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НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ
ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ (НИ ТГУ)

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УТВЕРЖДЕНО:
Директор
М. О. Шепель

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине

Английский язык

по направлению подготовки

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Направленность (профиль) подготовки:
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СОГЛАСОВАНО:
Руководитель ОПОП
А.В. Кудинов

Председатель УМК
С.Б. Велединская

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

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование следующих компетенций:

- УК-5 Способен анализировать и учитывать разнообразие культур в процессе межкультурного взаимодействия.

Результатами освоения дисциплины являются следующие индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ИУК-5.2 Организует и модерирует межкультурное взаимодействие

2. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля и критерии оценивания

Элементы текущего контроля:

- проверочные работы;
- тесты
- ролевая деловая игра

Примерная проверочная работа по теме Modals (ИУК-5.2)

Complete the sentences with the correct form of *can*, *could*, or *be able to*.

Example: We were so hungry we couldn't wait for dinner, so we ordered pizza.

- 1 I _____ swim when I was five. My dad taught me.
- 2 We're very sorry but we _____ attend the wedding. We'll be on holiday.
- 3 Would you like _____ play a musical instrument?
- 4 He opened his present before his birthday because he _____ wait!
- 5 After living here for four months, I _____ understand a lot of Greek now.
- 6 _____ you lend me a pen, please? I've forgotten mine.
- 7 I've never _____ sing well, but my brother has a beautiful voice.
- 8 I _____ read this menu without my glasses. Can you read it to me, please?
- 9 We're free tonight, so we'll _____ come and help you if you like.
- 10 My sister _____ ride a horse since she was four!

Complete the sentences with *have to*, *don't have to*, *must*, *mustn't*, *should*, or *shouldn't*.

Example: We'll have to leave early tomorrow morning.

- 1 I always _____ stand up on the train because there are no seats.
- 2 You really _____ eat in class, but I'll let you do it this time.
- 3 Where do you think we _____ stay in London? In a hotel or a B&B?
- 4 There's a lot of rubbish in that lake. You _____ swim in it!
- 5 You _____ pay to get into that museum – it's free.
- 6 We _____ leave early in the morning if we want to get home before dark.
- 7 It's a great film. You really _____ go and see it.
- 8 Great! It's a holiday tomorrow – we _____ go to work.
- 9 You _____ drive on the right in Europe (except in the UK).
- 10 Do we _____ get up early tomorrow?

Примерная проверочная работа по теме Emotions

Choose from the pairs of adjectives to complete the sentences.

embarrassed / embarrassing bored / boring frightened / frightening tired / tiring depressed / depressing
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Example: The match was really *boring*. There weren't any goals.

- 1 It was so _____ when my mobile rang during the play.
- 2 That's possibly the most _____ film I've ever seen. Nothing happened.
- 3 I was very _____ when the door suddenly opened on its own.
- 4 It rained every day on my holiday. I couldn't do anything and was so _____.
- 5 Why is travelling so _____ when most of the time you're just sitting down?
- 6 I find most horror films too _____ so I keep my eyes closed half the time.
- 7 I'm not surprised Ian's _____! He's just lost his job, and his dog's just died.
- 8 She was so _____ when she called him by the wrong name!
- 9 We're incredibly _____. We've spent all day sightseeing in London.
- 10 I find it _____ that most people don't really care about climate change.

Пример контрольной работы
GRAMMAR

1 Complete the second sentence with two words so that it means the same as the first sentence. Contracted forms, e.g. *isn't*, count as one word.

Example: I'm not sure who it is. Perhaps it's his wife.

I'm not sure who it is. It *might be* his wife.

- 1 Do you have time to meet me on Friday?
Will you be _____ meet me on Friday?
- 2 Our wedding is going to be in May.
We're _____ in May.
- 3 I didn't like pasta when I was younger, but now I eat a lot of it.
I didn't _____ like pasta but now I eat a lot of it.
- 4 That garden is beautiful!
What _____ garden!
- 5 I've never seen a funnier film.
That's _____ film I've ever seen.
- 6 We met a few months ago.
We _____ each other for a few months.
- 7 All visitors must report to reception.
You _____ report to reception.
- 8 This DVD isn't as interesting as the last one you gave me.
This DVD is less _____ the last one you gave me.
- 9 I was in the middle of my exercises when you rang.
I _____ my exercises when you rang.
- 10 Travelling by air is more expensive than travelling by bus.
Travelling by bus isn't _____ as travelling by air.

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

Example: How many cups of tea *do* you *have* (have) every day?

- 1 _____ you _____ (can) come to the meeting tomorrow?

