

федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
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(Сеченовский Университет)

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

по дисциплине Английский. Иностранный язык. Уровень B2 Intermediate
(наименование дисциплины/ практики, либо – раздела дисциплины/ практики)

основная профессиональная образовательная программа высшего образования
– программа бакалавриата

45.03.04 Интеллектуальные системы в гуманитарной сфере

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Темы раздела: **Тема 1.** Продукты и приготовление пищи. Семья и личность.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. Men are better cooks than women. 2. People in my country have a very healthy diet. 3. Parents should be “friends” with their children on social networking sites, e.g. Facebook. 4. Big family get-togethers are important.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала;	ТК

	«неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 1, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
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<u>Underline the correct form.</u> 1 Jake <i>is taking</i> / <i>takes</i> vitamins every day. 2 Clare buys a lot of takeaways, but <i>I prefer</i> / <i>I'm preferring</i> home-made food. 3 <i>Do you watch</i> / <i>Are you watching</i> the football match tomorrow night? 4 <i>I don't usually have</i> / <i>I'm not usually having</i> dessert, but I'll have one tonight. 5 Helen <i>doesn't work</i> / <i>isn't working</i> tomorrow, so we're meeting for lunch. 6 In the summer, <i>we often cycle</i> / <i>we're often cycling</i> to work.	1 takes 2 I prefer 3 Are you watching 4 I don't usually have 5 isn't working 6 we often cycle	TK
Complete the sentences with <i>shall</i> / <i>going to</i> / <i>will</i> or the present continuous. 1 A I _____ (go) into town this afternoon. _____ (I / go) to the supermarket on my way back? B Yes, we need bread, milk and some fruit. A OK. I _____ (get) all that, and some eggs, too. 2 A I heard on the radio that the weather _____ (be) excellent this weekend. B That's good, because my parents _____ (come) to stay with me. 3 A I went to see <i>Cloud Atlas</i> yesterday at the cinema. It's excellent. B Oh good. I _____ (see) it tomorrow. A I think you _____ (love) it	1 'm going / 'm going to go Shall I go 'll get 2 is going to be / will be are coming 3 'm going to see 'll love	
Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. 1 Paolo _____ (buy) a new car next week. 2 I _____ (need) a lot of sleep at the moment so I can concentrate on my exams. 3 We hardly ever _____ (eat) together as a family. 4 Hi, Beth. Sorry, I can't talk right now. I _____ (drive).	1 is going to buy 2 need 3 eat 4 'm driving 5 are you thinking 6 hates 7 'm having	

5 You look very serious! What _____ (think) about? 6 I know that Carlos _____ (hate) me! He never says anything nice to me. 7 I _____ (have) dinner with my younger brother at 8.00 tonight.		
<u>Underline the odd word out.</u> Example: beans salmon <u>spicy</u> sausages 1 spicy jar fresh frozen 2 duck lamb chicken beans 3 cherry cabbage pepper cucumber 4 grilled roast boiled raw 5 crab squid beef prawn 6 frozen low-fat tinned cook	1 jar 2 beans 3 cherry 4 raw 5 beef 6 cook	
Write the family word(s). 1 someone with no brothers or sisters _____ 2 your brother's / sister's daughter _____ 3 your husband's / wife's brother _____ 4 your father's new wife _____ 5 your brother's / sister's son _____ 6 your grandfather's / grandmother's mother _____ 7 everybody in your family _____	1 an only child 2 niece 3 brother-in-law 4 stepmother 5 nephew 6 great-grandmother 7 extended family	

Complete the sentences with the correct word. - Sergio is so _____ for his age! He seems much older than 14. competitive sensitive mature - Vicky can seem like a different person on different days – she’s very _____. sensible moody mean - You should think about how other people feel instead of being so _____. spoilt independent selfish - In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They always want to win. bossy competitive reliable - Natalia was very _____ tonight. Do you think she’s OK? extroverted confident quiet - She’s just _____ because you got a higher score than her in the test yesterday. ambitious spoilt jealous - Juan is always trying to pay for everything. He’s very _____. generous honest sensitive	- mature - moody - selfish - competitive - quiet - jealous - generous
Match the words with the same sound. fruit hard- working cucumber sugar raw - boot _____ - horse _____ - bird _____ - bull _____ - computer _____	- fruit - raw - hard-working - sugar - cucumber
<u>Underline</u> the stressed syllable. - re be llious - com pe ti tive - cour gette - mush room	- re <u>be</u> llious - com <u>pe</u> ti tive - cour <u>gette</u> <u>mush</u> room - in de <u>pen</u> dent

5 in de pen dent		
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Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

While multi-generational living is normal in many cultures, in some countries such as Britain and the US, it isn't very usual. However, homes where grandparents live with their children and their families in the same house are becoming more common in these countries because of the economic climate. Here, the members of one extended family explain how it works for them.

Georgina – Anna's grandmother

I was really pleased when my son wanted to move back home. I love spending time with Anna, my granddaughter. She's a lovely little girl at the minute – so happy and affectionate – everybody who meets her likes her. It will be wonderful to watch her grow up. I think even my unsociable husband is enjoying it! We eat together twice a week and, once a month, we have a family conference – my husband and I, my son and his wife – to discuss how things are going. We try to respect each other's space. Having my son here makes me less anxious about the future, too. At the moment, we're healthy, but in a few years we're going to need more help.

Esther – Anna's mother

Actually, it's all working out well! My mother-in-law remembers what it's like to have young children, so she's very patient with Anna and sympathetic to me when I'm tired. She often just says: 'Go and rest. I'll look after her'. I think she wants to give advice about what Anna eats and what time she goes to bed, but she usually says nothing! And occasionally I ask her opinion and find her ideas are really sensible. We are all learning to be quite honest with each other, which I think is a good thing.

Chris – Anna's grandfather

I prefer a quiet life and a tidy house, and I think young people should be independent, but my wife loves having the family here. From a selfish point of view, it's good for me too because Georgina is quite talkative and now she can chat to her daughter-in-law. I think it's a very satisfactory situation for everyone concerned!

Alan – Anna's father

I was worried because my mother can be bossy, but actually, she is being sensitive and we're lucky to have a reliable babysitter in the house! My dad is sometimes moody, but he's very affectionate with Anna. We're planning to buy our own house in a couple of years, but I think we'll stay near my parents because the relationship between Anna and her grandparents is so special.

- 1 Georgina thinks that Anna is charming.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 The family meets to talk about how they are getting on once a month.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 Esther gets very impatient with Georgina because she talks a lot.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐

- 1 A
- 2 A
- 3 C
- 4 A
- 5 C
- 6 C
- 7 B

4 Chris is happy that Georgina has a good relationship with Esther. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 5 Chris thinks that they need a bigger house. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 6 Alan is always kind to his mother. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 7 Alan says that they are going to live with his parents for many years. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐		
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Write G for Georgina, E for Esther, C for Chris, and A for Alan. Example: I was very happy about the family moving in. <u>G</u> - I'm less worried about the future now. _____ - I'm not always very sociable. _____ - I think it's good to be honest. _____ - We can enjoy going out sometimes. _____ - I'm quite bossy but I'm learning to be sensitive. _____ - I sometimes need a little advice. _____ - I love the relationship between the grandparents and their granddaughter. _____ - It's good for young people to live alone. _____	- G - C - E - A - G - E - A - C
Listen to a conversation about Tom's birthday. Complete each sentence with one word. - Tom's _____, aunt, uncle and cousin are coming to tea. - Tom's mum Ella, her _____ and her two sons are going out for dinner. - Tom's _____ are going to describe what he was like when he was young. - Paul now has a good relationship with his _____. - Tom's _____ are going to have a party for him and Lucy on Friday.	- grandparents - husband - family / relatives - son - friends
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. - Why don't James and Lisa have lunch together today? A James is meeting his sister ☐ B Lisa brought her lunch with her ☐ C Lisa is meeting a friend at a café ☐ - What does the customer order with the chicken? A rice and green beans ☐ B potatoes and green beans ☐ C peas and cabbage ☐ - What does the customer need help finding? A eggs and tuna ☐ B salmon and eggs ☐ C salmon and tuna ☐ - What snack does Harry have before dinner? A two biscuits ☐ B a biscuit ☐ C an apple ☐ - What does the customer buy? A half a kilo of green grapes ☐ B some raspberries ☐ C half a kilo of red grapes ☐	- B - C - A - B - C

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Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Тема 2. Деньги. Изменения в жизни.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. It's good to enjoy spending your money, and not worry about saving for the future. 2. It is possible to live with zero money. 3. Sometimes you have to change your life completely. 4. Everyone should have the experience of living abroad.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала;	ТК

	«неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 2, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
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Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple. Petra ¹ _____ (you / remember) to pay that cheque into the bank? Alan Yes, it went in this morning. Tom ² _____ (you / ever / borrow) anyone's car? Dave Yes, I borrowed my brother's and I crashed it! Anna Hi, can I speak to Sally, please? Beth I'm sorry, she ³ _____ (just / go) out. Doctor What seems to be the problem? John I ⁴ _____ (fall) over playing volleyball. I think I ⁵ _____ (break) my finger. Peter How long ⁶ _____ (you / know) Mike? Liz Well, we ⁷ _____ (meet) in 2008 and we've been good friends ever since.	1 Did you remember 2 Have you ever borrowed 3 has / 's just gone 4 fell 5 have / 've broken 6 have you known 7 met	TK
<u>Underline</u> the correct word or phrase. 1 How long <i>have you been saving up</i> / <i>do you save up</i> for a motorbike? 2 He's <i>learning</i> / <i>been learning</i> Chinese for three years now. 3 I've <i>been planning</i> / <i>planned</i> my visit to the Amazon for years. 4 She's <i>known</i> / <i>been knowing</i> him for years. 5 Don't worry. I haven't <i>been crying</i> / <i>cried</i> – I've got a cold. 6 He's <i>disliked</i> / <i>been disliking</i> bananas since he was a child. 7 I've <i>had</i> / <i>been having</i> the same bank account since I was a student.	1 have you been saving up 2 been learning 3 been planning 4 known 5 been crying 6 disliked 7 had	
Complete the time expressions with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i>. Example: <i>for</i> many years 1 ____ 2003 2 ____ we met in college 3 ____ a very long time 4 ____ the lesson began 5 ____ a couple of months 6 ____ Tuesday	1 since 2 since 3 for 4 since 5 for 6 since	
Complete the sentences with the correct word(s).	1 bank account 2 make 3 owes	

1 You need to open a business _____ when you start your own business. cash machine bank account phone bill 2 I think you'll _____ a lot of money selling clothes in this market. do pay make 3 Felipe still _____ me the €100 I lent him last month. owes charges borrows 4 I try to _____ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling. save afford cost 5 It's difficult to get a _____ from a bank during a recession. contract loan tax 6 He _____ a lot of money from his grandmother when she died last year. invested inherited took out 7 I'm trying not to _____ money on gadgets I will never use. invest waste charge 8 My parents _____ me some money so I could buy a car. borrowed owed lent	4 save 5 loan 6 inherited 7 waste 8 lent	
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Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. - I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay it ____ by next month. - You really should avoid getting ____ too much debt. - I can't believe how much I spend ____ coffees! - For my last birthday my aunt gave me £50 ____ cash. - They charged us £10 ____ this theatre programme!	- back - into - on - in - for	
Write the synonym. - very funny _____ - very _____ positive - very angry _____ - very _____ starving - very frightened _____ - very _____ freezing - very dirty _____	- hilarious - sure - furios - hungry - terrified - cold - filthy	
Match the words with the same sound. af fo r d w o rt h h o n es t m o n e y o w e	- owe - money - worth - afford - honest	

1 phone _____ 2 up _____ 3 bird _____ 4 horse _____ 5 clock _____		
Underline the stressed syllable. 1 sa la ry 2 de ligh ted 3 in vest 4 re ce ssion 5 po si tive	1 sa la ry 2 de <u>ligh</u> ted 3 in <u>vest</u> 4 re <u>ce</u> ssion 5 po <u>si</u> tive	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. In 1990, the World Bank published a report showing that there were over a billion people in the world with an income of just one dollar a day. At the start of this century, the United Nations promised to halve this figure by 2015. It has been working hard to keep this promise ever since. A series of short films was made to show what you can buy in different countries with this tiny amount. In a market in Nepal, for example, they could only buy four bananas and a loaf of bread. It was impossible to buy meat or any protein. Other people have been horrified to learn how enormous the problem is and have taken action in different ways. A UK charity called <i>1 Dollar a Day</i> has been raising money to invest in projects to improve health, clean water, education, etc. They have also given people loans to help them set up a business as it is difficult to borrow money if you have no bank account. In the US, two school teachers decided to try spending only one dollar each day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experience. They say they were often starving, and got bored with eating the same food. And they couldn't afford to buy healthy foods such as fresh fruit and vegetables. The book describes how much rich countries waste, and how they try to save money by buying cheap food from other countries. The World Bank has recently published another report on how	1 A 2 C 3 B 4 C 5 B 6 C 7 A 8 C 9 B 10 B	

the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel cost more, so it is difficult to work out exactly how much progress there has been. However, there have clearly been some amazing changes. Between 1990 and 2008, the number of people who earned salaries below the poverty line went down from 43% of the developing world to 22%, so the UN has already made a big difference. Of course there is still a huge amount to do to improve the lives of millions of people throughout the world.

Example: More than a billion people _____ one dollar a day in 1990.

