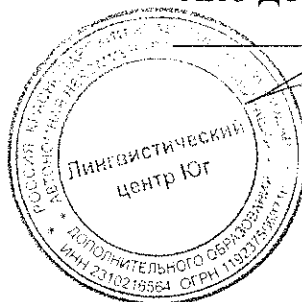


Утверждаю

Генеральный директор
АНО ДО «Лингвистический центр Юг»
Ноздрань Ю. М.



« 20 » августа 2021 г.

Автономная некоммерческая организация дополнительного образования
«Лингвистический центр Юг»

ПРОГРАММА ОБУЧЕНИЯ

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК ОБЩИЙ КУРС (Взрослые)
Уровень средний (intermediate)

г. Краснодар
2021 г.

Пояснительная записка

Данный курс рассчитан на 108 академических часов и предназначен для слушателей, которые желают продолжить свое обучение по программе «Общий английский» и получить языковую подготовку в рамках своего уровня.

Цели курса:

Обучающие:

- *формировать умения общаться на английском языке с учетом речевых возможностей и потребностей слушателей; совершенствование коммуникативных умений в говорении, аудировании, чтении, письме;*
- *обеспечивать коммуникативно-психологическую адаптацию слушателей к иному языковому миру для использования английского языка как средства общения;*
- *продолжить освоение элементарных лингвистических единиц, доступных слушателям и необходимых для овладения устной и письменной речью на английском языке;*

Развивающая:

- *развивать иноязычную коммуникативную компетенцию в совокупности ее составляющих – речевой, языковой, социокультурной, компенсаторной, учебно-познавательной:*

речевая компетенция – развитие коммуникативных умений в четырех основных видах речевой деятельности (говорении, аудировании, чтении, письме);

языковая компетенция – овладение новыми языковыми средствами (фонетическими, орфографическими, лексическими, грамматическими) в соответствии с темами, сферами и ситуациями общения; освоение знаний о языковых явлениях изучаемого языка, разных способах выражения мысли в родном и изучаемом языках;

социокультурная компетенция – приобщение учащихся к культуре, традициям и реалиям стран/страны изучаемого иностранного языка в рамках тем, сфер и ситуаций общения, отвечающих опыту, интересам;

компенсаторная компетенция – развитие умений выходить из положения в условиях дефицита языковых средств при получении и передаче информации;

учебно – познавательная компетенция – дальнейшее развитие общих и специальных учебных умений; ознакомление с доступными учащимся способами и приемами самостоятельного изучения языков и культур.

Требования к уровню подготовки учащихся, успешно освоивших программу:

Полученные навыки слушатели должны уметь использовать в практической деятельности и повседневной жизни. В результате обучения в течение 108 академических часов слушатели должны знать/понимать, а также уметь говорить, писать, читать, воспринимать на слух следующий материал:

- Использование императивных конструкций при выражении просьб в каждодневных ситуациях;
- Представление коллег по работе, поведение в официальной обстановке;
- Постановка вопроса о том, как найти дорогу домой, на работу, к местным достопримечательностям. Объяснение дороги;
- Чтение меню, заказ блюд и напитков в ресторане;
- Покупка одежды, продуктов и других предметов первой необходимости;
- Договоренность о дате и времени личных и деловых встреч;
- Описание квартиры, дома;
- Выражение своих впечатлений о чем – либо;

- Ответ на вопрос «Когда?» в комбинации с днями недели, месяцами и т.д.;
- Рассказ о городе, достопримечательностях.

Оценочные материалы:

Контроль знаний слушателей проводится посредством письменного тестирования и дополнительного устного собеседования с преподавателем. Тесты оценивают владение грамматическим материалом, освоение минимального лексического объема по темам курса, способность понимать печатные и аудиоматериалы на английском языке. Письменные работы студентов дают представление о навыках письма на изучаемом языке. Устное собеседование оценивает развитие навыков восприятия иностранного языка на слух и говорение на английском языке.