- 2 We _____ (stay) with my sister at the moment while we look for a house.
- 3 _____ you _____ (see) the new James Bond film next week?
- 4 Chris isn't in the office today. He _____ (work) in London.
- 5 _____ Sara _____ (look for) me 10 minutes ago? I was at lunch.
- 6 What _____ you _____ (give) Bill for Christmas last year?
- 7 I _____ (go) to the hairdresser's at 2.00. I'll see you at 3.00.
- 8 _____ she _____ (finish) reading that newspaper? That was quick!
- 9 They _____ (watch) a football match on TV when I arrived.
- 10 _____ you ever _____ (drive) a really fast car?
- 11 The coach _____ (not arrive) yet. It's an hour late.
- 12 Don't get a taxi. I _____ (meet) you at the station.
- 13 I _____ (answer) ten phone calls since 9 o'clock this morning.
- 14 I'm sorry I'm late. _____ you _____ (wait) long?
- 15 We _____ (finish) dinner and were having coffee when Kate arrived.

	15
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3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: She wants / *is wanting* to be alone at the moment.

- 1 You *don't have to* / *mustn't* pay to go into museums in the UK. They're usually free.
- 2 We sometimes go to *the restaurants* / *restaurants* for a change.
- 3 My sister eats *slowlier* / *more slowly* than I do.
- 4 I dropped my iPad on the floor last year so I *must* / *had to* get a new one.
- 5 *Are you liking* / *Do you like* travelling to new countries?
- 6 Have you *had* / *been having* that car for a long time?
- 7 I'm *a science teacher* / *science teacher* in a secondary school.
- 8 He drives much *more* / *most* carefully than I do.
- 9 I'm afraid you *can't* / *couldn't* see Mr Allan. He's in a meeting.
- 10 She's been teaching at this school *for* / *since* 2008.
- 11 The weather was OK in Italy, but it wasn't as hot *as* / *than* it was last summer.
- 12 You *shouldn't* / *don't have to* eat a lot of sugar. It's bad for you.
- 13 Adam *used to play* / *was playing* handball when he was at university.
- 14 She *isn't needing* / *doesn't need* to get up early tomorrow. It's a holiday.
- 15 What time *do you go* / *are you going* to Peter's this evening?

	15
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Grammar total		40
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VOCABULARY

4 Underline the correct word.

Example: The journey took ages; I was really tired / *tiring* when we arrived.

- 1 I've left my homework at home again! It's very *frustrated* / *frustrating*.
- 2 Have you ever left the cinema because the film was *bored* / *boring*?
- 3 I wore my wife's glasses to work. It was so *embarrassed* / *embarrassing*.
- 4 We were extremely *frightened* / *frightening* during the hurricane.
- 5 The rain in Britain makes me feel *depressed* / *depressing*.

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

Example: I owe my dad £100.

borrow owe invest

- 1 I'm afraid I'm really busy right now. Can I _____ you back in 20 minutes?
leave dial call
- 2 They _____ us £15 to park the car at the bus station.
cost saved charged
- 3 I did the opposite of what my sister told me to do. She was _____.
filthy tiny furious
- 4 The _____ is much better in my new job than it was in my old job.
mortgage salary tax
- 5 Do you still keep in touch with any of your _____ from school?
colleagues partners classmates
- 6 She's such a lovely little girl. She's very _____.
aggressive moody affectionate
- 7 Are you going to apply _____ that job you were talking about?
of to for
- 8 Be careful what you say to Michael. He's very _____.
responsible sensitive sensible
- 9 I'm trying to cut _____ on chocolate at the moment. I just eat it once a week.
out down up

Write the opposite of the adjective.

Example: lazy hard-working

- 1 organized _____
- 2 tidy _____
- 3 freezing _____
- 4 tiny _____
- 5 mature _____

5

7 Underline the odd word out.

Example: glass napkin knife eggs

- 1 hilarious furious tiny hungry
- 2 earn throw inherit charge
- 3 moody bossy stubborn reliable
- 4 win play lose draw
- 5 coach fan track spectator
- 6 roast frozen boiled fried
- 7 beetroot melon peach pear

- 8 carton margarine box jar
- 9 scooter van coach motorway
- 10 father nephew niece brother

10

8 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: He's very clever. He always knows the answer.

- 1 When Dave's grandmother died, he **i**_____ her house.
- 2 Slow down! The speed **l**_____ on this road is 30!
- 3 My parents were an hour late because there was a terrible traffic **j**_____.
- 4 That's Wendy, my **fl**_____. We live in the flat above the shops.
- 5 I don't feel like cooking tonight. Shall we get a **t**_____?
- 6 You have to choose **b**_____ these two books.
- 7 You should try that new restaurant. The food is **d**_____.
- 8 Your plane is departing from **g**_____ 15.
- 9 Kate and I are really good friends because we have a lot in **c**_____.
- 10 Mr Jones is in a meeting right now. Would you like to **l**_____ a message?

