interesting was...). Допускаются незначительные грамматические и лексические ошибки, если они не мешают пониманию текста.

3. Оценочные материалы итогового контроля (промежуточной аттестации) и критерии оценивания

Экзамен в первом, втором и четвертом семестрах проводится в смешанной форме. Промежуточная аттестация складывается из следующих составляющих: оценки успешности и регулярности посещения аудиторных занятий, активное участие в них (30%); оценки портфолио проверочных работ, выполненных за время семестра (30%); сдачи комплексного зачетного или экзаменационного задания (40%), включающего:

тест, определяющий уровень владения грамматикой, словарным составом и произносительной нормой иностранного языка;

чтение и аудирование текстов на иностранном языке с последующим выполнением заданий;

письменная речь (составление письменного текста определенного жанра на заданную тему / по образцу);

устная часть: неподготовленное монологическое высказывание на 3-5 минут на заданную тему, диалог с преподавателем.

Для студентов уровня **Pre-Intermediate** также домашнее чтение (50 страниц в 1 семестре / 60-70 страниц во 2 семестре / 80-100 страниц в 4 семестре, постраничный глоссарий, перевод страницы с листа, глоссарий).

Для студентов уровня **Intermediate, Intermediate+, Advanced** домашнее чтение (100 страниц в 1 семестре / 100-150 страниц во 2 семестре / 150-200 страниц в 4 семестре, постраничный глоссарий, перевод страницы с листа, глоссарий).

Тест (ИУК-4.2, ИУК-6.1):

a Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with money words.

Example: Could I _____ £10 until tomorrow, please?

A lend χ B borrow | ✓ C give χ

1 My parents have just finished paying the _____ on their house.

A bill χ B salary χ C mortgage χ

2 I want to _____ some money, so I'm looking for a high interest account.

A invest χ B raise χ C earn χ

3 Here's the money you _____ me last week – thank you.

A lent χ B borrowed χ C owed χ

4 This ring isn't _____ a lot of money, but I love it!
A cost χ B afford χ C worth χ

5 I bought this book yesterday. It _____ £20.
A spent χ B cost χ C charged χ

6 We can't afford the _____ for private education.
A costs χ B fees χ C charges χ

7 We managed to get a _____ to buy a new car.
A loan χ B mortgage χ C cheque χ

Ключи: 1C, 2A, 3A, 4C, 5B, 6B, 7A.

b Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with the missing prepositions.

Example: She spent €500 _____ new shoes yesterday.
A from χ B up χ C on χ✓

1 I hate shopping _____ clothes.
A to χ B by χ C for χ

2 My brother borrowed £10 _____ me last month.
A from χ B by χ C to χ

3 It isn't a good idea to get _____ debt.
A for χ B into χ C on χ

4 He paid for dinner _____ cash.
A in χ B for χ C by χ

5 The hotel charged me €25 _____ a two-minute phone call!
A for χ B of χ C from χ

6 Tina still hasn't paid me _____ the money I lent her!
A with χ B back χ C up χ

Ключи: 1C, 2A, 3B, 4A, 5A, 6B.

Пример заданий для аудирования (ИУК-4.2.):

1 Listen to Imogen talking about a difficult race she did. Complete the sentences with words from the conversation.

1 Imogen had to swim _____ kilometres in the race.

2 She hadn't done much sport since she was at _____.

3 She describes the first part of the race as _____.

4 She gave some of her _____ to another competitor.

5 She finished the race in just over _____ hours.

Ключи:

- 1 Imogen had to swim **three** kilometres in the race.
- 2 She hadn't done much sport since she was at **university**.
- 3 She describes the first part of the race as **challenging**.
- 4 She gave some of her **water** to another competitor.
- 5 She finished the race in just over **five** hours.

Пример тестовых заданий (ИУК-4.2, ИУК-6.1):

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

Example: He was *watching* (watch) a film on TV when I arrived.

- 1 Jim and I _____ (study) at Bath University when we _____ (meet).
- 2 You're lucky I'm still at home. I _____ (get) ready to go out when you phoned.
- 3 Usain Bolt _____ (win) the 100m in record time.
- 4 I _____ (already / finish) cooking when Gill offered to help.
- 5 As soon as I arrived, we _____ (order) our food.