A gave ☐ B earned ☒ C saved ☐

- 1 In _____ the UN made a promise to cut the poverty figures by half.
A 2000 ☐ B 1900 ☐ C 2015 ☐
- 2 In Nepal it costs one dollar to buy _____ and some bread.
A cheese ☐ B meat ☐ C a few bananas ☐
- 3 The charity *1 Dollar a Day* lends people money to _____.
A get water ☐ B start a business ☐ C buy food ☐
- 4 Two school teachers spent one dollar a day on _____.
A a book ☐ B vegetables ☐ C eating ☐
- 5 They were often very _____.
A tired ☐ B hungry ☐ C healthy ☐
- 6 It wasn't possible to buy _____ with a dollar.
A unhealthy food ☐ B anything ☐ C fruit ☐
- 7 The book shows how much rich countries _____.
A throw away ☐ B spend each day ☐ C can afford to buy ☐
- 8 Since 1990, the situation has changed _____.
A very little ☐ B not at all ☐ C a surprising amount ☐
- 9 In 2008, _____ of the world's population was very poor.
A 43% ☐ B 22% ☐ C over a billion ☐
- 10 The writer says we still need to do _____ to help people.
A a little ☐ B a lot ☐ C some things ☐

Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Example: The United Nations wants to reduce the number of people who live on one dollar a day. <u>T</u> 1 In Nepal, you can buy fruit and bread for one dollar. _____ 2 To borrow money, you have to have a business. _____ 3 <i>1 Dollar a Day</i> wants to improve schools. _____ 4 To save money, rich countries pay lower prices for food from other countries. _____ 5 Food has been less expensive since 1990. _____	1 T 2 F 3 T 4 T 5 F	
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Listen. Tick (✓) the five sentences that are correct. 1 Helen and her husband moved to the countryside 10 years ago. ☐ 2 They haven't changed the house much since they moved in. ☐ 3 The second photo shows them looking tired and dirty. ☐ 4 At the beginning they sold apples to their friends. ☐ 5 They invested money from her husband's grandfather in the business. ☐ 6 They started selling apple juice five years ago. ☐ 7 They have started to make a good income from the business. ☐ 8 They haven't been able to spend much money on holidays. ☐	1 ✓ 3 ✓ 5 ✓ 6 ✓ 8 ✓	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 Alice's friend has _____ her grandmother's house. A recently sold ☐ B just bought ☐ C just left ☐ 2 Lisa has been _____ for WaterAid since April. A working ☐ B giving talks ☐ C organizing events ☐ 3 Kate tells Wendy that her bus _____. A hasn't arrived yet ☐ B didn't stop ☐ C has broken down ☐ 4 The DVDs from the market cost _____ in the shops. A the same as ☐ B less than ☐ C more than ☐ 5 Chris says that he has _____. A made no changes to his life ☐ B just changed jobs ☐ C lived in another country ☐	1 A 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 C	

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Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Тема 3. Транспорт. Стереотипы.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. People should give up their cars and travel by	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по	ТК

public transport. 2. People who drink and drive should lose their driving licence for life. 3. Women worry more about their appearance than men. 4. Men are better at multitasking than women.	следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 3, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень
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		применен ия
Write the comparative or superlative form. - The subway in Athens is _____ (modern) one I've ever been on. - What's _____ (quick) way to get around London? - Are trains here _____ (expensive) as in Britain? - I think my old car was _____ (economical) than my new one. - You look much _____ (good) with short hair! - Unfortunately my new office is just _____ (tiny) as my last one. - That was probably _____ (bad) coffee I've ever drunk! - Mary speaks _____ (slowly) than Anna, so she's easier to understand.	- the most modern - the quickest - as expensive - more economical - better - as tiny - the worst - more slowly	ТК
Complete the email with <i>a, an, the</i>, or – (no article). Dear Paula, We're having a wonderful time here in Rome. We arrived yesterday afternoon so we had time to find ¹ _____ nice little hotel and relax after ² _____ journey. ³ _____ hotel is in ⁴ _____ city centre, but it's not too noisy. We woke up early this morning because ⁵ _____ sun was shining in through the window. We had ⁶ _____ quick breakfast (great coffee!) and then went out to explore ⁷ _____ city. Later, we're meeting Kathy's friend Pietro, who's ⁸ _____ economics student at university here. He's going to take us to ⁹ _____ best pizzeria in Rome (at least he says it is!). I think ¹⁰ _____ Italian cities are all wonderful, but I can't believe what ¹¹ _____ fabulous city Rome is! We'll be back home ¹² _____ next Friday. See you soon! Love, Julie	- a - the - The - the - the - a - the - an - the – - a –	

Complete the compound nouns in the sentences. 1 I never drive during the _____ hour because the traffic is so bad. 2 Can you believe that drivers didn't wear seat _____ in the past? 3 Excuse me, is there a petrol _____ near here? 4 I don't like riding my bike in towns with no cycle _____. 5 The _____ transport is excellent here. You don't need a car at all. 6 The queues at this taxi _____ are always long on Saturday nights. 7 It's annoying when cyclists go through a red traffic _____. 8 The speed _____ in many British towns is now as low as 20 mph.	1 rush 2 belts 3 station 4 lanes 5 public 6 rank 7 light 8 limit	
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Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. 1 Is there anything that you're really afraid _____? 2 I'm fed up _____ my job. I need a change. 3 Try not to laugh _____ Bill when he speaks French – his accent is terrible! 4 It can take ages to get to the city centre – it depends _____ the traffic. 5 This restaurant reminds me _____ the one we went to in Paris. 6 He used to be married _____ my youngest sister. 7 Jenna is arriving _____ Cambridge on Saturday evening.	1 of 2 with / of 3 at 4 on 5 of 6 to 7 in	
Complete the phrasal verbs in the sentences. 1 We need to s_____ off for the airport at 6.00 if the flight is at 9.00. 2 We're going to r_____ out of petrol soon. There's very little left. 3 Slow d _____! You're going way too fast! 4 My satnav wasn't working and I e_____ up in the wrong part of town. 5 If you want a lift home, I could p_____ you up outside the supermarket.	1 set 2 run 3 down 4 ended 5 pick	
Match the words with the same sound. b r i d g e r u s h c o a c	1 lane 2 rush 3 coach 4 bridge 5 seat	

h s e a t l a n e Example: fish <u>limit</u> 1 train _____ 2 shower _____ 3 chess _____ 4 jazz _____ 5 tree _____		
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Underline the stressed syllable. 1 un der ground 2 mo tor way 3 a fraid 4 ca rriage 5 pe de stri an	1 <u>un</u> der ground 2 <u>mo</u> tor way 3 a fraid 4 ca rriage 5 pe de stri an	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. A radical transport system As one of the world's fastest growing economies, there has been a huge increase in China's urban population. With so many more people also able to afford cars, China's cities now have some of the biggest traffic congestion problems and produce more pollution than any other country in the world. But one Chinese engineer, Youzhou Song, has designed an exciting solution: the <i>straddling bus</i> (a bus which goes across and above part of the road, like a moving bridge). This bus, which looks like a train, holds passengers on the top level while cars can continue to drive beneath. The bus, travelling at about 40 kilometres an hour, will not move as fast as a car, but it will never have the problems of traffic jams. It is as wide as two lanes of the road, but it won't slow down the traffic. It can carry 1,200 passengers, and replace up to 40 conventional buses, saving 860 tons of fuel and 2,640 tons of carbon emissions per year. As it also runs on a combination of electricity and solar power, it offers a much greener, cleaner, quieter and more economical form of transport. It is also three times faster and ten times cheaper to build than the same length of underground railway. Designed with a huge window in the top of the bus, it is also a lighter and more cheerful way to travel! Youzhou Song has thought of everything. The bus will follow fixed routes and passengers will board the bus from stations above the ground. These stations will also recharge the bus with electricity. If you're worried about the bus crashing into other vehicles, don't be. A system of lights and alarms will stop this from happening. Youzhou Song has even designed escape doors which open at the side in an emergency, just like on an aeroplane. If tests on the new technology go well, Song's company is talking	1 C 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 B 6 A 7 C 8 A	

about building over 180 kilometres of bus route. Los Angeles is also interested in this idea for solving traffic problems and, who knows? We may all be looking forward to a new era of elevated bus travel!

Example: The Chinese economy has grown ____.

A very fast ☒ B faster than any other country ☐ C very slowly ☐

- 1 In recent years, the traffic in China has got ____.
A faster ☐ B better ☐ C worse ☐
- 2 An engineer has designed ____ to resolve traffic congestion.
A a train ☐ B a bus ☐ C a bridge ☐
- 3 The new vehicle will travel more slowly than ____.
A a car ☐ B a normal bus ☐ C all other traffic ☐
- 4 ____ will be used to run the new system.
A Only electricity ☐ B 860 tons of fuel ☐ C Electricity and solar power ☐
- 5 The other forms of transport are not as ____ as the new system.
A noisy ☐ B quiet ☐ C expensive ☐
- 6 The bus will get electricity from ____.
A the stations ☐ B the ground ☐ C the route ☐
- 7 A safety system will stop accidents with ____.
A pedestrians ☐ B traffic lights ☐ C cars ☐
- 8 There are plans to build ____ kilometres of bus route.
A more than 180 ☐ B 40 ☐ C almost 180 ☐

Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Example: Many more people live in cities in China than in the past. <u>T</u> - Traffic has got worse in China because more people have cars. _____ - The new bus will carry 40 people. _____ - Cars and the new bus will use different levels. _____ - It is three times faster to build than the underground railway. _____ - The new bus will not pollute the city as much as the old buses. _____ - There will be an escape system similar to an aeroplane's. _____ - China is the only country interested in this new bus system. _____	- T - F - T - T - T - T - F	
Listen to an interview and complete the sentences. You may need to change the form of some of the words you hear. - The media presents young people as being too _____ on their parents. - Megan thinks young people aren't treated as _____. - She says that there isn't as much _____ now for younger people. - She thinks volunteering is much _____ common now. - She says young people have always spent money on _____ and going out.	- dependent - individuals - work - more - clothes	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. - Which is the quickest way to get to Bristol? A The coach. ☐ B A coach, then a train. ☐ C Two trains. ☐ - How will Zoe get to Mike's house from the station? A By taxi. ☐ B By car. ☐ C By bus. ☐ - What was the most worrying thing about Carol's journey? A It took a long time. ☐ B The traffic was terrible. ☐ C She needed petrol. ☐ - Which form of transport do most people think is the safest? A Flying. ☐ B Trains. ☐ C Buses. ☐ - What surprised Tess the most about Copenhagen? A The cycle lanes are sometimes busier than the roads. ☐ B The restaurants are extremely good. ☐ C The people are relaxed. ☐	- C - B - C - C - A	

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Тема 4. Неудачи и успехи. Современный этикет. Общение по телефону.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. The world is becoming ruder. People should be more polite. 2. Many people who have found success started out by failing. 3. People with you deserve more attention than those at the end of a phone. 4. People communicated better in the past when there were fewer means of communication.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются	ТК

	существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 4, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Complete the sentences with the correct form of <i>can, could, or be able to</i>. 1 I _____ swim when I was five. My dad taught me. 2 We're very sorry but we _____ attend the wedding. We'll be on holiday. 3 Would you like _____ play a musical instrument? 4 He opened his present before his birthday because he _____ wait! 5 After living here for four months, I _____ understand a lot of Greek now. 6 _____ you lend me a pen, please? I've forgotten mine. 7 I've never _____ sing well, but my brother has a beautiful voice. 8 I _____ read this menu without my glasses. Can you read it to me, please? 9 We're free tonight, so we'll _____ come and help you if you like. 10 My sister _____ ride a horse since she was four!	1 could / was able to 2 can't / won't be able to 3 to be able to 4 couldn't 5 can 6 Can / Could 7 been able to 8 can't 9 be able to 10 has been able to	ТК

Complete the sentences with <i>have to</i>, <i>don't have to</i>, <i>must</i>, <i>mustn't</i>, <i>should</i>, or <i>shouldn't</i>. 1 I always _____ stand up on the train because there are no seats. 2 You really _____ eat in class, but I'll let you do it this time. 3 Where do you think we _____ stay in London? In a hotel or a B&B? 4 There's a lot of rubbish in that lake. You _____ swim in it! 5 You _____ pay to get into that museum – it's free. 6 We _____ leave early in the morning if we want to get home before dark. 7 It's a great film. You really _____ go and see it. 8 Great! It's a holiday tomorrow – we _____ go to work. 9 You _____ drive on the right in Europe (except in the UK). 10 Do we _____ get up early tomorrow?	1 have to 2 shouldn't 3 should 4 mustn't 5 don't have to 6 'll have to 7 must / should 8 don't have to 9 must / have to 10 have to	
Choose from the pairs of adjectives to complete the sentences. embarrassed / embarrassing bored / boring frightened / frightening tired / tiring depressed / depressing 1 It was so _____ when my mobile rang during the play. 2 That's possibly the most _____ film I've ever seen. Nothing happened. 3 I was very _____ when the door suddenly opened on its own. 4 It rained every day on my holiday. I couldn't do anything and was so _____. 5 Why is travelling so _____ when most of the time you're just sitting down? 6 I find most horror films too _____ so I keep my eyes closed half the time. 7 I'm not surprised Ian's _____! He's just lost his job, and his dog's just died. 8 She was so _____ when she called him by the	1 embarrassing 2 boring 3 frightened 4 bored 5 tiring 6 frightening 7 depressed 8 embarrassed 9 tired 10 depressing	

wrong name! 9 We're incredibly _____. We've spent all day sightseeing in London. 10 I find it _____ that most people don't really care about climate change.		
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Complete the word in the sentences. 1 What scr_____ do you have for the display on your phone? 2 I like i_____ messaging. It's quick but you have time to think of a reply. 3 My phone was on v_____ mode during the meeting. 4 Hi, I phoned you but the line was busy. Send me a m_____ when you're free. 5 You must sw_____ off your mobile when you're in a cinema. 6 I have to go to a meeting now. Can you call me b_____ in an hour? 7 Kasia sent you a t_____ message this morning – didn't you get it? 8 I'm trying to call Marco, but his line's been e_____ for half an hour. 9 Sorry about the noise. My mobile's new and I need to choose a new r_____. 10 Sorry, I think I've d_____ the wrong number.	1 screensaver 2 instant 3 vibrate 4 message 5 switch 6 back 7 text 8 engaged 9 ringtone 10 dialled	
Cross out the silent consonant in the words. 1 foreign 2 listen 3 doubt 4 island 5 whole	1 foreign 2 listen 3 doubt 4 island 5 whole	
<u>Underline</u> the stressed syllable. 1 Ja pa nese 2 di sa ppoin ted 3 em ba rra ssing 4 fru stra ting 5 dis ho nest	1 Ja pa <u>ne</u>se 2 di sa ppoi<u>n</u>ted 3 em <u>ba</u> rra ssing 4 fru <u>stra</u> ting 5 dis <u>ho</u> nest	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. The end of the phone	1 B 2 B 3 A 4 C	

call?

Is the phone call becoming a thing of the past? New research suggests we are now more likely to text or email friends or family than dial their number.

The amount of time we spend talking on our mobile phones has gone down by 5% and by twice that for landline calls, whereas the number of text messages we send has doubled in the last few years.

The reasons for this may, in part, be because so many more people have smartphones, which means we can communicate using social networking, instant messaging, and email instead. In fact, we prefer to use our phones to play games, watch films, and look up information rather than make a phone call and speak to someone!

Whatever the reason, there is no question that we have changed the ways we use the telephone. These days we often feel we shouldn't call someone without making an arrangement to call first. Many people are frustrated if they are disturbed by an unexpected phone call. We want to be able to choose when we reply and we don't want to have to chat when we are busy with something else. Written communication allows us to respond quickly and economically. It also means we can think about what we want to say before we get in touch. Phones can also be noisy in open-plan offices, and many people won't call back if you leave a message on their voicemail. They will email instead.

On the other hand, some psychologists say text and email are less rich and 'colder' because you lose the tone and expression of conversation. Others would disagree and say you don't have to hear someone's voice to have an interesting and intimate conversation.