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Vocabulary total		40
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PRONUNCIATION

9 Match the words with the same sound.

gossip	injured	organized	selfish	owe	team
charming	inherit	paid	journey	height	

Example: phone owe

- 1 **train** _____
- 2 **jazz** _____
- 3 **snake** _____
- 4 **tree** _____
- 5 **fish** _____
- 6 **bike** _____
- 7 **chess** _____
- 8 **clock** _____
- 9 **zebra** _____
- 10 **egg** _____

10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: com|pe|ti|tive

- 1 un|der|ground
- 2 am|bi|tious
- 3 mort|gage
- 4 rasp|be|ries
- 5 a|fford
- 6 i|ma|gi|na|tive
- 7 cir|cuit
- 8 in|de|pen|dent
- 9 spec|ta|tor
- 10 pe|de|stri|an

READING

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

The transatlantic question

Charles Lindbergh's 33-hour flight from New York to Paris in 1927 made aviation history. Less known is the return flight to New York by two Frenchmen three years later. Taking just over three hours longer, Costes and Bellonte made an equally exciting journey from Paris to New York in their plane, the *Question Mark*. The first question they faced, Captain Costes remembered in an article at the time, was "Would the plane lift off the ground?" 'That was our greatest concern. We had 5,200 litres of gasoline on board.'

This fear passed quickly but was followed by other hazards. They ran into three storms. The third, and worst of all, was over Nova Scotia, in Canada. 'In order to avoid it we had to fly 100 miles out of our way. Time was passing and every minute meant the loss of more of our precious fuel.'

They had another problem: 'The sky was overcast, it was raining and we had to fly below those rain clouds. Sometimes they were extremely low which meant they had to fly as close to the water as ten metres.

'There were many exciting moments during our trip, but I think the greatest thrill came when we first saw the coast of North America,' said Costes. He decided that three was their lucky number. They had survived three storms – and at 3 a.m. French time, they saw land. But their adventures weren't over.

Suddenly, a mountain appeared out of the mist. 'We were between the steep banks of a river. It was a tight place. Bellonte was at the controls at that time and he had to think fast. Fortunately, having flown thousands of miles, the plane was light.' Bellonte managed to turn the plane just in time. But Costes said, 'It is not pleasant to think how close we came to those cruel, jagged rocks.'

Fortunately, they succeeded where many others before them had failed, and the graceful landing at the airport in New York was greeted by 10,000 cheering people. Among them was Colonel Charles Lindbergh who said 'I congratulate you!' as he shook the hands of the two heroes.

Example: Lindbergh travelled from New York to Paris in _____.

A a plane B a ship C a boat

1 Costes and Bellonte flew to New York from Paris in _____.

A 1933 B 1930 C 1927

2 Their flight to New York took _____.

A just over 35 hours B just over 33 hours C just over 36 hours

3 They were very worried because the plane was carrying a lot of _____.

A people B luggage C fuel

4 The _____ of the three storms was the worst they experienced.

A first B second C third

5 Costes and Bellonte _____ the storm in Nova Scotia.

A flew around B flew through C flew over

6 They _____ flew above the clouds when it rained.

A always B sometimes C never

7 They saw the American coast when it was _____ in France.

A midnight B mid-afternoon C early morning

8 Costes thought that they were going to _____.

- A fly into a storm B crash into a mountain C fly into the river
- 9 _____ five thousand people were waiting for them at the airport.
A Fewer than B More than C About
- 10 Colonel Lindbergh congratulated them _____.
A in a letter B at the airport C on the phone

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

Example: worry concern

- 1 on the plane _____
- 2 dangers _____
- 3 experienced (difficulties) _____
- 4 important _____
- 5 rough with pointed edges _____

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LISTENING

1 Complete the sentences with one word.

- 1 The expert mentions a celebrity who loses weight by eating _____ food.
- 2 You _____ do the 'cabbage soup diet' for more than a week.
- 3 On the 'morning banana diet' you have to go to bed before _____.
- 4 Doctors say that we should have a bigger meal in the _____.
- 5 On the 'air diet', you don't eat _____ if you go out for a meal with your friends.