Ключи:

- 1 Jim and I **were studying** at Bath University when we met.
- 2 I **was getting ready** to go out when you phoned.
- 3 Usain Bolt **won** the 100m in record time.
- 4 I **had already finished** cooking when Gill offered to help.
- 5 As soon as I arrived, we **ordered** our food.

2 Complete the sentences with used to / didn't use to / Did ... use to, or the present simple + usually.

Example: I *used to behave* (behave) badly at school, but now I study hard.

- 1 You never _____ (watch) sport. Why do you do it now?
- 2 I _____ (be) an architect, but then I trained to be a graphic designer.
- 3 She _____ (go) shopping on Wednesdays because it's market day.
- 4 _____ (you / work) in the Oxford Street office before you came here?
- 5 When we were young, we often _____ (play) football in the park.
- 6 I _____ (not / like) Jane much, but now we get on really well.
- 7 Tommaso _____ (eat) here on Fridays, so we might see him.
- 8 She _____ (not / be) so quiet. She must be tired today.

Ключи:

- 1 You **never used to watch** sport. Why do you do it now?
- 2 I **used to be** an architect, but then I trained to be a graphic designer.
- 3 She **usually goes** shopping on Wednesdays because it's market day.
- 4 **Did you use to work** in the Oxford Street office before you came here?
- 5 When we were young, we often **used to play** football in the park.
- 6 I **didn't use to like** Jane much, but now we get on really well.
- 7 Tommaso **usually eats** here on Fridays, so we might see him.
- 8 She **didn't use to be** so quiet. She must be tired today.

3 Write the people and places.

Example: The most important member of the team. Captain

- 1 The place where a big football match is played. _____
- 2 The person who makes the players follow the rules. _____

- 3 The place where you ski on a mountain. _____
- 4 The people who support a team or player. _____
- 5 The person who helps the players train. _____
- 6 The thing on which racing cars go round. _____

Ключи: 1 - Stadium, 1- Referee, 3 - Ski slope, 4 - Fans, 5 - Coach, 6 -Track.

4 Complete the sentences with a verb.

Example: My team won easily this morning, 5–0.

- 1 We managed to get a goal in the last minute, so we _____ 2–2.
- 2 Djokovic _____ Murray and won the final.
- 3 They _____ injured playing rugby at school.
- 4 I play tennis, and I also _____ t'ai-chi.
- 5 In basketball you _____ by getting the ball through the hoop.
- 6 We _____ very hard the week before a big match.

Ключи:

- 1 We managed to get a goal in the last minute, so we **drew** 2–2.
- 2 Djokovic **beat** Murray and won the final.
- 3 They **got** injured playing rugby at school.
- 4 I play tennis, and I also **do** t'ai-chi.
- 5 In basketball you **score** by getting the ball through the hoop.
- 6 We **trained** very hard the week before a big match.

5 Match the words with the same sound.

caught cheat slope hurt won lose

Example: boot lose

- 1 phone _____
- 2 up _____
- 3 tree _____
- 4 horse _____

Ключи:

- 1 phone — **slope**
- 2 up — **won**
- 3 tree — **cheat**
- 4 horse — **caught**

Критерии оценивания: тест считается пройденным, если обучающий ответил правильно как минимум на половину вопросов.

Устное высказывание (ИУК-4.2.):

Talk about the statement below, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons. “Sport has become all about money now.”

Example answer: I agree with the statement “Sport has become all about money now.” First of all, many athletes earn millions from sponsorships and advertisements, not just from playing. In addition, big tournaments are often more focused on profit than on the sport itself. For example,

ticket prices and TV rights are extremely expensive. To sum up, while sport is still about talent and competition, money plays a much bigger role than before.

Критерии оценивания: задание считается выполненным, если обучающий ясно выразил свое согласие или несогласие с выбранным утверждением; привел минимум два аргумента или объяснения, подтверждающих точку зрения; использовал активную лексику, вводные слова и связующие выражения (например: *first of all, in my opinion, however, because, to sum up*). Ответ должен обучающегося должен содержать не менее 4-5 предложений, построенных грамматически правильно (допускаются незначительные ошибки, не мешающие пониманию).