Промежуточное контрольное тестирование проводится приблизительно через каждые 36 академических часов (Образец теста – Приложение №1). Итоговое контрольное тестирование проводится по завершении курса (Образец теста – Приложение №2). В рамках итогового и промежуточного контрольных тестов оцениваются следующие навыки: восприятие английской речи на слух, письмо, чтение, разговорная речь. Тесты предназначены для того, чтобы определить, насколько хорошо студент усваивает изученный материал данного курса, выявить его основные проблемы и ошибки и уделить им дополнительное внимание в дальнейшем.

Результаты письменного тестирования выражаются в процентах (количество правильно выполненных заданий по отношению к 100%). Тестирование считается пройденным, если студент набрал 70 и более процентов. В случае если в тесте студент дал менее 70 процентов правильных ответов, тест считается не пройденным. В таком случае студенту предлагается самостоятельная дополнительная подготовка или дополнительные индивидуальные занятия с преподавателем. После этого студенту предоставляется возможность пройти аналогичный тест повторно.

Оценка за устное тестирование не предусмотрена ввиду того, что собеседование является не основным, а дополнительным инструментом оценки навыков студентов.

Основное содержание:

СРЕДНИЙ УРОВЕНЬ (INTERMEDIATE)	Общее количество часов	Количество часов	
		Теоретические знания	Практические знания
Блок А:	36	-	36
<i>Грамматический аспект</i>			
1.Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях	0,5	-	0,5
2.Использование временной конструкции Present Continuous в значении будущего времени	0,5	-	0,5
3.Возвратные местоимения (self)	0,5	-	0,5
4.Разделительные вопросы, краткие ответы (question tags)	1	-	1
5.Употребление модальных глаголов и их эквивалентов (can, could, to be able to etc)	1	-	1
6.Особенности употребления наречий a few, a little, etc.	1	-	1
7.Придаточные определительные предложения	1	-	1
<i>Словарь</i>			
1."Get on well..." – Типы	3,5	-	3,5

взаимоотношений: дружеские, деловые, семейные...			
2. "Body and health" – Организм человека и его здоровье. (Дополнительно – дискуссии: «Переедание как проблема XXI века»)	3,5	-	3,5
3. Средства массовой информации	3,5	-	3,5
4. «Почему мы спим?» Биоритмы в жизни человека	3,5	-	3,5
5. Возрастные этапы в жизни человека	3,5	-	3,5
6. Трудоустройство и первый день на работе	3,5	-	3,5
7. Телефонные переговоры: особенности и правила	3,5	-	3,5
8. Будущее денег	4	-	4
<i>Промежуточное контрольное тестирование – письменное, устное (см. Приложение I)</i>	2		
Блок В:	36	-	36
<i>Грамматический аспект</i>			
1. Использование глагольной связи used to; страдательный залог (Passive Voice)	0,5	-	0,5
2. Утвердительные, вопросительные, восклицательные предложения в косвенной речи	0,5	-	0,5
3. Прошедшее время: типы, образование и употребление (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect)	0,5	-	0,5
4. Особенности употребления Present Simple и Present Continuous	1	-	1
5. Употребление инфинитива после глаголов want/hope/would like и герундия – после глаголов like/enjoy/love	1	-	1
6. Употребление местоимений something, anything, nothing	1	-	1
7. Герундий и инфинитивные конструкции	1	-	1
<i>Словарь</i>			
1. Образование в Великобритании и США	3,5	-	3,5
2. Туризм	3,5	-	3,5
3. Спорт	3,5	-	3,5
4. Природные катаклизмы и катастрофы	3,5	-	3,5
5. Кино и телевидение	3,5	-	3,5
6. Семья в XXI веке	3,5	-	3,5
7. Роль женщины в современном мире	3,5	-	3,5
8. Выдающиеся личности в истории Британии	4	-	4
<i>Промежуточное контрольное тестирование – письменное, устное (см. Приложение I)</i>	2		
Блок С:	36	-	36