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

- 1 Rob says he usually likes to eat curry _____.
A twice a week B every week C every weekend
- 2 Lisa says that _____.
A she has never won any money B would love to win some money
C thinks people shouldn't do the lottery
- 3 Paul loved Iceland mostly because of _____.
A the weather B the scenery C the crowds
- 4 Anna advises Marco not to tip taxi drivers if they _____.
A don't drive well B arrive late C ask for a lot of money
- 5 Sam and Alice were a couple for _____.
A a long time B a year C six months

Участие в ролевых и деловых играх (ИУК -5.2)

Участие в деловых играх предполагает несколько этапов, в том числе: самостоятельный подготовительный этап на основе вводных к заданию (например, создание необходимых планов и документов, изучение определенного объема вокабуляра и грамматических явлений); участие в коммуникации в рамках занятия; оценивание/взаимное оценивание и рефлексия (в т.ч. письменная) своего участия в игре.

Пример ролевой игры *Agony Aunt*

Студенты делятся на пары и получают карточки с описанием проблем. Они должны дать друг другу 3 совета, используя конструкции «You should», «You shouldn't» и «You should have done...». Студенты должны корректно выразить свое мнение о проблеме и предложить пути ее решения.

Критерии оценивания участия в ролевой/деловой игре: 1. выполнение цели игры (достижение цели коммуникации), 2. языковая и прагматическая оформленность и правильность речи, 3) наличие (письменной/устной) рефлексии своего участия либо оценка участия коллеги.

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

Семестр 1, зачет.

Промежуточная аттестация происходит в виде комплексного тестирования, направленного на определение уровня сформированности индикаторов компетенций (ИУК-4.1, ИУК-4.2, ИУК-4.3), включающего в себя также задания на написание текстов и говорение.

Зачет в первом семестре проводится в смешанной форме. Промежуточная аттестация складывается из следующих составляющих: сдача комплексного зачетного или экзаменационного задания (40%), включающего:

тест на грамматику английского языка;

тест на знание деловой лексики английского языка

Результаты зачета определяются оценками «зачтено» и «не зачтено».

Студент имеет право проходить промежуточную аттестацию вне зависимости от результатов текущей. Оценка «зачтено» ставится в случае выполнения 70-100% от общего количества необходимых для аттестации работ. Оценка «не зачтено» - во всех остальных случаях.

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

Пример тестовой части:

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: The letter was posted last week.

- 1 Kostas asked me _____ I'd ever been to Athens.
- 2 I would never have realized it was Thomas _____ you'd told me.
- 3 You haven't really enjoyed this holiday, _____ you?
- 4 'Are there any biscuits in the cupboard?' 'No, there are _____ at all.'
- 5 Pizza, _____ is popular all over the world, originally came from Italy.
- 6 My sister _____ still get the job in London – we won't know until next week.
- 7 Dan drinks coffee, _____ he?
- 8 Edinburgh is the city _____ the *Harry Potter* novels were written.
- 9 Wait _____ Dave arrives and then we can all go together.
- 10 Oh no! That's the man _____ car I crashed into last month!

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

Example: The house was built (build) in 1906.

- 1 When we _____ (check in), I'll ask for a room with a view.
- 2 If we don't drive less, global warming _____ (get) worse more quickly.
- 3 This passport photo _____ (take) ages ago – it doesn't really look like me now!
- 4 Exam papers _____ (hand) out in a few minutes, just before the exam starts.
- 5 Nathalie is really pleased. She _____ just _____ (offer) a job in Paris.
- 6 Leo's car _____ (repair) today so I gave him a lift into work.
- 7 As soon as Peter arrives, we _____ (start) the meeting.
- 8 If you _____ (be) a bit taller, you'd make a fantastic basketball player.
- 9 Dolphins _____ often _____ (see) off the coast of Scotland.
- 10 Charlotte _____ (like) chicken, doesn't she?
- 11 _____ (go) back to work if you won a lot of money?
- 12 Zoe rang. She said she _____ (call) back this evening.
- 13 We _____ (get) back much earlier if the flight hadn't been delayed.
- 14 The nurse told me _____ (sit) down and take my jumper off.
- 15 If I _____ (answer) all the questions, I would have passed the exam.

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3 Underline the correct word or phrase.

Example: I don't mind *to wait* / *waiting*.

- 1 I forgot *turning* / *to turn* off the lights when I went out.
- 2 Could I have just a *few* / *little* more milk in my tea?
- 3 There are *any* / *no* good restaurants in this town.
- 4 She asked Lorna whether *she spoke* / *did she speak* Greek.
- 5 Bob *can't* / *must* earn a good salary because he's always eating out.
- 6 I'm not very good at *to cook* / *cooking*, but I like watching cookery programmes on TV.
- 7 If she'd told me she was worried, I *'d be* / *'d have been* happy to help her.
- 8 Will *can't* / *mustn't* be in his office. His light isn't on.
- 9 Helen said she was coming round later, *did* / *didn't* she?
- 10 It's *too* / *too much* hot in here – can you turn the heating down?
- 11 If we had to get a new car, we *would borrow* / *had borrowed* money from my parents.
- 12 It's the students *who* / *what* ask questions who usually learn the most.
- 13 I wish I'd had *enough time* / *time enough* to check my work more carefully.
- 14 Karen's new house is really easy *to find* / *finding*. It's next to her old one!
- 15 We really can't afford *going* / *to go* to restaurants these days.

