МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И СЕРВИСА

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

БП.04 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей

Форма обучения: очная

Рабочая программа учебного предмета БП.04 Иностранный язык разработана в соответствии с требованиями Приказа Минобрнауки России от 17.05.2012 N 413 (ред. от 11.12.2020) "Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего общего образования" (Зарегистрировано в Минюсте России 07.06.2012 N 24480), примерной основной образовательной программой СОО, одобрена решением от 12.05.2016, протокол №2/16, Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 09.12.2016, №1568

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1 ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

1.1 Область применения программы

Рабочая программа учебного предмета является частью программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена в соответствии с ФГОС СПО.

1.2 Место дисциплины в структуре программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена.

Место дисциплины в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы Учебная дисциплина БП.04 «Иностранный язык» является частью учебного цикла общеобразовательная подготовка, среднее общее образование, базовые предметы основной образовательной программы (далее ООП) в соответствии с ФГОС СПО по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей.

1.3 Аттестация предмета

Реализация программы предмета "Иностранный язык" сопровождается текущей и промежуточной аттестацией.

Текущая аттестация проводится на учебных занятиях. Текущая аттестация проводится в формах:

- опрос;
- оценка выполнения задания на практическом/лабораторном занятии;
- выполнение письменного задания на занятии и/или самостоятельной работе;
- тестирование.

Периодичность текущей аттестации: не менее 1 оценки каждые 10 часов.

Порядок проведения текущей аттестации определяется рабочими материалами преподавателя, разрабатываемыми для проведения уроков.

Изучение предмета заканчивается промежуточной аттестацией в форме дифференцированного зачета в 1 семестре и экзаменом во втором семестре обучения по программе, которая установлена учебным планом.

Экзамен проводится в день, освобождённый от других видов занятий. Дифференцированный зачет проводится на последнем занятии за счет часов практических занятий. Порядок проведения экзамена/дифференцированного зачета определяется фондом оценочных средств по предмету.

1.4 Объем учебной дисциплины и виды учебной работы

Вид учебной работы	Объем часов	
Объем образовательной программы учебной дисциплины	129	
в том числе:		
 практические занятия (если предусмотрено) 	117	
– самостоятельная работа	4	
– консультации	2	
 промежуточная аттестация – дифференцированный зачет (первый семестр), экзамен (второй семестр) 	6	

2 ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ

В результате изучения предмета у обучающихся должны быть сформированы личностные, метапредметные и предметные результаты.

Личностные результаты

Освоение программы предмета сопровождается формированием у обучающихся личностных результатов:

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к себе, к своему здоровью, к познанию себя:

ориентация обучающихся на достижение личного счастья, реализацию позитивных жизненных перспектив, инициативность, креативность, готовность и способность к личностному самоопределению, способность ставить цели и строить жизненные планы;

готовность и способность обеспечить себе и своим близким достойную жизнь в процессе самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности;

готовность и способность обучающихся к отстаиванию личного достоинства, собственного мнения, готовность и способность вырабатывать собственную позицию по отношению к общественно-политическим событиям прошлого и настоящего на основе осознания и осмысления истории, духовных ценностей и достижений нашей страны;

готовность и способность обучающихся к саморазвитию и самовоспитанию в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества, потребность в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью;

принятие и реализация ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к собственному физическому и психологическому здоровью;

неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к России как к Родине (Отечеству):

российская идентичность, способность к осознанию российской идентичности в поликультурном социуме, чувство причастности к историко-культурной общности российского народа и судьбе России, патриотизм, готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите:

уважение к своему народу, чувство ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение к государственным символам (герб, флаг, гимн);

формирование уважения к русскому языку как государственному языку Российской Федерации, являющемуся основой российской идентичности и главным фактором национального самоопределения;

воспитание уважения к культуре, языкам, традициям и обычаям народов, проживающих в Российской Федерации.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к закону, государству и к гражданскому обществу:

гражданственность, гражданская позиция активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности, готового к участию в общественной жизни;

признание неотчуждаемости основных прав и свобод человека, которые принадлежат каждому от рождения, готовность к осуществлению собственных прав и свобод без нарушения прав и свобод других лиц, готовность отстаивать собственные права и свободы человека и гражданина согласно общепризнанным принципам и нормам международного права и в соответствии с Конституцией Российской Федерации, правовая и политическая грамотность;

мировоззрение, соответствующее современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанное на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;

интериоризация ценностей демократии и социальной солидарности, готовность к договорному регулированию отношений в группе или социальной организации;

готовность обучающихся к конструктивному участию в принятии решений, затрагивающих их права и интересы, в том числе в различных формах общественной самоорганизации, самоуправления, общественно значимой деятельности;

приверженность идеям интернационализма, дружбы, равенства, взаимопомощи народов; воспитание уважительного отношения к национальному достоинству людей, их чувствам, религиозным убеждениям;

готовность обучающихся противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии; коррупции; дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся с окружающими людьми:

нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей, толерантного сознания и поведения в поликультурном мире, готовности и способности вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения;

принятие гуманистических ценностей, осознанное, уважительное и доброжелательное отношение к другому человеку, его мнению, мировоззрению;

способность к сопереживанию и формирование позитивного отношения к людям, в том числе к лицам с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидам; бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь;

формирование выраженной в поведении нравственной позиции, в том числе способности к сознательному выбору добра, нравственного сознания и поведения на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей и нравственных чувств (чести, долга, справедливости, милосердия и дружелюбия);

развитие компетенций сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к окружающему миру, живой природе, художественной культуре:

мировоззрение, соответствующее современному уровню развития науки, значимости науки, готовность к научно-техническому творчеству, владение достоверной информацией о передовых достижениях и открытиях мировой и отечественной науки, заинтересованность в научных знаниях об устройстве мира и общества;

готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности;

экологическая культура, бережное отношения к родной земле, природным богатствам России и мира; понимание влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды, ответственность за состояние природных ресурсов; умения и навыки разумного природопользования, нетерпимое отношение к действиям, приносящим вред экологии; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности;

эстетическое отношения к миру, готовность к эстетическому обустройству собственного быта.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к семье и родителям, в том числе полготовка к семейной жизни:

ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни;

положительный образ семьи, родительства (отцовства и материнства), интериоризация традиционных семейных ценностей.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношения обучающихся к труду, в сфере социальноэкономических отношений:

уважение ко всем формам собственности, готовность к защите своей собственности,

осознанный выбор будущей профессии как путь и способ реализации собственных жизненных планов;

готовность обучающихся к трудовой профессиональной деятельности как к возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем;

потребность трудиться, уважение к труду и людям труда, трудовым достижениям, добросовестное, ответственное и творческое отношение к разным видам трудовой деятельности;

готовность к самообслуживанию, включая обучение и выполнение домашних обязанностей.