It isn't surprising that research has found that for the over-65s, phoning friends and family on a landline is still the most popular way of getting in touch. Many of us hearing the phone ring know it is probably our mother! You probably won't be amazed either to learn that the great majority

- 5 A
- 6 C
- 7 B
- 8 B
- 9 A

(83%) of adults of all ages said they still prefer to communicate face to face. Example: Many people text or email ____ they talk on the phone. A as often as ☐ B less than ☐ C more than ☒ 1 We are making ____ landline calls these days. A 5% fewer ☐ B 10% fewer ☐ C 10% more ☐ 2 We phone less because we have ____. A no time ☐ B other ways to communicate ☐ C fewer friends ☐ 3 The writer says we use our smartphones for ____. A finding things out ☐ B listening to music ☐ C speaking to friends ☐ 4 When we're ____ we don't like talking on the phone. A out ☐ B at home ☐ C busy ☐ 5 We like to ____ before we reply to something. A plan our ideas ☐ B talk to friends ☐ C take a long time ☐ 6 Some people who receive a phone call prefer to reply by ____. A text ☐ B phone ☐ C email ☐ 7 Psychologists say that a spoken conversation is ____ than a written one. A colder ☐ B warmer ☐ C less interesting ☐ 8 Older people prefer the ____. A mobile phone ☐ B landline phone ☐ C written letter ☐ 9 Most people like making contact ____. A in person ☐ B by phone ☐ C by Skype ☐		
Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Example: We make 5% fewer mobile calls these days. <u>T</u> 1 We are sending twice as many texts. ____ 2 People are happy to call someone without arranging it first. ____ 3 We like using our phones to watch movies more	1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F 6 F	

than to talk. ____ 4 We prefer to be surprised by phone calls. ____ 5 Written communication takes more time. ____ 6 Everyone agrees that speaking is better than writing. ____		
Listen to the conversation about playing a musical instrument. Who said the following? Write I (Ian) or K (Kate) or N (Neither). 1 I found it difficult to produce sounds when I started. ____ 2 My teacher wasn't impressed by the sound I made. ____ 3 I used to play in a band when I was a teenager. ____ 4 I'm going to join an orchestra. ____ 5 Some of the musicians I play with are fantastic. ____	1 K 2 I 3 I 4 N 5 K	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 You should say 'Don't worry' if ____. A the other person is apologizing ☐ B the other person hasn't hurt you ☐ C you walk into someone ☐ 2 If you're having dinner at someone's house ____. A you shouldn't take a present ☐ B you must be punctual ☐ C you can take a present ☐ 3 Helen says you don't have to leave a tip ____. A at the hairdresser's ☐ B in a taxi ☐ C if it's part of the bill ☐ 4 Rick ____. A wants Janet to ring back ☐ B decides to ring back the next day ☐ C makes an appointment to see Janet ☐ 5 Liam hasn't replied to ____. A an email ☐ B a Facebook message ☐ C a text ☐	1 A 2 C 3 C 4 B 5 B	

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Тема 5. Спорт. Межличностные отношения

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. People do extreme sports because modern life is too safe and boring. 2. Sport has become all about money now. 3. Nowadays people are in touch with more people but have fewer friends. 4. Friends are more important than family because you choose your friends.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче	ТК

	материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 5, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
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Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. 1 Jim and I _____ (study) at Bath University when we _____ (meet). 2 You're lucky I'm still at home. I _____ (get) ready to go out when you phoned. 3 Usain Bolt _____ (win) the 100m in record time. 4 I _____ (already / finish) cooking when Gill offered to help. 5 As soon as I arrived, we _____ (order) our food. 6 Chelsea _____ (win) 2-0 at half time, but they lost the match 3-2. 7 They were tired when they arrived. They _____ (not sleep) for 24 hours. 8 He _____ (just / score) before the referee blew the final whistle. 9 I _____ (think) about her at 9.00 and then she _____ (ring) me! 10 Last week my boss _____ (say) he would give me a pay rise.	1 were studying, met 2 was getting 3 won 4 had / 'd already finished 5 ordered 6 were winning 7 hadn't slept 8 had just scored 9 was thinking, rang 10 said	TK
Complete the sentences with <i>used to</i> / <i>didn't use to</i> / <i>Did ... use to</i>, or the present simple + <i>usually</i>. 1 You never _____ (watch) sport. Why do you do it now? 2 I _____ (be) an architect, but then I trained to be a graphic designer. 3 She _____ (go) shopping on Wednesdays because it's market day. 4 _____ (you / work) in the Oxford Street office before you came here? 5 When we were young, we often _____ (play) football in the park. 6 I _____ (not / like) Jane much, but now we get on really well. 7 Tommaso _____ (eat) here on Fridays, so we might see him. 8 She _____ (not / be) so quiet. She must be tired today.	1 used to watch 2 used to be 3 usually goes 4 Did you use to work 5 used to play 6 didn't use to like 7 usually eats 8 isn't usually	

Write the people and places. 1 The place where a big football match is played. _____ 2 The person who makes the players follow the rules. _____ 3 The place where you ski on a mountain. _____ 4 The people who support a team or player. _____ 5 The person who helps the players train. _____ 6 The thing on which racing cars go round. _____	1 stadium 2 referee 3 slope 4 fans 5 coach 6 circuit	
Complete the sentences with a verb. 1 We managed to get a goal in the last minute, so we _____ 2-2. 2 Djokovic _____ Murray and won the final. 3 They _____ injured playing rugby at school. 4 I play tennis, and I also _____ t'ai-chi. 5 In basketball you _____ by getting the ball through the hoop. 6 We _____ very hard the week before a big match.	1 drew 2 beat 3 got 4 do 5 score 6 train	
<u>Underline</u> the correct word(s). 1 I can't believe Jake and Suzy have broken <i>over</i> / <i>up</i>. They seemed so happy. 2 You must meet Paolo. He's a really <i>close</i> / <i>personal</i> friend of mine. 3 They <i>met</i> / <i>knew</i> their new teacher for the first time this morning. 4 We were trying to <i>keep in touch</i> / <i>get in touch</i> with Juan all morning. 5 Mary and Roberto <i>are</i> / <i>have</i> a lot in common, so they get on really well. 6 You'll like Tim when you <i>get to know</i> / <i>fall out with</i> him. 7 My best <i>friend</i> / <i>flatmate</i> is coming round for a meal tonight. 8 I <i>lost</i> / <i>kept in touch</i> with Rafa ages ago, but then found him on Facebook.	1 up 2 close 3 met 4 get in touch 5 have 6 get to know 7 friend 8 lost	
Match the words with the same sound. c a	1 slope 2 won 3 cheat 4 caught	

u g h t c h e a t sl o p e h u rt w o n 1 phone _____ 2 up _____ 3 tree _____ 4 horse _____ 5 bird _____	5 hurt	
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Underline the stressed syllable. Example: sta di um 1 in di vi du al 2 re fe ree 3 co l league 4 spec ta tor 5 fi an cé	1 in di <u>vi</u> du al 2 re fe <u>ree</u> 3 <u>co</u> l league 4 spec <u>ta</u> tor 5 fi <u>an</u> cé	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. We met thanks to sport Marjorie Many years ago I used to play tennis with a man called Roger. He usually beat me but I remember how kind he was. We lost touch when I got married and I thought I'd never see him again. That was 30 years ago. When I retired last year, I needed a new activity, especially as I had also recently got divorced, so I took up golf. One day I was going around the course alone, when I saw a man, also playing on his own. When he turned round, I realized it was my old friend! We couldn't believe it! After that we started playing regularly. Yesterday, Roger proposed in the middle of the golf course – he'd put a ring inside a golf ball! I couldn't believe it when I saw the ring, but I said 'yes'! Paul I was looking for a flatmate a few months ago because I had just split up with my partner and she had moved out. To forget her, I started working out at the gym after work. I slowly got to know Steve who was often there at the same time, although we didn't become friends until we were both warming up one day, and he said he was looking for somewhere to live as his girlfriend had just dumped him. I told him that I had a room in my flat and that I was looking for a flatmate. He moved in two days later. We've become good mates and we both agree that we're much easier to live with than our ex-girlfriends! Liz I had recently moved to Oxford from Bristol when I decided to run the London Marathon. I didn't want to train alone so I advertised for a running partner at my local gym, and Harriet got in touch. We met for coffee and got on really well. It was	1 A 2 B 3 A 4 B 5 A 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 A 10 C	

amazing how many things we had in common, for example she had recently moved to Oxford, too. While we were getting fit we also became close friends. Unfortunately I got injured three weeks before the race and couldn't take part. I was sad about the race, but am delighted about my new friendship. And we're already thinking about next year ... Example: Marjorie played tennis with Roger when she was younger. A True ☒ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 1 Marjorie didn't see Roger for 30 years after she got married. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 2 Marjorie and Roger were playing golf with friends when they met again. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 3 Marjorie and Roger are engaged now. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 4 Paul moved out of his flat after he broke up with his girlfriend. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 5 Steve and Paul have become good friends. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 6 Liz decided to run the London Marathon before she moved to Oxford. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 7 She found someone to train with by putting an advertisement in the gym. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 8 Harriet was the first person who made contact with Liz. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 9 Harriet and Liz found they share a lot of interests. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 10 Liz hurt her leg so she couldn't run in the marathon. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐		
Write <i>M</i> for Marjorie, <i>P</i> for Paul or <i>L</i> for Liz. Example: I broke up with my partner. <u><i>P</i></u> 1 I used to lose my tennis matches. _____ 2 I share a flat with Steve. _____ 3 I didn't like running on my own. _____ 4 I was proposed to in a very unusual way. _____ 5 I got to know my friend very well while we were training together. _____	1 M 2 P 3 L 4 M 5 L	

Listen to Imogen talking about a difficult race she did. Complete the sentences with words from the conversation. 1 Imogen had to swim _____ kilometres in the race. 2 She hadn't done much sport since she was at _____. 3 She describes the first part of the race as _____. 4 She gave some of her _____ to another competitor. 5 She finished the race in just over _____ hours.	1 four / 4 2 school 3 disorganized 4 chocolate 5 twelve / 12	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B or C. 1 How long have Clare and Todd been a couple? A Since they started working together. ☐ B For about four weeks. ☐ C Since they started going to the gym. ☐ 2 Who won the football match? A The students, and the teachers lost one player. ☐ B The teachers, because the students lost one player. ☐ C The students, but they lost one player. ☐ 3 What is the relationship between Freya and Connor? A Friends who were once in a relationship. ☐ B A couple. ☐ C They were a couple and aren't friends now. ☐ 4 What does Julie's mother think about young men? A They're less romantic than they used to be. ☐ B They're more romantic than they used to be. ☐ C They're all like Nick. ☐ 5 What is Josh going to do next Friday morning? A Play basketball. ☐ B Swim. ☐ C Swim and play basketball. ☐	1 B 2 C 3 C 4 A 5 A	

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).
Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование. Рубежный контроль.*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i>	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем	РК

1 'Fast food should never be sold to children.' 2 'All towns and cities should have a lot more cycle lanes.' 3 'People worry too much about manners.'	студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное	
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	поведение) <i>«отлично»:</i> ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; <i>«хорошо»:</i> ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; <i>«удовлетворительно»:</i> ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; <i>«неудовлетворительно»:</i> ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной	
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	задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. 1 Jaime isn't in the office today. He _____ (work) at home. 2 I _____ (answer) sixteen emails since ten o'clock this morning. 3 They _____ (watch) a football match on TV when we arrived. 4 What _____ you _____ (give) Pete for his birthday last week? 5 I _____ (go) to the doctor's at 4.30. I'll see you at 5.00. 6 _____ he _____ (finish) his homework yet? Oh, that was quick! 7 Don't get a taxi. I _____ (meet) you after the class in the car. 8 _____ you _____ (see) the new James Bond film next week? 9 We _____ (stay) with my parents at the moment while we look for a flat. 10 _____ you ever _____ (drive) a sports car? 11 _____ David _____ (look for) me at 10.30? I was in a meeting. 12 We _____ (just finish) lunch when Joe arrived. 13 Sorry I'm late. _____ you _____ (wait) long? 14 Will you _____ (can) help us move house next week? 15 The train _____ (not arrive) yet. It's an hour late.	1 's working 2 've answered 3 were watching 4 did ... give 5 'm going / going to go 6 Has ... finished 7 'll meet 8 Are ... going to see 9 're staying 10 Have ... driven 11 Was ... looking for 12 'd just finished 13 Have ... been waiting 14 be able to 15 hasn't arrived	PK

<u>Underline the correct word(s).</u> 1 My sister's <i>a science teacher</i> / <i>science teacher</i> in a secondary school. 2 Tom <i>was playing</i> / <i>used to play</i> cricket when he was young. 3 You <i>mustn't</i> / <i>don't have to</i> pay for museums in the UK. They're usually free. 4 I'm afraid you <i>can't</i> / <i>couldn't</i> speak to Mr Jones. He's in a meeting. 5 My boyfriend drives <i>more slowly</i> / <i>slowlier</i> than I do. 6 I dropped my mobile phone in the bath last month so I <i>must</i> / <i>had to</i> get a new one. 7 You <i>shouldn't</i> / <i>don't have to</i> eat so much salt. It isn't good for you. 8 <i>Do you like</i> / <i>Are you liking</i> going to hot places on holiday? 9 Have you <i>been having</i> / <i>had</i> that computer for a long time? 10 This summer wasn't as hot <i>than</i> / <i>as</i> it was last summer. 11 He <i>doesn't need</i> / <i>isn't needing</i> to do any work this evening. 12 What time <i>do you go</i> / <i>are you going</i> out tonight? 13 You listened to the instructions <i>more</i> / <i>most</i> carefully than I did. 14 She's been working with us <i>for</i> / <i>since</i> 2004. 15 We like going to <i>restaurants</i> / <i>the restaurants</i> at the weekends.	1 a science teacher 2 used to play 3 don't have to 4 can't 5 more slowly 6 had to 7 shouldn't 8 Do you like 9 had 10 as 11 doesn't need 12 are you going 13 more 14 since 15 restaurants	
<u>Complete the second sentence with <u>two</u> words so that it means the same as the first sentence. Contracted forms, e.g. <i>isn't</i>, count as one word.</u> 1 All passengers must show their passports at the check-in desk. You _____ show your passport at the check-in desk. 2 That dress is beautiful! What _____ dress! 3 I didn't like exercise when I was younger, but now I go to the gym a lot. I didn't _____ like exercise, but now I go to the gym a lot.	1 have to 2 a beautiful 3 use to 4 able to 5 interesting than 6 getting married 7 was doing 8 as expensive 9 the funniest 10 've known	

4 Do you have time to finish the work before Friday? Will you be _____ finish the work before Friday? 5 This book isn't as interesting as the last one you lent me. This book is less _____ the last one you lent me. 6 Our wedding will be in July. We're _____ in July. 7 I was in the middle of my homework when you called. I _____ my homework when you called. 8 Going to the theatre is more expensive than going to the cinema. Going to the cinema isn't _____ as going to the theatre. 9 I've never read a funnier book. That's _____ book I've ever read. 10 We met years ago. We _____ each other for years.		
<u>Underline</u> the odd word out. 1 melon peach beetroot pear 2 father nephew niece brother 3 captain track fan spectator 4 margarine carton box jar 5 moody bossy stubborn reliable 6 coach motorway scooter van 7 frozen boiled roast fried 8 win play lose draw 9 inherit borrow throw earn 10 furious tiny hilarious hungry	1 beetroot 2 niece 3 track 4 margarine 5 reliable 6 motorway 7 frozen 8 play 9 throw 10 hungry	

Write the opposite of the adjective. 1 mature _____ 2 tidy _____ 3 tiny _____ 4 organized _____ 5 freezing _____	1 immature 2 untidy 3 huge / enormous 4 disorganized 5 boiling	
<u>Underline</u> the correct word. 1 I forgot to wear socks to work. It was so <i>embarrassed</i> / <i>embarrassing</i>. 2 We were really <i>frightened</i> / <i>frightening</i> during the hurricane. 3 She often feels very <i>depressed</i> / <i>depressing</i> in the winter. 4 I've left my mobile at home again! It's so <i>frustrated</i> / <i>frustrating</i>. 5 Have you ever walked out of the cinema because the film was <i>bored</i> / <i>boring</i>?	1 embarrassing 2 frightened 3 depressed 4 frustrating 5 boring	