Грамматический аспект			
1. Особенности употребления времен Present Perfect, Past Simple и Present continuous	1	-	1
2. Сравнительная и превосходная степени имен прилагательных. Употребление конструкции "as... as"	1	-	1
3. Порядок слов в предложениях с фразовыми глаголами; использование конструкций so/ neither;	1	-	1
4. Употребление глаголов make, let, allow to в сочетании с инфинитивом	1	-	1
5. Условные предложения I и II типов	1	-	1
6. Условные предложения III типа	0,5	-	0,5
Словарь			
1. В книжном магазине	3,5	-	3,5
2. Внешность и пластическая хирургия	3,5	-	3,5
3. Преступность	3,5	-	3,5
4. Музыка: стили и направления	3	-	3
5. Наука и ее влияние на современную жизнь	3	-	3
6. Великие ученые XXI века	3	-	3
7. «Тайм – менеджмент – Как все успеть?»	3	-	3
8. Покупки	4	-	4
Итоговое контрольное тестирование – письменное, устное (см. Приложение 2)	4		
Общее количество академических часов уровня	108		

Список литературы:

1. Клайв Оксенден, Кристина Латам- Кониг, Пол Селигсон «Нью Инглиш Файл», 3-е издание. Книга студента (средний уровень). Издательство: Оксфорд Юниверсити Пресс, впервые издана в 2006г.
(Clive Oxenden, Christina Latham – Koenig, Paul Seligson “New English File” 3rd edition. Student’s book (Intermediate), Oxford University Press, first published 2006)
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Пример промежуточного контрольного тестирования (письменный тест)

GRAMMAR

- 1 Complete the dialogues. Use the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple or the past simple.

Example: I've been to Beijing, but I've never been (not / go) to Shanghai.

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.

7

- 2 Underline the correct form.

Example: We usually get up / get up usually early every morning.

- 1 Jake is taking / takes vitamins every day.
- 2 Clare buys a lot of takeaways, but I prefer / I'm preferring home-made food.
- 3 Do you watch / Are you watching the football match tomorrow night?
- 4 I don't usually have / I'm not usually having dessert, but I'll have one tonight.
- 5 Helen doesn't work / isn't working tomorrow, so we're meeting for lunch.
- 6 In the summer, we often cycle / we're often cycling to work.
- 7 How long have you been saving up / do you save up for a motorbike?
- 8 He's learning / been learning Chinese for three years now.
- 9 I've been planning / planned my visit to the Amazon for years.
- 10 She's known / been knowing him for years.
- 11 Don't worry. I haven't been crying / cried – I've got a cold.

12 He's disliked / been disliking bananas since he was a child.

13 I've had / been having the same bank account since I was a student.

13

- 3 Complete the sentences with *shall* / *going to* / *will* or the present continuous.

Example: I'm sure that Jess will help (help) you with your work.

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 *Cloud Atlas* yesterday at the cinema. It's excellent.

B Oh good. I _____ (see) it tomorrow.

A I think you _____ (love) it.

7

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

Example: We're meeting (meet) Bob outside the cinema at 7.30.

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).

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.

7

5 Complete the time expressions with **for** or **since**.

Example: for 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

6

Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY

6 **Underline** the odd word out.

Example: beans salmon spicy 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

6

7 Write the family word(s).

Example: a mother or father parent

- 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 _____

7

8 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: Jim's really shy. He hates meeting new people.

shy sensitive extroverted

- 1 Sergio is so _____ for his age! He seems much older than 14.
competitive sensitive mature
- 2 Vicky can seem like a different person on different days – she's very _____.
sensible moody mean
- 3 You should think about how other people feel instead of being so _____.
spoilt independent selfish

4 In sport, boys are often more _____ than girls. They always want to win.
bossy competitive reliable

5 Natalia was very _____ tonight. Do you think she's OK?

extroverted confident quiet

6 She's just _____ because you got a higher score than her in the test yesterday.
ambitious spoilt jealous

7 Juan is always trying to pay for everything. He's very _____.

generous honest sensitive

8 You need to open a business _____ when you start your own business.
cash machine bank account phone bill

9 I think you'll _____ a lot of money selling clothes in this market.
do pay make

10 Felipe still _____ me the €100 I lent him last month.

owes charges borrows

11 I try to _____ some of my salary every month so that I can go travelling.

save afford cost

12 It's difficult to get a _____ from a bank during a recession.
contract loan tax

13 He _____ a lot of money from his grandmother when she died last year.
invested inherited took out

14 I'm trying not to _____ money on gadgets I will never use.

invest waste charge

15 My parents _____ me some money so I could buy a car.

borrowed owed lent

15

9 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: Can I pay by credit card?