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Grammar total		40
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VOCABULARY

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

Example: They made the story into a film.
on into off

- 1 My wife wants to _____ from work when she's 60.
promote retire sacked

- 2 The film Atonement was _____ on the novel by Ian McEwan.
based set directed
- 3 You can have lots of _____, but it doesn't mean you'll find a job.
salaries qualifications training courses
- 4 Our science teacher isn't very _____. He only explains things once.
impatient patiently patient
- 5 My favourite _____ was when she jumped out of the helicopter into the sea!
scene plot script
- 6 We've _____ coffee recently, so we don't drink it as often.
cut away cut out cut down on
- 7 She was _____ well by her parents, even though they were very young.
educated taught brought up
- 8 Paula and I met at _____. We were colleagues in an insurance company.
work college school
- 9 If you understand what I'm saying, just _____ your head.
point smile nod
- 10 Anna lives _____ the outskirts of Edinburgh.
at in on

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5 Complete the words in the sentences.

Example: The **audience** loved the film.

- 1 I failed my exams because I made too many **c**_____ mistakes!
- 2 The hotel was so dirty that we **c**_____ to the manager.
- 3 I must go and **p**_____ my children up from school – it's nearly 3.30.
- 4 Students know they shouldn't **ch**_____ in exams. It's dishonest.
- 5 The computer isn't working because you didn't **pl**_____ it in!
- 6 I need to **r**_____ tonight for the history exam tomorrow.
- 7 Can you **t**_____ the salt in this food? I think it needs some more.
- 8 Who is in **ch**_____ of the training department in your company?
- 9 The police are still trying to **s**_____ the crime after ten years.
- 10 I'll lend you £30, but only if you can pay me **b**_____ tomorrow.

	10
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6 Underline the odd word out.

Example: soundtrack plot special effects comedy

- 1 music inventor cyclist painter
- 2 supermarket department store baker's shopping centre
- 3 fortunately comfortable luckily carelessly
- 4 timetable professor student pupil
- 5 suspect witness detective evidence
- 6 throw clap stare point
- 7 retire permanent full-time part-time
- 8 ceiling roof outskirts chimney
- 9 patient selfish immature stubborn
- 10 lucky comfort fortunate careful

	10
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7 Match the words that go together.

slope	fiction	belt	friend	station	rank
store	effects	injured	jam	course	

Example: department store

- 1 close _____
- 2 traffic _____
- 3 ski _____
- 4 taxi _____
- 5 police _____
- 6 get _____
- 7 seat _____
- 8 special _____
- 9 science _____
- 10 golf _____

	10
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Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

8 Match the words with the same sounds.

wall	coin	receipt	term	terrace	comfort
could	fine	queue	house	care	

Example: owl house

- 1 **key** _____
- 2 **chair** _____
- 3 **bull** _____
- 4 **boot** _____
- 5 **bird** _____
- 6 **up** _____
- 7 **horse** _____
- 8 **snake** _____
- 9 **bike** _____
- 10 **tree** _____

	10
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9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: lo|ca|tion

- 1 dis|co|nnect
- 2 e|vi|dence
- 3 qual|li|fi|ca|tions
- 4 sub|ti|tle
- 5 am|bi|tious
- 6 tem|pora|ry
- 7 de|mon|strate

- 8 in|he|rit
 9 un|comfor|ta|ble
 10 e|le|men|tary

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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 text and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

The first film maker?

When we think of animated films, it's often Walt Disney's name that first comes to mind. However, there is another less-known person whose work is very important to animators. Eadweard Muybridge was a photographer who taught us more about animal and human motion than any other, and who, with his camera, recorded details that couldn't be seen with the human eye. It could be argued that he is also one of the very earliest cinematographers, coming up with a device which let him show moving images just like a film projector. He is particularly famous for discovering that, for a moment, a moving horse lifts all four hooves off the ground at the same time.

Muybridge was an Englishman who moved to the United States in the 1850s, taking up photography after he was seriously injured in a road accident. If he hadn't suffered serious head injuries when he was thrown out of a vehicle, he might never have chosen the creative profession that he did.