Complete the words in the sentences. - Karen isn't in the office right now. Do you want to l_____ a message? - It's difficult to choose b_____ these two holidays. - Which g_____ is our plane leaving from? - This is Dave, my fl_____. We live in the flat next door. - I don't want to cook tonight. Shall we get a t_____? - We were two hours late because there was a terrible traffic j_____. - You must go to that new restaurant. The food is d_____. - I get on really well with Kate because we have a lot in c_____. - When his grandmother died, Jeff i_____ her house. - What's the speed l_____ on this road?	- leave - between - gate - flatmate - takeaway - jam - delicious - common - inherited - limit	
Complete the sentences with the correct word(s). - You have to be careful what you say to Sofia. She's very _____. sensible responsible sensitive - She's trying to cut _____ on coffee at the moment. She just has one cup a day. out down up - I still keep in touch with some of my _____ from secondary school. colleagues partners classmates - They _____ me £10 to park my car at the railway station. cost saved charged - I'm sorry, I'm busy right now. Can I _____ you back later? leave dial call - He's a lovely child. He's very _____. affectionate moody aggressive - I don't like _____ food. I think food should be cooked! raw fried boiled - Did he apply _____ that job he was talking about? of to for - I told my friend what to do and she did the opposite. I	- sensitive - down - classmates - charged - call - affectionate - raw - for - furiosus - salary	

was _____! filthy tiny furious 10 This new company pays me a better _____ than my old company. mortgage salary tax		
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Underline the stressed syllable. 1 spec ta tor 2 i ma gi na tive 3 un der ground 4 rasp be ries 5 al fford 6 cir cuit 7 pe de stri an 8 in de pen dent 9 mort gage 10 am bi tious	1 spec <u>ta</u> tor 2 i <u>ma</u> gi na tive 3 <u>un</u> der ground 4 <u>rasp</u> be ries 5 al <u>fford</u> 6 <u>cir</u> cuit 7 pe <u>de</u> stri an 8 in de <u>pen</u> dent 9 <u>mort</u> gage 10 am <u>bi</u> tious	
Match the words with the same sound. charming inherit journey height injured selfish organized paid team gossip 1 fish _____ 2 jazz _____ 3 snake _____ 4 tree _____ 5 chess _____ 6 egg _____ 7 bike _____ 8 clock _____ 9 zebra _____ 10 train _____	1 injured 2 journey 3 selfish 4 team 5 charming 6 inherit 7 height 8 gossip 9 organized 10 paid	
Read the text and tick (✓) A, B, or C. The transatlantic question Charles Lindbergh's 33-hour flight from New York to Paris in 1927 made aviation history. Less known	1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 B	

is the return flight to New York by two Frenchmen three years later. Taking just over three hours longer, Costes and Bellonte made an equally exciting journey from Paris to New York in their plane, the <i>Question Mark</i>. The first question they faced, Captain Costes remembered in an article at the time, was "Would the plane lift off the ground?" 'That was our greatest concern. We had 5,200 litres of gasoline on board.' This fear passed quickly but was followed by other hazards. They ran into three storms. The third, and worst of all, was over Nova Scotia, in Canada. 'In order to avoid it we had to fly 100 miles out of our way. Time was passing and every minute meant the loss of more of our precious fuel.' They had another problem: 'The sky was overcast, it was raining and we had to fly below those rain clouds. Sometimes they were extremely low which meant they had to fly as close to the water as ten metres. 'There were many exciting moments during our trip, but I think the greatest thrill came when we first saw the coast of North America,' said Costes. He decided that three was their lucky number. They had survived three storms – and at 3 a.m. French time, they saw land. But their adventures weren't over. Suddenly, a mountain appeared out of the mist. 'We were between the steep banks of a river. It was a tight place. Bellonte was at the controls at that time and he had to think fast. Fortunately, having flown thousands of miles, the plane was light.' Bellonte managed to turn the plane just in time. But Costes said, 'It is not pleasant to think how close we came to those cruel, jagged rocks.' Fortunately, they succeeded where many others before them had failed, and the graceful landing at the airport in New York was greeted by 10,000 cheering people. Among them was Colonel Charles Lindbergh who said 'I congratulate you!' as he shook the hands of the two heroes.	7 A 8 C 9 A 10 C	
Example: Lindbergh travelled from New York to Paris in _____. A a boat ☐ B a plane ☒ C a ship ☐ 1 Costes and Bellonte flew from Paris to New York in		

_____. A 1927 ☐ B 1930 ☐ C 1933 ☐ 2 They were most worried that the plane was _____ to fly. A too light ☐ B too small ☐ C too heavy ☐ 3 The storm in Canada was _____. A quite small ☐ B very serious ☐ C not worrying ☐ 4 They were worried that the plane _____. A was losing fuel ☐ B was flying too high ☐ C was getting wet ☐ 5 When it rained, they sometimes had to fly _____. A above the clouds ☐ B close to the sea ☐ C around the clouds ☐ 6 The most exciting part of the journey was when _____. A they flew close to the sea ☐ B they saw the American coast ☐ C they saw the third storm ☐ 7 They saw the American coast when it was _____ in France. A early morning ☐ B mid-afternoon ☐ C midnight ☐ 8 Costes thought they were going to _____. A fly into the river ☐ B fly into a storm ☐ C crash into a mountain ☐ 9 They _____ the airport in New York. A landed at ☐ B passed over ☐ C missed ☐ 10 Colonel Lindbergh congratulated them _____. A on the phone ☐ B in a letter ☐ C at the airport ☐		
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Match <u>five</u> of the highlighted words and phrases with the definitions. Example: dangers <u>hazards</u> - worry _____ - not on our planned route _____ - covered in cloud _____ - excitement _____ - light and controlled _____		
Complete the sentences with <u>one</u> word. - It's a good idea not to eat foods that have a lot of _____. - On the 'caveman diet' you mustn't eat products that are made from _____. - Don't follow the 'cabbage soup diet' for more than one _____. - Blue sunglasses make your food look less _____. - On the 'reverse diet', you eat your meals in a different _____.	- concern - out of our way - overcast - thrill - graceful	
Complete the sentences with <u>one</u> word. - It's a good idea not to eat foods that have a lot of _____. - On the 'caveman diet' you mustn't eat products that are made from _____. - Don't follow the 'cabbage soup diet' for more than one _____. - Blue sunglasses make your food look less _____. - On the 'reverse diet', you eat your meals in a different _____.	- fat - milk - week - interesting - order	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. - Rob used to like eating a lot of _____. A curry ☐ B pizza ☐ C sweets ☐ - Lisa thinks that Mark _____. A has a lot of money ☐ B isn't telling the truth ☐ C won the lottery ☐ - Paul was _____ at the end of his holiday in Iceland. A disappointed ☐ B exhausted but happy ☐ C	- C - B - B - B - C	

happy and full of energy ☐ 4 Anna tells Marco that he _____ tip taxi drivers. A must always ☐ B doesn't have to ☐ C must never ☐ 5 Sam and Alice _____. A are getting married ☐ B have got engaged ☐ C are no longer together ☐		
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Критерии оценивания тестов по темам

Тесты оцениваются по шкале 100 баллов.

Интерпретация оценок:

85-100 баллов – «отлично»

70-84 баллов – «хорошо»

63-79 баллов – «удовлетворительно»

Менее 63 баллов – «неудовлетворительно»

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 2. Исходный уровень В2.**

Темы раздела: **Тема 6.** Обсуждаем кинофильм. Внешность человека

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. The cinema is the greatest art form. 2. If the movie is based on the book, is important to read it first. 3. The image you choose to represent you on social networking sites says a lot about you. 4. Celebrity culture has made people too worried about their appearance these days.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее	ТК

	коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 6, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
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Complete the sentences with the correct passive form of the verb in brackets. Example: Look at the date – this food has to be <u>eaten</u> (eat) today. - Most films _____ (release) on DVD a few months after the cinema release. - When I looked for his comment on the blog, it _____ (already / delete). - Nobody likes _____ (judge) on their appearance only. - Please wait in the hotel reception while your room _____ (clean). - She _____ (tell) tomorrow whether her job is in danger or not. - Too much money _____ (spend) last year on personal expenses. - I'm really enjoying this film. It _____ (base) on a true story, isn't it? - You'll have to go another route – the motorway _____ (close) since this morning. - America _____ (still / see) as the land of opportunity today. <i>Frankenweenie</i> _____ (direct) by Tim Burton. - I'm hoping _____ (meet) by my parents at the airport. - Congratulations! You _____ (choose) to take part in our £1,000 prize draw!	- are released - had already been deleted - to be / being judged - is being cleaned - will be told / 'll be told / 's going to be told - was spent - is / 's based - has been closed - is still seen - was directed - to be met - have / 've been chosen	TK
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Complete the dialogues with <i>must</i>, <i>can't</i>, or <i>might</i>. Example: They <u>must</u> be out. Nobody is answering the phone. 1 A 'I think he _____ be French with a name like Luc.' B 'Yes, he sounds French too.' 2 A 'You're getting engaged to Elena? You _____ be serious!' B 'No, really, I am!' 3 A 'I thought you _____ like to borrow my <i>Avengers Assemble</i> DVD.' B 'Oh great, thanks. I didn't get to see it at the cinema.' 4 A 'I think Jill and Alan are away in Italy this week.' B 'They _____ be. I've just seen Jill in town.' 5 A 'Is Steven in his office?' B 'I don't know. He _____ be in a meeting. I'll just go and check.' 6 A 'I finally passed my driving test!' B 'Congratulations! You _____ be very pleased.' 7 A 'I've just run 20 km. I'm training for a marathon.' B 'Really? You _____ be exhausted.' 8 A 'Look, Diana's left her bag here.' B 'It _____ be Diana's – her bag is brown.'	1 must 2 can't 3 might 4 can't 5 might 6 must 7 must 8 can't	
Complete the sentences with one word. Example: The film is <u>set</u> in Brazil. 1 A lot of the latest James Bond film was shot on _____ in London. 2 Most films have amazing special _____ now. They aren't so special anymore! 3 I really enjoyed the first film. I can't wait for the _____. 4 The dialogue was spoken in English and then _____ in Spanish and French. 5 I don't like _____ films because I get scared very easily. 6 The _____ from all the <i>High School Musical</i> films became best-selling albums. 7 It's a Swedish film, so you'll have to read the _____. 8 Hundreds of _____ were employed for the battle scenes in the <i>Lord of the Rings</i> films. 9 The _____ was very complicated and I got confused halfway through the film. 10 I like science-_____ films with robots in them.	1 location 2 effects 3 sequel 4 dubbed 5 horror 6 sound tracks 7 subtitl es 8 extras 9 plot 10 fiction	

Complete the sentences with nouns and verbs related to the body.

Example: She has a very long neck.

- 1 I've got very long **f**_____, which makes playing the piano easier.
- 2 If you hold your nose, you can't **t**_____ much of the food you eat.
- 3 It was so noisy I had to put my hands over my **e**_____.
- 4 I'm scared of dogs because my neighbour's dog **b**_____ me when I was young.
- 5 Can you hear me? If you can, just **n**_____ your head.
- 6 I've actually got brown **h**_____ but I dye it black.
- 7 Jackie! Stop **st**_____ at that man at the next table! It's very rude!
- 8 My **st**_____ feels really uncomfortable. I think I've eaten too much.
- 9 We **cl**_____ for so long at the end of the concert that my hands hurt.
- 10 I can't sing, but I like to **wh**_____ tunes while I'm painting.

- 1 fingers
- 2 taste
- 3 ears
- 4 bit
- 5 nod
- 6 hair
- 7 staring
- 8 _____
stoma
ch
- 9 clapped
- 10 whistle

Match the words with the same sound. head nose lips bite stare Example: cat <u>hand</u> 1 chair _____ 2 egg _____ 3 fish _____ 4 bike _____ 5 phone _____	1 stare 2 head 3 lips 4 bite 5 nose	
Underline the stressed syllable. Example: se quel 1 hi sto ri cal 2 re view 3 au di ence 4 di rec ted 5 sub ti tles	1 hi <u>sto</u> ri cal 2 re <u>view</u> 3 <u>au</u> di ence 4 di <u>rec</u> ted 5 sub <u>ti</u> tles	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. Face recognition We now upload over four billion photos a month onto <i>Facebook</i>, and anyone who uses the site is familiar with the idea of face recognition software, which can tell you who is (or might be) in your photo. Face recognition is being used in many different areas, especially to help the police identify criminals. Computers are not able to read faces like humans can, but they can be trained to compare a face with a photo that is stored in a database. They do this by noting certain features, or, for example, measuring the distance between the eyes. A 'smart' surveillance system – cameras which record our movements in public spaces – has now been developed by a Japanese company which can look through 36 million faces in one second to find a matching one. Many people say they feel safer if there are cameras to protect them in public places, but others are not comfortable with the	1 B 2 A 3 C 4 B 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 A 9 B	

fact that so many images of us are stored in a database.

The technology is not yet perfect (people who have had plastic surgery can especially confuse the system!), but it is now often preferred to other forms of conventional identification. This is partly because it can be used without us knowing. Face recognition is being improved all the time. Other new technology has been designed which can predict how a face might look as it gets older or which can fill in missing parts of an image. It can even identify someone from video taken in very low light.

In the future, face recognition might also inspire many more good business ideas. There is already an app for smartphones to tell how many people are at a club, and the ratio of men to women. Sony has also designed a camera that waits for you to smile before it takes a picture.

Finally, facial recognition doesn't just recognize humans now – tests have been carried out which show that individual chimpanzees can be recognized, a development that could be used to protect wildlife in the future.

Example: *Facebook* uses face recognition _____.

A to identify people in our photos ☒ B to tell us who our friends are ☐

C to tell us who our family are ☐

1 _____ photos are uploaded onto Facebook every month.