Личностные результаты в сфере физического, психологического, социального и академического благополучия обучающихся:

физическое, эмоционально-психологическое, социальное благополучие обучающихся в жизни образовательной организации, ощущение детьми безопасности и психологического комфорта, информационной безопасности.

Учитывая специфику предмета "Иностранный язык" личностные результаты в программе конкретизированы как:

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к себе, к своему здоровью, к познанию себя:

ориентация обучающихся на достижение личного счастья, реализацию позитивных жизненных перспектив, инициативность, креативность, готовность и способность к личностному самоопределению, способность ставить цели и строить жизненные планы;

готовность и способность обеспечить себе и своим близким достойную жизнь в процессе самостоятельной, творческой и ответственной деятельности;

готовность и способность обучающихся к отстаиванию личного достоинства, собственного мнения, готовность и способность вырабатывать собственную позицию по отношению к общественно-политическим событиям прошлого и настоящего на основе осознания и осмысления истории, духовных ценностей и достижений нашей страны;

готовность и способность обучающихся к саморазвитию и самовоспитанию в соответствии с общечеловеческими ценностями и идеалами гражданского общества, потребность в физическом самосовершенствовании, занятиях спортивно-оздоровительной деятельностью;

принятие и реализация ценностей здорового и безопасного образа жизни, бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к собственному физическому и психологическому здоровью;

неприятие вредных привычек: курения, употребления алкоголя, наркотиков.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к России как к Родине (Отечеству):

российская идентичность, способность к осознанию российской идентичности в поликультурном социуме, чувство причастности к историко-культурной общности российского народа и судьбе России, патриотизм, готовность к служению Отечеству, его защите;

уважение к своему народу, чувство ответственности перед Родиной, гордости за свой край, свою Родину, прошлое и настоящее многонационального народа России, уважение к государственным символам (герб, флаг, гимн);

формирование уважения к русскому языку как государственному языку Российской Федерации, являющемуся основой российской идентичности и главным фактором национального самоопределения;

воспитание уважения к культуре, языкам, традициям и обычаям народов, проживающих в Российской Федерации.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к закону, государству и к гражданскому обществу:

гражданственность, гражданская позиция активного и ответственного члена российского общества, осознающего свои конституционные права и обязанности, уважающего закон и правопорядок, осознанно принимающего традиционные национальные и общечеловеческие гуманистические и демократические ценности, готового к участию в общественной жизни;

признание неотчуждаемости основных прав и свобод человека, которые принадлежат каждому от рождения, готовность к осуществлению собственных прав и свобод без нарушения прав и свобод других лиц, готовность отстаивать собственные права и свободы человека и гражданина согласно общепризнанным принципам и нормам международного права и в соответствии с Конституцией Российской Федерации, правовая и политическая грамотность;

мировоззрение, соответствующее современному уровню развития науки и общественной практики, основанное на диалоге культур, а также различных форм общественного сознания, осознание своего места в поликультурном мире;

интериоризация ценностей демократии и социальной солидарности, готовность к договорному регулированию отношений в группе или социальной организации;

готовность обучающихся к конструктивному участию в принятии решений, затрагивающих их права и интересы, в том числе в различных формах общественной самоорганизации, самоуправления, общественно значимой деятельности;

приверженность идеям интернационализма, дружбы, равенства, взаимопомощи народов; воспитание уважительного отношения к национальному достоинству людей, их чувствам, религиозным убеждениям;

готовность обучающихся противостоять идеологии экстремизма, национализма, ксенофобии; коррупции; дискриминации по социальным, религиозным, расовым, национальным признакам и другим негативным социальным явлениям.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся с окружающими людьми:

нравственное сознание и поведение на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей, толерантного сознания и поведения в поликультурном мире, готовности и способности вести диалог с другими людьми, достигать в нем взаимопонимания, находить общие цели и сотрудничать для их достижения;

принятие гуманистических ценностей, осознанное, уважительное и доброжелательное отношение к другому человеку, его мнению, мировоззрению;

способность к сопереживанию и формирование позитивного отношения к людям, в том числе к лицам с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидам; бережное, ответственное и компетентное отношение к физическому и психологическому здоровью других людей, умение оказывать первую помощь;

формирование выраженной в поведении нравственной позиции, в том числе способности к сознательному выбору добра, нравственного сознания и поведения на основе усвоения общечеловеческих ценностей и нравственных чувств (чести, долга, справедливости, милосердия и дружелюбия);

развитие компетенций сотрудничества со сверстниками, детьми младшего возраста, взрослыми в образовательной, общественно полезной, учебно-исследовательской, проектной и других видах деятельности.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к окружающему миру, живой природе, художественной культуре:

мировоззрение, соответствующее современному уровню развития науки, значимости науки, готовность к научно-техническому творчеству, владение достоверной информацией о передовых достижениях и открытиях мировой и отечественной науки, заинтересованность в научных знаниях об устройстве мира и общества;

готовность и способность к образованию, в том числе самообразованию, на протяжении всей жизни; сознательное отношение к непрерывному образованию как условию успешной профессиональной и общественной деятельности;

экологическая культура, бережное отношения к родной земле, природным богатствам России и мира; понимание влияния социально-экономических процессов на состояние природной и социальной среды, ответственность за состояние природных ресурсов; умения и навыки разумного природопользования, нетерпимое отношение к действиям, приносящим вред экологии; приобретение опыта эколого-направленной деятельности;

эстетическое отношения к миру, готовность к эстетическому обустройству собственного быта.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к семье и родителям, в том числе подготовка к семейной жизни:

ответственное отношение к созданию семьи на основе осознанного принятия ценностей семейной жизни;

положительный образ семьи, родительства (отцовства и материнства), интериоризация традиционных семейных ценностей.