By the 1860s, Muybridge was already well known for his landscape photos of California, but in 1872 he was hired by a race horse owner to try and work out the exact sequence of movements of a horse. By placing cameras along the edge of the track, Muybridge managed to capture a series of images which he then copied on to a disc. Using his invention, the zoopraxiscope, he was able to create a little film which proved that horses moved quite differently from how artists used to paint them.

He then took thousands of images not only of animals, but also of people doing athletic activities and performing everyday tasks such as walking up steps, or throwing water from a bucket. As travel became easier, he was able to give lectures around the world. With his careful, patient art, Muybridge contributed a great deal to science. He didn't have a quiet personal life, however. In 1874, he killed a man, but was later acquitted of murder.

In 1893, Muybridge charged the public to see his moving images in a hall in Chicago that was built specially for the purpose. This building should really be called the first ever cinema. His extraordinary photos are still an invaluable reference for cinema animators.

Example: Walt Disney is _____ in film animation.

A not important B the only name C the most famous name

- In his photographs, Muybridge showed _____.
 A the human eye B film cameras C people and animals
- His photographs showed details that _____ by the human eye.
 A could sometimes be seen B had never been seen before
 C couldn't usually be seen
- Muybridge discovered that a running horse _____.

- A briefly doesn't touch the ground B always has one of four hooves on the ground
 C always has two hooves on the ground
- 4 Muybridge decided to learn photography _____.
 A before he moved to the US B before he had an accident
 C after he'd had an accident
- 5 Muybridge became famous for his photographs of California _____.
 A before 1860 B in 1860 C after 1860
- 6 He used his series of photographs to _____.
 A make a film B invent a device C help an artist
- 7 Before Muybridge's film, artists painted moving horses that were _____.
 A almost the same as his photographs B just like his photographs
 C very different to his photographs
- 8 Muybridge gave lectures _____.
 A in the UK B all over the world C around the US
- 9 After he'd committed a serious crime, he _____.
 A went abroad B avoided going to prison C was sent to prison
- 10 People were able to _____ in Chicago.
 A see his films for free B pay to see his films C see his films at home

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

Example: people who make animated films like cartoons *animators*

- 1 inventing _____
- 2 a machine to show images on a screen _____
- 3 horses' feet _____
- 4 a container for water _____
- 5 extremely useful _____

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Reading total		15
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Примеры письменных работ

Answer one of the questions and write 75–100 words.

- 1 What do you like or dislike about shopping?
- 2 What is your favourite film and why?
- 3 Write about the advantages and disadvantages of computers.
- 4 What advice would you give to someone moving to your country?
- 5 Describe an exciting sporting event you have seen or been to.
- 6 What is your favourite way of travelling and why?

Примеры заданий на говорение

Answer your partner's questions.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

- 1 prefer / live in big flat in city centre or small house in countryside?
- 2 What school subject / would / like / be better at?

- 3 you / like / go / boarding school?
- 4 What / worst / job / ever / have?
- 5 How long / spend on / phone / every day?
- 6 you / have / favourite teacher / at school?
- 7 often / watch horror films?
- 8 ever be / very lucky?
- 9 you / patient or impatient person?
- 10 good idea / have / TV in children's bedrooms?

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

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

- 1 'Films should never be dubbed.'
- 2 'People who have good luck also usually work hard.'
- 3 'Teachers have more influence over children than their parents do.'

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

Тест 1

GRAMMAR

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

Example: My parents _____ in China.

A are born B were born C was born

- 1 Anna's in the kitchen. She _____ dinner.
A cooks B 's cooking C will cook
- 2 I _____ to eat fresh vegetables – I don't like frozen.
A prefers B 'm preferring C prefer
- 3 Today most people _____ on junk food.
A cuts down B are cutting down C is cutting down
- 4 It's hot in here! _____ open the window?
A Will I B Shall I C Do I
- 5 He _____ swimming on Tuesdays.
A always goes B is always going C goes always
- 6 A Is there anything on TV tonight?
B I don't know. _____ in the paper.
A I'll look B I'm going to look C I look
- 7 We _____ the cinema on Saturday. Would you like to come?
A will go to B go to C are going to
- 8 My brother _____ a job at the moment.
A isn't having B won't have C doesn't have
- 9 I predict that you _____ marry someone rich and famous!
A are going B shall C should
- 10 We're _____ about you at the moment, and we hope you'll be home soon.
A believing B knowing C thinking
- 11 The traffic's terrible. I _____ miss my train.
A will to B 'm going to C go to
- 12 A _____ we order some salad?

B Good idea.