A 36 million ☐ B More than four billion ☐ C Fewer than four billion ☐

2 Computers are able to _____.

A record the differences between two images ☐ B recognize faces like people can ☐

C measure the distance between two people ☐

3 It takes _____ one second to search 36 million images.

A the police ☐ B a computer ☐ C a surveillance system ☐

4 Many people like surveillance systems in public places because _____.

A they can recognize criminals ☐ B they feel safer ☐ C they like being filmed ☐

5 Face recognition technology _____.

A occasionally makes mistakes ☐ B is likely to make mistakes ☐ C is 100 per cent accurate ☐

6 Other technology has been designed to show _____.

A how we can improve ourselves ☐ B how we can predict the future ☐

C how we might look when we're older ☐

7 A smartphone app can tell _____ in a club.

A how much people spend ☐ B the number of men and women ☐ C us how to save time ☐

8 A new camera doesn't take a photo until people _____.

A smile ☐ B stand still ☐ C look natural ☐ 9 Facial recognition _____ animals in the future. A can definitely help ☐ B may be able to help ☐ C is unlikely to help animals ☐		
Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Example: Face recognition is something new for <i>Facebook</i> users. <u>F</u> 1 The police don't use face recognition to identify criminals. ____ 2 Some people are worried that photos are kept in a database. ____ 3 People know when they are being identified by face recognition technology. ____ 4 Identification isn't possible if there isn't much light. ____ 5 Face recognition won't be used so much for business in the future. ____ 6 Face recognition technology can now be used on all animals. ____	1 F 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 F 6 F	
Listen to the film review. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 <i>Vertigo</i> was made in the _____. A 1940s ☐ B 1950s ☐ C 1960s ☐ 2 _____ of the film was made in San Francisco. A All ☐ B Some ☐ C None ☐ 3 Hitchcock thought that the _____ was quite simple. A plot ☐ B soundtrack ☐ C script ☐ 4 The unusual atmosphere in the film is helped by the _____. A actors ☐ B location ☐ C soundtrack ☐ 5 Reactions to the film were _____ when it was first released. A quite negative ☐ B mostly positive ☐ C disappointing ☐	1 B 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 B	
Listen to five conversations about a film quiz. Match the conversations (1–5) with what the speakers are talking about (A–E). Conversation 1 ☐ Conversation 2 ☐ Conversation 3 ☐ Conversation 4 ☐ Conversation 5 ☐ A where something was made B who directed something C where someone is from D what kind of film something is E who someone might be from part of a photo	1 E 2 D 3 B 4 C 5 A	

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 2. Исходный уровень В2.**

Тема 7. Образование. Жилье.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. What you learn in life is more important than a formal education. 2. Schools don't teach children the important things they need to be an adult. 3. I'd get on better with my parents if I didn't live at home. 4. It's easier to be happy living in a city than in the country.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»:	ТК

	ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 7, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
<u>Underline</u> the correct word(s). 1 <i>After</i> / <i>Until</i> we move into the house, we're going to completely redecorate it. 2 Shall I take my shoes off <i>unless</i> / <i>before</i> I come in? 3 Hello, this is an important message for John. Please call me <i>as soon as</i> / <i>if</i> you get home. 4 Don't eat anything now! Wait <i>until</i> / <i>when</i> dinner's ready. 5 We won't get to the station on time <i>unless</i> / <i>if</i> we don't leave work early. 6 She won't be able to go <i>if</i> / <i>unless</i> Bob takes her in his car, because she can't drive. 7 Antonio will call us <i>as soon as</i> / <i>until</i> his plane lands. 8 You'll keep getting bad marks <i>unless</i> / <i>if</i> you check your work more carefully.	1 After 2 before 3 as soon as 4 until 5 if 6 unless 7 as soon as 8 unless	ТК

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. 1 You'd be a fantastic guitar player if you _____ (practise) more. 2 If she does enough revision, she _____ (pass) the exam easily. 3 Young people will live at home as long as possible if you _____ (let) them. 4 If I _____ (have) the opportunity to enter a talent contest, I'd take it. 5 Anyone would be annoyed if they _____ (receive) a parking fine. 6 She won't tell you unless you _____ (promise) to keep it a secret. 7 I _____ (buy) that laptop if it wasn't so expensive. 8 They won't sell their house if they _____ (not repaint) it first. 9 The waiter will take your order as soon as you _____ (be) ready. 10 I wouldn't go to that restaurant if you _____ (pay) me to! 11 He'll let you know his decision after he _____ (speak) to Sam. 12 If you painted the living room white, it _____ (look) bigger.	1 practised 2 will / 'll pass 3 let 4 had 5 received 6 promise 7 would / 'd buy 8 don't repaint 9 are / 're 10 paid 11 speaks 12 would look	
Complete the words in the sentences. 1 We have to behave at my school because the teachers are very st_____. 2 Schoolchildren don't have to wear a school u_____ in my country. 3 Zak's behaviour was so bad that he got e_____ from his first school. 4 I'm never going to t_____ an exam again. I hate them! 5 Vicky f_____ one of her exams, but she can take it again next month. 6 I need to r_____ tonight for my history exam tomorrow. 7 It's easy to ch_____ in an exam, but I think it's	1 strict 2 uniform 3 expelled 4 take 5 failed 6 revise 7 cheat 8 boarding 9 passed 10 nursery	

wrong. 8 Michael doesn't live at home now because he goes to b_____ school. 9 Congratulations! I hear you p_____ your final exams! 10 Gina starts work again next week, so her three-year-old son will go to n_____ school.		
<u>Underline the odd one out.</u> Example: armchair sink <u>wall</u> chest of drawers 1 ceiling fireplace chimney fire 2 modern suburb spacious light 3 basement ground floor top floor balcony 4 cottage house flat garage 5 path floor gate patio	1 ceiling 2 suburb 3 balcony 4 garage 5 gate	
Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Example: It's nice in winter when we can sit <u>by</u> the open fire. 1 They live in the US, _____ the west coast. 2 I wouldn't like to live _____ the country in winter. I prefer the city. 3 We live _____ the outskirts of Paris. 4 He gets plenty of exercise because he lives _____ the top floor! 5 My brother lives in a suburb _____ London.	1 on 2 in 3 on 4 on 5 of	

Match the words with the same sound. subject rude put pupil education Example: bird <i>nursery</i> 1 bull _____ 2 up _____ 3 shower _____ 4 boot _____ 5 /ju:/ _____	1 put 2 subject 3 education 4 rude 5 pupil	
Underline the stressed syllable. Example: boar<u>ding</u> 1 pri ma ry 2 re li gious 3 nur se ry 4 e le men tary 5 co l lege	1 pri ma ry 2 re li gious 3 nur se ry 4 e le men tary 5 co l lege	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. Dreaming of Africa Luke I'm studying philosophy, art and history for my A levels at a state secondary school, and I have to make a decision soon about which university I want to apply to. If I were better at science, I would study zoology as I have always had an interest in animals. I might study anthropology (the study of different people around the world) as at least that will give me the chance to travel abroad. As soon as I finish my exams I'm really keen to go to Uganda. If I could find an animal conservation charity that would let me work for them, I would like to stay there for a few months. My dream is to work with gorillas one day.	1 B 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 A 6 C 7 B 8 C 9 B	

Naomi

Although I spent three months revising for these exams, I'm still worried about the results, which are coming out soon. Unless I get A grades for all my subjects (maths, chemistry and biology), I won't get into university to study medicine.

I've had to be really disciplined about everything and I'm not going to celebrate until I know I've been successful. I'm also working at an old people's home as a volunteer because if I can get lots of practical experience, that will also improve my chances. When I graduate, I'm determined to work for the medical charity, Doctors Without Borders, and work in Africa.

Jake

It's my last term at school and I'm taking my A level exams in a month. If I don't pass them, I don't really mind because I'm not very motivated to go on to get a degree. Seven years of secondary education is enough in my opinion!

If my mum wasn't so strict about revision, I would be practising the guitar, which I love. When I finish my exams, I'm going to take up the drums. I'm doing geography, French and music and they're all subjects that will be useful in the real world. My dream is to travel around French West Africa and to play and sing with Youssou N'Dour!

Example: Luke studies at _____.

A a private school ☐ B a state secondary school ☒ C a primary school ☐

- 1 Luke _____ university.
A isn't going to go to ☐ B would ideally study zoology at ☐
C can't think what to study at ☐
- 2 He thinks that studying anthropology would enable him to _____.
A go to Africa ☐ B work with people ☐ C travel to other countries ☐
- 3 He would love to _____.
A help people in Uganda ☐ B work with gorillas ☐ C become a scientist ☐
- 4 Naomi is studying _____.

A mostly science subjects ☐ B science and art subjects ☐ C art subjects ☐ 5 She needs high grades in _____ to get into university. A three subjects ☐ B two science subjects ☐ C any two subjects ☐ 6 She _____ for working with old people. A gets some money ☐ B receives quite a good salary ☐ C isn't paid ☐ 7 Jake _____ about his A level results. A is worried ☐ B isn't worried ☐ C doesn't talk ☐ 8 He is going to learn to _____ after his exams. A play the guitar ☐ B speak French ☐ C play the drums ☐ 9 He would love to _____ in the future. A travel to America ☐ B travel to part of Africa ☐ C go all over Africa ☐		
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Write <i>L</i> for Luke, <i>N</i> for Naomi or <i>J</i> for Jake. Example: I don't mind if I fail my exams. <u><i>J</i></u> - I'm not very interested in the idea of university. _____ - I want to work with animals. _____ - I'd like to work as a doctor in Africa. _____ - I haven't been out having fun since my exams. _____ - I'm thinking about studying anthropology. _____ - I want to work for a medical charity. _____	<i>J</i> <i>L</i> <i>N</i> <i>N</i> <i>L</i> <i>N</i>	
Listen to the conversation. Complete the sentences with one or two words. - The presenter says we all like homes with high ceilings and _____. - A small flat will feel bigger if you follow simple design _____. - You can use two _____ to make a room look bigger and brighter. - Painting everything _____ isn't always a good idea. _____ goes well with all colours.	- wooden floors - rules - mirrors - white - Plain wood	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. - What kind of secondary school did Bob go to? A A small state school in a village ☐ B A big school in the centre of a city ☐ C A state school in a city suburb ☐ - What kind of punishments were there at Will's school? A Physical ☐ B There weren't any ☐ C You could be expelled ☐ - Where would Lucy like to live? A In a large house in the country ☐ B In a small house in the country ☐ C In a flat in the city ☐ - Which parts of the house are quite new? A The roof and the cooker ☐ B The fireplace and the cooker ☐ C The curtains and carpets ☐ - What A level subject does Pete think is most	- C - C - B - A - B	

useful? A Physics ☐ B Maths ☐ C Art ☐		
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Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 2. Исходный уровень В2.**

Тема 8. Шопинг. Работа.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. We should have more small shops and fewer malls and supermarkets. 2. When you buy things on the internet, there is always a chance that something may go wrong. 3. Making a lot of money is more important than enjoying your job. 4. A good work–life balance is very important.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»:	ТК

	ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 8, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Complete the sentences using reported speech. 1 'We're having a sale next week.' They told us they _____ a sale the following week. 2 'Don't waste your money in that shop!' The man told us _____ waste our money in that shop. 3 'I've bought some new jeans.' She told me that she _____ some new jeans. 4 'We may not have it in stock.' The shop assistant said they _____ have it in stock. 5 'I'll give you a lift.' He said he _____ give me a lift. 6 'I must be home by 6 p.m.' He said he _____ be home by 6 p.m. 7 'Are you watching the football?' My neighbour asked us _____ we were watching the football. 8 'We interviewed 20 candidates today.' They said they _____ 20 candidates that day. 9 'What are your names?' He asked us what our names _____. 10 'Have you been to New York?' She asked me if I _____ to New York.	1 were having 2 not to 3 'd / had bought 4 might not 5 would 6 had to 7 if / whether 8 had interviewed 9 were 10 had been	ТК

Complete the sentences with the <i>-ing</i> form or the infinitive (with or without <i>to</i>) of the verb in brackets. 1 I can't believe you forgot _____ (post) that letter! 2 You're really good at _____ (write) stories. 3 Javier doesn't seem _____ (enjoy) sport very much. 4 Would you mind _____ (turn) your music down? I can't concentrate. 5 I love _____ (not / have) to write essays any more. 6 Do you feel like _____ (go) out for pizza tonight? 7 I've given up _____ (try) to make Don smile – he's so miserable! 8 She asked Bill to go to the shop _____ (get) a newspaper. 9 I remember _____ (meet) Jane for the first time many years ago. 10 My boss refuses _____ (give) me a pay rise. I'm going to resign.	1 to post 2 writing 3 to enjoy 4 turning 5 not having 6 going 7 trying 8 to get 9 meeting 10 to give	
Complete the sentences with the correct word(s). 1 That jacket is just the right size. It _____ you perfectly. suits matches fits 2 The _____ had a lot of interesting new shops. outlet store shopping mall department store 3 The jumper looked a bit small so I _____ in the shop. tried it on wore it picked it up 4 I saw a great pair of shoes _____. So I went in and bought them! in a street market online in a shop window	1 fits 2 shopping mall 3 tried it on 4 in a shop window	

<u>Underline</u> the correct word(s). 1 Fantastic news! I've been <i>retired</i> / <i>sacked</i> / <i>promoted</i>! 2 My home-made clothes are selling well since I <i>applied</i> / <i>set up</i> / <i>worked</i> a website. 3 Jason's sleeping late. He's doing night <i>shifts</i> / <i>hours</i> / <i>jobs</i> at the factory this week. 4 I love being <i>part-time</i> / <i>temporary</i> / <i>self-employed</i> – I can work whenever I want to. 5 Sasha's <i>in charge</i> / <i>responsible</i> / <i>boss</i> for the training department. 6 He doesn't have <i>regular</i> / <i>full-time</i> / <i>working</i> hours. He often works in the evening. 7 Everyone will have to <i>resign</i> / <i>be sacked</i> / <i>retire</i> later in life in the future. 8 The problem is that I'm too <i>unemployed</i> / <i>redundant</i> / <i>well qualified</i> for many jobs.	1 promoted 2 set up 3 shifts 4 self-employed 5 responsible 6 regular 7 retire 8 well qualified	
Write the nouns for the verbs. Example: demonstrate <u>demonstration</u> 1 respond _____ 2 pay _____ 3 qualify _____ 4 retire _____ 5 lose _____ 6 choose _____ 7 sell _____ 8 agree _____	1 response 2 payment 3 qualification 4 retirement 5 loss 6 choice 7 sale 8 agreement	
Match the words with the same sound. bargain complain receipt sell choose Example: chair <u>airline</u> 1 train _____ 2 boot _____ 3 tree _____ 4 egg _____	1 complain 2 choose 3 receipt 4 sell 5 bargain	

5 computer _____		
Underline the stressed syllable. Example: <u>moun</u>tain 1 de mon strate 2 de li ver 3 tem pora ry 4 un em ployed 5 qua li fi ca tion	1 <u>de</u> mon strate 2 de <u>li</u> ver 3 <u>tem</u> pora ry 4 un em <u>ployed</u> 5 qua li fi <u>ca</u> tion	
Read the blog posting and tick (✓) A, B, or C. Sara's blog Welcome to my blog where I talk about other blogs I have enjoyed reading! This week I have been really inspired by two women who blogged about their exciting experiments with shopping and fashion. First of all, there's the English woman, Belinda, who didn't buy any new clothes for a year, and then decided to only shop at charity shops. In her blog, Belinda explains that she loved fashion but she didn't like the fashion industry and that she was fed up with worrying about whether her clothes were ethically made or not. For a year she didn't walk into a single shopping mall or department store. Can you imagine? She was also very good at sewing so she was able to adapt the clothes she already had. If she had something that didn't suit her or wasn't fashionable any more, she wasn't afraid to change it and make it look different. She says she liked knowing that she would never meet someone wearing exactly the same thing. Another woman, a young American called Jennifer, did something even braver. She actually wore the same 'little black dress' for a year (well, she had seven identical dresses – one for each day of the week). People asked her if it was boring to put on the same style of dress every day but being so creative, she found it	1 B 2 A 3 A 4 B 5 C 6 A 7 C 8 B 9 A 10 A	

easy and fun to invent 365 ways of wearing the same dress. In the photos on the blog she looks amazing just by changing accessories (hats, scarves, belts, etc.), but she only used things she already owned or that people gave her. So, why did she do it? She says she wanted to set herself a style challenge, but she also realized that she wanted to do something useful with her creativity. So she set up the *Uniform* project and asked people who visited her website to donate money to help send street children in India to school. She has not only given people lots of great fashion ideas, but has also succeeded in raising 100,000 dollars and sending over 300 children to school. I think that's really cool!

Example: Sara's blog is about _____.