Личностные результаты в сфере отношения обучающихся к труду, в сфере социально-экономических отношений:

уважение ко всем формам собственности, готовность к защите своей собственности,

осознанный выбор будущей профессии как путь и способ реализации собственных жизненных планов;

готовность обучающихся к трудовой профессиональной деятельности как к возможности участия в решении личных, общественных, государственных, общенациональных проблем;

потребность трудиться, уважение к труду и людям труда, трудовым достижениям, добросовестное, ответственное и творческое отношение к разным видам трудовой деятельности:

готовность к самообслуживанию, включая обучение и выполнение домашних обязанностей.

Личностные результаты в сфере физического, психологического, социального и академического благополучия обучающихся:

физическое, эмоционально-психологическое, социальное благополучие обучающихся в жизни образовательной организации, ощущение детьми безопасности и психологического комфорта, информационной безопасности.

Для формирования этих результатов у обучающихся формируются универсальные учебные действия:

- -Чтение адаптированной и неадаптированной художественной литературы, поэзии на иностранно языке, заучивание и пересказ отрывков и стихотворений.
- -Знакомство с особенностями обучения в англоговорящих странах.
- -Составление диалогов на бытовые темы, разыгрывание ситуаций, возникающих при общении в ресторане, аэропорту, аптеке.
- -Изучение темы защиты экологии в контексте выполнения возможных действий по защите окружающей среды.
- -Изучение темы хобби, составление рассказов о своем распорядке дня, месте развлечений в нем.

Формирование УУД проводится при помощи решения следующих типовых задач:

- -Составить простой рассказ на тему.
- -Прочитать текст и пересказать его.

- -Составить и разыграть диалог на тему.
- -Выполнить грамматические упражнения.

Метапредметные результаты

Освоение программы предмета сопровождается формированием у обучающихся метапредметных результатов:

Метапредметные результаты освоения основной образовательной программы представлены тремя группами универсальных учебных действий (УУД).

Регулятивные универсальные учебные действия

Выпускник научится:

самостоятельно определять цели, задавать параметры и критерии, по которым можно определить, что цель достигнута;

оценивать возможные последствия достижения поставленной цели в деятельности, собственной жизни и жизни окружающих людей, основываясь на соображениях этики и морали;

ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;

оценивать ресурсы, в том числе время и другие нематериальные ресурсы, необходимые для достижения поставленной цели;

выбирать путь достижения цели, планировать решение поставленных задач, оптимизируя материальные и нематериальные затраты;

организовывать эффективный поиск ресурсов, необходимых для достижения поставленной цели;

сопоставлять полученный результат деятельности с поставленной заранее целью.

Учитывая специфику предмета "Иностранный язык" метапредметные результаты в программе конкретизированы как:

-оценивать возможные последствия достижения поставленной цели в деятельности, собственной жизни и жизни окружающих людей, основываясь на соображениях этики и морали.

Для формирования этих результатов у обучающихся формируются универсальные учебные действия:

Регулятивные

- -Выбрать устную тему для рассказа.
- -Составить вокабуляр к прочитанному тексту.
- -Выполнить задания типа true-false.

Познавательные

- -Ответить на вопросы по тексту.
- -Выполнить грамматические упражнения.

Коммуникативные

- -Пересказать текст.
- -Составить план пересказа.
- -Описать картинку/фотографию.

Предметные результаты

В результате изучения учебного предмета «Иностранный язык» (английский) на уровне среднего общего образования:

Выпускник на базовом уровне научится:

1. Коммуникативные умения

Говорение, диалогическая речь

Вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках изученной тематики;

при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;

запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах изученной тематики; обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию.

1.1 Говорение, монологическая речь

Формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

передавать основное содержание прочитанного/

увиденного/услышанного;

давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);

строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы.

1.2 Аудирование

Понимать основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;

выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением.

1.3 Чтение

Читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты.

1.4 Письмо

Писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;

писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

2. Языковые навыки

2.1 Орфография и пунктуация

Владеть орфографическими навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

расставлять в тексте знаки препинания в соответствии с нормами пунктуации.

2.2 Фонетическая сторона речи

Владеть слухопроизносительными навыками в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

владеть навыками ритмико-интонационного оформления речи в зависимости от коммуникативной ситуации.

2.3 Лексическая сторона речи

Распознавать и употреблять в речи лексические единицы в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

распознавать и употреблять в речи наиболее распространенные фразовые глаголы;

определять принадлежность слов к частям речи по аффиксам;

догадываться о значении отдельных слов на основе сходства с родным языком, по словообразовательным элементам и контексту;

распознавать и употреблять различные средства связи в тексте для обеспечения его целостности (firstly, to begin with, however, as for me, finally, at last, etc.).

2.4 Грамматическая сторона речи

Оперировать в процессе устного и письменного общения основными синтактическими конструкциями в соответствии с коммуникативной задачей;

употреблять в речи различные коммуникативные типы предложений: утвердительные, вопросительные (общий, специальный, альтернативный, разделительный вопросы), отрицательные, побудительные (в утвердительной и отрицательной формах);

употреблять в речи распространенные и нераспространенные простые предложения, в том числе с несколькими обстоятельствами, следующими в определенном порядке (We moved to a new house last year);

употреблять в речи сложноподчиненные предложения с союзами и союзными словами what, when, why, which, that, who, if, because, that's why, than, so, for, since, during, so that, unless;

употреблять в речи сложносочиненные предложения с сочинительными союзами and, but, or;

употреблять в речи условные предложения реального (Conditional I – If I see Jim, I'll invite him to our school party) и нереального характера (Conditional II – If I were you, I would start learning French);

употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией I wish (I wish I had my own room);

употреблять в речи предложения с конструкцией so/such (I was so busy that I forgot to phone my parents);

употреблять в речи конструкции с герундием: to love / hate doing something; stop talking; употреблять в речи конструкции с инфинитивом: want to do, learn to speak;

употреблять в речи инфинитив цели (I called to cancel our lesson);

употреблять в речи конструкцию it takes me ... to do something;

использовать косвенную речь;

использовать в речи глаголы в наиболее употребляемых временных формах: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Future Simple, Past Simple, Past Continuous, Present Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous, Past Perfect;

