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дополнительного образования
«Глори»

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УТВЕРЖДЕНО

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Программа дополнительного профессионального образования

«Английский язык для совершенствующих знание языка»

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РАЗДЕЛ 1. Пояснительная записка

1.1 Введение

Программа “Английский язык для совершенствующих знаний языка” (далее по тексту Программа) является программой дополнительного профессионального образования и предназначена для лиц старше 18 лет, имеющих высшее или среднее профессиональное образование со специализацией в области туризма; гостиничного бизнеса, логистики, транспортных перевозок (авиа-, морским и наземным транспортом); рекламы (гидов; осуществляющих взаимодействие с иностранными компаниями или гражданами менеджеров всех уровней, в квалификационно-должностных аттестациях которых, предъявляется требование знания английского языка.

Программа была разработана, принята и утверждена к реализации непосредственно силами педагогического коллектива ЧОУ ДО "Глори" самостоятельно. Предполагается ежегодная корректировка данной программы, с учетом развития социальной сферы, совершенствования методик преподавания иностранных языков, а также расширения технического оснащения, что позволит поддерживать ее актуальность и востребованность.

Программа предназначена для вышеуказанного контингента слушателей, желающих закрепить и/или расширить имеющиеся знания английского языка. Зачисление на определенный языковой уровень (курс) Программы проводится в зависимости от результатов начального тестирования. Доступность усвоения материала Программы не зависит от профессиональной направленности поступающего на обучение слушателя. Специализированная лексика при необходимости предоставляется обучающемуся в виде отдельных консультационных занятий и материал программы не входит.

Материал Программы способствует усвоению всех разделов практической грамматики английского языка, лексики, овладению устной и письменной речью в объеме, необходимом для формирования иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в личном и деловом общении.

1.2 Статус программы

Программа включает требования Министерства образования РФ к структуре и последовательности изложения учебного материала, к результатам его освоения и условиям реализации программ дополнительного профессионального образования. Программа конкретизирует содержание отдельных курсов, дает распределение учебных часов по темам курса и рекомендует последовательность изучения тем и языкового материала с учетом логики выполнения основных функций учебного процесса.

Программа реализует следующие основные функции:

- информационно-методическую;
- организационно-планирующую;
- контролирующую.

Информационно-методическая функция позволяет всем участникам учебного процесса получить представление о целях, содержании, общей стратегии развития социально-культурной адаптации средствами изучения иностранного языка и о специфике каждого этапа обучения.

Организационно-планирующая функция предусматривает выделение этапов обучения, определение количественных и качественных характеристик учебного материала и уровня подготовки обучающихся по иностранному языку на каждом этапе.

Контролирующая функция заключается в том, что Программа, задавая требования к содержанию речи, коммуникативным умениям, к отбору языкового материала и к уровню знаний на каждом этапе обучения, может служить основой для сравнения полученных в ходе контроля результатов.

1.3 Нормативными правовые аспекты Программа

разработана в соответствии с требованиями:

- Конституции РФ;
- Федерального закона Российской Федерации от 29 декабря 2012 г. № 273-ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации» в редакции 2015 года;
- Приказа МинОбр и Науки № 499 от 01.07.2013 «Об утверждении порядка организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности по дополнительным профессиональным программам»
- Санитарно-эпидемиологических правил
- Устава ЧОУ ДО «Глори»
- Локальных актов ЧОУ ДО "Глори" (Положений, Правил, приказов директора, протоколов заседаний трудового коллектива и Педагогического совета, должностных инструкции и др.), действующих в Учреждении на основании законодательства

1.4 Направленность программы

Программа дополнительного профессионального образования направлена на удовлетворение образовательных и профессиональных потребностей, профессиональное развитие человека, обеспечение соответствия его квалификации меняющимся условиям профессиональной деятельности и социальной среды.

Программа “Английский язык для совершенствующих знание языка” имеет социально-педагогическую направленность. Образовательная деятельность по данной дополнительной программе направлена на:

- социализацию и формирование обучающегося как специалиста, интегрированного в современное общество и нацеленного на совершенствование этого общества;
- создание и обеспечение необходимых условий для личностного развития и профессионального совершенствования обучающихся независимо от направленности и специализации трудовой деятельности.

1.5 Актуальность программы

Актуальность Программы обусловлена потребностью в коммуникации на английском языке. Будучи одним из признанных языков интернационального общения, он является инструментом необходимым для межнационального взаимодействия и сотрудничества в разных сферах делового освоение материала Программы позволит обучающемуся владеть иноязычной коммуникативной компетенцией, позволяющей осуществлять общение на английском языке, а также открыть ему доступ в информационное пространство на данном языке (интернет ресурсы, трудовая деятельность, литература, в том числе профессиональная кино, радио, телевидение,).

1.6 Уровень освоения программы

Данная Программа предполагает обеспечение повышение уровня квалификации в соответствии меняющимися условиями профессиональной деятельности и социальной среды

1.7 Педагогическая целесообразность

Целями данной программы является обучение слушателей активному владению в своей трудовой деятельности английским языком, выработка практических навыков делового общения на английском языке, т.е. умению адекватно намерению и ситуации осуществлять деловую переписку, деловые переговоры, проводить совместную деятельность с англоговорящим контингентом организаций, предприятий, представительств, физическими лицами; выражать свои мысли на английском языке и понимать мысли, выраженные или выражаемые на английском языке другими в устной или письменной форме, самостоятельно работать с английским языком после окончания программы.

Задачи программы

Для достижения обозначенных целей Программа имеет общие основные задачи обучения: создание у слушателя лексического и грамматического уровня знаний в процессе овладения различными видами речевой деятельности (чтение, говорение, письменная речь) с целью активного использования этих знаний в ситуациях реального

речевого повседневного делового общения.

Изучение английского языка по данной Программе направлено на решение основной задачи- **развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции** в совокупности ее составляющих, а именно: речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно - познавательной, интегративной.

- Речевая компетенция - развитие коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении, письме), предполагающее создание у слушателя необходимого лексического и грамматического багажа.
- Языковая компетенция - овладение новыми языковыми средствами (фонетическими, орфографическими, лексическими, грамматическими) в соответствии с темами, сферами и ситуациями общения, отобранными в программе;
- Социокультурная компетенция - приобщение обучающихся к культуре, традициям и реалиям англоговорящих стран в рамках тем, сфер и ситуаций общения, отвечающих опыту, интересам, психологическим особенностям обучающихся; а также формирование умения представлять свою страну, ее культуру в условиях иноязычного межкультурного общения;
- Компенсаторная компетенция - развитие умений выходить из положения в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче информации;
- Учебно-познавательная компетенция - дальнейшее развитие общих умений, ознакомление с доступными способами и приемами самостоятельного изучения языков и культур, в том числе с использованием новых информационных технологий;
- Интегративная задача обучения рассматривается как формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, то есть способности и реальной готовности обучающихся осуществлять иноязычное общения и добиваться взаимопонимания при общении на английском языке, в том числе и с носителями английского языка.

1.8 Формы занятий и методы

В соответствии с поставленной целью эффективно владеть английским языком и приведенными выше задачами, основной формой занятий являются практические коммуникативные уроки, предполагающие непрерывное на обеспеченном Программой уровне знаний **почти полное** общение на изучаемом языке (глубокое погружение), дозированное введение функциональной грамматики, расширение лексического запаса и отработку нового материала в речи.

Важнейшими лингводидактическими принципами, отраженными в программе, являются:

- опора на наглядность (иллюстративную, языковую, графическую);
- функционально-тематический отбор учебных материалов;
- стимулирование самостоятельной работы слушателей;
- преобладающая роль коммуникативных заданий;
- способность использования языка без перевода в рамках изученного материала;

Поскольку главной целью занятий является выработка практических навыков общения и создание устойчивых корректных речевых механизмов, то на уроках применяется весь возможный арсенал методов и педагогических технологий, стимулирующих усвоение, запоминание и применение полученных знаний. В ходе занятий используются:

- словесные методы (беседа, диалог, объяснение, дискуссия, рассказ, работа с текстовым материалом);
- наглядные методы (демонстрация, показ, презентация, представление, просмотр)
- -элементы аудиolingвального метода.

При реализации программы используются следующие педагогические технологии:

- Технология развития критического мышления
- Технология группового и коллективного взаимодействия
- Технология “Дебаты”
- Портфолио
- Ролевые и коммуникативные игры
- Технология проектной деятельности и др.

Выбор данных технологий обусловлен необходимостью моделировать разные речевые ситуации в классе, которые позволяют обучающимся непрерывно участвовать в коммуникации, тем самым, приобретать опыт и коммуникативную компетенцию.

1.9 Отличительные особенности

Отличительными особенностями данной программы является использование метода "полного погружения", то есть полное исключение родного языка из процесса обучения, а также применение различных методик и технологий, их разумное комбинирование и варьирование для достижения целей Программы.

1.10 Структура программы

Программа включает три курса, каждый из которых рассчитан на 120 академических часов, в том числе промежуточный и итоговый контроль по каждому курсу:

- курс уровня Intermediate (Средний уровень)
- курс уровня Upper - Intermediate (Средний продвинутый уровень)
- курса уровня Advanced (высокий уровень)

Программа завершается Итоговым контролем в форме экзамена по всему материалу Программы. На экзамен в общем времени продолжительности Программы 360 часа отводится 3 часа.

1.11 Условия реализации

Группы формируются по результатам начального контроля, проводимого в форме вступительного тестирования при поступлении, позволяющему оценить имеющиеся знания языка у поступающего и соответственно им зачислить слушателя на один из уровней Программы

Учебные группы создаются численностью до 5 человек, в соответствии с санитарно-гигиеническими правилами к кабинетам для учебных занятий.

1.12 Сроки реализации

Сроки реализации и режим занятий.

Программа рассчитана на 60,0 учебных недель, т.е на 15 месяцев обучения -360 часов:

Первый семестр (20,0 недель) -120 часов.

Второй семестр (20,0 недель) - 120 часов.

Третий семестр (20,0 недель) - 120 часов.

1.13 Режим занятий

Занятия проводятся без отрыва от производства 6 часов в неделю: 3 часа в день, 2 дня в неделю. Продолжительность учебного часа занятий составляет - 1 академический час (45 минут). Перерывы между учебными часами для каждой группы не менее 10 минут. Перерывы между занятиями групп в одной и той же аудитории не менее 15 минут

1.14 Формы организации деятельности

Преимущественно занятия проходят в групповой форме. Также возможно осуществление обучения в индивидуальной форме организации деятельности.

1.15 Ожидаемые результаты

В результате освоения программы обучившиеся будут уверенно вести общение, связанное с использованием английского языка, легче адаптироваться в иноязычной среде и проявлять признаки формирования/развития иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции в совокупности всех ее составляющих:

- совершенствование речевой составляющей в четырех видах деятельности- говорении, аудировании, чтении и письме;
- расширение языковой компетенции за счет освоения новых языковых средств в соответствии с отобранными темами и сферами общения; увеличения объема используемых лексических единиц; развития навыков оперирования языковыми единицами в коммуникативных целях, а также за счет систематизации учебного материала;

- развитие социально-культурной составляющей, обусловленное увеличением объема знаний о социокультурной и деловой специфике стран изучаемого языка, совершенствование умений строить свое речевое и неречевое поведение адекватно этой специфике;

- развитие учебно-познавательная компетенция (развитие общих учебных умений, позволяющих совершенствовать учебную деятельность по овладению английским языком, удовлетворять с его помощью познавательные интересы в других областях знаний, умений и навыков).

К концу обучения каждый обучающийся должен уметь владеть коммуникативными навыками, предусмотренными Программой, использовать грамматические и лексические структуры, необходимые при общении на английском языке, воспринимать на слух тексты в объеме изученного материала, вести телефонные переговоры на английском языке в сфере своей трудовой деятельности; читать и понимать информационные источники (газеты, журналы, рекламные продукты и т.п.), а также читать, понимать и составлять без словаря простые деловые документы; читать, понимать и составлять без словаря деловые документы средней сложности (договоры, аннотации, вести деловую переписку); читать без словаря адаптированную художественную литературу или со словарем неадаптированную художественную литературу, написанную на современном английском языке.

При освоении Программы в полном объеме обучающийся

При освоении Программы обучающийся должен знать:

грамматический материал:

Времена:

Present Simple (Настоящее простое)
Present Continuous (Настоящее продолженное)
Past Simple (Прошедшее простое)
Past Continuous (Прошедшее продолженное)
Present Perfect (Настоящее свершенное)
Future Simple (Будущее простое)
Future forms (Будущие формы): going to (собираться что-то делать) и Present Continuous (настоящее продолженное);
Perfect, Perfect Continuous (Настоящее, совершенное, совершенно длительное)
Perfect (Прошедшее простое, длительное, предпрошедшее)
Be going to (настоящее длительное, структура собираться что-то делать);;

Также:

Модальные глаголы: **can**, must, Should, Have to, may, be able to (уметь, можно, должен, следует, вынужден)
Questions (Вопросы)
Word order in sentences (порядок слов в предложении)
Conditionals (условные предложения)
Articles (артикли)
Passive voice (пассивный залог)
Gerund (герундий)
Infinitive (инфинитив)
Reported speech (косвенная речь)
Interrogative and negative forms (Вопросительные и отрицательные формы);
There is/are; some, any, much, many, would like to (Имеется, несколько, ничего, много, хотелось бы)
Possessive pronouns (Притяжательные местоимения);
Like + ing (любить что-то делать);
Countable and uncountable nouns (Исчисляемые и неисчисляемые существительные),
Adverbs, prepositions (наречия, предлоги);
Adverbs of frequency (Наречия частотности)

Imperative mood (Повелительное наклонение)

Word order (Порядок слов)

Conditionals 1 and 2 (Условные предложения 1 и 2 типов)

Phrasal verbs (Фразовые глаголы)

Passive voice (Пассивный залог)

Comparative and superlative adjectives (Сравнительные и превосходные формы прилагательных) **должен уметь:**

- Прочитать, и написать по-английски документы, используемые в деловом документообороте (деловые письма, деловые резюме, деловые отчеты, простые хозяйственные договоры, бланки заказов, запросы, , и т.п.)
- Осуществлять общение при деловом знакомстве;
- Говорить основные сведения о себе и своих профессиональных обязанностях;
- Высказывать свое мнение, объяснять, что нравится и не нравится
- Использовать слова по следующим темам: профессии; выбора работы; рекламы продукции; менеджмента и маркетинга; условий труда и быта; еда и напитки, дни недели и месяцы, квартира или номер в гостинице, расчеты и деньги, как проехать и как пройти; погода; характеристики деловой встречи, поездки, полета и круиза.
- Использовать разговорные сокращения, такие как it's, I'd и т.п.;
- Приветствовать и прощаться друг с другом;
- Расспрашивать о клиенте и рассказывать о себе;
- Описывать людей и предметы;
- Вносить предложения, высказывать и отвечать на просьбы и предложения;
- Расспрашивать и рассказывать о передвижениях по городу, стране, между странами и т.п.
- Сравнить людей и предметы;
- Рассуждать о различных видах деятельности;
- Выразить свое согласие, несогласие, договариваться о чем-либо, вносить предложения;
- Вести разговор о произошедших событиях;
- Обсуждать планы на будущее;
- Давать разрешение или отказывать в чем-либо;
- Понимать и использовать редуцированную речь;
- Правильно применять акценты и ударения в устной речи;
- Достаточно свободно воспринимать английскую речь на слух, в том числе и при деловой беседе.