A current fashion trends ☐ B new kinds of shops ☐ C other people's blogs ☒

1 Sara is describing two women who blogged about _____.

A scientific discoveries ☐ B experiments with fashion ☐

C how people dress in England ☐

2 Belinda didn't buy new clothes for _____.

A one year ☐ B two years ☐ C a month ☐

3 She wasn't happy about _____.

A the fashion industry ☐ B the clothes most people wear ☐

C the material most clothes are made of ☐

4 Sara says that Belinda _____ clothes herself.

A couldn't sew ☐ B made changes to ☐ C made new ☐

5 Belinda modified clothes that didn't _____.

A have buttons on ☐ B fit her ☐ C look good on her ☐

6 She enjoyed wearing clothes that _____ in shops.

A couldn't be bought ☐ B could be bought ☐ C aren't often found ☐

7 Jennifer had seven black dresses that were all _____.

A quite different from each other ☐ B very similar to each other ☐

C exactly the same ☐

8 She _____ dressing in the way she did every day.

A didn't like ☐ B didn't mind ☐ C was bored ☐

9 She only used extra items that she had or that

people had _____ her. A given ☐ B sold ☐ C bought for ☐ 10 Jennifer raised money to _____. A educate children ☐ B buy clothes ☐ C set up a website ☐		
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Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Example: Belinda didn't go to a shopping centre for a year. <u>T</u> 1 Belinda only bought used clothes from charity shops after twelve months. ____ 2 Belinda was worried about wearing something that didn't suit her. ____ 3 Jennifer put photographs of herself wearing her dress on her blog. ____ 4 Jennifer started her project because she wanted to save money. ____ 5 People give money via Jennifer's website to learn about style. ____	1 T 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 F	
Listen to a conversation. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 Lynn applied for a job in a _____. A clothes shop ☐ B department store ☐ C design studio ☐ 2 She has experience of working _____. A as a clothes designer ☐ B in a bookshop ☐ C as an artist ☐ 3 She _____ her last job. A resigned from ☐ B wasn't doing well in ☐ C was made redundant from ☐ 4 She said that _____ customers prefer to shop online. A book ☐ B fashion ☐ C most ☐ 5 She had bought some of her clothes _____. A online ☐ B at a department store ☐ C in a clothes shop ☐	1 B 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 A	
Listen to five conversations. Match the conversations (1–5) with what the speakers were talking about (A–E). Conversation 1 ☐ Conversation 2 ☐ Conversation 3 ☐ Conversation 4 ☐ Conversation 5 ☐ A Admitting that he / she found something difficult to understand.	1 E 2 C 3 B 4 A 5 D	

B Complaining that he / she was unemployed. C Describing why it had been important to learn a new skill. D Asking whether he / she could change something. E Explaining that he / she had a new job.		
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Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 2. Исходный уровень В2.**

Тема 9. Если бы что-то пошло не так. Современные гаджеты и распространение информации.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, текущий контроль)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements.</i> <i>Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. You should always help a stranger, because one day that stranger might be you. 2. To get to very top you need to put in 10,000 hours of practice. 3. Information overload is one of the biggest irritations in modern life. 4. People are now heavily addicted to internet.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре	ТК

	коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 9, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. - I _____ (never / manage) to buy a house if my parents hadn't helped me financially. - You wouldn't have done so well in life if you _____ (not / go) to university. - We _____ (get) completely lost if a stranger hadn't shown us the way. - If you'd run faster, we might _____ (not / miss) the bus. - He wouldn't have crashed the car if he _____ (not / answer) his phone. - She _____ (worry) about you if you hadn't phoned to say you were OK. - We could _____ (look after) the children last night if you'd asked. - He would have resigned if he _____ (not / be) promoted. _____ (you / know) that was John if I hadn't told you? - You wouldn't have been so cold if you _____ (wear) a jacket.	- would never have managed - hadn't gone - would have got - not have missed - hadn't answered 'd / would have worried - have looked after - hadn't been - Would you have known 'd / had worn	ТК

<u>Underline the correct word(s).</u> 1 I often get headaches because I spend too <i>much</i> / <i>many</i> hours on my computer. 2 Excuse me, this shirt isn't <i>enough big</i> / <i>big enough</i>. Do you have a larger size? 3 We have <i>no</i> / <i>none</i> time for arguments. Just hurry up and do it! 4 I don't like living in the city – there's too <i>much</i> / <i>many</i> traffic. 5 They don't have <i>plenty</i> / <i>much</i> money, but they're still very generous. 6 There are <i>not</i> / <i>no</i> enough seats for everyone. 7 Very <i>little</i> / <i>few</i> money is being invested in the public health system. 8 I was going to have a biscuit, but there aren't <i>none</i> / <i>any</i>. 9 There are <i>very few</i> / <i>very little</i> modern buildings in this town. 10 There isn't <i>enough room</i> / <i>room enough</i> in this car. I need a bigger one.	1 many 2 big enough 3 no 4 much 5 much 6 not 7 little 8 any 9 very few 10 enough room	
Complete the sentences with the + or – adjective or adverb form of the noun in brackets. 1 You can have some ice cream for waiting so _____ (patience). 2 Walk _____ (care) here – it's very icy. 3 Anna was so _____ (luck) to lose her suitcase in the airport. 4 I hate going in David's car. He drives really _____ (care) and so fast! 5 This old knife is _____ (use) – it doesn't cut anything! 6 He knocked the vase off the desk, but _____ (luck) I caught it before it hit the floor. 7 Don't be so _____ (patience). Dinner will be ready in a minute! 8 We missed the flight, but _____ (fortune) we managed to get seats on the next one. 9 She was so tired, and the armchair was so _____ (comfort) that she fell asleep. 10 It was very _____ (fortune) that someone heard his shouts for help.	1 patiently 2 carefully 3 unlucky 4 carelessly 5 useless 6 luckily 7 impatient 8 fortunately 9 comfortable 10 fortunate	

Write the word(s). 1 The glass surface of a computer where the information appears. _____ 2 Something you use when a plug won't fit into a socket in another country. _____ 3 The set of keys on a computer. _____ 4 A small portable object for storing computer data. _____ 5 A part of an electronic device that the sound comes out of. _____ 6 An object to control something from a distance. _____	1 screen 2 adaptor 3 keyboard 4 memory stick 5 speaker 6 remote control	
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<u>Underline</u> the correct phrase. If both phrases are correct, put a tick (✓). 1 The heating's on too high. Could you <i>turn it down</i> / <i>turn down it</i>? ____ 2 Could you <i>plug the TV in</i> / <i>plug in the TV</i>, please? ____ 3 Don't forget to <i>switch your phone off</i> / <i>switch off your phone</i> in the cinema. ____ 4 Are you watching this TV or shall I <i>turn off it</i> / <i>turn it off</i>? ____	1 turn it down 2 ✓ 3 ✓ 4 turn it off	
Match the words with the same sound. brought laugh enough through although cough 1 phone ____ 2 car ____ 3 boot ____ 4 horse ____ 5 clock ____	1 although 2 laugh 3 through 4 brought 5 cough	
<u>Underline</u> the stressed syllable. 1 de vice 2 un comfor ta ble 3 im pa tient ly 4 dis co nnect 5 e lec tro nic	1 de vice 2 un comfor ta ble 3 im pa tient ly 4 dis co nnect 5 e lec tro nic	
Read the story and tick (✓) A, B, or C. Sylvie's lucky mistake When I left school, I went to England for the first time as an au pair in Newcastle-under-Lyme, a market town about 150 miles north of London. I had booked a train ticket from London to Newcastle online – it would take three hours and I would arrive in Newcastle at 9.30 p.m. on the Sunday evening. The family who I would be working for	1 C 2 A 3 B 4 A 5 B 6 B 7 A 8 A 9 C 10 B	

would meet me there.

When I was on the train, about halfway there, I asked a ticket inspector what time we would arrive at Newcastle-under-Lyme. He looked at me and said 'You're going in the wrong direction for Newcastle-under-Lyme. This train is going to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.' I didn't have very much English so it took a while for him to explain patiently that there were two different towns, both called Newcastle, and the one I was going to was unfortunately 200 miles further north than the one I needed to get to. As I was feeling very anxious, I asked him what I should do. He told me there was no station in Newcastle-under-Lyme, and that I would have to get off the train at York and take another train to a town called Stoke-on-Trent. And then a bus.

When I got to York that evening, however, I discovered that there were no more trains to Stoke-on-Trent until the next day. I was 17, from a small French village, and I had never travelled on my own before. I also had very little money, not enough for even a cheap hotel. I didn't know what to do. I felt I was going to cry. Suddenly, a woman in her 40s, who had heard the conversation said, 'Excuse me, but if you need somewhere to stay in York, I live here with my family. We have a spare room and you're welcome to stay with us.'

I often think, if there had been a station at Newcastle-under-Lyme, or if I had known more about English geography, or if I'd been less careless about my booking, I wouldn't have got on that train. So then I wouldn't have met Jill, the lady from York. And if she hadn't been so kind, I wouldn't have stayed with her. Oh, and obviously I wouldn't eventually have married Ben, her son!

- 1 Sylvie bought a return ticket from Newcastle to London.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 2 The English family was planning to meet her when she got to Newcastle.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 3 When she spoke to the ticket inspector, she realized that she had travelled too far south.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 4 The nearest train station to Newcastle-under-Lyme is Stoke-on-Trent.
A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐
- 5 The inspector advised her to get another train the next morning.

A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 6 Sylvie wasn't worried about where she could stay that night. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 7 A woman offered her a bed in her spare room. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 8 Sylvie feels that her life changed because she hadn't booked her train carefully. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 9 Jill kindly lent Sylvie some money. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐ 10 Sylvie is now Jill's mother-in-law. A True ☐ B False ☐ C Doesn't say ☐		
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Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). 1 Sylvie booked her train ticket before she arrived in London. _____ 2 Sylvie thought that the train journey would last no more than three hours. _____ 3 Newcastle-under-Lyme is south of London, not north. _____ 4 When she realized her mistake, Sylvie started looking for a hotel in York. _____ 5 Sylvie wouldn't have met Ben if she hadn't made a mistake with her train ticket. _____	1 T 2 T 3 F 4 F 5 T	
Listen to a radio programme about saving energy. Complete the sentences with one or two words. You may have to change the form of the words you hear. 1 Matthew decided to _____ the way he uses gas and electricity. 2 He says that not turning off the TV at the socket _____ energy. 3 He thinks another good idea is to _____ the central heating. 4 Using a special plug for your _____ can control its energy use. 5 He is very _____ that he is helping to save the planet.	1 change 2 wastes 3 turn down 4 fridge 5 happy	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 The man offers to lend the woman _____. A an adaptor ☐ B a cable ☐ C a socket ☐ 2 The man had problems using a _____. A keyboard ☐ B laptop ☐ C cable ☐ 3 The customer sometimes needs the second USB port for his _____. A speakers ☐ B mouse ☐ C printer ☐ 4 Kate wouldn't have _____ if she'd known Sue was in Australia. A posted the card ☐ B gone for a walk ☐ C bought the stamp ☐ 5 Gus _____ a place to stay if he hadn't met the couple. A would have found ☐ B mightn't have found ☐ C wouldn't have found ☐	1 change 2 wastes 3 turn down 4 fridge 5 happy	

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 3. Исходный уровень В2.**

Тема 10. Герои нашего времени. Преступления.

Вид оценочного средства: *Иные виды (Контрольные вопросы, промежуточная аттестация)*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения*
<i>Talk about one of the statements. Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1. Crime is increasing because we care less about people. 2. Some things on life are more important than money. 3. Architecture was much more beautiful a hundred years ago.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного	ПА

	поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование по теме 10, текущий контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Complete the sentences with a relative pronoun and a comma (,) before it if necessary. 1 Bill Gates _____ role in Microsoft has changed, now does a lot of charity work. 2 The Mini _____ is still made in Oxford, is a classic British car. 3 Patricia Cornwell was the writer _____ possibly solved the mystery of Jack the Ripper. 4 There's a Sherlock Holmes museum on Baker Street _____ the fictional detective lived. 5 My grandfather _____ is seventy-eight, still works as a lawyer. 6 The town _____ I grew up has changed a lot since I was young. 7 The <i>Mona Lisa</i> _____ was painted in the 16th century, is worth millions of pounds. 8 Isn't she the designer _____ furniture won the National Design Award?	1 , whose 2 , which 3 who 4 , where 5 , who 6 , where 7 , which 8 whose	ТК

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Cross out the relative pronoun if it isn't necessary. 1 The person who I feel sorry for is Jeff. 2 This is the book which won the Nobel Prize this year. 3 Is that the woman who you used to work for? 4 That's the film which I was telling you about yesterday. 5 Is that the restaurant which does fantastic pizzas?	1 who 2 which 3 who 4 which 5 which	
Complete the questions with the correct question tags. 1 Dan wasn't working on this project last month, _____ he? 2 The tickets cost us 20 euros, _____ they? 3 She will let him know the final decision, _____ she? 4 You didn't like your starter, _____ you? 5 She worked in the sales department, _____ she? 6 He hasn't been to Shanghai before, _____ he? 7 You've done this kind of work before, _____ you?	1 was 2 didn't 3 won't 4 did 5 didn't 6 has 7 haven't	
Complete the sentences with one word to complete the compound nouns. 1 I'm so glad it's summer, I can finally wear my new sun_____. 2 This is John, an old friend of mine. We were class_____ at school. 3 I've got my passport, but I can't find my boarding_____. 4 Can you put those books back onto the book_____, please? 5 I need to get some money out. Is there a cash _____ near here? 6 You can be fined for not wearing a seat _____, even in the back seats.	1 glasses 2 mates 3 pass 4 case 5 machine 6 belt 7 tone 8 pitch 9 serial 10 fine	

7 Please answer your phone! I can't stand that ring_____! 8 At the end of the game, the fans ran onto the football_____. 9 Jack the Ripper was one of the most famous _____ killers. 10 Oh no! I left my car here for five minutes, and now I have a parking _____!		
Complete the sentences with the correct word. 1 The man was released because there wasn't enough e_____ to charge him. 2 Police are questioning three s_____ in connection with the robbery. 3 After twenty years, detectives have still not been able to s_____ this crime. 4 Two w_____ came forward and said that they had seen the attack. 5 The tr_____ lasted for three months, and ended with the accused going free. 6 With so little evidence, it will be difficult to pr_____ that he committed the crime. 7 Two men have been a_____ and taken to the central police station. 8 Mr Sampson's death was accidental, and his son is clearly not a m_____. 9 The defendant was acquitted, but only because he had a very good l_____. 10 Detectives say they are making good progress with their i_____.	1 evidence 2 suspects 3 solve 4 witnesses 5 trial 6 prove 7 arrested 8 murderer 9 lawyer 10 investigation(s)	
Match the words with the same sound. prove court face picture lie 1 train _____ 2 boot _____ 3 bike _____ 4 computer _____ 5 horse _____	1 face 2 prove 3 lie 4 picture 5 court	

Underline the stressed syllable. Example: <u>sub</u>titles 1 ex hi bi tion 2 i co nic 3 e vi dence 4 pro se cu tion 5 a cqui tted	1 ex hi <u>bi</u> tion 2 i <u>co</u> nic 3 <u>e</u> vi dence 4 pro se <u>cu</u> tion 5 a <u>cqui</u> tted	
Read the article and tick (✓) A, B, or C. Bank robbers throw it all away In an unusual car chase in Los Angeles recently, bank robbers who were escaping from the police threw the stolen money out of the car window. The incident began in a northern suburb of the city where four men had committed an armed bank robbery. The robbers escaped in a stolen vehicle and two of them, who have not yet been caught, managed to jump out of the car. All along the route, one of the suspects, sitting in the back seat of the car, threw handfuls of bank notes out of the window. A spokesperson for the police said they thought that the thieves had been trying to encourage people to come out into the street, which, they hoped, would have blocked the path of the patrol cars. And many people did come out to pick up the money that was raining down in their streets. As one delighted witness said, 'It's not every day that robbers give you money, is it?' The chase continued into downtown Los Angeles, where the vehicle left the main road and drove through the narrow streets of the city's southern areas. Video footage shows the vehicle driving through roadworks to avoid waiting at red traffic lights, and even going up onto the pavement so that terrified pedestrians had to jump out of the way. One officer whose foot was run over was, fortunately, the only person who was hurt in the incident.	1 A 2 B 3 C 4 A 5 C 6 B 7 C 8 C 9 A 10 C	

It is not clear whether the driver who finally ended the chase did so deliberately. A large pickup truck that turned out of a side street blocked the path of the two bank robbers, which finally forced the criminals to stop.