употреблять в речи страдательный залог в формах наиболее используемых времен: Present Simple, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Present Perfect;

употреблять в речи различные грамматические средства для выражения будущего времени – to be going to, Present Continuous; Present Simple;

употреблять в речи модальные глаголы и их эквиваленты (may, can/be able to, must/have to/should; need, shall, could, might, would);

согласовывать времена в рамках сложного предложения в плане настоящего и прошлого;

употреблять в речи имена существительные в единственном числе и во множественном числе, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

употреблять в речи определенный/неопределенный/нулевой артикль;

употреблять в речи личные, притяжательные, указательные, неопределенные, относительные, вопросительные местоимения;

употреблять в речи имена прилагательные в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, образованные по правилу, и исключения;

употреблять в речи наречия в положительной, сравнительной и превосходной степенях, а также наречия, выражающие количество (many / much, few / a few, little / a little) и наречия, выражающие время;

употреблять предлоги, выражающие направление движения, время и место действия;

употреблять в речи структуру have/get + something + Participle II (causative form) как эквивалент страдательного залога;

употреблять в речи эмфатические конструкции типа It's him who... It's time you did smth; употреблять в речи все формы страдательного залога;

употреблять в речи времена Past Perfect и Past Perfect Continuous.

3 СОДЕРЖАНИЕ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

Наименование	Объем	Уровень	
разделов и тем	обучающихся	в часах	освоения
1	2	3	4
Раздел 1. Первый сег			
Тема 1.1. WHO'S	Содержание учебного материала		1
WHO?	Практическое занятие № 1		2
	«1. Знакомство.		3
	2. Даты. Время.	12	
	3. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях с глаголом to be	12	
	4. Поурочные фразы		
	5. Транскрипция».		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		1
	Тема 1. «Who's who?»	1	
	Выполнение грамматических упражнений		
Тема 1.2. WHO	Содержание учебного материала		
KNOWS YOU	Практическое занятие № 2		1
BETTER?	«1. Время Present Simple	14	2
	2. Прилагательные, описывающие семью и личность.	14	
	3. Текст "Who knows you better, your family or your friends?»		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		1
	Тема 2. «Who knows you better?»	1	2
	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений		3
Тема 1.3. <i>АТ ТНЕ</i>	Содержание учебного материала		
MOULIN ROUGE	Практическое занятие № 3		2
	«1. Время Present Continuous	12	3
	2. Части тела.	12	
	3. Предлоги места».		
Тема 1.4. <i>ТНЕ</i>	Содержание учебного материала		1
DEVIL'S	Практическое занятие № 4		2
DICTIONARY	«1. Относительные придаточные предложения (a person who, a thing which)	14	3
	2. Текст "The Devil's Dictionary"	14	
	3. Выражения like, for example».		

Раздел 2 Второй семе	естр		
Teмa 2.1 RIGHT	Содержание учебного материала		
PLACE, WRONG	Практическое занятие № 5		1
TIME	«1. Правильные и неправильные глаголы в Past Simple	12	2
	2. Лексика по теме «Отпуск. Каникулы»	12	3
	3. Текст «The Holiday Magazine»».		
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		1
	Тема 5. «Right Place, Wrong Time»	1	3
	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений		
Тема 2.2. А	Содержание учебного материала		
MOMENT IN TIME	Практическое занятие № 6		1
	«1. Время Past Continuous	10	2
	2. Предлоги времени и места: at, in, on	12	3
	3. Текст «Famous Photographs by Harry Benson and Willy Ronis»».		
Тема 2.3. <i>FIFTY</i>	Содержание учебного материала		
YEARS OF POP	Практическое занятие № 7		1
	«1. Вопросы со вспомогательными глаголами и без вспомогательных глаголов	12	2
	2. Текст «Who wrote Imagine?»».		3
	Самостоятельная работа обучающихся		1
	Тема 7. «Fifty Years of Pop»	1	3
	Выполнение лексических и грамматических упражнений		
Тема 2.4. <i>ONE</i>	Содержание учебного материала		
OCTOBER EVENING	Практическое занятие № 8		1
	«1. Союзы but, so, because, although	10	2
	2. Текст «Hanna and Jamie: a short story»».		3
Tema 2.5. WHERE	Содержание учебного материала		
ARE YOU GOING?	Практическое занятие № 9		1
	«1. Выражение будущего времени с помощью Going to и Present Continuous	10	2
	2. Фразовый глагол to look	10	3
	3. Текст «Airport stories»».		
Тема 2.6. <i>ТНЕ</i>	Содержание учебного материала		1
PESSIMIST'S	Практическое занятие № 10	10	2
PHRASE BOOK	«1. will/won't + инфинитив (предсказание; прогноз)	10	3
	2.Глаголы-антонимы».		

Консультации	2	
Промежуточная аттестация дифференцированный зачет, экзамен		
Bcero:	117	

Для характеристики уровня освоения учебного материала используются следующие обозначения:

- 1. ознакомительный (узнавание ранее изученных объектов, свойств); 2. репродуктивный (выполнение деятельности по образцу, инструкции или под руководством)
- 3. продуктивный (планирование и самостоятельное выполнение деятельности, решение проблемных задач)

4 ТЕМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ПЛАНИРОВАНИЕ

No	Наименование раздела, темы	Количество часов
п/п		
1	Раздел1 Первый семестр	51
2	Тема 1.1 TEMA 1. WHO'S WHO?	12
3	Tема 1.2 WHO KNOWS YOU BETTER?	14
4	Тема 1.3 AT THE MOULIN ROUGE	12
5	Тема 1.4 THE DEVIL'S DICTIONARY	14
6	Раздел 2 Второй семестр	66
7	Тема 2.1 RIGHT PLACE, WRONG TIME	12
8	Тема 2.2 A MOMENT IN TIME	12
9	Тема 2.3 FIFTY YEARS OF POP	12
10	Teмa 2.4 ONE OCTOBER EVENING	10
11	Teмa 2.5 WHERE ARE YOU GOING?	10
12	Тема 2.6 THE PESSIMIST'S PHRASE BOOK	10

5 УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ПРОГРАММЫ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

5.1 Материально-техническое обеспечение

Для реализации программы учебного предмета предусмотрено наличие следующих специальных помещений:

Кабинет иностранного языка

количество посадочных мест — 30 шт., стол для преподавателя 1 шт., стул для преподавателя 1 шт., монитор облачный 23" LG, проектор Casio XJ 1 шт., звуковые колонки Microlab 2.0 1 шт., экран 1 шт., наглядные материалы и CD, доска маркерная меловая комбинированная 1 шт., дидактические пособия.