Эссе (ИУК-4.2.):

Write about a childhood friendship (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- When did you meet? How?
- How did you get on? What was special about the friendship?
- Did you ever fall out?
- How often did you usually talk / meet?
- What did you use to do together?
- Are you still friends?

Example answer:

My Friendship with Luka

I met my childhood friend Luka when we were both six years old. First of all, we lived in the same building and went to the same school, so we saw each other almost every day. We got on really well from the beginning because we both loved football and video games.

What made our friendship special was how much we trusted each other. We shared secrets, helped with homework, and supported each other during difficult times. Of course, we sometimes had small arguments, usually about games, but we never fell out for long.

We usually met after school and talked for hours. On weekends, we used to ride our bikes, play in the park, or build things with LEGO. After that, we often watched cartoons or played computer games at his place.

Finally, we are still friends today, even though we live in different cities. We talk online and meet during holidays. I'm really grateful for this friendship — it's part of who I am.

Критерии оценивания: задание считается выполненным, если объем текста составляет от 140 до 180 слов; обучающийся раскрыл все пункты задания, ответив на поставленные вопросы; текст написан логично и последовательно, с использованием связующих слов (*first of all, then, after that, finally, because, what made it interesting was...*). Допускаются незначительные грамматические и лексические ошибки, если они не мешают пониманию текста.

Критерии оценивания:

Результаты экзамена в первом, втором и четвертом семестрах определяются оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно». Студент имеет право проходить промежуточную аттестацию вне зависимости от результатов текущей. Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае выполнения 90-100% необходимых элементов, оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае выполнения 75-89% элементов промежуточной аттестации, оценка «удовлетворительно» - в случае выполнения 60-74%, оценка «неудовлетворительно» - в остальных случаях.

Зачет с оценкой **в третьем семестре** проводится в смешанной форме. Состоит из устной и письменной частей. Продолжительность зачета с оценкой 1 час.

Результаты зачета определяются оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Студент имеет право проходить промежуточную аттестацию вне зависимости от результатов текущей. Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае выполнения 90-100% необходимых элементов, оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае выполнения 75-89% элементов промежуточной аттестации, оценка «удовлетворительно» - в случае выполнения 60-74%, оценка «неудовлетворительно» - в остальных случаях.

Промежуточная аттестация складывается из следующих составляющих: оценки успешности и регулярности посещения аудиторных занятий, активное участие в них (30%); оценки портфолио проверочных работ, выполненных за время семестра (30%); сдачи комплексного зачетного или экзаменационного задания (40%), включающего:

тест, определяющий уровень владения грамматикой, словарным составом и произносительной нормой иностранного языка;

чтение и аудирование текстов на иностранном языке с последующим выполнением заданий;

письменная речь (составление письменного текста определенного жанра на заданную тему / по образцу);

устная часть: неподготовленное монологическое высказывание на 3-5 минут на заданную тему, диалог с преподавателем.

Для студентов уровня **Pre-Intermediate** также домашнее чтение (70-100 страниц в семестр, постраничный глоссарий, перевод страницы с листа, глоссарий).

Для студентов уровня **Intermediate, Intermediate+, Advanced** домашнее чтение (100-200 страниц) постраничный глоссарий, перевод страницы с листа, глоссарий).

Пример текстовых заданий (ИУК-4.2, ИУК-6.1):

1 Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: My parents _____ in China.

A are born χ B were born } ✓ C was born χ

- 1) I _____ study history at university if I get good exam results.

A will χ B - χ C would χ

- 2) Do you really think you _____ happier if you had more money?

A be χ B will be χ C would be χ

- 3) You _____ play the piano well until you practice for longer.

A wouldn't χ B won't χ C would χ

- 4) The test _____ start until everybody is quiet.

A couldn't χ B won't χ C will χ

- 5) Could you phone Adriana before you _____ to lunch, please?

A will go χ B go χ C went χ

Ключи: 1A, 2C, 3B, 4B, 5B

2 Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences with education words.