In a dramatic scene, filmed by TV helicopters, a large crowd gathered as police officers holding guns pulled two men from the getaway vehicle. Several hundred people, many of whom had seen the drama on their TV screens, gathered around the police at the crime scene and city police came to help control the crowds.

The police are urging people to return the stolen money, so far without any success.

Example: The bank robbery took place in the ____ of Los Angeles.

A centre ☐ B north ☒ C south ☐

1 ____ of the bank robbers have now been caught.

A Two ☐ B None ☐ C All ☐

2 The man in the ____ seat threw money out of the window.

A driver's ☐ B back ☐ C front ☐

3 The robbers threw the money to try to ____.

A confuse people ☐ B be kind ☐ C block the police ☐

4 A lot of people ____ pick up the money in the streets.

A were happy to ☐ B refused to ☐ C told everyone to ☐

5 The robbers' car ____ at the traffic lights.

A crashed ☐ B waited ☐ C didn't stop ☐

6 ____ was injured in the chase.

A No one ☐ B One police officer ☐ C One witness ☐

7 In downtown Los Angeles the car turned into ____.

A the main street ☐ B a car park ☐ C a side street ☐

8 The bank robbers were ____ in the end.

A let go ☐ B attacked ☐ C arrested ☐

9 A lot of people had watched the chase ____.

A on TV ☐ B on the streets ☐ C from their window ☐

10 There were ____ of people at the scene of the arrest.

A thousands ☐ B a small number ☐ C hundreds ☐

Read the article again. Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). 1 The bank robbers used their own car to escape. _____ 2 The bank robbers were stopped by a police car. _____ 3 Some people nearly got run over by the bank robbers. _____ 4 The city residents helped to arrest the criminals. _____ 5 The stolen money has not been given back. _____	1 F 2 F 3 T 4 F 5 T	
Listen to Molly talking about her favourite crime novel. Tick (✓) the five sentences that are correct. 1 The story takes place in the 1930s. _____ 2 The train can't continue because of bad weather. _____ 3 The detective comes on board the train to investigate the crime. _____ 4 There are thirteen suspects in the book. _____ 5 The murderer can't be on the train. _____ 6 It's difficult to prove who is guilty. _____ 7 At first, Poirot thinks the crime possibly took place before the snowstorm. _____ 8 Molly says who committed the murder. _____	1 ✓ 2 ✓ 4 ✓ 6 ✓ 7 ✓	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 Adnan is talking about a building which used to be _____. A a museum ☐ B a mosque ☐ C an art gallery ☐ 2 Ben thinks he probably left his sunglasses _____. A at the football match ☐ B at home ☐ C on the bus ☐ 3 Sophie is describing an iconic photo of _____. A a zebra crossing ☐ B traffic ☐ C policemen ☐ 4 Bella is talking about _____.	1 B 2 C 3 A 4 C 5 B	

A how to run a restaurant ☐ B how not to waste food ☐ C the importance of an everyday object ☐ 5 There is a well-known _____ where Mia lives. A religious building ☐ B piece of art ☐ C historical building ☐		
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Критерии оценивания тестов по темам

Тесты оцениваются по шкале 100 баллов.

Интерпретация оценок:

85-100 баллов – «отлично»

70-84 баллов – «хорошо»

63-79 баллов – «удовлетворительно»

Менее 63 баллов – «неудовлетворительно»

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 1. Уровень В2.**

Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование. Рубежный контроль.*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
<i>Talk about one of the statements. Say if you agree or disagree and give reasons.</i> 1 'School is the happiest time of your life.' 2 'The internet is killing the music industry.' 3 'It's more important to be happy at work than to earn a high salary.'	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно, причем студент должен предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа в течение 3-х минут. Представленное монологическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студента, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Монологическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче,	РК

	в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям; «хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование. Рубежный контроль*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
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Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets. - James _____ (like) pasta, doesn't he? - If I _____ (be) taller, I'd be a brilliant basketball player. - As soon as Tina gets here we _____ (start) the meeting. - If we don't burn less oil and coal, global warming _____ (get) worse. - You would have passed the exam if you _____ (answer) all the questions. - I _____ (get) home much earlier if the train had been on time. - Whales _____ often _____ (see) off the coast of Norway in winter. - Elena rang and said that she _____ (call) back later. - The doctor told me _____ (sit) down and take my shirt off. - My car _____ (repair) at the moment so Dave gave me a lift to work today. - When we _____ (check in), I'll ask for a window seat for you. - That photo _____ (take) so long ago, it doesn't even look like me now! - Fran is celebrating. She _____ just _____ (offer) a new job. _____ (go) to live in New Zealand if you had the opportunity? - Landing cards _____ (hand) out in a few minutes before the plane lands.	- likes - were - will / 'll start - will get - had / 'd answered - would / 'd have got - are ... seen - would / 'd call - to sit - is being repaired - check in - was taken - has / 's ... been offered - Would you go - will be handed	PK
<u>Underline</u> the correct word or phrase. - Gillian <i>must</i> / <i>can't</i> be paid well. She's always going on foreign holidays. - I'm really bad at <i>to cook</i> / <i>cooking</i>, but I'm very good at buying takeaways. - I didn't have <i>time enough</i> / <i>enough time</i> in the exam to check my answers. - It's <i>too much</i> / <i>too</i> cold in here – can you put the heating on? - People <i>who</i> / <i>what</i> ask questions usually learn the most. - I asked Jon whether <i>did he speak</i> / <i>he spoke</i> Chinese. - Excuse me, could I have a <i>little</i> / <i>few</i> more milk in my coffee, please? - My house is easy <i>to find</i> / <i>finding</i> – it's opposite the train station. - If I needed to buy a car, I <i>had borrowed</i> / <i>would borrow</i> money from the bank. - There are <i>any</i> / <i>no</i> good sports facilities in this town. - I don't think I can afford <i>going</i> / <i>to go</i> abroad on holiday this year. - She <i>can't</i> / <i>mustn't</i> be at home. Her car isn't there. - You forgot <i>turning</i> / <i>to turn</i> off the television when you went to bed last night.	- must - cooking - enough time - too - who - he spoke - little - to find - would borrow - no - to go - can't - to turn - didn't 'd have been	PK

14 Steve said he would call you later, <i>did / didn't</i> he?		
15 If you'd asked me, I <i>'d be / 'd have been</i> glad to help you.		

Complete the sentences with one word. - Pizza, _____ originally came from Italy, is eaten all over the world. - Your brother _____ still get the job he applied for, we just don't know yet. - Stavros asked me _____ I'd ever been to Greece. - Belinda eats meat, _____ she? - Stratford-upon-Avon is the town _____ Shakespeare was born. - You haven't really enjoyed this party, _____ you? - We'll wait _____ he arrives and then we'll all leave together. - That's the boy _____ mum works at the school. - I wouldn't have known it was Vicky _____ you'd told me. 'Is there any milk in the fridge?' 'No, there's _____ at all.'	- which - might / may - if / whether - doesn't - where - have - until - whose - unless - none	PK
<u>Underline</u> the odd word out. - roof ceiling outskirts chimney - clap stare point throw - selfish immature patient stubborn - timetable professor student pupil - department store baker's shopping centre supermarket - full-time retire permanent part-time - luckily fortunately carelessly comfortable - painter music inventor cyclist - comfort fortunate lucky careful - detective evidence suspect witness	- outskirts - stare - patient - timetable - shopping centre - retire - comfortable - music - comfort - evidence	PK
Match the words that go together. slope fiction belt friend station rank effects injured jam course - special _____ - golf _____ - get _____ - close _____ - traffic _____ - science _____ - ski _____ - police _____ - taxi _____ - seat _____	- effects - course - injured - friend - jam - fiction - slope - station - rank - belt	PK

Complete the sentences with the correct word(s). 1 He was _____ very badly by his parents. taught brought up educated 2 I've _____ chocolate recently, so I don't have it very often. cut away cut out cut down on 3 If you understand what I'm saying, just _____ your head. smile nod point 4 Ian lives _____ the outskirts of London. in at on 5 My physics teacher isn't very _____; she only explains things once. patient impatient patiently 6 Sara has a lot of _____ but she still can't find a job. qualifications salaries training courses 7 We met at _____. We were colleagues at a computer company. work college school 8 I loved the _____ when he jumped off the balcony into the sea! script plot scene 9 My husband wants to _____ from work when he's 60. retire sacked promote 10 The film was _____ on a novel by Anne Tyler. set directed based	1 brought up 2 cut down on 3 nod 4 on 5 patient 6 qualifications 7 work 8 scene 9 retire 10 based	PK
Complete the words in the sentences. 1 The TV isn't working because you didn't pl_____ it in! 2 I can give you £20, but only if you pay me b_____ tomorrow. 3 They failed their exams because they made too many c_____ mistakes! 4 The police are still trying to s_____ the crime after ten years. 5 Who is in ch_____ of this department? 6 It's 3.30. I have to p_____ up my children from school. 7 The meal was so bad that we c_____ to the manager. 8 Students shouldn't ch_____ in exams. It's dishonest. 9 My exams start next week so I have to r_____ over the weekend. 10 I can't t_____ the salt in this pasta. I think it needs some more.	1 plug 2 back 3 careless 4 solve 5 charge 6 pick 7 complained 8 cheat 9 revise 10 taste	PK
Underline the stressed syllable. 1 de mon strate 2 un comfor ta ble 3 e le men tary	1 de mon strate 2 un comfor ta ble 3 e le men tary 4 tem pora ry 5 quali fi ca tions 6 sub ti tle 7 e vi dence	PK

4 tem pora ry 5 qua li fi ca tions 6 sub ti tle 7 e vi dence 8 am bi tious 9 dis co nnect 10 in he rit	8 am <u>bi</u> tious 9 dis co <u>nn</u> ect 10 in <u>he</u> rit	
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Match the words with the same sounds. receipt term queue comfort wall could fine terrace care coin 1 up _____ 2 snake _____ 3 horse _____ 4 tree _____ 5 chair _____ 6 bull _____ 7 bike _____ 8 boot _____ 9 bird _____ 10 key _____	1 comfort 2 terrace 3 wall 4 receipt 5 care 6 could 7 fine 8 queue 9 term 10 coin	PK
Read the text and tick (✓) A, B, or C. The first film maker? When we think of animated films, it's often Walt Disney's name that first comes to mind. However, there is another less-known person whose work is very important to animators. Eadweard Muybridge was a photographer who taught us more about animal and human motion than any other, and who, with his camera, recorded details that couldn't be seen with the human eye. It could be argued that he is also one of the very earliest cinematographers, coming up with a device which let him show moving images just like a film projector. He is particularly famous for discovering that, for a moment, a moving horse lifts all four hooves off the ground at the same time. Muybridge was an Englishman who moved to the United States in the 1850s, taking up photography after he was seriously injured in a road accident. If he hadn't suffered serious head injuries when he was thrown out of a vehicle, he might never have chosen the creative profession that he did. By the 1860s, Muybridge was already well known for his landscape photos of California, but in 1872 he was hired by a race horse owner to try and work out the exact sequence of movements of a horse. By placing cameras along the edge of the track, Muybridge managed to capture a series of images which he then copied on to a disc. Using his invention, the zoopraxiscope, he was able to create a little film which proved that horses moved quite differently from how artists used to paint them. He then took thousands of images not only of animals, but also of people doing athletic activities and performing everyday tasks such as walking up steps, or throwing water from a bucket. As travel	1 A 2 A 3 B 4 C 5 C 6 B 7 A 8 C 9 A 10 A	

became easier, he was able to give lectures around the world. With his careful, patient art, Muybridge contributed **a great deal** to science. He didn't have a quiet personal life, however. In 1874, he killed a man, but was later acquitted of murder.

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

Example: Walt Disney is _____ in film animation.

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

1 Eadweard Muybridge's photographs showed _____.

A people and animals ☐ B the human eye ☐ C film cameras ☐

2 He used his camera to show details that _____ by the human eye.

A had never been seen before ☐ B could sometimes be seen ☐
C couldn't usually be seen ☐

3 His photos showed that a running horse _____.

A always has two hooves on the ground ☐ B briefly doesn't touch the ground ☐

C always has one of four hooves on the ground ☐

4 Muybridge started to learn photography _____.

A before he moved to the US ☐ B before he had an accident ☐
C after he'd had an accident ☐

5 _____ Muybridge became famous for his photographs of California.

A In 1860 ☐ B After 1860 ☐ C Before 1860 ☐

6 He was asked to photograph a horse running _____.

A along a road ☐ B around a racetrack ☐ C in a field ☐

7 Before Muybridge's film, artists painted moving horses that were _____.

A very different to his photographs ☐ B just like his photographs ☐

C almost the same as his photographs ☐

8 Muybridge gave lectures _____.

A around the US ☐ B in the UK ☐ C all over the world ☐

9 He _____ after he'd committed a serious crime.

A avoided going to prison ☐ B was sent to prison ☐ C went abroad ☐

10 In Chicago, people could see his films _____.

A in the world's first cinema ☐ B at home ☐ C in an animation exhibition ☐

Match <u>five</u> of the highlighted words / phrases with the definitions. 1 movement _____ 2 an area of countryside _____ 3 take or catch _____ 4 a lot or a significant amount _____ 5 reason or aim _____	1 motion 2 landscape 3 capture 4 a great deal 5 purpose	
Listen. Tick (✓) the five tips which the expert mentions. 1 Try to get up earlier. ☐ 2 Put your revision plan where everyone can see it. ☐ 3 Make sure you get plenty of sleep when you're revising. ☐ 4 The best time to study is after lunch. ☐ 5 You should have at least an hour's break for lunch. ☐ 6 Writing questions and answers will help you remember words. ☐ 7 Your computer can help you revise. ☐ 8 Remember to turn your mobile phone off while you're studying. ☐ 9 It's a good idea to revise with a friend. ☐ 10 Remember why the exam is important to you. ☐	1 ✓ 2 ✓ 6 ✓ 8 ✓ 9 ✓	
Listen to five conversations. Tick (✓) A, B, or C. 1 Fay doesn't usually like _____ in science-fiction films. A the plots ☐ B the special effects ☐ C soundtrack ☐ 2 John would prefer to live _____. A in the country ☐ B on the coast ☐ C in the city ☐ 3 Sally's sister regularly sells _____ on the internet. A the latest fashions ☐ B old clothes ☐ C antique furniture ☐ 4 Nowadays, it takes Kate _____ to get to work. A more time than it used to ☐ B less time than it used to ☐ C the same amount of time it used to ☐ 5 Rob's friends think his profile picture is _____. A strange ☐ B hilarious ☐ C boring ☐	1 A 2 C 3 B 4 B 5 B	

Шифр и наименование компетенций:

Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия (УК-4).

Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 2. Исходный уровень В2.**

Темы: **Тема 1.** Продукты и готовка. Семья и личность.

Тема 2. Деньги. Изменения в жизни.

Тема 3. Транспорт. Стереотипы.

Тема 4. Неудачи и успехи. Современный этикет. Общение по телефону.