должен иметь навыки:

- владения грамматическим и лексическим материалом по всему объему Программы;
- чтения и написания по-английски деловых документов, ведения деловой переписки и переговоров; ведения отчетности; проведение маркетинговых поисков по материалам на английском языке; проведения денежных расчетов на английском языке
- общения в рамках трудовой деятельности: предоставления сведений о себе, своих должностных обязанностях, о правилах внутреннего распорядка и режима работы своей организации; взаимоотношений и психологического климата в коллективе и т.д.

1.16 Отслеживание результативности реализации программы

В качестве способов проверки результативности освоения программы используются такие методы как: педагогическое наблюдение, собеседование, опрос, тестирование и экзамен.

Начальный контроль (входное тестирование) проводится при зачислении на обучение с поступающими, в форме тестирования с использованием единого для всех курсов Программы вступительного теста. Тестирование проводится преподавателем с целью определить уровень владения английским языком для зачисления на тот или иной курс Программы, что учитывается при формировании учебных групп. Степень подготовленности поступающего оценивает преподаватель, проводящий тестирование,

при этом поступающий для зачисления на курс уровня Intermediate (Средний уровень) должен дать не менее 30 правильных ответов, а на курс уровня Upper - Intermediate (Средний продвинутый уровень) не менее 40 правильных ответов; на курс уровня Advanced (высокий уровень) не менее 50 правильных ответов

- Текущий контроль осуществляется по окончании каждой темы любого курса, при этом обучающиеся выполняют простейшие 15-минутные письменные проверочные работы или на протяжении всего занятия устные опросы с целью контроля усвоенных навыков и умений. Время на их проведение входит в учебное время проведения практических занятий по данной теме.
- Промежуточный и итоговый контроль освоения учебного материала.
Изучение каждого курса Программы включает два вида контроля по курсу, осуществляемого в форме промежуточного и итогового (финального) тестирования по курсу. Вопросы тестов разработаны на основе тестов из учебника или в полном соответствии с ними.
- Промежуточное контроль проводится в форме тестирования после изучения приблизительно половины материала каждого курса. На проведение каждого промежуточного тестирования отводится 3 часа, что включено в общее учебное время изучения курса. Промежуточное тестирование проводится преподавателем, ведущим занятия в данной учебной группе в письменной форме. Результаты промежуточного контроля фиксируются в журнале учебной группы.
- Итоговый контроль по каждому курсу Программы проводится в форме финального тестирования по каждому курсу Программы предусмотрено по завершении каждого курса (уровня знания языка). Оно проводится по всему материалу данного курса. Тестирование содержит письменную и устную компоненту.
- Итоговый контроль по всему материалу Программы проводится в форме итогового экзамена по всему материалу Программы,

1.17 Подведение итогов реализации программы

- Подведение итогов освоения всей Программы осуществляется в виде итогового экзамена, для которого тесты и билеты формируются по всему материалу Программы с использованием заключительного теста учебника . Итоговый контроль по всему материалу Программы проводится по завершению изучения материала всей Программы.
- Итоговый контроль по Программе - экзамен - состоит из двух частей: письменной и устной, что позволяет оценить приобретенные знания и навыки по всему материалу Программы.
- Письменная составляющая представляет собой тест, включающий задания, ответы на которые выполняются экзаменуемым в письменной форме. Устная составляющая представляет собой билет, включающий вопросы, позволяющие выявить приобретенные знания, умения и навыки экзаменуемого по материалу Программы,
- Подготовка к экзамену проводится в ходе проведения занятий. Продолжительность экзамена включена в общее время реализации программы.
- Письменный тест и билеты для устной части итогового контроля (Экзамена) приведены в Разделе 6 Программы.
- К итоговому экзамену по Программе допускаются обучающиеся, прошедшие весь (полный) материал обучения по Программе, сдавшие с положительным результатом промежуточные и итоговые тестирования в ходе освоения всех курсов Программы. Слушатели имеют право на пересдачу этих тестов в сроки до проведения итогового экзамена.
- На итоговый экзамен отводится 3 часа. Подготовка к экзамену проводится в ходе проведения занятий. Результаты итогового экзамена оформляются специальным Протоколом, Протоколы с приложением ответов подшиваются в специальную папку и хранятся в течение 2 (двух) лет.

- По окончании обучения по Программе в целом, обучающемуся выдается **Удостоверение** об успешном окончании Программы, подтверждающее владение английским языком на уровне — уровня Advanced (высокий уровень). По окончании обучения по Программе в целом, обучающемуся выдается **Удостоверение** об успешном окончании Программы, подтверждающее владение английским языком на уровне Intermediate. Для получения Удостоверения обучающийся должен сдать промежуточные и итоговые тесты по всем курсам Программы и итоговый экзамен по материалу всей Программы. Образец Удостоверения утверждается руководителем ЧОУ ДО «Глори». Выдача Удостоверения производится ЧОУ ДО «Глори»
- В случае если обучающийся не завершил полностью обучение по Программе и отчисляется по собственному желанию или по уважительной причине; не прошёл итоговой аттестации или получил на итоговой аттестации неудовлетворительные результаты, ему выдается СПРАВКА об обучении за прослушанный период Программы. Выдачу СПРАВКИ производит ЧОУ ДО «Глори». Каждый поступающий имеет возможность ознакомиться с образцом указанного документа до зачисления на обучение.

РАЗДЕЛ 3. Содержание Программы по курсам

3.1. Содержание Программы по среднему уровню (курс Intermediate)

№	Словарный запас	Практические навыки	Теоретические навыки
1	Еда: топливо или удовольствие Если Вы хотите победить, обманывайте Мы семья Как представить коллег, друзей	Как выразить свое отношение к еде Как рассказать о спортивных играх и победах Как рассказать о своей семье и детях Как представить коллег и друзей	Present Simple and Continuous Настоящее простое и настоящее длительное Past Simple and Continuous Прошедшее простое и длительное Future tenses Способы выражения будущего времени
2	Магазины Измени свою жизнь Транспорт В офисе	Как рассказать о типах магазинов и что там можно купить Как рассказать, довольны ли Вы своей жизнью Как рассказать о видах транспорта Как рассказать об обязанностях в офисе	Present Perfect and Past Simple Настоящее совершенное и прошедшее простое Present Perfect Continuous Настоящее совершенно длительное Comparative and superlative Степени сравнения прилагательных
3	Современные правила поведения Внешность Если сначала Вы не преуспели Как снять квартиру	Как рассказать о современных правилах этикета Как описать внешность и характер человека Как рассказать о своих способностях и возможностях Как снять квартиру	Modal verbs Модальные глаголы
4	Обратно в школу В идеальном мире Дружба Приезд звезды	Как рассказать о школьных годах, образовании Как описать дом, квартиру Как рассказать о друге и дружбе	Conditionals (I, II) Условные предложения первого и второго типа Used to Привычки прошлого
	Промежуточное тестирование		тест (грамматика, аудирование, чтение, письмо, говорение)
5	Не спеши, ты едешь слишком быстро Одна планета, разные миры Смена работы Встречи	Как рассказать о темпе жизни Как сравнить мужчин и женщин Как рассказать о плюсах и минусах своей работы Как провести встречу	Quantifiers Articles Артикли Gerund and infinitives Герундий и инфинитив
6	Знакомство в супермаркете Кино Нам нужен герой Срочные новости	Как рассказать о встрече с кем-либо Как рассказать о просмотренном фильме Как рассказать о поступках людей Как сообщить срочную новость	Reported speech Косвенная речь Passive voice Пассивный залог Relative clauses Придаточные предложения
7	Можем ли мы сами быть удачливыми? Детективные истории Выключите это Статья в журнале	Как рассказать об удаче и неудаче Как рассказать детективную историю Как обсудить телевидение Как написать статью в журнал	Third conditional Третий тип условных предложений Indirect questions Вопросы в косвенной речи Phrasal verbs Фразовые глаголы
	Финальное тестирование		тест (грамматика, аудирование, чтение, письмо, говорение)

3.2. Содержание Программы по среднему продвинутому уровню (Курс Upper-Intermediate)

Тема	Словарный запас	Практические навыки	Теоретические навыки
1	Вопросы и ответы Вы верите в это? Вы доктор. Что таит будущее	Как задавать и отвечать на вопросы Как рассказать, во что Вы верите Как рассказать о болезнях и лечении Как поговорить о загадках будущего	Question formation Порядок слов в вопросах Auxiliary verbs Вспомогательные глаголы Comparative Сравнительная степень прилагательных Present Perfect Simple and Continuous Настоящее совершенное простое и длительное
2	Стереотипы: правда или миф? Авиа путешествия Короткие истории Собеседование	Как обсудить имеющиеся стереотипы Как рассказать о полетах Как рассказать короткие истории Как пройти собеседование	Adjective order Порядок прилагательных в предложениях adverbs Наречия Narrative tenses Прошедшие времена
3	Преступление и наказание Штормовая погода Риск Выражение своего мнения	Как рассказать о преступлениях и наказаниях Как рассказать о погоде Как прогнозировать возможные риски деятельности Как выразить свое мнение	Passive voice Пассивный залог Future Perfect and Continuous Будущее совершенное и длительное Conditionals and future time clauses Условные предложения и придаточные времени
4	Остаться в живых Как я воспитала мужа Язык жестов Сцена и киноэкран	Как рассказать о способах выживания в различных катастрофах Как обсудить возможные проблемы между мужем и женой Как объяснить жесты Как обсудить кино и театр	Unreal conditionals Условные предложения второго и третьего типов Past modals Модальные глаголы в прошедшем времени Verbs of the senses Глаголы чувств
	Промежуточное тестирование		тест (грамматика, аудирование, чтение, письмо, говорение)
5	Психология музыки Сон СМИ Музыкальный фестиваль	Как сказать, кем был человек в прошлом Как рассказать историю из прошлого Как купить подарок в магазине	Gerund and infinitives Герундий и инфинитив Used to, be used to, get used to Конструкции: прошлой привычки, привыкнуть Глаголы передачи речи Reporting verbs
6	Публичные выступления Большие города	Как выступать на публике. Советы и комментарии. Как описать города и достопримечательности	Артикли Articles

	Наука Достопримечательности	Как поговорить о достижениях в науке	Uncountable and plural nouns Неисчисляемые существительные и существительные во множественном числе Конструкция have something done
7	Я бы хотел ... Тест на честность Что такое тинго? Слова За и против	Как рассказать о своих желаниях и сожалениях Как объяснить честный ли это человек. Советы и комментарии. Как объяснить слово, не называя его Как выразить свое за и против	Structures with wish Конструкции с я бы хотел. Clauses of contrast and purpose Придаточные противопоставления и цели Relative clauses Придаточные предложения
	Финальное тестирование		тест (грамматика, аудирование, чтение, письмо, говорение)

3.3. Содержание Программы по высокому уровню (Курс Advanced)

№	Словарный запас	Практические навыки	Теоретические навыки
1	Что мотивирует Вас? Кто я? На каком это языке? Семейные секреты Заявление о приеме на работу	Как рассказать о целях в жизни Как описать личность человека Как овладеть языковой терминологией Как написать заявление о приеме на работу	Linkers Вводные слова Pronouns Местоимения
2	Однажды В сутках 31 час? 50 способов бросить своего возлюбленного Статьи Время и технологии	Как правильно распределять свое время Как обсудить и написать статью Как поговорить о современных технологиях	Past tenses Прошедшие времена Time expressions Временные выражения Phrasal verbs Фразовые глаголы
3	Нарушение тишины Трудности перевода Деньги Отчет Женщины и деньги	Как рассказать о различных шумах Как рассказать о случаях неправильного перевода Как поговорить о деньгах, как заработать и потратить Как написать отчет о посещении ресторана	Speculation and deduction Рассуждение и дедукция Past tenses Прошедшие времена Inversion Инверсия
4	История в кино Угощайтесь Я не могу жить без этого Эссе Факт или вымысел?	Как поговорить об историческом кино Как обсудить факты истории Как написать эссе Как поговорить по телефону	Наречия Adverbs Verb + object+ gerund or infinitive Конструкция «глагол + дополнение + герундий или инфинитив» Conditionals Условные предложения
	Промежуточный тест		тест (грамматика, аудирование, чтение, письмо, говорение)
5	Кто под контролем? Просто старая кровать? Обман или лечение?	Как рассказать о своих обязанностях Как рассказать о переезде Как обсудить проблемы медицины	Permission, obligation, necessity Разрешение, обязанность, необходимость

	Живопись и художники	Как обсудить картины и художников	Verbs of the senses Глаголы чувств Gerunds and infinitives Герундий и инфинитив
6	Опыт передвижения Домашние животные Обещанная земля Эссе рассуждение Дикая природа	Как рассказать о домашнем животном поговорить о дикой природе Как поговорить о путешествиях и туризме Как написать эссе	Expressing future plans and arrangements Выражение будущих планов и договоренностей Ellipsis and substitution Сокращение и замещение Emphases Ударение, акцент
7	Рецепты Спорт Самая смешная шутка в мире Жалоба Кухни мира	Как рассказать о различиях в питании в разных странах Как рассказать, как приготовить блюдо Как написать жалобу Как поговорить о спорте Как рассказать шутку или анекдот	Compound nouns Составные существительные So such Конструкции «поэтому, такие» Comparison Сравнение
	Финальное тестирование		тест (грамматика, аудирование, чтение, письмо, говорение)

3.4 Ожидаемые результаты освоения Программы

При освоении Среднего уровня (курс *Intermediate*) обучающийся

должен знать:

Грамматический материал:

Времена:

Present Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous (Настоящее простое, длительное, совершенное, совершенно длительное)

Past Simple, Continuous, Perfect (Прошедшее простое, длительное, предпрошедшее)

Future Forms (will/shall), Present Continuous, Be going to (выражение будущего времени, настоящее длительное, структура собираться что-то делать);;

Также:

Модальные глаголы: **can**, must, Should, Have to, may, be able to (уметь, можно, должен, следует, вынужден)

Questions (Вопросы)

Word order in sentences (порядок слов в предложении)

Conditionals (условные предложения)

Articles (артикли)

Passive voice (пассивный залог)

Gerund (герундий)

Infinitive (инфинитив)

Reported speech (косвенная речь) **должен:**

- Уметь использовать слова по следующим темам: еда, спорт, семья, черты характера, транспорт и путешествия, образование, работа, покупки, кино.
- Уметь высказать свое мнение по изученной тематике
- Уметь написать личное и официальное письмо, статью, отчет о событии
- Уметь пересказать прочитанный текст, книгу
- Уметь рассказать о своей работе

должен иметь навыки:

- использования изученного лексического и грамматического материала в устной и письменной речи на рассмотренные в курсах Программы темы;
- беглого чтения текстов на изученную тематику;
- ведения разговора на изученную тематику;

понимание аутентичной устной речи на изученную тематику.