- ПО:1. Microsoft WIN VDA PerDevice AllLng (ООО «Акцент», договор №32009496926 от 21.10.2020, лицензия №V8953642, действие от 01.11.2020 до 31.10.2021);
- 2. Microsoft Office ProPlus Educational AllLng (OOO «Акцент», договор №32009496926 от 21.10.2020, лицензия №V8953642, действие от 01.11.2020 до 31.10.2021);
- 3. Visual Studio 2017 (свободное);
- 4. Google Chrome (свободное);
- 5. Internet Explorer (свободное).

5.2 Информационное обеспечение реализации программы

Для реализации программы учебного предмета библиотечный фонд ВГУЭС укомплектован печатными и электронными изданиями.

Обучающиеся из числа инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья обеспечены печатными и (или) электронными образовательными ресурсами в формах, адаптированных к ограничениям их здоровья.

Основные источники:

- 1. Аитов, В. Ф. Английский язык (a1-в1+): учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / В. Ф. Аитов, В. М. Аитова, С. В. Кади. 13-е изд., испр. и доп. Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 234 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-08943-1. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/448454
- 2. Гуреев, В. А. Английский язык. Грамматика (В2): учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / В. А. Гуреев. Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2021. 294 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-10481-3. Текст: электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/474630 (дата обращения: 20.09.2021).. 2021 https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-grammatika-b2-474630

- 3. Левченко, В. В. Английский язык для экономистов (A2–B2) : учебник для вузов / В. В. Левченко, Е. Е. Долгалёва, О. В. Мещерякова. Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 351 с. (Высшее образование). ISBN 978-5-534-01167-8. Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/450283 (дата обращения: 13.09.2021).https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-ekonomistov-a2-b2-450283
- 4. Минина, О. Г. Базовый профессиональный английский язык : учебное пособие : [12+] / О. Г. Минина. Москва ; Берлин : Директ-Медиа, 2020. 160 с. : ил., табл. Режим доступа: по подписке. URL: https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=595465 (дата обращения: 13.09.2021). ISBN 978-5-4499-1303-6. DOI 10.23681/595465. Текст : электронный.http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book red&id=595465

Дополнительные источники

- 1. Чикилева, Л. С. Английский язык в бизнес-информатике. English for Business Informatics (B1-B2): учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / Л. С. Чикилева, Е. Л. Авдеева, Л. С. Есина. Москва: Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 185 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-14043-9. https://urait.ru/author-course/angliyskiy-yazyk-v-biznes-informatike-english-for-business-informatics-b1-b2-467535
- 2. Смирнова, Н. В. Английский язык для менеджеров (В1-В2) : учебник для вузов / Н. В. Смирнова, А. В. Соколова, Ю. А. Дуглас. Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020. 185 с. (Высшее образование). ISBN 978-5-534-08395-8. Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/455833 (дата обращения: 13.09.2021).https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-menedzherov-b1-b2-455833
- 3. Стогниева, О. Н. Английский язык для экономистов (В1–В2) : учебное пособие для среднего профессионального образования / О. Н. Стогниева. Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2021. 197 с. (Профессиональное образование). ISBN 978-5-534-11825-4. Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. URL: https://urait.ru/bcode/475090 (дата обращения: 13.09.2021).https://urait.ru/book/angliyskiy-yazyk-dlya-ekonomistov-b1-b2-475090

Электронные ресурсы

- 1. Free Management Library, from http://managementhelp.org/
- 2. Investopedia, from http://www.investopedia.com/terms/c/customer-service.asp
- 3. MULTITRAN интернет словарь (http://www. multitran.ru)
- 4. Online Business Dictionary, from http://www.businessdictionary.com/
- 5. Wikipedia, http.//en.wikipedia.org
- 6. Wisegeek: clear answers for common questions, from http://www.wisegeek.com/
- 7. http://school-collection.edu.ru аудио файлы
- 8. www.britishcouncil.org/learnenglish
- 9. http://lessons.study.ru
- 10. http://english-language.ru Электронный ресурс «Английский для всех»
- 11. www.macmillan.ru
- 12. www.pearsonlongman.com

Нормативные документы

- 1. Гражданский кодекс Российской Федерации (часть первая) от 30.11.1994 N 51-ФЗ
- 2. Положение по ведению бухгалтерского учета и бухгалтерской отчетности в Российской Федерации, утверждено Приказом Минфина России от 29.07.1998 N 34н.

6 КОНТРОЛЬ И ОЦЕНКА РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОГО ПРЕДМЕТА

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения предмета осуществляется преподавателем в процессе проведения практических и лабораторных занятий, тестирования, а также выполнения обучающимися индивидуальных заданий, проектов, исследований.

Результаты	Основные показатели оценки результата		
обучения	(по каждому результату, на каком занятии проверяется и чем		
	проверяется)		
Личностные	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к		
	себе, к своему здоровью, к познанию себя (Занятие 1,4,8)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к		
	России как к Родине (Отечеству) (Занятие 2,6,8)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к		
	закону, государству и к гражданскому обществу (Занятие 3,5)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся с		
	окружающими людьми (Занятие 4,5)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к		
	окружающему миру, живой природе, художественной культуре (Занятие3,4,5)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к		
	семье и родителям, в том числе подготовка к семейной жизни		
	(Занятие1,2,3)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере отношения обучающихся к		
	труду, в сфере социально-экономических отношений (Занятие 6)		
	Личностные результаты в сфере физического, психологического,		
	социального и академического благополучия обучающихся (Все		
	занятия)		
Метапредметные	Умение самостоятельно определять цели, задавать параметры и		
•	критерии, по которым можно определить, что цель достигнута;		
	оценивать возможные последствия достижения поставленной		
	цели в деятельности, собственной жизни и жизни окружающих		
	людей, основываясь на соображениях этики и морали;		
	Умение ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в		
	образовательной деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;		
	Умение оценивать ресурсы, в том числе время и другие		
	нематериальные ресурсы, необходимые для достижения		
	поставленной цели;		
	Умение выбирать путь достижения цели, планировать решение		
	поставленных задач, оптимизируя материальные и		
	нематериальные затраты;		
	Умение организовывать эффективный поиск ресурсов,		
	необходимых для достижения поставленной цели;		
	сопоставлять полученный результат деятельности с		
	поставленной заранее целью		
Предметные	Умение вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального		
•	общения в рамках изученной тематики;		
	при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки		
	инициировать, поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы,		
	включенные в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;		
	выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;		
	Умение запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией		
	в пределах изученной тематики;		
	обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую		