Тема 5. Спорт. Межличностные отношения

Тема 6. Обсуждаем кинофильм. Внешность человека.

Тема 7. Образование. Жилье.

Тема 8. Шопинг. Работа

Тема 9. Если бы что-то пошло не так. Современные гаджеты и распространение информации

Тема 10. Герои нашего времени. Преступления

Вид оценочного средства: *Тестирование. Контрольные задания по грамматике. Проверка словарного запаса. Промежуточная аттестация*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Выберите правильную форму 1 Jake <i>is taking</i> / <i>takes</i> vitamins every day. 2 Clare buys a lot of takeaways, but <i>I prefer</i> / <i>I'm preferring</i> home-made food. 3 <i>Do you watch</i> / <i>Are you watching</i> the football match tomorrow night? 4 <i>I don't usually have</i> / <i>I'm not usually having</i> dessert, but I'll have one tonight. 5 Helen <i>doesn't work</i> / <i>isn't working</i> tomorrow, so we're meeting for lunch. 6 In the summer, <i>we often cycle</i> / <i>we're often cycling</i> to work.	1 takes 2 I prefer 3 Are you watching 4 I don't usually have 5 isn't working 6 we often cycle	ПА

Выберите правильную форму 1 How long <i>have you been saving up</i> / <i>do you save up</i> for a motorbike? 2 He's <i>learning</i> / <i>been learning</i> Chinese for three years now. 3 I've <i>been planning</i> / <i>planned</i> my visit to the Amazon for years. 4 She's <i>known</i> / <i>been knowing</i> him for years. 5 Don't worry. I haven't <i>been crying</i> / <i>cried</i> – I've got a cold. 6 He's <i>disliked</i> / <i>been disliking</i> bananas since he was a child. 7 I've <i>had</i> / <i>been having</i> the same bank account since I was a student.	1 have you been saving up 2 been learning 3 been planning 4 known 5 been crying 6 disliked 7 had	
Выберите сравнительную или превосходную степень 1 The subway in Athens is _____ (modern) one I've ever been on. 2 What's _____ (quick) way to get around London? 3 Are trains here _____ (expensive) as in Britain? 4 I think my old car was _____ (economical) than my new one. 5 You look much _____ (good) with short hair! 6 Unfortunately my new office is just _____ (tiny) as my last one. 7 That was probably _____ (bad) coffee I've ever drunk! 8 Mary speaks _____ (slowly) than Anna, so she's easier to understand.	1 the most modern 2 the quickest 3 as expensive 4 more economical 5 better 6 as tiny 7 the worst 8 more slowly	
Complete the sentences with the correct form of <i>can, could, or be able to</i>. 1 I _____ swim when I was five. My dad taught me. 2 We're very sorry but we _____ attend the wedding. We'll be on holiday. 3 Would you like _____ play a musical instrument? 4 He opened his present before his birthday because he _____ wait!	1 could / was able to 2 can't / won't be able to 3 to be able to 4 couldn't 5 can 6 Can / Could 7 been able to 8 can't 9 be able to 10 has been able to	

5 After living here for four months, I _____ understand a lot of Greek now. 6 _____ you lend me a pen, please? I've forgotten mine. 7 I've never _____ sing well, but my brother has a beautiful voice. 8 I _____ read this menu without my glasses. Can you read it to me, please? 9 We're free tonight, so we'll _____ come and help you if you like. 10 My sister _____ ride a horse since she was four!		
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Complete the sentences with <i>have to</i>, <i>don't have to</i>, <i>must</i>, <i>mustn't</i>, <i>should</i>, or <i>shouldn't</i>. 1 I always _____ stand up on the train because there are no seats. 2 You really _____ eat in class, but I'll let you do it this time. 3 Where do you think we _____ stay in London? In a hotel or a B&B? 4 There's a lot of rubbish in that lake. You _____ swim in it! 5 You _____ pay to get into that museum – it's free. 6 We _____ leave early in the morning if we want to get home before dark. 7 It's a great film. You really _____ go and see it. 8 Great! It's a holiday tomorrow – we _____ go to work. 9 You _____ drive on the right in Europe (except in the UK). 10 Do we _____ get up early tomorrow?	1 have to 2 shouldn't 3 should 4 mustn't 5 don't have to 6 'll have to 7 must / should 8 don't have to 9 must / have to 10 have to	
Complete the sentences with the correct word(s). 1 You need to open a business _____ when you start your own business. cash machine bank account phone bill 2 I think you'll _____ a lot of money selling clothes in this market. do pay make 3 Felipe still _____ me the €100 I lent him last month. owes charges borrows 4 I try to _____ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling. save afford cost 5 It's difficult to get a _____ from a bank during a recession. contract loan tax 6 He _____ a lot of money from his grandmother when she died last year. invested inherited took out 7 I'm trying not to _____ money on gadgets I will never use.	1 bank account 2 make 3 owes 4 save 5 loan 6 inherited 7 waste 8 lent	

invest waste charge 8 My parents _____ me some money so I could buy a car. borrowed owed lent		
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Complete the sentences with the correct word. - Sergio is so _____ for his age! He seems much older than 14. competitive sensitive mature - Vicky can seem like a different person on different days – she’s very _____. sensible moody mean - You should think about how other people feel instead of being so _____. spoilt independent selfish - In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They always want to win. bossy competitive reliable - Natalia was very _____ tonight. Do you think she’s OK? extroverted confident quiet - She’s just _____ because you got a higher score than her in the test yesterday. ambitious spoilt jealous - Juan is always trying to pay for everything. He’s very _____. generous honest sensitive	- mature - moody - selfish - competitive - quiet - jealous - generous	
Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. - I’ll lend you the money if you promise to pay it _____ by next month. - You really should avoid getting _____ too much debt. - I can’t believe how much I spend _____ coffees! - For my last birthday my aunt gave me £50 _____ cash. - They charged us £10 _____ this theatre programme!	- back - into - on - in - for	

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. 1 Is there anything that you're really afraid _____? 2 I'm fed up _____ my job. I need a change. 3 Try not to laugh _____ Bill when he speaks French – his accent is terrible! 4 It can take ages to get to the city centre – it depends _____ the traffic. 5 This restaurant reminds me _____ the one we went to in Paris. 6 He used to be married _____ my youngest sister. 7 Jenna is arriving _____ Cambridge on Saturday evening.	1 of 2 with / of 3 at 4 on 5 of 6 to 7 in	
Choose from the pairs of adjectives to complete the sentences. embarrassed / embarrassing bored / boring frightened / frightening tired / tiring depressed / depressing 1 It was so _____ when my mobile rang during the play. 2 That's possibly the most _____ film I've ever seen. Nothing happened. 3 I was very _____ when the door suddenly opened on its own. 4 It rained every day on my holiday. I couldn't do anything and was so _____. 5 Why is travelling so _____ when most of the time you're just sitting down? 6 I find most horror films too _____ so I keep my eyes closed half the time. 7 I'm not surprised Ian's _____! He's just lost his job, and his dog's just died. 8 She was so _____ when she called him by the wrong name! 9 We're incredibly _____. We've spent all day sightseeing in London. 10 I find it _____ that most people don't really	1 embarrassing 2 boring 3 frightened 4 bored 5 tiring 6 frightening 7 depressed 8 embarrassed 9 tired 10 depressing	

care about climate change.		
Choose the correct word(s). 1 I can't believe Jake and Suzy have broken <i>over / up</i>. They seemed so happy. 2 You must meet Paolo. He's a really <i>close / personal</i> friend of mine. 3 They <i>met / knew</i> their new teacher for the first time this morning. 4 We were trying to <i>keep in touch / get in touch</i> with Juan all morning. 5 Mary and Roberto <i>are / have</i> a lot in common, so they get on really well. 6 You'll like Tim when you <i>get to know / fall out with</i> him. 7 My best <i>friend / flatmate</i> is coming round for a meal tonight. 8 I <i>lost / kept in touch</i> with Rafa ages ago, but then found him on <i>Facebook</i>.	1 up 2 close 3 met 4 get in touch 5 have 6 get to know 7 friend 8 lost	

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Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 3. Исходный уровень В2.**

Темы: **Тема 1.** Продукты и готовка. Семья и личность.

Тема 2. Деньги. Изменения в жизни.

Тема 3. Транспорт. Стереотипы.

Тема 4. Неудачи и успехи. Современный этикет. Общение по телефону.

Тема 5. Спорт. Межличностные отношения

Тема 6. Обсуждаем кинофильм. Внешность человека.

Тема 7. Образование. Жилье.

Тема 8. Шопинг. Работа

Тема 9. Если бы что-то пошло не так. Современные гаджеты и распространение информации

Тема 10. Герои нашего времени. Преступления

Вид оценочного средства: *Контрольные вопросы для собеседования. Итоговая аттестация*

Оценочное средство	Критерии оценки	Уровень применения*
1. The government should tell us what to eat to be healthy. 2. Everybody should be encouraged to do sport. 3. All new cars should be electric. 4. Cheating is very common in sport nowadays. 5. Mobile phones are dangerous. 6. Children shouldn't be given homework.	Ответы на предложенные вопросы даются устно и представлены в виде беседы, причем студенты должны предоставить развернутый ответ на каждый из предложенных вопросов, соблюдая структуру обоснования ответа. Представленное диалогическое высказывание оценивается по следующим критериям: (1) Содержание ответа: а) адекватно отобранные лексические единицы, б) данное в ответе обоснование содержит обоснование на основании эмпирического опыта, либо проиллюстрировано личным опытом студентов, в) логичность, структура ответа, г) грамотное построение предложений, соблюдение орфоэпических норм. (2) Диалогическое высказывание: а) логичность и связность изложения, б) соответствие ответа коммуникативной задаче, в) соблюдение соотношения вербальной и невербальной коммуникации (соответствующее коммуникативной задаче коммуникативное поведение) «отлично»: ответ полностью соответствует указанным критериям;	ПА

	«хорошо»: ответ в целом удовлетворяет указанным критериям, однако содержит отдельные недостатки в выборе лексических единиц, в логике изложения, в манере ответа, в структуре коммуникативного поведения; эти недостатки не должны нарушать логику ответа; «удовлетворительно»: ответ привел к нелогичным выводам или выводы сделаны не самостоятельно, если ответ нелогично выстроен и/или включает обширные заимствования из других источников без указания цитаты, если наблюдаются существенные недостатки в устной подаче материала; «неудовлетворительно»: ответ полностью заимствован из других источников, выбранные лексические единицы и выводы не соответствуют заданной теме, ответ содержит неверное синтаксическое построение фраз, серьезные нарушения орфоэпических норм, сопровождается несоответствующим коммуникативной задаче коммуникативным поведением.	
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Шифр и наименование компетенций:

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Разделы дисциплины: **Раздел 3. Уровень В2.**

Темы: **Тема 1.** Продукты и готовка. Семья и личность.

Тема 2. Деньги. Изменения в жизни.

Тема 3. Транспорт. Стереотипы.

Тема 4. Неудачи и успехи. Современный этикет. Общение по телефону.

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Тема 7. Образование. Жилье.

Тема 8. Шопинг. Работа

Тема 9. Если бы что-то пошло не так. Современные гаджеты и распространение информации

Тема 10. Герои нашего времени. Преступления

Вид оценочного средства: *Контрольное задание по аудированию. Итоговая аттестация*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Задание. Прослушайте пять небольших отрывков текста. Выберите из приведенных ниже предложений один правильный ответ для каждого прослушанного отрывка. Запишите правильный ответ в бланке в виде буквы. 1 Oliver went to boarding school when he was ____ years old. A twelve ☐ B eleven ☐ C seven ☐ 2 The film is about two people who ____. A work with each other ☐ B don't know each other ☐ C have always liked each other ☐ 3 Mel's nephew ____. A already has a flat ☐ B wants to buy a flat ☐ C is looking for a flat ☐ 4 Kay ____ on the second day of her holiday. A helped another skier ☐ B hurt her arm ☐ C got injured ☐ 5 Mia says she's trying to eat ____. A less meat and fruit ☐ B less meat and cream ☐ C more fish and cream ☐	1 A 2 B 3 A 4 C 5 B	ПА

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Вид оценочного средства: *Контрольное задание по чтению. Итоговая аттестация*

Оценочное средство	Ответы	Уровень применения
Задание. Прочитайте текст. Выберите один правильный ответ для каждого вопроса после текста. Запишите правильный ответ в бланке в виде буквы.	1 A 2 A 3 B	ПА

Our facial expression is usually the first indicator of our state of mind. When we're happy, we smile. And when we're sad or angry, we **frown**. There are times, however, when we don't want people to know what we're really thinking or feeling, or when we're trying to hide something. In these situations, we choose our words carefully, and we consciously make our facial expression **mirror** what we're saying.

However, up to 90 per cent of communication is non-verbal. So we might say one thing, but our body language often tells a different story. Body language refers to the **pattern** of gestures that express our **inner** thoughts and feelings in communication.

Unless we are very clever, our bodies will usually try to tell the truth, no matter what our words and facial expressions are communicating. Here are three of the most common ways that our bodies can **give us away**:

- 1) Touching our faces more often than usual. If we are lying, we often cover our mouth with our hand or put a finger on our lip. Part of us knows that what we are saying is not true, and tries to stop it coming out. Touching our ear or hair and, most commonly, our nose are signs that we might be feeling anxious, or that we are angry or frightened but don't feel able to express it.
- 2) **Gesturing** with our hands. Experiments have shown that we use our hands to talk with much less than usual when what we are saying is not true. We don't know exactly what our hands are saying, but we know they are probably communicating something important so we try not to use them. A person who says he or she is very pleased with something, and they have their arms **folded** while they are speaking, may actually be feeling quite the opposite.
- 3) Moving our legs and feet. These are the most **revealing** parts of our body as they are the furthest from our face and we don't usually pay attention to what they are doing. An interviewer might be listening patiently, smiling, and **nodding**, but if he's **tapping** his foot, this could tell us that he is not enjoying the interview at all.

Most of us don't know exactly what someone else's body language means. But if we feel uneasy in someone's company, it may be because their words and their body are saying different things from each other. This difference can have a significant effect on how we get on with that person.

- 4 C
- 5 A
- 6 B
- 7 A
- 8 C
- 9 B
- 10 A

- 1 We change the expression on our faces when we want people to believe _____.
 A what we're really thinking ☐ B that we're lying ☐ C

what we're saying ☐ 2 Our body language shows _____. A what we want people to think ☐ B what we're really thinking ☐ C that we always tell the truth ☐ 3 People who aren't being honest often _____. A touch their faces more frequently ☐ B try to stop talking ☐ C touch their hair ☐ 4 People who are afraid tend to _____. A cover their mouths ☐ B touch their noses ☐ C touch their hands ☐ 5 It's common to _____ if we aren't telling the truth. A use our hands more ☐ B use our hands less ☐ C look at our hands ☐ 6 To decide if someone is telling the truth, looking at their hands is _____ listening to what they say. A a better indication than ☐ B just as effective as ☐ C not as effective as ☐ 7 When it comes to watching body language, legs and feet _____. A aren't as interesting as faces ☐ B are the most revealing ☐ C aren't worth looking at ☐ 8 If an interviewer's foot is moving, he's probably _____. A listening very carefully ☐ B not enjoying the interview ☐ C not paying attention ☐ 9 _____ can interpret a person's body language accurately. A Few people ☐ B Nobody ☐ C Most people ☐ 10 If a person's words and body language don't match, we can feel _____. A at ease ☐ B relaxed ☐ C uncomfortable ☐		
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