При освоении Среднего Продвинутого уровня (курс Upper-Intermediate) обучающийся должен знать:

Грамматический материал:

Времена:

Present Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous (Настоящее простое, длительное, совершенное, совершенно длительное)

Past Simple, Continuous, Perfect (Прошедшее простое, длительное, предпрошедшее)

Future Forms (will/shall), Present Continuous, Be going to (выражение будущего времени, настоящее длительное, структура собираться что-то делать)

Future Perfect and Future Continuous (будущее совершенное и длительное)

Также:

Модальные глаголы: **can**, must, Should, Have to, may, be able to (уметь, можно, должен, следует, вынужден)

Questions (Вопросы)

Word order in sentences (порядок слов в предложении)

Conditionals (условные предложения)

Articles (артикли)

Passive voice (пассивный залог)

Gerund (герундий)

Infinitive (инфинитив)

Reported speech (косвенная речь)

Relative clauses (придаточные предложения)

Structures with wish (структуры для выражения пожелания и сожаления)

Phrasal verbs (фразовые глаголы) **должен уметь:**

- Прочитать и понять неадаптированный текст, статью;
- Написать личное и официальное письмо, жалобу, историю, резюме;
- Поговорить на изученные темы;
- Использовать слова по следующим темам: болезни и лечения, мода, преступления и наказания, чувства, музыка, наука;
- Рассказать о событиях, произошедших в прошлом;
- строить предположения по поводу возможных событий в будущем;
- воспринимать на слух аутентичные тексты, радиопередачи и интервью;

должен иметь навыки:

- ведения беседы в группе лиц на изученные темы;
- использования изученного лексического и грамматического материала в устной и письменной речи на рассмотренные в курсах Программы темы;
- беглого чтения текстов на изученную тематику.

При освоении Высокого уровня (курс Advanced) обучающийся

должен знать:

Грамматический материал:

Времена:

Present Simple, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect Continuous (Настоящее простое, длительное, совершенное, совершенно длительное)

Past Simple, Continuous, Perfect (Прошедшее простое, длительное, предпрошедшее)

Future Forms (will/shall), Present Continuous, Be going to (выражение будущего времени, настоящее длительное, структура собираться что-то делать)

Future Perfect and Future Continuous (будущее совершенное и длительное)

Также:

Модальные глаголы: **can**, must, Should, Have to, may, be able to (уметь, можно, должен, следует, вынужден)

Questions (Вопросы)

Word order in sentences (порядок слов в предложении)

Conditionals (условные предложения)
Articles (артикли)
Passive voice (пассивный залог)
Gerund (герундий)
Infinitive (инфинитив)
Reported speech (косвенная речь)
Relative clauses (придаточные предложения)
Structures with wish (структуры для выражения пожелания и сожаления)
Phrasal verbs (фразовые глаголы)
Linkers (вводные слова, слова связки)
Inversion (инверсия)
Speculation and deduction (рассуждения и дедукция)
Ellipsis and substitution (сокращение и замещение)
Emphases (ударение, акцент)

должен уметь:

- Прочитать, и написать по-английски документы, используемые в деловом документообороте (деловые письма, деловые резюме, деловые отчеты, простые хозяйственные договоры, бланки заказов, запросы, , и т.п.)
- Осуществлять общение при деловом знакомстве;
- Говорить основные сведения о себе и своих профессиональных обязанностях;
- Высказывать свое мнение, объяснять, что нравится и не нравится
- Использовать слова по следующим темам: профессии; выбора работы; рекламы продукции; менеджмента и маркетинга; условий труда и быта; еда и напитки, дни недели и месяцы, квартира или номер в гостинице, расчеты и деньги, как проехать и как пройти; погода; характеристики деловой встречи, поездки, полета и круиза.
- Использовать разговорные сокращения, такие как it's, I'd и т.п.;
- Приветствовать и прощаться друг с другом;
- Расспрашивать о клиенте и рассказывать о себе;
- Описывать людей и предметы;
- Вносить предложения, высказывать и отвечать на просьбы и предложения;
- Расспрашивать и рассказывать о передвижениях по городу, стране, между странами и т.п.
- Сравнивать людей и предметы;
- Рассуждать о различных видах деятельности;
- Выражать свое согласие, несогласие, договариваться о чем-либо, вносить предложения;
- Вести разговор о произошедших событиях;
- Обсуждать планы на будущее;
- Давать разрешение или отказывать в чем-либо;
- Понимать и использовать редуцированную речь;
- Правильно применять акценты и ударения в устной речи;
- Достаточно свободно воспринимать английскую речь на слух, в том числе и при деловой беседе.

должен иметь навыки:

- владения грамматическим и лексическим материалом по всему объему Программы;
- чтения и написания по-английски деловых документов, ведения деловой переписки и переговоров; ведение отчетности; проведение маркетинговых поисков по материалам на английском языке; проведения денежных расчетов на английском языке
- общения в рамках трудовой деятельности: предоставления сведений о себе, своих должностных обязанностях, о правилах внутреннего распорядка и режима работы своей организации; взаимоотношений и психологического климата в коллективе и т.д.

3.4 Тесты промежуточного и итогового (финального) контроля по курсам, билеты и тесты итогового контроля по Программе в целом - экзамена, используемые при реализации Программы дополнительного профессионального образования

«Английский язык для совершенствующих знаний английского языка» представлены в Приложении .

Билеты и тесты итогового экзамена формируются преподавателем и утверждаются директором ЧОУ не позднее, чем за пять дней до проведения экзамена

РАЗДЕЛ 5. Перечень учебной литературы (основной, методической и дополнительной, нормативно-справочной) для реализации Программы дополнительного профессионального образования «Английский язык для совершенствующих знание языка»

Основная литература

1. Innovations Intermediate. Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley. Student's book. Thomson, 2004.. Инновейшнс Средний. Книга для студента. Хью Деллар и Эндрю Волклей. Томсон, 2004. - 176 с.
2. Innovations Intermediate. Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley with Richard Moore. Thomson, 2004 Teacher's book Инновейшнс Средний . Хью Деллар ,Эндрю Волклей и Ричард Мур. Книга для учителя. Томсон, 2004.-122с.
3. Innovations Intermediate. Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley. Work book. Thomson, 2004. Инновейшнс Средний. Хью Деллар и Эндрю Волклей. Рабочая тетрадь. Томсон, 2004. - 96 с
4. Innovations Upper-Intermediate. Hugh Dellar, Andrew Walkley, Darryl Hockins Student's book. Thomson, 2004 Инновейшнс Средний Продвинутой. Хью Деллар, Эндрю Волклей, Дерил Хокинс. Книга для студента. Томсон, 2004. - 176 с.
5. Innovations Upper - Intermediate. Hugh Dellar, Andrew Walkley, Darryl Hockins. Teacher's book. Thomson, 2004
Инновейшнс Высокий.. Хью Деллар, Эндрю Волклей, Дерил Хокинс. Книга для учителя Томсон, 2004. - 126с.
6. Innovations Upper - Intermediate. Morgan Lewis. Workbook. Thomson, 2004.- 96 с.
Инновейшнс Средний Продвинутой. Морган Льюис. Рабочая тетрадь. Томсон, 2004 -96с.
7. Innovations Advanced. Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley. Student's book. Thomson, 2004 Инновейшнс Высокий. Хью Деллар и Эндрю Волклей. Книга для студента. Томсон, 2004. - 176 с.
8. Innovations Advanced. Richard Hallows with Lynda Edwards. Teacher's book. Thomson, 2004
Инновейшнс Высокий. Ричард Халоус и Линда Эдвардс. Книга для учителя. Томсон, 2004. - 176с.
9. Innovations Advanced. Hugh Dellar and Andrew Walkley. Work book. Thomson, 2004 Инновейшнс Высокий. Хью Деллар и Эндрю Волклей. Рабочая тетрадь. Томсон, 2004. - 96 с.

Дополнительная литература

1. Face to Face Intermediate. Chris Redston, Gillie Cunningham. Student's book Cambridge, 2008. Фейс ту фейс интермедиат. Крис Редстон, Джилли Кинингхэм. Кембридж. Книга для

студента, 2008 - 160 с.

2. Face to Face Intermediate. Chris Redston, Gillie Cunningham. Teacher's book Cambridge, 2008. Фейс ту фейс интермедиат. Крис Редстон, Джилли Кининхэм. Кембридж. Книга для учителя, 2008 - 235 с.

3. New Cutting Edge Upper-Intermediate. Sarah Cunningham, Peter Moor. Student's book Pearson Longman, 2012. Нью Катин Эйдж. Средний продвинутый. Сара Канинхэм, Питер Мур. Пирсон Лонгман. Книга для студента, 2012 - 176 с.

4. New Cutting Edge Upper-Intermediate. Sarah Cunningham, Peter Moor. Teacher's book Pearson Longman, 2012. Нью Катин Эйдж. Средний продвинутый. Сара Канинхэм, Питер Мур. Пирсон Лонгман. Книга для учителя, 2012 - 190 с.

5. Outcomes Advanced. Hugh Dellar, Andrew Walkley. Heinle Cengage Learning, Student's book. 2012. Ауткамз Высокий, Хью Дэллар, Эндрю Вокли. Хейли Сенгейдж Лёнинг, Книга для студента. 2012 - 185 с.

6. Outcomes Advanced. Hugh Dellar, Andrew Walkley. Heinle Cengage Learning, Teacher's book. 2012. Ауткамз Высокий, Хью Дэллар, Эндрю Вокли. Хейли Сенгейдж Лёнинг, Книга для учителя. 2012 - 190 с.

7. Speak out Intermediate. Antonia Clare, JJ Wilson Student's book. 2011 Спик аут Средний. Антониа Клер, Вилсон, книга для студента. 2011-176с

8. English for Business Life. Ian Badger and Pete Menzies. MC education, Coursebook with grammar. 2006. Английский для бизнес жизни. Ян Бадгер и Пит Мензис. 2006-160с

Справочная литература

1. English Vocabulary in Use for Upper- Intermediate students. Cambridge University Press, 2005. Лексика английского языка. Книга для самостоятельного обучения студентов среднего продвинутого уровня. Кембридж Юниверсити Пресс, 2005. - 263 с.

2. English Phrasal verbs in Use for Intermediate-Advanced students. Cambridge University Press, 2004. Фразовые глаголы английского языка. Книга для самостоятельного обучения студентов среднего - высокого уровня. Кембридж Юниверсити Пресс, 2004. - 206 с.

3. English Collocations in Use for Intermediate-Advanced students. Cambridge University Press, 2005. Словосочетания английского языка. Книга для самостоятельного обучения студентов среднего - высокого уровня. Кембридж Юниверсити Пресс, 2005. - 190 с.

4. Reward Recourse Pack Intermediate. David Riley. McMillan Publishing Limited, 2006. Дополнительные материалы английского языка для студентов среднего уровня. Дэвид Рилей. Макмилан Паблишинг Лимитед, 2006. - 155 с.

6. Reward Recourse Pack Upper-Intermediate. Susan Kay. McMillan Publishing Limited, 2006. Дополнительные материалы английского языка для студентов среднего продвинутого уровня. Сьюзан Кей. Макмилан Паблишинг Лимитед, 2006. - 160 с.

7. Timesaver: Intermediate Listening. Judith Greet, Mary Glasgow (Scholastic), 2010. Дополнительные материалы для студентов среднего уровня по аудированию. Джудит Грит. Мэри Глазгоу (Сколастик), 2010. - 96 с.

8. English Pronunciation in Use for self-study. Cambridge University Press, 2004. Книга для самостоятельного обучения. Кембридж Юниверсити Пресс, 2004. - 200 с.

9. Timesaver: Speaking Activities. Peter Maggs, Jon Hird. Mary Glasgow (Scholastic), 2013. Дополнительные материалы для студентов среднего- высокого уровней для говорения. Питер Магс, Джон Хирд. Мэри Глазгоу (Сколастик), 2013. - 80 с

10 Oxford Practice Grammar Intermediate. John Eastwood. Oxford, 2006. Практическая грамматика для студентов среднего уровня. Джон Иствуд. Оксфорд, 2006, - 440 с.

11. Grammar with laughter. George Woolard. Thomson. 1999. Грамматика с юмором. Дополнительный материал по грамматике для студентов среднего продвинутого и высокого уровня. Джорж Вулард. Томсон. 1999, - 200 с.

РАЗДЕЛ 6. Приложения

6.1. Тесты промежуточного и финального контроля Среднего уровня (курс Intermediate)

Промежуточный тест среднего уровня (курс Intermediate) GRAMMAR

грамматика

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

Допишите предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

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

- 1 Dave _____ (have) a shower at the moment. I'll tell him you called.
- 2 _____ you _____ (finish) that book already? That was quick!
- 3 What _____ you _____ (give) Pete for his birthday last week?
- 4 I _____ (go) to the doctor's at 4.30. I'll see you at 5.00.
- 5 He _____ (play) on his computer since four o'clock.
- 6 Don't get a taxi. I _____ (pick you up) after the class.
- 7 _____ you _____ (see) the new film next week?
- 8 We _____ (stay) with my parents at the moment while we look for a flat.
- 9 I _____ (finish) lunch and was having coffee when Joe arrived with an enormous cake.
- 10 _____ you ever _____ (drive) a sports car?
- 11 Sorry I'm late. _____ you _____ (wait) long?
- 12 Luckily I _____ (drive) quite slowly when a cat ran in front of my car.
- 13 Tom says you _____ (look for) me 10 minutes ago. I was in a meeting.
- 14 I _____ (not pay) yet at work. Can you lend me some money?
- 15 _____ we _____ (try) the new Japanese restaurant in town?

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Подчеркни правильное слово или слова.

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

- 1 My boyfriend drives **more slowly** / **slowlier** than I do.
- 2 He **can't** / **mustn't** be at home. His car isn't there.
- 3 I've **been knowing** / **known** her for ten years.
- 4 I'm afraid you **can't** / **shouldn't** speak to Mr Franks at the moment. He's busy.
- 5 I drove my in-laws to the theatre last night so I **must** / **had to** clean my car.
- 6 It was a great holiday. But it wasn't **as** / **than** hot there as it was last summer.
- 7 You **shouldn't** / **don't have to** eat so much salt. It isn't good for you.
- 8 Have you **been having** / **had** that computer for a long time?
- 9 **Do you like** / **Are you liking** going abroad on holiday?

- 10 He writes **more** / **most** carefully than his sister does.
- 11 He **doesn't need** / **isn't needing** to do any work this evening.
- 12 She's been working with us **for** / **since** 2004.
- 13 You **don't have to** / **mustn't** pay for museums in the UK as they are free.
- 14 What time **do you go** / **are you going** out tonight?
- 15 The exam was easier **than** / **as** I thought.

3 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.

Допиши второе предложение двумя словами так, чтобы оно означало тоже самое, что и первое предложение. Сокращения считаются за одно слово.