информацию;

Умение формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение, характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи»;

передавать основное содержание прочитанного/ увиденного/услышанного;

давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст (таблицы, графики);

строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на ключевые слова/план/вопросы;

Понимание основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики с четким нормативным произношением;

выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным произношением;

Умение читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи;

отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты;

Умение писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;

писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;

письменно выражать свою точку зрения в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание речи», в форме рассуждения, приводя аргументы и примеры.

Для оценки достижения запланированных результатов обучения по предмету разработаны контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, которые прилагаются к рабочей программе предмета.

МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ ВЛАДИВОСТОКСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ЭКОНОМИКИ И СЕРВИСА

КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету

БП.04 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей

Форма обучения: очная

Контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по учебному предмету БП.04 Иностранный язык разработаны в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС СПО по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки РФ от 09.12.2016, №1568, примерной образовательной программой, рабочей программой учебного предмета.

Разработчик(и): А.В. Сикорина, преподаватель

Рассмотрено и одобрено на заседании цикловой методической комиссии

Протокол № 9 от «13» мая 2022 г.

1 Общие сведения

Контрольно-оценочные средства (далее - KOC) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины $Б\Pi.04$ «Иностранный язык»

КОС разработаны на основании:

- основной образовательной программы СПО по специальностям **23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт** двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей,
- рабочей программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык».

КОС включают в себя контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, которая проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета и экзамена (с использованием оценочного средства - тестирование).

2 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие результаты освоения образовательной программы

код	результат
лично	стные:
Л1	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к себе, к своему
	здоровью, к познанию себя
Л2	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к России как к Родине
Л3	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к закону, государству и к
	гражданскому обществу
Л4	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся с окружающими людьми
Л5	использование для решения познавательных и коммуникативных задач различных
	источников информации (словари, энциклопедии, интернет-ресурсы и др).
Л6	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к окружающему миру,
	живой природе, художественной культуре
Л7	Личностные результаты в сфере отношений обучающихся к семье и родителям, в
	том числе подготовка к семейной жизни
Л8	Личностные результаты в сфере отношения обучающихся к труду, в сфере
	социально-экономических отношений
Л9	Личностные результаты в сфере физического, психологического, социального и
	академического благополучия обучающихся
метап	редметные:
M1	Умение самостоятельно определять цели, задавать параметры и критерии, по
	которым можно определить, что цель достигнута;
M2	оценивать возможные последствия достижения поставленной цели в деятельности,
	собственной жизни и жизни окружающих людей, основываясь на соображениях
	этики и морали;
M3	Умение ставить и формулировать собственные задачи в образовательной
	деятельности и жизненных ситуациях;
M4	Умение оценивать ресурсы, в том числе время и другие нематериальные ресурсы,
	необходимые для достижения поставленной цели;
M5	Умение выбирать путь достижения цели, планировать решение поставленных
	задач, оптимизируя материальные и нематериальные затраты;
M6	Умение организовывать эффективный поиск ресурсов, необходимых для дости
M7	использование приобретенных знаний и умений для анализа языковых явлений на
	межпредметном уровне
M8	Умение ясно, логично и точно излагать свою точку зрения, использовать
	адекватные языковые средства
предм	етные:
П1	готовность и способность к самостоятельной информационно- познавательной
	деятельности, включая умение ориентироваться в различных источниках

	информации, критически оценивать и интерпретировать информацию, получаемую из различных источников;
	использовать ее для решения когнитивных, коммуникативных и организационных задач в процессе изучения русского языка.
П2	Умение вести диалог/полилог в ситуациях неофициального общения в рамках
112	изученной тематики;
	при помощи разнообразных языковых средств без подготовки инициировать,
	поддерживать и заканчивать беседу на темы, включенные в раздел «Предметное
	содержание речи»;
П3	Умение выражать и аргументировать личную точку зрения;
П4	Умение запрашивать информацию и обмениваться информацией в пределах
	изученной тематики;
П5	Умение обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию;
П6	Умение формулировать несложные связные высказывания с использованием
	основных коммуникативных типов речи (описание, повествование, рассуждение,
	характеристика) в рамках тем, включенных в раздел «Предметное содержание
	речи»;
П7	Умение передавать основное содержание прочитанного/
	увиденного/услышанного;
П8	Умение давать краткие описания и/или комментарии с опорой на нелинейный текст
	(таблицы, графики);
П9	Умение строить высказывание на основе изображения с опорой или без опоры на
	ключевые слова/план/вопросы;
П10	Понимание основное содержание несложных аутентичных аудиотекстов различных
	стилей и жанров монологического и диалогического характера в рамках изученной
	тематики с четким нормативным произношением;
П11	Умение отделять в несложных аутентичных текстах различных стилей и жанров
	главную информацию от второстепенной, выявлять наиболее значимые факты;
П12	Умение писать несложные связные тексты по изученной тематике;
	писать личное (электронное) письмо, заполнять анкету, письменно излагать
	сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка;
П13	Выборочное понимание запрашиваемой информации из несложных аутентичных
	аудиотекстов различных жанров монологического и диалогического характера в
	рамках изученной тематики, характеризующихся четким нормативным
	произношением;
П14	Умение читать и понимать несложные аутентичные тексты различных стилей и
	жанров, используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее,
	поисковое/просмотровое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.