A Must B Will C Shall

13 Tom _____ arrives on time. He's always late.

A never B sometimes C often

14 Where _____ you going on holiday this year?

A will B are C do

15 People's characters _____ on their family background.

A are depending B depends C depend

16 What _____ next weekend?

A do you do B will do you C are you doing

17 I'm not _____ speak to Jason any more.

A will B going C going to

18 She _____ eats meat or fish. She's a strict vegetarian.

A often B never C sometimes

19 How many cups of coffee _____ a day?

A do you drink B are you drinking C you drink

20 What _____ when he finishes university?

A is he going to do B does he do C he does

VOCABULARY

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

Example: We had _____ chicken and vegetables for dinner last night.

A grilled B grill C grills

1 Beetroot and cabbage are types of _____.

A vegetables B fruit C meat

2 I love seafood, especially _____.

A chicken B duck C prawns

3 Food that isn't cooked is _____.

A boiled B raw C fried

4 Can you pass me the _____ of milk, please?

A jar B carton C tin

5 This curry is really _____. It has lots of chillies in it.

A fresh B raw C spicy

6 We don't like that restaurant because the service isn't _____.

A fast B healthy C delicious

7 I don't want to cook tonight. Let's get a _____ from the Chinese restaurant.

A diet B takeaway C food

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

Example: a woman who marries someone with children

A stepdaughter B mother-in-law C stepmother

8 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother

A great-grandfather B great-grandmother C grandmother

9 the number of people born every year

- A birth number B birth amount C birth rate
- 10 description of a family who keep in touch and help each other
A close B near C open
- 11 competition between two people, e.g. a brother and a sister
A attitude B rivalry C rebellion
- 12 relatives who aren't immediate family
A close family B stepfamily C extended family
- 13 a child without brothers and sisters
A an only child B a single child C a one child
- 14 your sister's / brother's daughter
A nephew B cousin C niece

c Tick (✓) the opposite adjective, A, B, or C.

Example: generous

- A bossy B mean C spoilt

- 15 stupid
A clever B reliable C sensible
- 16 talkative
A quiet B bossy C moody
- 17 self-confident
A selfish B shy C jealous
- 18 honest
A dishonest B unkind C dishonest
- 19 hard-working
A moody B lazy C sociable
- 20 patient
A impatient B unpatient C impatient

Ключи:

GRAMMAR

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VOCABULARY

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Тест 2

GRAMMAR

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

Example: My parents _____ in China.

A are born B were born C was born

- 1 That's _____ fantastic dress. Where did you get it?
A the B - C a
- 2 Riding a motorbike is _____ than driving a car.
A most dangerous B as dangerous C more dangerous
- 3 The teacher told me to close _____ door and sit down.
A the B - C a
- 4 I find it _____ to sleep on a bus than on a train.
A difficulter B more difficult C as difficult
- 5 Let's eat in this restaurant. It's _____ than the other one.
A less expensive B more cheaper C as expensive
- 6 I'd like to go to _____ university after I finish secondary school.
A the B a C -
- 7 His latest film isn't _____ the last one he made.
A as good than B as good as C better
- 8 In most countries motorcyclists have to wear _____ helmets now.
A the B a C -
- 9 What's the _____ way to get around London?
A fastest B most fast C most fastest
- 10 _____ best month to visit Paris is August – there's no traffic!
A A B The C -
- 11 I've had a male boss and a female boss. _____ female boss was much stricter.
A The B A C -
- 12 _____ children usually like sweets.
A - B A C The
- 13 Your son is _____ driver I've ever seen.
A the worse B worst C the worst
- 14 The journey didn't take as long _____ we thought.
A that B than C as
- 15 I think Germany has the best motorways _____ the world.
A of B in C from
- 16 She loves Rome. It's _____ beautiful city she's been to.
A the more B the most C most
- 17 There are usually three trains _____ hour during the week.
A an B the C -
- 18 I think women are generally _____ talkative than men.
A as B more C most
- 19 Doesn't your cousin work as _____ architect?
A the B an C -
- 20 I never go on Facebook when I'm at _____ work.
A a B the C -

VOCABULARY

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

Example: We need to stop at the next petrol _____.

A station B rank C lane

- 1 He was late because of the road _____.
A street B traffic C works
- 2 I try to avoid driving in the _____ hour.
A busy B rush C fast
- 3 Excuse me, is there a taxi _____ near here?
A rank B queue C line
- 4 Slow down! The _____ limit here is 40 kph.
A driving B traffic C speed
- 5 We arrived late because there was a terrible traffic _____.
A jam B block C lights
- 6 I had to pay a €50 parking _____.
A fine B fee C find
- 7 I never use public _____. I always go by car.
A bus B transport C transports
- 8 Cycling is fantastic in Amsterdam because of all the cycle _____.
A lines B lanes C roads

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

Example: Too many cyclists go _____ red traffic lights.