Example: I did a degree at _____ .

- A university χ ✓ B school χ C work χ
 1 We like our new _____. He's strict but fair.
 A head teacher χ B discipline χ C subject χ
 2 She's completely honest. She never _____ in exams.
 A fails χ B cheats χ C studies χ
 3 He's a university _____. He has a degree in international law.
 A graduate χ B pupil χ C student χ
 4 I wouldn't like to go to a _____ school. I like living at home.
 A state χ B boarding χ C primary χ
 5 We always _____ very well in school – we're never noisy and always polite to the teacher.
 A study χ B learn χ C behave χ

Ключи: 1A, 2B, 3A, 4B, 5C

3 Tick (✓) A, B, or C to complete the sentences.

Example: I don't live in the centre of town. I'm on the _____.

A outskirts χ ✓ B village χ C country χ

1) Jenny's new house is in _____.

A the ground floor χ B the country χ C the coast χ

2) We keep a lot of our old stuff in boxes in the _____.

A basement χ B ground floor χ C top floor χ

3) In summer they have barbecues on the _____.

A path χ B entrance χ C patio χ

4) They always have a _____ fire in the living room in winter.

A wooden χ B chimney χ C wood χ

Ключи: 1B, 2A, 3C, 4C

Критерии оценивания: тест считается пройденным, если обучающий ответил правильно как минимум на половину вопросов.

Примеры задания для устного высказывания (ИУК-4.2, ИУК-6.1):

Make questions and answer them.

- 1) What / you find easy at school?
- 2) What / most difficult subject for you?
- 3) ever punished / at your school? What for?
- 4) How many different kinds of house / live in / your life?
- 5) you learn better from books / internet / teachers? Why?

Пример ответа:

1. **What do you find easy at school?** I find English easy at school because I enjoy reading and writing. It's fun for me.
2. **What is the most difficult subject for you?** Math is the most difficult subject for me. I often don't understand the problems and need extra help.
3. **Have you ever been punished at your school? What for?** Yes, I was punished once for forgetting my homework. The teacher asked me to stay after class.

4. **How many different kinds of house have you lived in in your life?** I have lived in three different kinds of houses: a flat, a small house in the village, and now a big house in the city.
5. **Do you learn better from books, the internet, or teachers? Why?** I learn best from teachers because they explain things clearly and I can ask questions. The internet is useful too, but sometimes confusing.

Критерии оценивания: задание считается выполненным, если обучающий составил все вопросы по заданным моделям; дал связные и логичные ответы на каждый вопрос; использовал правильные времена (Present, Past, Present Perfect и др.); использовал активную лексику, соответствующую теме. о Каждый ответ содержит не менее 2–3 предложений. Ответы соответствуют поставленным вопросам, раскрывают личный опыт или мнение. Допускаются незначительные ошибки, не мешающие пониманию.

Пример задания для письменного высказывания (ИУК-4.2, ИУК-6.1):

Write a description of the school you go / went to (140–180 words).

Include the following information:

- a brief introduction: the kind of school, size, location, your age when you went there, number of pupils in each class
- homework, uniform, discipline, teachers
- subjects – favourite / least favourite
- your general opinion of the school – good / bad? Why?

Пример ответа:

My Secondary School Experience

I went to a public secondary school in a small town when I was twelve years old. The school was quite big, with around 600 students. Each class had about 25 pupils, and we studied in the same classroom most of the day.

First of all, we had to wear a uniform — a white shirt and dark trousers or a skirt. Homework was given every day, especially in maths and science. Then, discipline was strict but fair. If someone broke the rules, they had to stay after school. Most of the teachers were friendly and helpful, although a few were very serious.

My favourite subject was English because I liked reading and writing stories. However, I didn't enjoy chemistry — it was difficult and confusing for me. After that, I started to like history because of a great teacher who made lessons interesting.

Finally, I think my school was good overall. It gave me a strong education and helped me make close friends. What made it interesting was the mix of fun activities and serious learning.