3 Соответствие оценочных средств контролируемым результатам обучения 3.1 Средства, применяемые для оценки уровня теоретической подготовки

Краткое	Код	емые дли оценки уровни теорети к		ание оценочного	
наименован	резул	_	средства и представление		
ие раздела	ьтата	Показатель овладения	его в КОС		
(модуля) /	обуче	результатами обучения	Текущий	Промежуточная	
темы дисциплины	ния		контроль	аттестация	
Раздел 1 (пер		ectn)	контроль	аттестация	
таздел т (пер	BBIH CCM	Способность объяснить			
		взаимосвязь существования			
		общества и языка, влияние			
		развития общества на язык,	Устный	Лексическая	
	Л1	привести примеры развития языка,	опрос.	тема 1	
		объяснить, что входит в понятие	Темы 1-2		
Тема 1.1		«норма иностранного языка»,			
		почему ее важно сохранять			
		Способность определять основные	17		
	П7	стили по ключевым признакам,	Устный	Лексическая	
	П7	находить признаки стилевой	опрос.	тема 2	
		принадлежности в тексте	Темы 4-5		
			Трениров		
	M1	Способность вдумчивого чтения	очные	Лексическая	
	IVII	текста, поискового чтения.	упражнен	тема 3	
			ия 1		
		Способность определять	Трениров		
Тема 1.2	П5	изобразительно-выразительные	очные	Лексическая	
TCMa 1.2	П3	средства, использованные автором	упражнен	тема 4	
		в тексте.	ия 2		
		Способность анализировать текст	Трениров		
		с точки зрения важности	очные	Лексическая	
	113	информации в нем.	упражнен	тема 5	
		1 1	ия 3		
		Способность правильно		Лексическая	
	M2	использовать лексические	Тест 2	тема 6	
Тема 1.3		языковые средства.	1 7 U		
	H 1	Способность соблюдать	Устный	Лексическая	
	П1	лексические нормы английского	опрос	тема 7	
		языка	Темы 5-6		
	M2	Способность правильно использовать лексические	Тестирова ние	Лексическая	
	1012		Тест 3	тема 8	
		языковые средства. Способность соблюдать	Устный		
Тема 1.4	П1	лексические нормы английского	опрос	Лексическая	
Tema 1.4	111	языка	Темы 6-7	тема 9	
		Способность находить в тексте	Тестирова		
	П5	фразеологизмы, понимать их	ние	Лексическая	
		значение.	Тест 4	тема 10	
Раздел 2 (вто	рой семе			ı	
			Тестирова		
T 2.1	H. 5	Способность извлекать	ние 5	Лексическая	
Тема 2.1	1 Л5	необходимую информацию из	Устный	тема 11	
		словарей и справочников;	опрос		
		1		1	

Краткое наименован ие раздела	Код резул ьтата	Показатель овладения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС		
(модуля) / темы	обуче	результатами обучения	Текущий	Промежуточная	
дисциплины	ния		контроль Задания 6-8,10	аттестация	
	П1	Способность проводить фонетический разбор; извлекать необходимую информацию по изучаемой теме из таблиц, схем	Устный опрос Темы 7-8	Лексическая тема 12	
	П5	Способность опознавать основные выразительные средства фонетики (транскрипция)	Темы 8-9	Лексическая тема 13	
T 2.2	M2	Способность четко и логично излагать свою точку зрения на иностранном языке	Тестирова ние. Тест 5	Лексическая тема 14	
Тема 2.2	П1	Способность соблюдать основные принципы английской орфографии в письменной речи.	Тестирова ние Тест 6	Лексическая тема 15	
Тема 2.3	M3	Способность опознавать, наблюдать изучаемое языковое явление, извлекать его из текста	Устный опрос вопрос 15 (п.5.1) Трениров очные упражнен ия 4.	Лексическая тема 16	
	П1	Способность соблюдать орфографические нормы.	Темы 9- 10	Грамматическа я тема 1	
	П5	Способность опознавать основные выразительные средства словообразования в художественной речи и оценивать их	Темы 10- 11.	Грамматическа я тема 2	
Тема 2.4	Л5 М3	Способность извлекать необходимую информацию из морфемных, словообразовательных и этимологических словарей и справочников, в том числе мультимедийных; использовать этимологическую справку для объяснения правописания и лексического значения слова. Способность опознавать основные выразительные средства словообразования в речи и оценивать их. Способность соблюдать в речевой практике основные нормы	Устный опрос Темы 11- 12	Грамматическа я тема 3	
	П1	практике основные нормы английского литературного языка.			

Краткое наименован ие раздела (модуля) /	Код резул ьтата	Показатель овладения результатами обучения	Наименование оценочного средства и представление его в КОС	
темы дисциплины	обуче ния	projetti utumit ooy tettiii	Текущий контроль	Промежуточная аттестация
диециинин	111171	Способность извлекать	•	аттестация
	M1	необходимую информацию по изучаемой теме из таблиц, схем; строить рассуждения с целью анализа проделанной работы	Устный опрос Темы 12- 13	Грамматическа я тема 4
Тема 2.5	M3	Способность опознавать, наблюдать изучаемое языковое явление, извлекать его из текста, анализировать с точки зрения текстообразующей роли	Темы 13- 14	Грамматическа я тема 5
	П1	Способность определять круг орфографических правил, по которым следует ориентироваться в конкретном случае	Тест 7	Грамматическа я тема 6
	M1	Способность извлекать необходимую информацию по изучаемой теме из таблиц, схем; строить рассуждения с целью анализа проделанной работы	Устный опрос Темы 14- 15	Грамматическа я тема 7
Тема 2.6	M3	Способность опознавать, наблюдать изучаемое языковое явление, извлекать его из текста, анализировать с точки зрения текстообразующей роли	Тест 8	Грамматическа я тема 8
1 сма 2.0	M3	Способность опознавать, наблюдать изучаемое языковое явление, извлекать его из текста, анализировать с точки зрения текстообразующей роли, проводить языковой разбор	Тест 9	Грамматическа я тема 9
	П1	Способность применять знания о синтаксических и пунктуационных нормах в речевой практике.	Темы 15- 16	Грамматическа я тема 10

 $^{^2}$ - для формулировки показателей использовать положения Таксономии Блума. 3 - Однотипные оценочные средства нумеруются, н-р: «Тест №2», «Контрольная работа №4». 4 - Примеры всех оценочных средств должны быть представлены в разделах 5,6.