A onto B on C through

- 9 Look _____! There's a car coming the other way!
A up B out C off
- 10 We have to stop somewhere soon or we'll run _____ of petrol.
A through B off C out
- 11 I'll pick you _____ outside the station at 10.00.
A over B out C up
- 12 What time shall we set _____ for the airport tomorrow?
A on B off C up
- 13 They were trying to get to Vienna and ended _____ in Bratislava!
A up B off C out

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

Example: We're both very keen _____ cycling.

A at B on C for

- 14 It's hard to choose _____ the Channel ferry and the tunnel.
A from B between C with
- 15 What do you spend most of your money _____?
A for B to C on
- 16 My sister is really good _____ maths.
A at B with C after
- 17 I'm afraid _____ flying.
A from B of C for
- 18 Let me pay _____ dinner.

- A for B out C up
- 19 We arrived _____ Frankfurt airport late in the evening.
A in B to C at
- 20 Are you worried _____ the interview tomorrow?
A about B of C for

Ключи:**GRAMMAR**

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Тест 3

GRAMMAR

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

Example: My parents _____ in China.

A are born B were born C was born

- A What kind of food is this?
B I'm not sure. It _____ be Thai or Indonesian, I think.
A must B can't C mustn't
- The film _____ in New York.
A is setting B set C is set
- She _____ be out. The house is dark and her car's not there.
A might B must C can
- Parts of the Harry Potter films _____ in an Oxford college.
A filmed B were filmed C were filming
- I'm sorry but all the tickets have _____ sold.
A been B being C be
- He _____ happy. He didn't get the job he wanted.
A can't be B can't to be C can be
- The film will _____ made in Britain.
A be B have C been
- This fish has to _____ today.
A be ate B be eat C be eaten
- I was disappointed when I saw the film because it _____.
A was being dubbed B dubbed C had been dubbed
- Do you know who _____ this building?
A was designed B is designed C designed

- 11 I haven't got the keys so you _____ them. I know one of us has them.
A might have B must have C can't have
- 12 They _____ be French. They're speaking German.
A can't B mustn't C don't have to
- 13 The museum is _____ at the moment so it's closed.
A been painted B painting C being painted
- 14 Hello, you must _____ Tania, the new receptionist.
A to be B be C been
- 15 The best-selling book was written _____ an ex-footballer.
A with B by C from
- 16 Alan _____ not know how to get here from the station. Shall I phone him to make sure?
A may B can C mustn't
- 17 That _____ be Marco's sister, but I'm not sure.
A must B can't C might
- 18 I think this bread _____ last week.
A baked B was baked C was baking
- 19 The castle has _____ in several historical films.
A used B use C been used
- 20 This shop _____ on Tuesday and Friday next week.
A closed B will be closed C is being closed

VOCABULARY

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

Example: a film where the actors sing

A musical B drama C comedy

1 a film that continues the story of an earlier film

A scene B sequel C plot

2 all the actors in a film

A cast B audience C extra

3 a person who plays a small, unimportant part

A star B audience C extras

4 the story of a film or book

A plot B script C scene

5 the music of a film

A soundtrack B script C subtitles

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

Example: shop _____

A assistant B helper C seller

6 science _____

A film B script C fiction

7 _____ effects

A scene B special C subtitle

8 _____ film

A action B active C acting

9 film _____

- A novel B adaptation C book
 10 historical _____
 A drama B western C science fiction

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

Example: He's got short _____ hair.

- A curly B curl C bald

- 11 I like Teresa – she seems so young and _____!
 A careless B carefree C careful
 12 These shoes are too small – they hurt my _____.
 A fingers B toes C knees
 13 Let's _____ a football around on the beach.
 A push B nod C kick
 14 We like to _____ when we go to a party.
 A dress up B dress down C get dressed
 15 Don't _____ the food with your dirty hands!
 A taste B smell C touch
 16 She thought he was very serious, but then he _____.
 A stared B nodded C smiled
 17 The show was fantastic and everyone _____ at the end.
 A pointed B clapped C looked
 18 I turned round when I heard someone _____.
 A whistle B throw C stare
 19 Jo didn't say anything, but I know she agreed with me – she _____.
 A nodded B kicked C stared
 20 I bit my _____ yesterday when I was eating an apple.
 A nose B neck C tongue

Ключи

GRAMMAR

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Информация о разработчиках

Яркова Елена Владимировна, канд. филол. наук, доцент каф. романо-германской и классической филологии