Критерии оценивания: задание считается выполненным, если объем текста составляет от 140 до 180 слов; обучающийся раскрыл все пункты задания, ответив на поставленные вопросы; текст написан логично и последовательно, с использованием связующих слов (first of all, then, after that, finally, because, what made it interesting was...). Допускаются незначительные грамматические и лексические ошибки, если они не мешают пониманию текста.

Результаты зачета определяются оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Студент имеет право проходить промежуточную аттестацию вне зависимости от результатов текущей. Оценка «отлично» ставится в случае выполнения 90-100% необходимых элементов, оценка «хорошо» ставится в случае выполнения 75-89% элементов промежуточной аттестации, оценка «удовлетворительно» - в случае выполнения 60-74%, оценка «неудовлетворительно» - в остальных случаях.

4. Оценочные материалы для проверки остаточных знаний (сформированности компетенций)

GRAMMAR

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

Example: Are you going (go) on holiday this year?

- 1 Sonia _____ (work) in the garden. Shall I call her for you?
- 2 We _____ (go) to the Edinburgh Festival in August last year.
- 3 If I found £20 on the floor in a shop, I _____ (give) it to one of the assistants.
- 4 My mother _____ (go) to salsa dance classes for the last two months – she loves it!
- 5 Wait until Roberto _____ (get) here and then the meeting can begin.
- 6 I think I _____ (send) Pedro the wrong file when I emailed him yesterday.
- 7 Diana told me she _____ (want) to start learning French.
- 8 I _____ (drink) less coffee at the moment to see if it helps with my headaches.
- 9 'Is Mike at home?' 'He _____ (go) to the shops. He'll be back in an hour.'
- 10 When we returned, we saw that somebody _____ (break) one of our windows.
- 11 I would have invited you to the party if I _____ (know) you were around!
- 12 Students will get their results in June. A letter _____ (send) to their home address.
- 13 I don't want to eat curry again! We _____ (have) it twice last week.
- 14 'Didn't you hear your phone ring?' 'No, I _____ (listen) to music on headphones.'
- 15 Mary _____ (meet) Anna for lunch most days. Their offices are very close.

Ключи:

- 1 is / 's working
- 2 went
- 3 would / 'd give
- 4 has / 's been going
- 5 gets
- 6 sent
- 7 wanted / wants
- 8 am / 'm drinking
- 9 has / 's gone
- 10 had broken
- 11 had / 'd known
- 12 will be sent
- 13 had
- 14 was listening

15 meets

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: That's the house where my father was born.

- 1 It won't take long to paint this room, _____ it?
- 2 That's the door _____ takes you back to reception.
- 3 You wouldn't have missed the train if you _____ stayed in bed so long.
- 4 Wait _____ everyone is here before you start the meeting.
- 5 If I _____ you, I wouldn't say anything and just forget about it.
- 6 Will Donna be _____ to give me a lift to the station later?
- 7 Chris _____ me if I knew why he had been made redundant.
- 8 You're Andy's new secretary, _____ you?
- 9 The car park is free – you don't _____ to pay!
- 10 I didn't _____ to like cabbage but I love it now

Ключи:

- 1 will
- 2 that / which
- 3 hadn't
- 4 until
- 5 were
- 6 able
- 7 asked
- 8 aren't
- 9 have
- 10 use

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: There's no / not enough time to get the project finished today.

- 1 I don't mind people disagree / disagreeing with me.
- 2 Could you drive more slower / slowly? I hate it when you drive fast.
- 3 Sally wouldn't / won't pass her driving test if she doesn't practise more.
- 4 That's the man whose / who's dog bit me last month!
- 5 You mustn't / shouldn't record films in the cinema. It's illegal!
- 6 My sister said / told me not to tell anyone about her new boyfriend.
- 7 Will / Shall you call me when William arrives?
- 8 If you sent him a birthday card, he'll / he'd really appreciate it.
- 9 Lisa usually / use to listens to the radio when she works.
- 10 There were very few / little people at the concert because of the weather.
- 11 We'll come and see you again the next / next Saturday.
- 12 There aren't any / no eggs in the fridge. Shall I get some?
- 13 You won't be able to get home unless / if you call a taxi.
- 14 Richard has always worked much harder than / that I do.
- 15 The Olympics and Paralympics held / were held in London in 2012.