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 It's a good idea to warm up before doing exercise.
You _____ up before doing exercise.
- 2 He has already asked her to marry him! He must love her.
He has already asked her to marry him! It _____ love.
- 3 Jim won't come out with us tonight. Perhaps he doesn't have any money.
Jim won't come out with us tonight. I suppose he _____ have any money.
- 4 Have you got time to finish the work before Friday?
Will you be _____ finish the work before Friday?
- 5 Going to the theatre is more expensive than going to the cinema.
Going to the cinema isn't _____ as going to the theatre.
- 6 We met years ago.
We _____ each other for years.
- 7 When you drive it is the law to wear your seat belt.
You _____ wear a seat belt when you drive.
- 8 This book isn't as interesting as the last one.
This book is less _____ the last one.
- 9 It's really cold today; you should wear a hat.
It's really cold today; you _____ wear a hat.
- 10 We have booked the church for our wedding in July.
We're _____ in July.

VOCABULARY

словарь

4 Underline the odd word out.

Подчеркни лишнее слово.

Example: glass napkin knife eggs

- 1 raw prawns spicy fresh
- 2 frozen boiled roast fried
- 3 court track pool referee
- 4 beard ponytail height moustache
- 5 sociable charming sensible selfish
- 6 helmet van lorry motorbike
- 7 uncle nephew niece brother
- 8 win play lose draw
- 9 knife glass spoon fork
- 10 text ring tone voice mail manners

5 Write the opposite of the adjective.

Напиши антоним.

Example: lazy hard-working

- 1 responsible _____
- 2 honest _____
- 3 tiny _____

- 4 freezing _____
5 tidy _____

6 Underline the correct word.

Подчеркни правильное слово.

Example: The journey took so long; I was really tired / tiring the next day.

- 1 Have you ever fallen asleep at the cinema because the film was **bored** / **boring**?
- 2 Have you ever been really **disappointed** / **disappointing** by a test result?
- 3 I am very **excited** / **exciting** about my trip to Japan.
- 4 I find the weather in the winter very **depressed** / **depressing**.
- 5 I have left my dictionary at home again! It's so **frustrated** / **frustrating**.

7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Допиши слова в предложениях.

Example: He's very clever. He always knows the answers!

- 1 I think Chris is on the phone because the line's e_____.
- 2 My new school has a great new football p_____.
- 3 When his grandfather died Jeff i_____ his house.
- 4 I'm so tired. The f_____ back from the USA was ten hours.
- 5 What's the speed l_____ on this road?
- 6 I'm sure her hair used to be straight. Now it's w_____.
- 7 Our plane is departing from g_____ 15.
- 8 The age g_____ between my sister and me is five years.
- 9 You must go to that new restaurant. The food is d_____.
- 10 I don't want to cook tonight. Shall we get a t_____?

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

Вставьте в предложения правильное слово.

Example: I owe my dad £100.
borrow owe invest

- 1 When I decided to leave my job and travel, my parents thought I was _____.
mad ambitious moody
- 2 They got lost and turned _____ at our house an hour late.
up down on
- 3 The _____ played very well on Saturday.
fans referee team
- 4 Did he apply _____ that job?
of to for
- 5 My favourite _____ is chocolate cake and cream.
starter main course dessert
- 6 This new company pays me a better _____.
mortgage salary tax
- 7 I told my friend what to do and she did the opposite; I was _____.
filthy tiny furious
- 8 They _____ me £10 to park my car at the railway station.
cost saved charged
- 9 She's a lovely child. She's so _____.
affectionate moody aggressive
- 10 I'm sorry, I'm busy now. Can I _____ you back later?
leave dial call

Pronunciation

произношение

9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркни ударный слог.

Example: competitive

- 1 referee
- 2 responsible
- 3 motorbike
- 4 strawberries
- 5 circuit
- 6 independent
- 7 pedestrian
- 8 ambitious
- 9 mortgage
- 10 afford

10 Match the words with the same sound.

Соедини слова с одинаковым звуком.

charming	inherit	journey	height	injured	selfish
organized	paid	team	sociable	owe	

Example: loan owe

- 1 pretty _____
- 2 sausages _____
- 3 moustache _____
- 4 medium _____
- 5 check-in _____
- 6 waste _____
- 7 jealous _____
- 8 coach _____
- 9 dessert _____
- 10 cycle _____

READING

чтение

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

Keep it in the family

Wouldn't it be good to make your own money? Or would it? Well, a family in East London did just that and found out that they had to pay a high price for it! It sounds like a dream – printing millions of £20 and €50 notes. No need to ever go to a bank again! Unfortunately, for this particular family the dream has ended in prison sentences for all of them.

This illegal operation was the biggest that the police have ever seen in the UK. Over 14 million pounds' worth of fake bank notes have been recovered and they think that this 'family business' was producing over 66% of all fake bank notes in the UK. There could be many, many more. Only the family know how many notes are still out there and they're not going to tell anyone. It was a very large, complicated, and successful business!

The public have become interested in this story because of the family aspect. Four generations of the same family were part of the operation. The ages ranged from 23 to 85 and included grandchildren, parents, grandparents and even a great-grandmother! The great-grandmother,

who was 85, lived in special accommodation for older people and the police found £22,000 of notes in a plastic bag on top of her kitchen cupboard, ready to be distributed!

This forgery business was very well organized. It was run like a real business and each person had his / her place. They used very high-tech equipment to print and cut the fake notes and they had 20 different sites to keep the money, such as the great-grandmother's kitchen. The police watched the operation secretly for over four months before they arrested the gang.

At the trial the judge told the public that they shouldn't feel sorry for people like this. They are organized criminals and they are stealing from everyone and hurting the economy. However, a lot of people have a secret admiration for the family. Is this a worrying fact or is it human nature? I wonder.

Example: The family had international connections.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☒

- 1 Some people from the same family have been sent to prison.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 The family is from just outside London.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 They printed fake notes worth more than 14 million pounds.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 More than half the fake money in the UK was made by this family.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 The youngest member of the family is a teenager.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 The great-grandmother didn't live with the rest of the family.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 The money was all hidden in her house.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 The police caught them actually printing the money.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 They are all going to prison for the same number of months.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 The judge felt sorry for the family.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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

Сотнеси пять выделенных слов или фраз с определениями.

Example: against the law *illegal*

- 1 discovered a fact _____
- 2 people in general _____
- 3 a place for somebody to live _____
- 4 places that are used for something _____
- 5 the process in a court where a judge decides if somebody is guilty _____

WRITING

ПИСЬМО

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

Ответьте на один из вопросов и напишите 75-100 слов.

- 1 Describe an exciting sporting event you have seen or been to.
- 2 What advice would you give to someone coming to your country on holiday?
- 3 What is your favourite way of travelling and why?

LISTENING

аудирование

1 Listen to Emily. Tick (✓) A or B.

Послушайте Эмили. Отметьте галочкой А или В.

- 1 Emily has been to Mexico.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 2 Emily's grandparents only ever went abroad once.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 3 Emily learnt about planes and pollution while she was watching the news.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 4 In the opinion of the reporter, fuel prices are too high.
A True ☐ B False ☐
- 5 Emily thinks that the price of flying will go up in the future.
A True ☐ B False ☐

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

Послушайте пять диалогов. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

- 1 These days, Jack is _____.
A eating better ☐ B eating more fruit ☐ C eating takeaways ☐
- 2 Once you know him, Harry is _____.
A confident ☐ B quiet ☐ C funny ☐
- 3 Jenny has been living in Barcelona for _____.
A about two years ☐ B about three years ☐ C about four years ☐
- 4 Rose thinks Tony's shirt is _____.
A the wrong colour ☐ B too colourful ☐ C plain and boring ☐
- 5 Sophie has been singing _____.
A for twenty years ☐ B since she got to York ☐ C since she was twenty ☐

SPEAKING

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

Составь вопросы и задай их партнеру.

- 1 When / last / eat out? What / have?
- 2 cook? What?
- 3 think a big or small family / better? Why?
- 4 Who / you / get on best / family? Why?
- 5 good idea / families / eat together? Why?
- 6 How / travel / school (university / work)?
- 7 Who / favourite sportsperson? Why?
- 8 How often / use / mobile phone?
- 9 describe / best friend's personality?
- 10 Who / really admire? Why?

Now answer your partner's questions.

Ответь на вопросы партнера.

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

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласиись. Объясни причины.

- 1 'Professional sportspeople earn too much money.'
- 2 'Fast food should never be sold to children.'
- 3 'The driving age for driving a car should be sixteen.'

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

Итоговый тест среднего уровня (курс Intermediate) GRAMMAR

грамматика

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

Допишите предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

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

- 1 'Where's Lynne?' 'She _____ (go) to Cuba. She'll be back next week.'
- 2 Mike _____ (work) in his study. Shall I call him for you?
- 3 If I had the chance to live abroad, I _____ (go).
- 4 I'm sorry. I think I _____ (break) your camera when I dropped it!
- 5 I would have said 'hello' if I _____ (see) you!
- 6 I _____ (have) lunch every day with Clare in the canteen – I really enjoy talking to her.
- 7 'Didn't you hear the phone ring?' 'No, sorry. I _____ (listen) to music.'
- 8 She told me she _____ (want) to meet me the next day.
- 9 Between 1984 and 1986 Patricia Cornwell _____ (write) three novels.
- 10 I _____ (eat) less chocolate at the moment because I am on a diet.
- 11 We can't go to that restaurant again! I _____ (go) there twice last week.
- 12 You will get your results in a month – a letter _____ (send) to your house.
- 13 He _____ (work) at the company for years, and he still loves it.
- 14 When I got home, I saw that somebody _____ (break) one of my windows.
- 15 I'll wait until she _____ (get) here and then we'll come over together.

2 Complete the sentences.

Допишите предложения.

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

- 1 How much money did you take _____ of the cash machine?
- 2 You're Joel's cousin, _____ you?
- 3 I wouldn't have missed his party if I _____ (not / have) a bad headache.
- 4 We can't have dinner _____ all the guests are here.
- 5 The police _____ me whether I had witnessed the crime.
- 6 If I _____ you, I'd make a complaint to the manager.
- 7 Do you know where the nearest taxi rank _____?
- 8 Will you be _____ to look after the children next Thursday evening?
- 9 Are you responsible _____ the sales figures?
- 10 Can you tell me _____ the main entrance is, please?
- 11 My brother and I want to set _____ our own online business.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Подчеркни правильное слово или слова.

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

- 1 You **wouldn't** / **won't** get the job if you don't apply for it!
- 2 You **mustn't** / **shouldn't** ride without your helmet. It is illegal.
- 3 Please talk more **quieter** / **quietly**. You might wake up the baby.
- 4 She's the woman **who's** / **whose** brother won the national lottery.
- 5 I think **banning** / **ban** cars from the city centre is a good idea.
- 6 The boss **said** / **told** me not to tell anyone about the promotion.
- 7 Very **few** / **little** people turned up at the meeting last week.
- 8 I'll see you **the next** / **next** Friday.
- 9 There aren't **any** / **no** big parks in this town.
- 10 I'm so tired. I won't be able to drive **unless** / **if** I have a break and some coffee.
- 11 I **usually** / **used to** watch TV in the evenings, but now I go to the sports centre.
- 12 **Will** / **Shall** you tell me if you hear any news?
- 13 If you went to visit her, **she'll** / **she'd** be so happy.
- 14 I **must** / **might** work harder if I want to get a better job.

VOCABULARY

словарь

4 Underline the odd one out.

Подчеркни лишнее слово.

Example: composer teacher employee violinist

- 1 retire get sacked apply for a job resign
- 2 extras thriller horror film comedy
- 3 fork menu knife spoon
- 4 straight curly beard wavy
- 5 take off travel check in trip

5 Write the noun.

Напиши существительное.

Example: organize organization

- 1 mad _____
- 2 possible _____
- 3 similar _____
- 4 survive _____
- 5 react _____
- 6 move _____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Вставьте правильный предлог в предложения.

Example: What are you going to do next weekend?

- 1 I could understand the film because it was dubbed _____ German.
- 2 I spent €1,600 _____ a holiday to Japan.
- 3 I'm thinking _____ applying for a job with Microsoft.
- 4 She's been _____ charge of the accounts department for two years.
- 5 I'm so tired. I am really looking forward _____ my holiday next week.
- 6 Excuse me, may I try these trousers _____?
- 7 Let me pay _____ the cake – you bought the coffees!

7 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Вставьте в предложения правильное слово.

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

- 1 I think _____ should be banned from children's TV because they make them want material things.
channels adverts presenters
- 2 The teachers give us extra homework when some students _____ badly.
cheat behave revise
- 3 I'm _____ my third year of university, studying chemistry.
in at through
- 4 My sister's a _____. She's having an exhibition in London next month.
guitarist conductor sculptor
- 5 Antonia's so _____. She's always trying to get people to do what she wants.
extrovert mean manipulative
- 6 We often have dinner outside on our _____.
terrace roof path
- 7 Go away and don't come _____!
back here away
- 8 It's easy to buy things on _____. You just pay a little every month.
credit online tax
- 9 When I was in Greece, I couldn't understand anything anyone was saying. It was so _____.
exciting terrifying frustrating
- 10 I've finally thrown _____ my old leather jacket.
in away up
- 11 You're not allowed to drive in a _____ area.
residential pedestrian suburb
- 12 Could you give me a 20% _____ on this bag? It has a dirty mark on it.
refund bargain discount
- 13 I haven't eaten anything for hours. I'm _____!
starving furious freezing
- 14 She's so _____. Her feelings are easily hurt.
reliable honest sensitive

8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Заполните предложения одним словом.

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

- 1 When I got _____ playing football, the doctor said I couldn't play again for four weeks.
- 2 The film *The Beach* is _____ on the novel by Alex Garland.
- 3 Jeff _____ yoga for an hour every day – it helps him to relax.
- 4 I tried to phone Mike, but the line's engaged. I'll call him _____ later.
- 5 It was lovely seeing you again after so long. Let's _____ in touch.
- 6 Shall we meet _____ lunch on Tuesday? There's a new Italian restaurant in the High Street.
- 7 Tickets for U2 concerts always sell _____ really quickly.
- 8 It was great to see you. I hope we bump _____ each other again!

Pronunciation

произношение

9 Match the words with the same sound.

Соедини слова с одинаковым звуком.

channel	underground	advert	serve	generous	audience	murder	picture
organization	journey	butcher	lunch	university	watch		

Example: chess channel butcher
bird murder serve

horse	1	_____	2	_____
chess	3	_____	4	_____
bird	5	_____	6	_____
jazz	7	_____	8	_____
up	9	_____	10	_____

10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркни ударный слог.

Example: composer

- 1 refund (n)
- 2 captain
- 3 grandparents
- 4 education
- 5 invest
- 6 sausages
- 7 manipulative
- 8 appearance
- 9 luggage
- 10 village

READING

чтение

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

We all know that men and women have their differences. But do they really think differently? Some people might argue that they don't, but I disagree. In my opinion, men and women still behave in the same way that they were designed to centuries ago. We have different interests, different ways of speaking, of showing how we feel, and of coping with stressful situations.

In today's society, where the sexes are considered to be equal, we sometimes forget how different we are. This can have a negative effect on our relationships. We often become angry or frustrated with the opposite sex because we expect them to behave and communicate like we do.

So why does a man behave as he does? There is evidence to suggest that men were programmed with the instinct to hunt silently for animals. They had to be able to focus their attention on one thing. This might explain why it's so difficult to have a conversation with a man when he's watching TV! And also why he's so good at reading maps and giving directions.