- 1 I'll lend you the money if you promise to pay it _____ by next month.
- 2 You really should avoid getting _____ too much debt.
- 3 I can't believe how much I spend _____ coffees!
- 4 For my last birthday my aunt gave me £50 _____ cash.
- 5 They charged us £10 _____ this theatre programme!

5

10 Write the synonym.

Example: very tasty delicious

- 1 very funny _____
- 2 very _____ positive
- 3 very angry _____
- 4 very _____ starving
- 5 very frightened _____
- 6 very _____ freezing
- 7 very dirty _____

7 de|ligh|ted

8 in|vest

9 re|ce|ssion

10 po|si|tive

	10
--	----

Pronunciation total	20
G, V and P total	100

	7
--	---

Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

11 Match the words with the same sound.

fruit	hard-working	plate
cucumber	sugar	raw

Example: train plate

- 1 boot _____
- 2 horse _____
- 3 bird _____
- 4 bull _____
- 5 computer _____

	5
--	---

12 Match the word with the same sound.

afford	worth	honest
money	boiling	owe

Example: boy boiling

- 1 phone _____
- 2 up _____
- 3 bird _____
- 4 horse _____
- 5 clock _____

	5
--	---

13 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: ta|ka|tive

- 1 re|be|llious
- 2 com|pe|ti|tive
- 3 cour|gette
- 4 mush|room
- 5 in|de|pen|dent
- 6 sa|la|ry

READING

1 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 were 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 *1 Dollar a Day* 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 a day on food for a month and have now written a book about their experiences. 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 fruits 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 the situation has changed since 1990. One dollar is worth less now, and food and fuel costs 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 ☒

10

2 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. T

- 1 In Nepal, you can buy fruit and bread for one dollar. _____
- 2 To borrow money, you have to have a business. _____
- 3 *1 Dollar a Day* 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. _____

5

Reading total

15

WRITING

Imagine you are writing in your diary or updating your status on a social media site about today (140–180 words). Answer the questions.

- How are you feeling?
- What did you do when you got up?
- What have you done today?
- What haven't you done yet?

Writing total	10
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Reading and Writing total	25
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A made no changes to his life ☐ B just changed jobs ☐ C lived in another country ☐

5

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

Complete test total	135
---------------------	-----

_____ %

LISTENING

1 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. ☐

5

2 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 _____.

Пример итогового контрольного тестирования (письменный тест)

GRAMMAR

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

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

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

15

2. Complete the sentences with one word.

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

1. It won't take long to paint this room, _____ it?
2. That's the door _____ takes you back to reception.
3. You wouldn't have missed the train if you _____ stayed in bed so long.

4. Wait _____ everyone is here before you start the meeting.

5. If I _____ you, I wouldn't say anything and just forget about it.

6. Will Donna be _____ to give me a lift to the station later?

7. Chris _____ me if I knew why he had been made redundant.

8. You're Andy's new secretary, _____ you?

9. The car park is free – you don't _____ to pay!

10. I didn't _____ to like cabbage but I love it now.

10

3. Underline the correct word(s).

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

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

15

Grammar total 40

VOCABULARY

4. Underline the odd one out.Example: composer teacher employee
violinist

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

5

5. Write the noun.

Example: organize organization

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

6

6. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: What are you going to do next weekend?