Ключи:

- 1 disagreeing
- 2 slowly
- 3 won't
- 4 whose

- 5 mustn't
- 6 told
- 7 Will
- 8 he'd
- 9 usually
- 10 few
- 11 next
- 12 any
- 13 unless
- 14 than
- 15 were held

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd one out.

Example: composer teacher employee violinist

- 1 sociable charming affectionate spoilt
- 2 script cartoon comedy musical
- 3 get expelled graduate cheat fail
- 4 retire get sacked apply for resign
- 5 fried grilled tinned baked

Ключи: 1 spoilt 2 script 3 graduate 4 apply for 5 tinned

5 Write the noun.

Example: organize - organization

- 1 complain _____
- 2 lose _____
- 3 respond _____
- 4 deliver _____
- 5 succeed _____
- 6 explain _____

Ключи: 1 complaint 2 loss 3 response 4 delivery 5 success 6 explanation

6 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: What are you going to do next weekend?

- 1 Vicky is really good _____ card games – she always wins.
- 2 You must be really pleased _____ your exam results!
- 3 Scotland is famous _____ its golf courses.
- 4 We spent €4,000 _____ a holiday in New York.
- 5 I'm so tired. I'm really looking forward _____ my holiday next week.
- 6 Jake's thinking _____ applying for a job with Microsoft.
- 7 I'm not keen _____ lamb. I prefer beef or chicken.

Ключи: 1 at 2 with 3 for 4 on 5 to 6 of 7 on

7 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: I inherited a lot of money a few years ago from my grandfather.

Inherited earned invested

- 1 We were late, but luckily there was a taxi _____ very near the office.
platform rank station
- 2 We didn't just _____ the other team – we destroyed them!
win draw beat
- 3 The Hobbit was _____ New Zealand.
directed by based on filmed in
- 4 My brother's only seven so he's still at _____ school.
secondary nursery primary
- 5 I have plenty of free time because I only work _____.
temporary part-time self-employed
- 6 You can't ride your motorbike through here – it's a _____ area.
residential pedestrian suburb
- 7 I got a 10% _____ on the coat because it had a button missing.
refund bargain discount
- 8 Be careful what you say to Maria. She's very _____.
reliable sensible sensitive
- 9 We usually eat outside on the _____ in summer.
terrace roof path
- 10 I didn't have breakfast this morning. I'm absolutely _____.
starving furious freezing
- 11 Can you _____ to the shoes you want in the window?
nod point touch
- 12 It was very _____ that Jeff drove past and saw us just after we'd missed the bus.
fortune fortunate unfortunate
- 13 I'm not going to spend the money I inherited. I'm going to _____ it.
owe waste invest
- 14 Megan was very _____ of her sister after she was promoted.
jealous ambitious moody

Ключи: 1 rank 2 beat 3 filmed in 4 primary 5 part-time 6 pedestrian 7 discount 8 sensitive 9 terrace 10 starving 11 point 12 fortunate 13 invest 14 jealous

8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: My sister and I get on well with each other.

- 1 I'm trying to cut down _____ the amount of meat I eat.
- 2 Rob's the new sales manager, and is now in _____ of 50 people.
- 3 I like foreign films but I prefer them dubbed. I hate having to read the _____.
- 4 Sarah _____ yoga for an hour every day. She says it's very relaxing.
- 5 I'm afraid Katie isn't in the office. Do you want to leave a _____?
- 6 Ben _____ in the exam – he copied answers from the boy next to him.
- 7 It was nice to see you again after such a long time. Let's _____ in touch.
- 8 I got _____ playing rugby last week. I sprained my ankle.