Why does a woman act the way she does? Women are usually very good at multi-tasking (doing more than one job at once), but often find it harder than men to concentrate fully on one thing. In the past, women would have worked in groups, which required a lot of communication, so they're generally more talkative and sensitive to other people's feelings. A

woman can return from a party knowing everything about everyone, but a man will probably have discussed less personal topics like football.

Research has shown that men and women use different parts of their brains for language. Women usually score higher in writing tests. Men are seven times more likely to score in the top 5% in scientific exams. They're often talented at problem-solving and making quick decisions, whilst women are good at organization, comforting, and giving advice.

Of course, women still do dangerous sports, and men can multi-task without any problem after a strong cup of coffee! I'm not saying that women and men are not equal; it's just that there are some natural differences – and that's fantastic! We should appreciate and accept them as being what makes us special.

Example: The writer says that everyone has noticed that men and women are different.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 The writer thinks men and women have changed the way they behave over centuries.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Modern society has made the sexes more equal.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Relationships can become tense because men and women don't understand each other.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 Men were originally designed to go out and hunt for food.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 Men are naturally able to concentrate on one problem at a time.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 Women understand other people's emotions more easily than men.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 Men's brains are generally larger than women's.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 Women are usually good at learning languages.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 Research shows that men aren't better at scientific subjects than women.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 The writer thinks that men and women shouldn't be equal.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

WRITING

ПИСЬМО

Write about a person you admire. They can be a family member, friend or famous personality. Include the following: (140–180 words)

Напишите о человеке, которым Вы восхищаетесь. Это может быть член семьи, друг или знаменитость. Включите следующие пункты (140-180 слов)

- who they are
- your relationship to them; how you met / know them
- their personality
- their appearance
- why you admire them
-

LISTENING

аудирование

1 Listen to the radio programme. Tick (✓) A, B or C.

Послушайте радио передачу. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

Example: What's the name of the radio programme?

A Moving Now. ☐ B Movie Review. ☒ C This week's movies. ☐

1 What role does Jack White play in *Amazing Weekend*?

A An astronaut. ☐ B An artist. ☐ C A tennis star. ☐

2 What sort of film is *Space Idiots*?

A A sci-fi thriller. ☐ B An action film. ☐ C A romantic comedy. ☐

3 Where do the two main characters in *Amazing Weekend* fall in love?

A At a party. ☐ B In a park. ☐ C On a beach. ☐

4 What's the name of the actress who stars in *Amazing Weekend*?

A Kay Robson. ☐ B Amanda Robbins. ☐ C Jolene Parton. ☐

5 Where is the film set?

A The USA. ☐ B Canada. ☐ C Britain. ☐

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

Послушайте пять диалогов. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

1 While he was playing sport, Colin injured ____.

A his foot ☐ B his knee ☐ C his hand ☐

2 Jo loves reading ____.

A *The Star* ☐ B *The Sunday News* ☐ C *Music World* ☐

3 Jenny has ____.

A short, brown hair ☐ B long, brown hair ☐ C long, fair hair ☐

4 If she takes the job, Sophie will ____.

A move house ☐ B see Tom less often ☐ C not buy any clothes ☐

5 Jane started going to Spanish classes ____.

A at university ☐ B on holiday ☐ C in Mexico ☐

SPEAKING

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

Составь вопросы и задай их партнеру.

1 What / position in family? How / affect personality?

2 Which / more important – earn / big salary or enjoy / job? Why?

3 have / special talents or skills? What / be?

4 If / change anything about town, what / be? Why?

5 describe / interesting programme / see on TV recently?

Now answer your partner's questions.

Ответь на вопросы партнера.

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

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласишься. Объясни причины.

'People over 65 should take their driving test again.'

'In the future we will spend less time with our families and more time with our friends.'

'Cheating in sport is very common nowadays.'

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

6.2. Тесты промежуточного и финального контроля Среднего продвинутого уровня (курс Upper-Intermediate)

Промежуточный тест среднего продвинутого уровня (курс Upper-Intermediate)
GRAMMAR

грамматика

1 Underline the correct form.

Подчеркни верное слово.

Example: I like sport, but my sister **does** / **doesn't**.

1 It was such **good** / **a good** weather we went to the park.

- 2 Don't wait for Simon. He's **late always** / **always late**.
- 3 My sister is very ambitious and so **is her husband** / **her husband**.
- 4 These days, **young** / **the young** enjoy all kinds of technology.
- 5 They said it's **likely** / **probably** to rain tomorrow.
- 6 **The rich** / **Rich** pay more tax in most European countries.
- 7 Take an umbrella in case it **rains** / **will rain**.
- 8 A **French** / **French man** lives next door to us.
- 9 I did **tell** / **told** you the truth. I promise.
- 10 Your sister doesn't speak English, **does** / **doesn't** she?
- 11 **A** I really don't like going out on Sunday evenings.
B Oh, **neither** / **so** do I.
- 12 **A** My sister saw Brad Pitt in a bar when she was in New York.
B **Did** / **Has** she? Wow, I'd love to meet him!

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

Допишите предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

Example: Have you ever been (go) to Madrid?

- 1 The robbers are believed _____ (steal) three valuable paintings.
- 2 Who _____ (know) the answer to this question?
- 3 The criminal's sentence _____ (not decide) until next month.
- 4 I _____ (finish) your book by tomorrow, so I'll give it back to you then.
- 5 If I _____ (not see) you before I go, I'll phone you next week.
- 6 I _____ (talk) to John when Daniel walked through the door.
- 7 You can go out as soon you _____ (do) your homework.
- 8 How long _____ (sit) there? Are you waiting for someone?
- 9 They _____ (climb) for about two hours when the rain started.
- 10 I _____ already _____ (speak) to Max about the problem.
- 11 This time next month I _____ (do) my final exams.
- 12 When Lucy got to the station she realized she _____ (leave) her ticket at home.
- 13 I _____ (feel) dizzy all day. I think I'll go to the doctor's.
- 14 It _____ (think) that the burglar escaped through the bathroom window.
- 15 People used _____ (send) to prison for a longer period of time.
- 16 Can you wait a few minutes? The girls _____ (not finish) their lunch yet.

3 Order the words to make sentences.

Составьте предложения.

Example: park / you / yesterday / go / the / to / did

Did you go to the park yesterday?

- 1 nice / spotted / dress / Tess / wearing / is / new / a
- 2 before / were / we'd / driving / for / we / hours / realized / we / lost / been
- 3 tennis / don't / like / playing / you ?
- 4 is / station / tell / where / could / me / you / the ?
- 5 to / woman / the / said / is / in / 30s / be / her
- 6 I / as / soon / will / arrive / as / call / I / you
- 7 thinking / you / what / about / are ?
- 8 I / tired / I / went / was / to / so / bed
- 9 time / fortunately / the / arrived / in / for / wedding / we
- 10 start / sooner / the / we'll / arrive / earlier / we / the
- 11 badly / wasn't / accident / the / in / woman / injured / the
- 12 be / by / 8.30 / I'll / probably / home

VOCABULARY

СЛОВАРЬ

4 Underline the correct word.

Подчеркни правильное слово.

Example: My hotel is near / nearly the airport.

- 1 Matt's taken **part** / **up** karate. He's really enjoying it.
- 2 I don't like rushing dinner. I prefer to take my **time** / **easy**.
- 3 Elena takes **after** / **off** her mother. They're both musical.
- 4 You've been working too **hard** / **hardly**. You need a holiday.
- 5 We should take **notice** / **advantage** of the hot weather and go to the beach.
- 6 This book is **pecially** / **especially** designed for very young children.
- 7 The police say they have definite **proof** / **evidence** that he is the murderer.
- 8 There's going to be a concert **at** / **in** the end of the school year.
- 9 As it's a special occasion I'm going to **dress up** / **get dressed**.
- 10 My brother's had a new girlfriend for six months and I **still** / **yet** haven't met her.

5 Underline the odd word out.

Подчеркни лишнее слово.

Example: blister rash temperature x-ray

- 1 suede velvet leather spotted
- 2 passenger luggage pilot crew
- 3 headache stitches cough vomiting
- 4 drought breeze hurricane hailstorm
- 5 operation asthma scan injection
- 6 robbery evidence blackmail fraud
- 7 sleeveless hooded V-neck cotton
- 8 calm loyal immature open-minded
- 9 freezing cool chilly warm
- 10 judge verdict jury witness

6 Complete the words in the sentences.

Вставь слова в предложения.

Example: Mary sprained her ankle when she was jogging in the park.

- 1 My father is **a**_____ to nuts. He becomes very ill if he eats one.
- 2 She's had a stomach **a**_____ all day. I'm going to call the doctor.
- 3 I've cut myself. My finger is **bl**_____.
- 4 Don't drive this evening. There's going to be thick **f**_____ later on.
- 5 I didn't have anything to declare, so I walked straight through **c**_____.
- 6 We went by plane to Malaysia. It was a 12-hour **f**_____.
- 7 It poured with rain and I didn't have an umbrella. I got **s**_____.
- 8 I always ask for an aisle **s**_____ when I fly.
- 9 My grandmother has very high blood **pr**_____.
- 10 We're having a **h**_____ at the moment. It's been really hot every day for a month.

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

Вставьте в предложения правильное слово.

Example: John has a sore throat and a headache.
hurt sore twisted

- 1 Amanda's very _____. She always wears the latest fashions.
scruffy trendy old-fashioned
- 2 Watch _____! There are pickpockets in this area.
up out around
- 3 I like your bag. It _____ your shoes.
suits matches fits
- 4 That skirt fits you like a _____.

- glove sock hood
- 5 The gang _____ the businessman and asked his family for ten million dollars.
smuggled hijacked kidnapped
 - 6 Sarah's boyfriend is a _____ fish. He never shows his feelings.
cold wet dry
 - 7 My brother never changes his opinion. He's so _____!
assertive easy going stubborn
 - 8 Richard's always in a good mood. He's very _____.
moody funny cheerful
 - 9 A _____ stole his mobile phone and camera.
burglar vandal mugger
 - 10 Jeremy's very _____. He always does his homework.
conscientious unconscious well balanced

PRONUNCIATION

ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ

8 Match the words with the same sound.

Соедините слова с одинаковым звуком.

backpack blister calm caught crew drought
freezing hijack infection nylon

Example: funny blood

- 1 guilty _____
- 2 court _____
- 3 loose _____
- 4 judge _____
- 5 shower _____
- 6 headache _____
- 7 cough _____
- 8 heart _____
- 9 sociable _____
- 10 striped _____

9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркни ударный слог.

Example: reserved

- 1 slippery
- 2 investigate
- 3 bad-tempered
- 4 stylish
- 5 undressed
- 6 monsoon
- 7 terrorist
- 8 temperature
- 9 injection
- 10 eccentric

READING

чтение

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

Until recently evidence that the world's weather is becoming more extreme and harder to predict was largely anecdotal, without the support of any factual proof, and often angrily

argued over. The majority of scientists pointed out that drawing conclusions based on a couple of scorching hot summers or a particularly damp spring was misleading. There have always been occasional weather extremes, and, although it's tempting to believe the contrary, single events do not indicate a general change to the climate.

However, a study by the World Weather Organization suggests that there may well be factual evidence to support the idea that the world's weather patterns are changing. By recording weather events over the past two decades, the organization has been able to ascertain that the number, although not necessarily the strength of, such extreme weather events as floods, droughts, and tornadoes has risen. Moreover, it predicts that weather events we now consider unusual will have become the norm by the end of the next decade.

The world's climate has been setting new records over the last year. Just over 500 tornadoes hit the United States in May, causing untold damage, and breaking the previous monthly record by more than 100. A heatwave in India killed hundreds, with temperatures rising to an astonishing 49 degrees Celsius, and also breaking all sorts of records. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall in Sri Lanka resulted in terrible floods and many casualties. And parts of Europe recorded average summer temperatures five degrees above what would normally be expected. Looked at separately, none of these events is particularly remarkable, but when put together they represent a clear and worrying change to the world's climate.

As a general rule, the World Weather Organization only compiles and reports its statistics. However, the figures for the last year were so alarming that the organization felt compelled to issue a warning of sorts. It pointed out that the increase in the world's temperature was greater between 1900 and 2000 than it had been for any other 100-year period during the past 1,000 years. Not only that, but temperatures from 1976 to 2000 rose at a faster rate than the previous 75 years when surface temperatures warmed up in an uneven way.

So, what or who is to blame? The World Weather Organization avoids this question, defining its own role as a gatherer rather than an interpreter of information. The study recognizes that global warming is taking place, and points out that the figures are irrefutable in this respect, but it has no opinion about whether global warming is a natural phenomenon or one that humans are directly responsible for.

Example: Until recently, there was no proof that the world's weather was getting more unpredictable.
A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 Before the World Weather Organization's study, most scientists agreed that the world's weather was, in general terms, becoming more extreme.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 Scientists argue that one or two periods of unusual weather does not mean the climate is changing.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 The World Weather Organization carried out a study of weather events from the last twenty years.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 The World Weather Organization's study proved that droughts are much more common than in the past.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 According to the study, in the next 100 years, unusual weather events will eventually get back to normal.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 6 More scientists than usual have been recording climate changes during the last 12 months.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 7 The floods in Sri Lanka were the worst ever.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 8 As with previous studies, the World Weather Organization used this study to argue that global warming was happening.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 9 The World Weather Organization warned that the figures showed that global temperatures increased at the same speed for the whole of the 20th century.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 10 According to the study, people are responsible for global warming.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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

Соедините пять выделенных слов или фраз с определениями.

Example: dead or injured people casualties

- 1 deciding what to think from the facts
- 2 typical
- 3 existing in an amount too large to be measured
- 4 forced to do something
- 5 not happening in a regular pattern

WRITING

ПИСЬМО

Answer one of the questions. Write 75–100 words.

Ответьте на один из вопросов. Напишите 75-100 слов.

- 1 What is the best way to travel: by plane or by bicycle?
- 2 In your country, what was in fashion for men and women last year?
- 3 How would you convince someone that the climate is changing?

LISTENING

аудирование

1 Listen to the interview with Carol. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Послушайте интервью с Кэрол. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

Example: What is Carol's job?

- A She's a gymnast. ☐ B She's a dance teacher. ☒
C She's a radio presenter. ☐

- 1 How long has Carol been running classes?
A only twenty years ☐ B about ten years ☐ C longer than ten years ☐
- 2 What age are Carol's students?
A Only young ☐ B Mostly young ☐ C Mostly older ☐
- 3 Which of the following reasons for the popularity of dancing does Carol mention?
A It's good for your health. ☐ B It's something you can do anywhere. ☐
C It's better exercise than you get in the gym. ☐
- 4 According to Carol, what do statistics show about dance and football?
A A lot more people play football. ☐ B Dance is growing in popularity. ☐
C The number of footballers and dancers are both rising. ☐
- 5 Why did Carol start going to dance classes?
A She wanted to exercise more. ☐ B She went to support her sister. ☐
C She was shy and wanted to be more confident. ☐

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

Послушайте пять диалогов. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

- 1 Which of the following pairs of words are both negative qualities shown by Sophia?
A unassertive and impatient ☐ B bad-tempered and unsociable ☐
C inexperienced and inconsiderate ☐
- 2 How does Tim feel?
A He's got an ache in his chest and a terrible cold. ☐
B He feels sick and has a terrible headache. ☐
C He's got a rash in his throat and keeps sneezing. ☐
- 3 What did the mugger do to Joe?
A He hit him. ☐ B He stabbed him. ☐ C He shot him. ☐
- 4 What will the weather be like tomorrow?
A cooler than today ☐ B a bit chilly ☐ C the same as today ☐
- 5 Ben's friends thought _____.