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

7

7. Complete the sentences with the correct words.

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

1. We were late, but luckily there was a taxi _____ very near the office.
platform rank station

2. We didn't just _____ the other team – we destroyed them!
win draw beat

3. *The Hobbit* was _____ New Zealand.
directed by based on filmed in

4. My brother's only seven so he's still at _____ school.

secondary nursery primary

5. I have plenty of free time because I only work _____.

temporary part-time self-employed

6. You can't ride your motorbike through here – it's a _____ area.

residential pedestrian suburb

7. I got a 10% _____ on the coat because it had a button missing.

refund bargain discount

8. Be careful what you say to Maria. She's very _____.

reliable sensible sensitive

9. We usually eat outside on the _____ in summer.

terrace roof path

10. I didn't have breakfast this morning. I'm absolutely _____!

starving furious freezing

11. Can you _____ to the shoes you want in the window?

nod point touch

12. It was very _____ that Jeff drove past and saw us just after we'd missed the bus.
fortune fortunate unfortunate

13. I'm not going to spend the money I inherited. I'm going to _____ it.
owe waste invest

14. Megan was very _____ of her sister after she was promoted.
jealous ambitious moody

14

8. Complete the sentences with one word.

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

1. I'm trying to cut down _____ the amount of meat I eat.
2. Rob's the new sales manager, and is now in _____ of 50 people.
3. I like foreign films but I prefer them dubbed. I hate having to read the _____.

4. Sarah _____ yoga for an hour every day. She says it's very relaxing.
5. I'm afraid Katie isn't in the office. Do you want to leave a _____?
6. Ben _____ in the exam - he copied answers from the boy next to him.
7. It was nice to see you again after such a long time. Let's _____ in touch.
8. I got _____ playing rugby last week. I sprained my ankle.

	8
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Vocabulary total	40
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PRONUNCIATION

9. Match the words with the same sound. ~~cheap~~
 fun advert ~~serve~~ generous won audience
~~murder~~ adventure fought ~~catch~~ worse
 bridge watch

Example: chess cheap catch
 bird murder serve

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

	10
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- 10 Underline the stressed syllable.

Example: com|po|ser

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

	10
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Pronunciation total	20
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G, V, and P total	100
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READING

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

Our facial expression is usually the first indicator of our state of mind. When we're happy, we smile. And when we're sad or angry, we **frown**. There are times,

however, when we don't want people to know what we're really thinking or feeling, or when we're trying to hide something. In these situations, we choose our words carefully, and we consciously make our facial expression mirror what we're saying.

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

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

- 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.

Example: The expression on our face can

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

1. We change the expression on our faces when we want people to believe _____.
A what we're really thinking B that we're lying C what we're saying
2. Our body language shows _____.
A what we want people to think B what we're really thinking
C that we always tell the truth
3. People who aren't being honest often _____.
A touch their faces more frequently B try to stop talking C touch their hair
4. People who are afraid tend to _____.
A cover their mouths B touch their noses
C touch their hands
5. It's common to _____ if we aren't telling the truth.
A use our hands more B use our hands less
C look at our hands
6. To decide if someone is telling the truth, looking at their hands is _____ listening to what they say.
A a better indication than B just as effective as C not as effective as
7. When it comes to watching body language, legs and feet _____.
A aren't as interesting as faces B are the most revealing
C aren't worth looking at
8. If an interviewer's foot is moving, he's probably _____.
A listening very carefully B not enjoying the interview C not paying attention

9. _____ can interpret a person's body language accurately.
A Few people B Nobody C Most people

10. If a person's words and body language don't match, we can feel _____.
A at ease B relaxed C uncomfortable

10

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

1. crossed in front of your chest
2. moving the head up and down
3. regular way things happen
4. letting something be known that is usually hidden
5. make lines appear in the space above your eyes

5

Reading total 15

WRITING

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

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

Writing total 10

Reading and Writing total 25

LISTENING

1. Listen. Tick (✓) the five things which the speaker mentions.

1. He is going to travel around his own country.
2. He will do some work during his holiday.
3. He is going to spend his holiday in his house.
4. He doesn't have enough money to go abroad.

5. He is often very tired when he travels somewhere.
6. He always enjoys visiting beautiful places.
7. He can get great views from his house.
8. He usually travels at the weekend.
9. He is going to buy something for his house.
10. He thinks he will travel more when he has retired.

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

1. When Oliver was 11 years old, he went to _____.

A boarding school B school in India C India for a holiday

2. Helen tells Adam _____.

- A he wouldn't like the film B about the film's plot C how the film finishes
3. Theo can't find anyone _____.
- A to rent his flat B to share his house C to buy his 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

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Listening total	10
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Test total	135
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