Ключи: 1 on 2 charge 3 subtitles 4 does 5 message 6 cheated 7 keep 8 injured

PRONUNCIATION

9 Match the words with the same sound.

cheap fun advert serve generous won audience murder adventure fought catch worse
bridge watch

Example:

chess cheap catch

bird murder serve

horse 1 _____ 2 _____

chess 3 _____ 4 _____

bird 5 _____ 6 _____

jazz 7 _____ 8 _____

up 9 _____ 10 _____

Ключи: 1 audience / fought, 2 fought / audience, 3 adventure / watch, 4 watch / adventure, 5 advert / worse, 6 worse / advert, 7 generous / bridge, 8 bridge / generous, 9 fun / won, 10 won / fun

10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: com|**po**|ser

1 e|vi|dence

2 re|li|able

3 di|sa|ppoin|ted

4 com|pe|ti|tive

5 i|mma|ture

6 frus|tra|ting

7 sa|la|ry

8 dan|ge|rous

9 scep|ti|cal

10 de|ter|mi|na|tion

Ключи: 1 e|vi|dence 2 re|**li**|able 3 di|sa|**ppoin**|ted 4 com|pe|**ti**|tive 5 i|mma|**ture** 6 frus|**tra**|ting 7 sa|la|ry 8 **dan**|ge|rous 9 **scep**|ti|cal 10 de|ter|mi|**na**|tion

READING

1 Read the text and tick A, B, or C.

Our facial expression is usually the first indicator of our state of mind. When we're happy, we smile. And when we're sad or angry, we frown. There are times, however, when we don't want people to know what we're really thinking or feeling, or when we're trying to hide something. In these situations, we choose our words carefully, and we consciously make our facial expression mirror what we're saying. However, up to 90 per cent of communication is non-verbal. So, we might say one thing, but our body language often tells a different story. Body language refers to the pattern of gestures that express our inner thoughts and feelings in communication. Unless we are very clever, our bodies will usually try to tell the truth, no matter what our words and facial expressions are communicating. Here are three of the most common ways that our bodies can give us away: Touching our faces more often than usual. If we are lying, we often cover our mouth with our hand or put a finger on our lip. Part of us knows that what we are saying is not true, and tries to

stop it coming out. Touching our ear or hair and, most commonly, our nose are signs that we might be feeling anxious, or that we are angry or frightened but don't feel able to express it. Gesturing with our hands. Experiments have shown that we use our hands to talk with much less than usual when what we are saying is not true. We don't know exactly what our hands are saying, but we know they are probably communicating something important so we try not to use them. A person who says he or she is very pleased with something, and they have their arms folded while they are speaking, may actually be feeling quite the opposite. Moving our legs and feet. These are the most revealing parts of our body as they are the furthest from our face and we don't usually pay attention to what they are doing. An interviewer might be listening patiently, smiling, and nodding, but if he's tapping his foot, this could tell us that he is not enjoying the interview at all. Most of us don't know exactly what someone else's body language means. But if we feel uneasy in someone's company, it may be because their words and their body are saying different things from each other. This difference can have a significant effect on how we get on with that person.

Example: The expression on our face can _____.

A show how we're feeling B hide what we really think **C both show how we're feeling and hide what we're really thinking ✓**

1 We change the expression on our faces when we want people to believe _____.

A what we're really thinking B that we're lying C what we're saying

2 Our body language shows _____.

A what we want people to think B what we're really thinking C that we always tell the truth

3 People who aren't being honest often _____.

A touch their faces more frequently B try to stop talking C touch their hair

4 People who are afraid tend to _____.

A cover their mouths B touch their noses C touch their hands

5 It's common to _____ if we aren't telling the truth.

A use our hands more B use our hands less C look at our hands

6 To decide if someone is telling the truth, looking at their hands is _____ listening to what they say.

A a better indication than B just as effective as C not as effective as

7 When it comes to watching body language, legs and feet _____.

A aren't as interesting as faces B are the most revealing C aren't worth looking at

8 If an interviewer's foot is moving, he's probably _____.

A listening very carefully B not enjoying the interview C not paying attention

9 _____ can interpret a person's body language accurately.

A Few people B Nobody C Most people

10 If a person's words and body language don't match, we can feel _____.

A at ease B relaxed C uncomfortable

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

1 crossed in front of your chest

2 moving the head up and down

3 regular way things happen

4 letting something be known that is usually hidden

5 make lines appear in the space above your eyes

Ключи:

1.

1 C

2 B

3 A

4 B

5 B

6 A

7 B

8 B

9 A

10 C

2.

1 folded

2 nodding

3 pattern

4 revealing

5 frown

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