- A he had a fashionable item of clothing ☐ B his jeans were too small ☐
C he wore fashionable shirts ☐

SPEAKING

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Ответь на вопросы партнера.

Now make questions and ask your partner.

Составь вопросы и задай их партнеру.

- 1 How / your best friend describe you?
- 2 How important / clothes to you? Why?
- 3 What / do if / have a nosebleed?
- 4 How / deal with stress?
- 5 What / worst lie / ever tell?
- 6 What crimes / in the news recently in your city?
- 7 What / do / this time next year?
- 8 What kind of weather / think / good for walking in the mountains?
- 9 What / most extreme weather conditions / ever experience?
- 10 When / last cry and why?

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

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласиись. Объясни причины.

- 1 'Young people shouldn't be allowed to drive until they are 21.'
- 2 'Children are at greater risk when playing outside than they were in the past.'
- 3 'Speed dating is a better way of meeting your future partner than more traditional ways of meeting people.'

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

GRAMMAR

грамматика

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

Допишите предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

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

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

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Вставь в предложения одно слово.

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

- 1 It sounds as _____ the people next door are having a party.
- 2 Julian didn't _____ to be very sociable, but now he goes out much more often.
- 3 We're _____ the living room painted at the moment.
- 4 I don't speak German, but my husband _____.
- 5 There's _____ milk. We've finished it all.
- 6 Sam went to France for his holiday last year, _____ he?
- 7 The man with _____ I used to share an office has just set up his own company.
- 8 Neither Ben _____ Liz can come to my party.
- 9 The café, _____ is on the corner of Green Street, sells great coffee.
- 10 I can't _____ used to driving this car. It's really different from my old one.
- 11 _____ having a lot of work, the lawyer agreed to take on a new client.
- 12 _____ earlier we leave tomorrow morning, the less traffic there will be.
- 13 You can't _____ left your keys at the restaurant. You used them to open the door.
- 14 It was _____ a windy day that we decided not to go to the beach.
- 15 I don't feel well. I'd _____ go to the doctor's.

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

Вставьте в предложения правильное слово.

Example: Who made this cake?

Who made Who did make Who make

- 1 Do you know what time _____?
the film ends ends the film does end the film
- 2 She has _____.

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

VOCABULARY

Словарь

4 Complete the words in the sentences.

Вставь слова в предложения.

Example: very angry = **furious**

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

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Вставьте в предложения правильное слово.

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

- 1 I've got a terrible _____ in my shoulder.
ache pain hurt
- 2 Watch _____! You nearly hit that car.
up to out

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

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

Вставьте в предложения одно слово, производное от слова в скобках.

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

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

PRONUNCIATION

Произношение

7 Circle the different sound.

Обведи слово с другим звуком.

- 1 /egg/ weather heatwave heavy sweat
- 2 /girl/ allergic slogan burglar beggar
- 3 /shower/ specialist infection choke rash
- 4 /key/ ache chemist cheerful orchestra

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

8 Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркни ударный слог.

Example: velvet

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

READING

чтение

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

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

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

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

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

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

Example: China is changing rapidly.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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

WRITING

Письмо

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

Опишите самый интересный город, в котором Вы когда-либо были. Включи следующие пункты.

- which city it is and where exactly it is

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

Write 140–180 words.

LISTENING

аудирование

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

Послушай интервью о научной программе. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

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

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

Послушайте пять отрывков из интервью с рок звездой Миком Стаггером. Отметьте галочкой А, В или С.

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

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

- Mick's been in a rock band for _____.
A exactly 20 years ☐ B less than 20 years ☐ C more than 20 years ☐
- In Mick's opinion, his best song is _____.
A Love is the Answer ☐ B I'm Always Wrong ☐
C neither of the songs in answers A and B ☐
- Mick's first concert in America _____.
A took place many years ago ☐ B took place quite recently ☐
C will take place soon ☐
- When he was at school, Mick _____.
A was often rude to teachers ☐ B was caught stealing ☐
C passed his exams ☐
- Mick's advice to new rock bands is to _____.
A socialize with the right people ☐ B avoid arguments ☐ C be realistic ☐

SPEAKING

Говорение

1 Make questions and ask your partner.

Составь вопросы и задай их партнеру.

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

Now answer your partner's questions.

Ответь на вопросы партнера.

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

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласиись. Объясни причины.

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

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

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

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

6.3. Тесты промежуточного и финального контроля Высокого уровня (курс Advanced)

Промежуточный тест высокого уровня (курс Advanced)

GRAMMAR

ГРАММАТИКА

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

Допиши предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

Example: We've arranged for the tour to be (be) finished at 9.30.

- 1 Sheila advised me _____ (contact) the manufacturer. They may be able to repair the laptop.
- 2 I dislike people _____ (talk) while I'm giving a presentation.
- 3 We would hate you _____ (think) we don't want to come to your concert.
- 4 Ivan's waiting for the telephone _____ (ring). Bart said he'd call us as soon as he got some news.
- 5 Provided Lisa _____ (take) her phone with her when she left this morning, we should be able to send her a text message.
- 6 We would _____ (wait) to start eating, but we didn't know you were coming.
- 7 If you _____ (have) a bit more money to spend, you could buy a bigger TV.
- 8 We _____ (not hear) Franco's band play tomorrow night if we don't get tickets.
- 9 By next Friday I hope _____ (have) finished this project and started something new.
- 10 It's no use _____ (ask) Barry to help this weekend. He's going to be away until Monday.
- 11 He's tired of _____ (be) given presents he can't use. He says he'd rather have money.
- 12 _____ Would you rather _____ (give) me the blue hat and kept the red one for yourself? We can trade, if you'd like to.

2 Underline the correct word(s).

Подчеркните правильное слово или слова.

Example: You ought / **should** to save some money for your holiday.

- 1 We won't **be allowed** / **able** to use the computers in the library without showing our ID.
- 2 You **needn't have** / **needn't** gone to the trouble of cooking, but thank you so much.
- 3 **Are** / **Will** you be having dinner with us tonight?
- 4 You **'re start** / **start** your university course next month, right?
- 5 **The place** / **What you need** is a good meal and a night's sleep.
- 6 **What happened** / **The reason happened** was he lost his keys.
- 7 **All** / **Everything** we want is a comfortable hotel by the beach.
- 8 We became **much** / **more and more** relaxed the longer we stayed.
- 9 Saturday was by **far** / **much** the happiest day of my life.
- 10 We studied together at **Tom's** / **the house of Tom**.
- 11 When I finish my degree, I want to train to be a **maths** / **maths'** teacher.
- 12 Aren't you a friend of my **brother** / **brother's**?

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

Вставьте в предложения правильное слово или слова.

Example: Why don't we go home now? After all, we got here at seven o'clock this morning.
At least After all Otherwise

- 1 **A** Do you know anything about police work?
B Yes. As _____ of fact, my sister is a police officer.
beside incidentally a matter
- 2 On _____ hand, I'd like to go out tonight. On the other hand, I have a lot of homework to do.
the one the other another
- 3 _____ we've arrived too late because the boat has already left.
As far as Obviously It's concerned
- 4 We didn't have enough time to go camping last weekend. _____, the weather was really rainy.
Talking of Anyway In other words
- 5 Tony _____ been at work all night. The report is finished and the conference room is set up for the presentation.
's as though seems seems to have
- 6 It _____ as though Julie was going to win the race, but she fell near the end.
seemed seems was seeming
- 7 He _____ like his uncle George.

- has the look looks does the look of
- 8 I _____ cold first thing this morning, but I feel warm now that the sun is up.
feel was felt felt
- 9 A Did Grace get a place at Oxford University?
B I'm afraid _____. But she's been offered one at Durham.
no didn't not
- 10 Dave probably enjoyed the party, but he didn't say _____.
so did he enjoyed
- 11 He went to the shop _____ didn't think to buy milk.
he but that
- 12 A You must try the potato salad. It's delicious!
B I already _____, but I didn't like it.
have tried did it
- 13 Steve is _____ happy in his new job!
as much so much
- 14 My parents are _____ good gardeners.
such as more
- 15 We had _____ for lunch we didn't have any dinner.
as little so much nearly
- 16 You've got _____ to do to get ready for your trip.
such a lot so far many

VOCABULARY СЛОВАРЬ

4 Underline the odd word(s) out.

Подчеркните лишнее слово.

Example: sword cannon survivor spear

- 1 civil war loot capture shell
- 2 anxious compulsive edgy premiere
- 3 over along above on top of
- 4 a plaster a blister a bandage stitches
- 5 acupuncture hypnotherapy reflexology osteopath
- 6 dull spoilt picturesque overcrowded
- 7 bite sting fur scratch
- 8 figs mussels shrimps shellfish
- 9 hips calf spine stride
- 10 slapstick irony puns laugh

5 Underline the correct word(s).

Подчеркни правильное слово или слова.

Example: Wallace's army was hopelessly outnumbered / coup.

- 1 The **victorious** / **wounded** soldiers were taken to hospital for treatment.
- 2 I prefer to go to the cinema and see films on the **television** / **big screen**.
- 3 My first car was a **second-hand** / **duty-free** sports car I bought from my neighbour.
- 4 When the weather is warm, I love to **wind** / **pull** down the car windows and feel the wind in my hair.
- 5 I thought the film was **underestimated** / **overrated**. All the reviews said it was brilliant, but I thought it was boring.
- 6 I feel **grumpy** / **serene** when I first wake up in the morning. I don't like to talk to anyone until I've had a cup of coffee, because I might say something rude.
- 7 There are some horses living in a **stable** / **hive** near my house.
- 8 The neighbours finally reached a **commitment** / **compromise** on how to share the public park near their houses.
- 9 I've got a bowl of **ripe** / **scrambled** fruit. Would you like something? An apple? A banana?
- 10 They're going to **width** / **widen** the road through the village.

6 Complete the sentences with one word.

Вставьте в предложение одно слово.

Example: The explosion blew up two buildings.

- 1 The two countries signed a _____ to end the war. The agreement led to peace in the region.
- 2 Many soldiers died because the enemy _____ was very well hidden and he was shooting at them.
- 3 I love coffee with whipped cream on _____.
- 4 Bill has gone _____ the doctor's, but we expect him to be back at about three o'clock.
- 5 I watched as the little boy poured milk carefully _____ his cup. He didn't spill a drop!
- 6 It seems a shame to _____ short your holiday, but if you're not having a good time, you should go home.
- 7 When Tim started complaining about the food I'd made, it was the last _____. I asked him to leave and never come back.
- 8 Let's drop the car off to be repaired and then walk to the supermarket. We can kill two _____ with one stone.
- 9 You make _____ eggs by beating the eggs and then cooking them in a pan. You need to keep stirring them.
- 10 When we saw Hilary dressed as a clown, we all burst out _____.

7 Complete the words in the sentences.

Допишите слова в предложении.

Example: The natives used to hunt with bows and arrows.

- 1 The female **l**_____ in the film was great. She was in almost every scene, and she made the character seem very real.
- 2 I thought the **p**_____ of the film was kind of confusing. I didn't understand why everyone was trying to find the man they called Waldo.
- 3 Would you please **s**_____ out your cigarette? This is a no-smoking area.
- 4 My hair turned grey **p**_____. I was only 25 when it happened.
- 5 When the pound was **d**_____ against the euro, British people complained that their holidays in Spain were going to be more expensive.
- 6 When my asthma became really bad, my doctor sent me to see a **s**_____.
- 7 I'd much rather go to destinations that are off the beaten **t**_____ than to visit the popular tourist places.
- 8 My cat is a very **f**_____ eater. If I don't serve her favourite tinned food, she won't eat.
- 9 I don't mind what we do this weekend; it is **e**_____ up to you.
- 10 When I was in school, I once did one hundred **s**_____ in physical education class. My stomach muscles were very sore for about a week.

PRONUNCIATION ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ

8 Match the words with the same sound.

Соедините слова с одинаковым звуком.

joke straw simmer wild saucepan ribs siege ceasefire bark protect chicken

Example: workout chicken

- 1 toasted _____
- 2 compromise _____
- 3 species _____
- 4 fried _____
- 5 charity _____
- 6 physiotherapist _____
- 7 sport _____
- 8 overthrow _____
- 9 baked _____
- 10 past _____

9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркните ударный слог.

Example: survivors

- 1 capture
- 2 defeat
- 3 refugee
- 4 antibiotics
- 5 stubborn
- 6 postpone
- 7 holiday
- 8 captivity
- 9 mussels
- 10 turkey

READING

ЧТЕНИЕ

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

A TRAVELLER OR A TOURIST?

A What is the difference between a traveller and a tourist? Well, the easy distinction often made concerns what kind of trip people are on. To put it simply, someone visiting other countries with a backpack and roaming from place to place without a fixed itinerary is often regarded, especially by themselves, as a 'traveller'. Someone on holiday, especially someone on a package holiday for one or two weeks, is generally regarded as a 'tourist'. According to this distinction, the traveller gains an understanding of the place as it really is, mixing in with the locals, learning about the culture, whereas the tourist merely skates over the surface, seeing the sights but ignoring the people and their culture. This is why many people who consider themselves 'travellers' sneer dismissively at 'tourists' and are so anxious to distance themselves from them.

B However, this distinction does not seem to me to hold water in many cases. First of all, let's accept that a traveller is someone who fully experiences the place they visit rather than simply observing it from the outside, as a tourist does. Does everyone calling themselves a traveller really do this? Of course not. There are herds of young backpackers out there in all corners of the world who see and learn very little of the places they visit. Sticking together in groups, their tales on return are seldom of what they learnt of other cultures but of the other backpackers they met. Contact with local people is negligible, and there is the suspicion that they are merely ticking boxes so that they can say they have visited all the places that their peers go to. This seems to me not to distinguish them at all from the package tourists boasting about the places they have been to, but who the backpackers so deride. Secondly, there are plenty of people much older than the backpackers who do immerse themselves in the cultures of the places they visit, even if they are only on short holidays. It's not about how long your stay is, how old you are, how you got there, or how you move around there. It's all about attitude.

C If you really are a traveller, there's a purpose to your trip beyond simply getting away from work, taking it easy or enjoying the weather. You broaden your mind, see other people's lives through their eyes, gain new perspectives. You meet and have real conversations with local people. You learn that some of your expectations and assumptions were wrong. Your trip has an effect of you. You are wiser about another culture, other ways of thinking and living. A tourist, on the other hand, isn't interested in any of that. Tourists hardly engage at all with the place they are visiting, preferring to confirm their own preconceptions rather than challenge them, keeping the local people and culture at arm's length, seeing everything through the lens of a camera.

D One of the first rules of being a traveller is that you have to accept the place for what it is. Don't complain that it's hot, that there are bugs, that life moves at a different pace, that local people sometimes stare at you. Don't keep comparing the place with home or other places

you've been. Don't let disappointments about the quality of service or level of facilities in your accommodation dominate your thoughts. Instead, get out and about. Watch how local people interact, how they go about their daily business. Learn some words of the language that you can use in shops and other places and go where the local people go. Ask questions rather than thinking you know all the answers. Once you've found the various bits of key information you need, leave the guidebook behind – you'll learn more from personal contact and direct experience than you can get from any book. Put the camera away for a while and instead store images of what you see in your mind. Anyone can do these things, no matter what kind of trip they're on. Even if you're on a short annual holiday, you can be a traveller rather than a tourist; plenty of people who call themselves travellers are actually tourists. It's all in the mind.

- 1 The writer's intention in section **A** is to _____.
 A compare what 'travellers' and 'tourists' say about themselves ☐
 B explain why it is important to distinguish between a 'traveller' and a 'tourist' ☐
 C present common definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist' ☐
- 2 Which of the following does the writer describe in section **A**?
 A The attitude of travellers towards tourists ☐
 B The attitude of local people towards both travellers and tourists ☐
 C The attitude of tourists towards travellers ☐
- 3 What does the writer mean by the phrase 'hold water' at the beginning of section **B**?
 A Be generally agreed ☐ B Be true ☐ C Be discussed ☐
- 4 What does the writer suggest about 'travellers' in section **B**?
 A Their attitudes change during their trips. ☐
 B They don't really enjoy the trips they make. ☐
 C They are not really interested in the places they visit. ☐
- 5 Which of the following opinions does the writer express in section **B**?
 A Some people who call themselves travellers behave like tourists. ☐ B Some travellers have a worse attitude than some tourists. ☐ C Travellers and tourists should have more contact with each other. ☐
- 6 What does the writer say about some older people in section **B**?
 A They could be considered to be 'travellers'. ☐
 B They dislike being referred to as 'tourists'. ☐
 C They disapprove of the attitude of some travellers. ☐
- 7 The writer's intention in section **C** is to _____.
 A encourage readers to be travellers rather than tourists ☐
 B defend travellers against criticism ☐
 C present his own definitions of 'traveller' and 'tourist' ☐
- 8 The writer compares travellers and tourists in section **C** in connection with _____.
 A what local people in the places they visit think of them ☐
 B whether or not they change their views of the places they visit ☐
 C what they tell other people about their trips when they return ☐
- 9 At the beginning of section **D**, the writer lists things that _____.
 A travellers usually don't notice ☐ B cause annoyance to local people ☐
 C people he regards as tourists do ☐
- 10 The writer's main point in the text as a whole is that _____.
 A the kind of trip you take is less important than your attitude towards it ☐
 B your attitude towards a trip greatly affects your enjoyment of it ☐
 C the attitude of a traveller is no better than the attitude of a tourist ☐

2 Answer each question by putting in the correct section of the article (A–G). In which section of the article (A–G) are the following mentioned?

Ответьте на вопросы, соединив их с нужным параграфом статьи (A–G). В каком параграфе статьи упоминается следующее?

- 1 a reaction of local people when they see a visitor from another part of the world ____
- 2 a desire to relax for a period of time ____
- 3 people trying to impress others by talking about the places they have visited ____
- 4 the desire of travellers not to be considered tourists ____
- 5 not relying on one particular source of information about a place ____

WRITING
ПИСЬМО

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

Выберите одну из тем и напишите 250 слов.

- 1 Your teacher has asked you to write an essay on the following topic: 'Alternative medicine is as effective as mainstream medicine.'
- 2 Write a report using the information below.

The directors of the company you work for would like to know whether or not they should open a canteen for their employees. You have been asked to get feedback from as many employees as possible and to write a report detailing whether or not they want a canteen, what food they would expect, and to make suggestions for getting more people to use the canteen.

You have made notes covering the views of the majority of people:

People like idea of canteen and want it open from 7.00 for breakfast to 16.00 for tea.

They will only use it if cheap (if prices same as local shops, they prefer going out).

Want hot and cold food; meat and vegetarian options.

If very crowded (too many people, slow service), they will go to shops outside.

LISTENING

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

- 1 Listen to five people talking about various laws banning certain things. Match the speakers (1–5) to what they say about the law or ban (A–H).

Послушайте пять человек, говорящих о законах запрещающих что-либо. Соотнесите говорящих (1-5) с тем, что они говорят о законе или запрете.

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 is impossible to enforce it.
- B It should not have been introduced.
- C Many people are not aware of it.
- D It has caused confusion.
- E It has had an unforeseen result.
- F It has had the desired effect.
- G It doesn't cover everything it should cover.
- H People frequently ignore it.

- 2 Listen to a talk about celebrity chefs who have appeared on TV in Britain. Complete the sentences using no more than three words.

Послушайте разговор о знаменитых шеф-поварах, которые появились на ТВ в Британии. Допишите предложения, используя не более трех слов.

CELEBRITY CHEFS IN BRITAIN

The phrase 'Delia effect' refers to something that happens in ¹ _____.

British people ate but did not cook ² _____ and _____ dishes until the 1980s.

Jamie Oliver has encouraged people to eat meals that are both ³ _____ and _____.

Anton Mosimann's attempt to get British people to replace salt with ⁴ _____ failed.

The most influential chefs have been the ones whose recipes appeal to ⁵ _____ people.

SPEAKING

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Student A

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.

Задайте эти вопросы партнеру.

- 1 What has been the most important historical event in your country?
- 2 Which famous sights in the world would you really like to see?
- 3 If you could paint a picture of someone or something, what would you paint?

- 4 When do you go out to eat in restaurants?
- 5 What do you do to keep fit?

2 Now answer your partner's questions.

Ответьте на вопросы партнера.

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

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласись. Объясни причины.

- 1 'Self-help books can cause a lot of trouble.'
- 2 'All public buildings should have some art in them.'
- 3 'Food is a necessity not an art.'

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

Student B

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Ответьте на вопросы партнера.

2 Now ask your partner these questions.

Задайте эти вопросы партнеру.

- 1 What has been the most important historical event in your country?
- 2 Which famous sights in the world would you really like to see?
- 3 If you could paint a picture of someone or something, what would you paint?
- 4 When do you go out to eat in restaurants?
- 5 What do you do to keep fit?

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласись. Объясни причины.

- 1 'Computer games have a totally negative effect on people.'
- 2 'People's pets cause too much trouble for other people.'
- 3 'A sense of humour can get you into trouble.'

Финальный тест высокого уровня (курс Advanced)
GRAMMAR

ГРАММАТИКА

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

Допишите предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

Example: If I 'd been watching (be watching) the game properly, I would have seen Sven score the goal.

- 1 How long _____ you and Stan _____ (be going out)?
- 2 Darren _____ (have to) work late last Friday night.
- 3 I was watching TV when the telephone _____ (ring).
- 4 We _____ (not used to) see many people at this beach, but now it's very crowded.
- 5 It _____ (be) announced by a company spokesman that the new factory will not open until next year.
- 6 Could you get someone _____ (help) us with some work in the office?
- 7 I wish that I _____ (not give) Piet my phone number.
- 8 I'd rather you _____ (wait) here for Jan to come back.
- 9 I would _____ (plan) a party if I had known it was your birthday.
- 10 You wouldn't be in a rush now if you _____ (wake up) earlier this morning.
- 11 Did you see some kids _____ (play) football in the park yesterday afternoon?
- 12 You seem _____ (be) working really hard lately. Don't you think you should have a holiday?
- 13 I started listening to this kind of music while I _____ (live) in Cambodia.
- 14 I felt really angry when I _____ (see) the email that Ruth had sent.

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Заполните предложения одним словом.

Example: I went to Madrid in order to learn to play the guitar.

- 1 We had a good holiday even _____ it rained quite a lot.
- 2 In _____ of not having a map, the walkers managed to find their way out of the mountains.
- 3 _____ to the newspaper, all the trains have been cancelled next week.
- 4 When I was a kid, my dad _____ always cook a big breakfast on Saturday morning.
- 5 Luis can't _____ heard my message. Otherwise he would have phoned.
- 6 Not _____ is it raining, the car also won't start.
- 7 I don't have time to play golf with Andrew. In _____ case, I don't even know how to play.
- 8 I've lost my wallet with the tickets in it. In other _____, we can't go to the concert.
- 9 We _____ to have asked Muriel to look at the laptop. She's knows all about computers.
- 10 I can _____ garlic cooking. Is someone in the kitchen making dinner?
- 11 I don't like going to the pub, but Robert _____.
- 12 Gabriel loves sports and Jane even more _____.
- 13 My new car cost three times as _____ as my last one.
- 14 There were so _____ people waiting to see Harry that we couldn't get through the crowd.

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

Допишите предложения правильным словом или словами.

Example: I've started running every day because I want to enter the London Marathon.
owing because due to

- 1 You've got such a bad cold, you really need to look after _____.
you yourself one
- 2 The villagers _____ have left the area because they had difficulty growing food.
are thought may understood to
- 3 We're _____ find a petrol station soon. We've been driving for three hours.
sure must bound to
- 4 Not until I've saved enough money _____ leave home and try to find my own place.

- I will will I I'll
- 5 As I was _____, if we can borrow a DVD player, we'll be able to watch the film.
saying said to say
 - 6 Please let me _____! I'm sure you have more work to do than I have.
to help helping help
 - 7 It looks _____ Myron has finally learned to play the violin.
as if that though
 - 8 We would rather _____ on holiday in August, but we had to wait until September. In the end,
we had a great time.
our have gone that we go
 - 9 _____ I need is four extra hours in the day.
What It's The reason
 - 10 I don't really like loud music, but Stephen _____.
doesn't is does
 - 11 It's _____ more difficult to find a good job these days.
more than more and the
 - 12 Could you wash these _____ cups, please?
coffee's coffee coffee of

VOCABULARY СЛОВАРЬ

4 Read the definitions and complete the words.

Прочитайте определения и допишите слова.

Example: very funny = **hilarious**

- 1 humour made from using words in unexpected ways = **w**_____
- 2 leave out or not include = to **o**_____
- 3 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**_____
- 4 listen to someone speaking and write down their words = to **t**_____
- 5 monotonous, boring = **t**_____
- 6 speak in a very soft voice = to **w**_____
- 7 a legal agreement where the bank lends you money to buy a house = a **m**_____
- 8 money that a bank lends and somebody borrows = a **l**_____
- 9 remove from power using force = to **o**_____
- 10 put off until later = to **p**_____

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

Допишите предложения правильным словам или словами.

Example: I'm reading a very depressing book, and so I keep crying in public.
haunting witty depressing

- 1 I don't know my neighbours well at all. We _____ and smile when we see one another, but we've never spoken.
nod make small talk come round
- 2 Being a rubbish collector seems like a _____ job, but if it isn't done, the city becomes an unbearable place to be.
barely arguable lowly
- 3 When I saw his new suit, I had to bite my _____. Obviously he thought it was really nice, but it looked terrible.
moan tongue head
- 4 My dog, Spot, is really _____ of the children. They like to dress her and lead her around the house, and she never complains.
tolerant eccentric fussy
- 5 If it was _____ to me, I'd go on holiday to Sicily twice a year.
go up prefer
- 6 It usually isn't very easy to _____ in when you're a tourist.
fluke peruse blend
- 7 I've just started a new _____ working as a manager in a fast food restaurant.
job profession qualification
- 8 Jacqueline is my _____ – the daughter of my mother's new husband. We all get along really well.

half sister sister-in-law stepsister

- 9 I arrived about an hour before the meeting, so I _____ some time looking in the shops near the station.
gave killed made
- 10 My parents got a real _____ when they saw my picture in the newspaper. I hadn't told them that I was going to join the peaceful demonstration.
chance joke shock

6 Underline the correct word.

Подчеркните правильное слово.

Example: It's the summer holidays, so I've got time on my hands / head.

- 1 I've lost my job, so for a few months we'll have to get **by** / **back** on my wife's salary.
2 The door made a **mumble** / **click** when it closed.
3 The troops **captured** / **withdrew** more than 500 enemy soldiers.
4 Each guard standing outside of the building held a machine **cannon** / **gun** and stood very still and straight.
5 We drove **round** / **in** the roundabout three times before we understood which exit to take.
6 Could you please take some money **outside** / **out** of my wallet and go to the shop for some tea bags?
7 We had to **cut** / **take** our holiday short because there was an unexpected crisis at Malcolm's office.
8 David yells a lot, but his bark is worse than his **sting** / **bite**.
9 Look, here's some **chopped** / **sliced** bread. Let's make sandwiches.
10 For dessert, I plan to serve ice cream with **melted** / **poached** chocolate on top.

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

Допишите предложения словом, производным от слова в скобках.

Example: In many countries, smoking has been outlawed (law) in public places.

- 1 We had a big _____ (celebrate) for my uncle's 75th birthday.
2 When we finished university, Axel and I formed a _____ (partner) and started our own business.
3 _____ (apparent) Luke wants to quit his job and move to Bolivia.
4 After the crash, the _____ (wound) were taken to the local hospital for treatment.
5 A famous _____ (history) visited our school and told us a lot of stories about the past.
6 Many animals are fighting for _____ (survive) as humans continue to destroy the environment.
7 At the school disco, the boys _____ (number) the girls. There were three times as many boys.
8 I'm afraid we _____ (estimate) how popular the tour would be. 1,200 people asked to join, but we only have 100 places.
9 The villa has an _____ (door) tennis court so we can only play if it isn't raining or too hot.
10 After my illness, it took me several weeks to get back my _____ (strong).

PRONUNCIATION

ПРОИЗНОШЕНИЕ

8 Match the words with the same sound.

Соедини слова с одинаковым звуком.

socially yell tedious buzz comfort impressive hiss troops put off donation charge

Example: know socially

- 1 qualifications _____
2 chance _____
3 feelings _____
4 mortgage _____
5 revolution _____
6 neighbourhood _____
7 cut short _____
8 impression _____
9 joke _____

10 used _____

9 Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркни ударный слог.

Example: repetitive

- 1 maternity
- 2 nuclear
- 3 figure
- 4 trouble
- 5 afford
- 6 income
- 7 withdraw
- 8 defeat
- 9 captivity
- 10 poached

READING

ЧТЕНИЕ

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

THE SCIENCE OF PERSUASION

A Persuasion is key to business and to much more besides. In many walks of life and in many situations, persuading people to do what you want them to do is the key to success. Is persuasion a science with rules that can be taught and learnt, or is it simply a matter of instinct and personal experience? Researchers have looked into different aspects of persuasion and come up with some interesting results.

B One advertising copywriter, for example, came up with an approach to selling a product on a TV shopping channel via phones sales that differed from the norm for such advertising. Instead of being instructed: 'Operators are waiting, please call now', viewers were told 'If operators are busy, please call again'. This might appear to have been a risky tactic, putting potential buyers off by suggesting that they would have to waste their time calling repeatedly until they finally got through to someone to take their order. But the results were extraordinary and an unprecedented number of sales resulted. The advert suggested that instead of there being lots of operators sitting there and hoping people would call, there were so many people who wanted the product that people might have to wait until they could get it. This showed just how desirable the product was. Potential customers decided that, if so many other people wanted it, they definitely wanted it too.

C What role does choice have in persuading people to buy or get something? One study looked at the choices employees made when offered different retirement programmes. This showed that the more choices people were given, the less likely they were to choose anything at all. Another study in a supermarket revealed a similar effect of choice. A particular supermarket displayed either 6 or 24 different kinds of jam. When there were 24 jams to choose from, 3% of customers went to the display and bought one of the jams. When there were 6 jams on display, 30% of customers did so.

D To what extent can fear play a part in persuasion? One experiment involved public health leaflets on the dangers of tetanus infection. Some of the leaflets consisted almost entirely of frightening images of infected people, with a bit of information about infection, while some contained no images at all, only information about infection. Some included information on where people should go to get tetanus injections to protect themselves, while others only gave this information and nothing else. The outcome was that the greatest number of people who went for injections were those who had been given the leaflet with both frightening images and instructions on where for injections. People who had been given the leaflets dealing only with infection did nothing. The conclusion was that fear paralyses people if no solution is offered, but if people are frightened and offered a solution they are motivated to take action.

E Research has also looked into the issue of restaurants persuading people who have booked to let them know if they are not going to turn up. This shows that getting people to promise to do something makes them more likely to do it than simply asking them to do it. If the restaurant asks people to call if they can't make it, 30% of them simply don't turn up and don't tell the restaurant. If, however, the restaurant asks them to call if they have to cancel and they reply that they will do so, only 10% fail to notify the restaurant in advance that they will not be coming.

F Another aspect of persuasion concerns getting someone to change their mind. Everyone knows how hard this can be. It's hard to prove to someone that a previous decision was wrong, and as people get older they get less and less willing to change their minds. This is because people want things to be consistent, they want their attitudes, statements, values and actions to follow a set pattern. The only way to persuade them to change is to acknowledge this by agreeing that the previous decision they made was a perfectly understandable one. This allows them to focus on your suggestion without feeling that their previous decision was wrong in any way. As a result, they may be persuaded to break out of their established pattern without feeling uncomfortable about doing so.

- 1 In section **A**, the writer raises the question of whether or not _____.
 A business is different from other walks in life with regard to persuasion ☐
 B persuasion is as important as people say it is ☐
 C it is possible to generalize about how persuasion works ☐
- 2 The writer says that the instruction mentioned in section **B** _____.
 A sounds like a bad idea ☐ B was given by mistake ☐
 C was necessary in the circumstances ☐
- 3 How did some people react to the instruction mentioned in section **B**?
 A Many of them bought more than one of the product. ☐
 B Their interest in the product increased. ☐
 C They bought something they didn't want. ☐
- 4 In both of the studies mentioned in section **C**, _____.
 A some of the choices proved more attractive than others ☐
 B the number of choices affected what people did ☐
 C only a few people selected any of the choices ☐
- 5 What is said about the leaflets mentioned in section **D**?
 A Some of them contained images that were not frightening. ☐
 B Some of them contained images and information. ☐
 C Some of them contained only images. ☐
- 6 What did the experiment described in section **D** show?
 A Fear alone can prevent people from taking action. ☐
 B Fear always causes people to take action. ☐
 C Fear persuades people to take action more than information does. ☐
- 7 The research described in section **E** involved _____.
 A asking people to do different things ☐
 B making the same request more than once ☐ C people agreeing to a request ☐
- 8 In section **F**, the writer says that trying to persuade people to change their minds can _____.
 A take longer with some people than with others ☐
 B seem like a challenge to ordinary behaviour ☐
 C fail for reasons that do not seem logical ☐
- 9 The writer advises in section **F** that you should not _____.
 A discuss the other person's attitude in general ☐
 B make your suggestion too strongly ☐ C criticize a previous decision ☐
- 10 The writer's purpose in the article as a whole is to _____.
 A discuss a number of different forms of persuasion ☐
 B advise the reader on how to get better at persuasion ☐
 C compare the results of various research into persuasion ☐

2 Answer each question by putting in the correct section of the article (A–G). In which section of the article (A–G) are the following mentioned?

Ответьте на вопросы, соединив их с нужным параграфом статьи (A–G). В каком параграфе статьи упоминается следующее?

- 1 the effect of too much thinking being required ____
- 2 the number of people who don't take a certain action ____
- 3 the importance of telling people how to deal with a problem ____

- 4 the possibility that being good at persuasion is a natural skill that some people have ____
- 5 the way that people are usually invited to do something ____

WRITING ПИСЬМО

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

Выберите одну из тем и напишите 250 слов.

- 1 You have been asked to write a review of a TV programme for a local English paper.
- 2 You have been asked to write an essay with the title 'Sport at school is as important as any other subject.'
- 3 You have been asked to write an article about how people's diets have changed over the last 30 years.

LISTENING

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

1 Listen to five people talking about their journeys to work every day. Match the speakers (1–5) to what they mention in connection with their journey (A–H).

Послушайте пятерых человек, рассказывающих о поездке на работу каждый день. Соотнесите говорящих (1-5) с тем, что они упоминают в своем путешествии (A-H).

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

- A the journey being unpredictable
B moving to a different work location
C other modes of transport being too complicated
D being lucky
E numbers of commuters increasing
F having a low opinion of other commuters
G other people changing the way they get to work
H remaining calm despite a problem

2 Listen to an interview about being an artist. Tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Послушайте интервью о том, что значит быть художником. Отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

- 1 What question does the interviewer raise in his introduction to the interview?
A How many people say 'I'm an artist' ☐
B Why people who say 'I am an artist' are often not believed ☐
C What entitles someone to say 'I am an artist' ☐
- 2 Sophia says that if you believe that you are an artist, you should not _____.
A talk about wanting to *be* an artist ☐ B lie about what you do for a living ☐
C allow other people's comments to discourage you ☐
- 3 What is Sophia's advice if you have a job?
A Think about your art while you're working. ☐
B Spend the minimum amount of time possible working. ☐
C Try to do some art while you're at work. ☐
- 4 What does Sophia say about personal relationships?
A Tell people that you are sorry you can't spend more time with them. ☐
B Be aware that your art causes you to change moods frequently. ☐
C Explain to people how important your art is to you. ☐
- 5 Sophia says that meeting other artists will show you that _____.
A it is possible to find people who like the art you create ☐
B people like you are able to make a living from their art ☐
C there are other people with the same attitude as you ☐

SPEAKING

ГОВОРЕНИЕ

Student A

1 Ask your partner these questions.

Задайте эти вопросы партнеру.

- 1 What aspect of your personality would you most like to change?
- 2 What would you like to have more free time to do?
- 3 How careful are you with money?
- 4 How much do you know about art and famous artists?
- 5 What's the best journey you've ever taken?

2 Now answer your partner's questions.

Ответьте на вопросы партнера.

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

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласишься. Объясни причины.

- 1 'Taking revenge on someone does not make you feel better.'
- 2 'It is better to read books than newspapers.'
- 3 'Travel does not necessarily teach you anything about other places.'

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

Student B

1 Answer your partner's questions.

Ответьте на вопросы партнера.

2 Now ask your partner these questions.

Задайте эти вопросы партнеру.

- 1 What are your strengths and weaknesses in English?
- 2 What sounds do you most associate with your childhood?
- 3 How materialistic do you think you are?
- 4 How much travelling would you like to do in your life?
- 5 What do you think the life of a celebrity chef is like?

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

Послушайте своего партнера. Вы согласны с ним/ с ней?

4 Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree or disagree. Give reasons.

Выберите одно из утверждений. Согласись или не согласишься. Объясни причины.

- 1 'Money is more important than love.'
- 2 'People should enjoy themselves rather than worry about their health.'
- 3 'Every child should have a pet.'

Письменный тест для итогового экзамена по программе «Английский язык для совершенствующих знание языка»

GRAMMAR

грамматика

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

Допишите предложения. Используйте правильную форму глагола в скобках.

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

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

Complete the sentences with one word.

Вставь в предложения одно слово.

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

- 1 It sounds as _____ the people next door are having a party.
- 2 Julian didn't _____ to be very sociable, but now he goes out much more often.
- 3 We're _____ the living room painted at the moment.
- 4 I don't speak German, but my husband _____.
- 5 There's _____ milk. We've finished it all.
- 6 Sam went to France for his holiday last year, _____ he?
- 7 The man with _____ I used to share an office has just set up his own company.
- 8 Neither Ben _____ Liz can come to my party.
- 9 The café, _____ is on the corner of Green Street, sells great coffee.
- 10 I can't _____ used to driving this car. It's really different from my old one.
- 11 _____ having a lot of work, the lawyer agreed to take on a new client.
- 12 _____ earlier we leave tomorrow morning, the less traffic there will be.
- 13 You can't _____ left your keys at the restaurant. You used them to open the door.
- 14 It was _____ a windy day that we decided not to go to the beach.
- 15 I don't feel well. I'd _____ go to the doctor's.

VOCABULARY

СЛОВАРЬ

Read the definitions and complete the words.

Прочитайте определения и допишите слова.

Example: very funny = hilarious

- 1 humour made from using words in unexpected ways = w _____
- 2 leave out or not include = to o _____
- 3 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 _____
- 4 listen to someone speaking and write down their words = to t _____
- 5 monotonous, boring = t _____
- 6 speak in a very soft voice = to w _____
- 7 a legal agreement where the bank lends you money to buy a house = a m _____
- 8 money that a bank lends and somebody borrows = a l _____
- 9 remove from power using force = to o _____
- 10 put off until later = to p _____

Write the noun.

Напиши существительное.

Example: organize organization

- 1 mad _____
- 2 possible _____
- 3 similar _____
- 4 survive _____
- 5 react _____
- 6 move _____

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

Вставьте в предложения одно слово, производное от слова в скобках.

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

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

Pronunciation

произношение

Match the words with the same sound.

Соедини слова с одинаковым звуком.

channel	underground	advert	serve	generous	audience	murder	picture
organization	journey	butcher	lunch	university	watch		

Example: chess channel butcher
bird murder serve

- | | | | | |
|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| horse | 1 | _____ | 2 | _____ |
| chess | 3 | _____ | 4 | _____ |

bird	5	_____	6	_____
jazz	7	_____	8	_____
up	9	_____	10	_____

Underline the stressed syllable.

Подчеркни ударный слог.

Example: velvet

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

READING

чтение

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

Прочитайте статью и отметьте галочкой A, B или C.

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

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

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

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

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

Example: China is changing rapidly.

A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

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

WRITING

ПИСЬМО

Write about a person you admire. They can be a family member, friend or famous personality. Include the following: (140–180 words)

Напишите о человеке, которым Вы восхищаетесь. Это может быть член семьи, друг или знаменитость. Включите следующие пункты (140-180 слов)

- who they are
- your relationship to them; how you met / know them
- their personality
- their appearance
- why you admire them

LISTENING

АУДИРОВАНИЕ

- 1 Listen to five people talking about various laws banning certain things. Match the speakers (1–5) to what they say about the law or ban (A–H).

Послушайте пять человек, говорящих о законах запрещающих что-либо. Соотнесите говорящих (1-5) с тем, что они говорят о законе или запрете.

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

- A It is impossible to enforce it.
- B It should not have been introduced.
- C Many people are not aware of it.
- D It has caused confusion.
- E It has had an unforeseen result.
- F It has had the desired effect.

- G It doesn't cover everything it should cover.
H People frequently ignore it.

Билеты для устного итогового экзаменационного тестирования по программе
«Английский язык для совершенствующих знание языка».

Card 1

1. Talk to the examiner about yourself.
Поговорите с экзаменатором о себе
2. Talk to your partner about your typical daily routine.
Поговорите с партнером о Вашем типичном распорядке дня.
- 3.. You are staying in the hotel but you are not satisfied with your room. Talk to the receptionist about the problems in your room (no towels, no Internet, the air conditioner doesn't work).
Вы остановились в отеле, но Вы не удовлетворены своим номером. Поговорите с администратором о своих проблемах в комнате (нет полотенец, нет интернета, кондиционер не работает).
4. Compare the system of education in Russia and in the other country. What do you think why so many people go to study abroad. Tell about your days at school or university.
Сравните систему образования в России и другой стране. Как вы думаете, почему так много людей едут учиться за границу? Расскажите о своих днях в школе, университете.

Card 2

1. Talk to the examiner about yourself.
Поговорите с экзаменатором о себе
2. Talk to your partner about what is the best birthday present.
Поговорите с партнером о том, какой подарок на день рождения лучший.
3. You are at a restaurant. The waiter has brought your order but you have problems (no fork, the food is cold/overdone/the wrong order/a mistake in the bill, etc.). Talk to the manager.
Вы в ресторане. Официант принес заказ но у Вас проблемы (нет вилки, еда холодная/пережаренная, ошибка в счете). Поговорите с менеджером.
4. Talk about addictions in our life. Do you think that it is a disease? Do you have any addictions? Do you know anyone who has an addiction?
Расскажите о зависимостях в нашей жизни. Вы думаете, что это заболевание? У Вас есть какая-либо зависимость? Вы знаете кого-нибудь у кого есть зависимость?

Card 3

1. Talk to the examiner about yourself.
Поговорите с экзаменатором о себе
2. Talk to your partner sleeping problems.
Поговорите с партнером о проблемах сна.
3. You are at the job interview. Talk to the manager. Explain why you are you interested in this job and why you are good for this job.
Вы на собеседование о приеме на работу. Поговорите с менеджером. Объясните почему Вы заинтересованы в этой работе и почему Вы подходите на эту должность.
4. Talk about modern conveniences in our life. What did the life use to be different without them? What invention is the most important for you/for all people?
Расскажите о современных удобствах в нашей жизни. Как отличалась наша жизнь когда их не было. Какое изобретение самое важное для Вас/для всех людей?

Card 4

1. Talk to the examiner about yourself.

Поговорите с экзаменатором о себе

2. Talk to your partner about problems between parents and teenagers.

Поговорите с партнером о проблемах между родителями и подростками.

3. You are taking an interview with a famous celebrity about his/her life, new film and plans.

Вы берете интервью у знаменитости о его/ее жизни, новом фильме и планах.

4. Nowadays less and less people, especially teenagers, read. List positive and negative things of reading.

Tell about yourself. Do you like reading? What kind of books do you like? Who is your favourite author?

Сегодня все меньше и меньше людей читают, особенно подростки. Назовите положительное и отрицательное в чтении. Расскажите о себе. Вы любите читать? Какие книги Вы любите? Кто Ваш любимый писатель?

Card 5

1. Talk to the examiner about yourself.

Поговорите с экзаменатором о себе

2. Talk to your partner about what is the best birthday present.

Поговорите с партнером о том, какой подарок на день рождения лучший.

3. You are at the job interview. Talk to the manager. Explain why you are interested in this job and why you are good for this job.

Вы на собеседование о приеме на работу. Поговорите с менеджером. Объясните почему Вы заинтересованы в этой работе и почему Вы подходите на эту должность.

4. Talk about modern conveniences in our life. What did the life use to be different without them? What invention is the most important for you/for all people?

Расскажите о современных удобствах в нашей жизни. Как отличалась наша жизнь когда их не было. Какое изобретение самое важное для Вас/для всех людей?