^{5 -} В скобках следует указать пункт разделов 5.6, в котором оно представлено.

3.2 Средства, применяемые для оценки уровня практической подготовки

Краткое наименован ие раздела (модуля) /	Код резул ьтата	Показатель овладения	средства и	ние оценочного представление в КОС
темы	обуче	результатами обучения	Текущий	Промежуточная
дисциплины	кин	контроль		аттестация
Раздел 1 (пер	вый сем	естр)		
	Л3	Способность осуществлять		
	713	речевой самоконтроль.		
		Способность извлекать		
		необходимую информацию из		
Тема 1.1-1.4		мультимедийных словарей и		
	Л5	справочников по правописанию;		
		использовать эту информацию в		
		процессе письма.		
		Способность использовать	Устный	File test 1
	M2	языковые средства адекватно цели	опрос	
		общения и речевой ситуации.		
		Способность определять круг		
		орфографических правил, по		
	П1	которым следует ориентироваться		
		в конкретном случае.		
		Способность соблюдать культуру		
	П8	чтения, говорения, аудирования и		
		письма.		
		Способность использовать		
		основные нормативные словари и		
	Л5	справочники для расширения		
		словарного запаса и спектра		
		используемых языковых средств.		
		Способность подбирать и		
	M2	использовать языковые средства в	Устный	
Тема 1.4-2.3		зависимости от типа текста и	опрос	File test 2
		выбранного профиля обучения.		
		Способность соблюдать в речевой	_	
	П1	практике основные нормы		
		русского литературного языка.		
	П8	Способность осуществлять	_	
		речевой самоконтроль и		
	110	анализировать свои ошибки.		
		Способность правильно		
Тема 2.3- 2.6	ЛЗ	использовать лексические и		
		грамматические средства связи		
		предложений при построении		
		текста.		
		Способность использовать при	Устный	File test 3
	M1	работе с текстом разные виды	опрос	The test 5
		чтения (поисковое, просмотровое,		
		ознакомительное, изучающее,		
		реферативное) и аудирования (с		
1		полным пониманием текста, с		
		пониманием основного		
]	HOMPHUM UCHUDHUI U		1

Краткое	Код		Наименован	ние оценочного
наименован	резул	Поморожения	средства и представление	
ие раздела (модуля) /	ьтата	Показатель овладения	его в КОС	
темы	обуче	результатами обучения	Текущий	Промежуточная
дисциплины	ния		контроль	аттестация
		содержания, с выборочным		
		извлечением информации).		
		Способность использовать		
		основные нормативные словари и		
	M5	справочники для оценки устных и		
	IVIS	письменных высказываний с		
		точки зрения соответствия		
		языковым нормам.		
		Способность совершенствовать		
		орфографические и		
	П1	пунктуационные умения и навыки		
		на основе знаний о нормах		
		русского литературного языка.		
	Л3	Способность осуществлять		
	313	речевой самоконтроль.		
		Способность соблюдать нормы		
		речевого поведения в разговорной		
	Л4	речи, а также в учебно-научной и		
		официально-деловой сферах		
		общения.		
		Способность использовать при		
		работе с текстом разные виды		
		чтения (поисковое, просмотровое,		
	3.54	ознакомительное, изучающее,		
T 1.1	M1	реферативное) и аудирования (с	47	T211 4
Тема 1.1 –		полным пониманием текста, с	Устный	File test 4
2.6		пониманием основного	опрос	
		содержания, с выборочным		
		извлечением информации).		
	M4	Способность соблюдать культуру		
		научного и делового общения в		
		устной и письменной форме, в том		
		числе при обсуждении дискуссионных проблем		
		Способность совершенствовать		
		орфографические и		
	П1	пунктуационные умения и навыки		
	111	на основе знаний о нормах		
		русского литературного языка.		
Тема 1.1-2.6		Способность извлекать		
		необходимую информацию из		
	Л5	мультимедийных словарей и		
		справочников по правописанию;		
		использовать эту информацию в	Устный	File test 5
		процессе письма.	7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		Способность производить		
	M3	синонимическую замену		
		синтаксических конструкций.		
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Краткое наименован	Код			ние оценочного
ие раздела	резул	Показатель овладения средства и представле		-
(модуля) /	ьтата	результатами обучения его в КОС		в КОС
темы	обуче	результатами обучения	Текущий	Промежуточная
дисциплины	ния		контроль	аттестация
		Способность совершенствовать		
		орфографические и		
	П1	пунктуационные умения и навыки		
		на основе знаний о нормах		
		русского литературного языка.		
		Способность создавать устные и		
		письменные высказывания,		
	П2	монологические и диалогические		
	112	тексты определенной		
		функционально-смысловой		
		принадлежности.		
		Способность оценивать		
	П8	собственную и чужую речь с		
		позиции соответствия языковым		
		нормам.		

4 Описание процедуры оценивания

Результаты обучения по дисциплине, уровень сформированности компетенций оцениваются по четырёх бальной шкале оценками: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»

Текущая аттестация по дисциплине проводится с целью систематической проверки достижений обучающихся. Объектами оценивания являются: степень усвоения теоретических знаний, уровень овладения практическими умениями и навыками по всем видам учебной работы, качество выполнения самостоятельной работы, учебная дисциплина (активность на занятиях, своевременность выполнения различных видов заданий, посещаемость всех видов занятий по аттестуемой дисциплине).

При проведении промежуточной аттестации оценивается достижение студентом запланированных по дисциплине результатов обучения, обеспечивающих результаты освоения образовательной программы в целом.

Критерии оценивания устного ответа

Оценочные средства: устное сообщение дискуссия.

- **5 баллов** ответ показывает прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа; умение приводить примеры современных проблем изучаемой области.
- 4 балла ответ, обнаруживающий прочные знания основных процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличается глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; владение терминологическим аппаратом; умение объяснять сущность, явлений, процессов, событий, делать выводы и обобщения, давать аргументированные ответы, приводить примеры; свободное владение монологической речью, логичность и последовательность ответа. Однако допускается одна две неточности в ответе.
- **3 балла** ответ, свидетельствующий в основном о знании процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся недостаточной глубиной и полнотой раскрытия темы; знанием основных вопросов теории; слабо сформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов, недостаточным умением давать аргументированные ответы и приводить примеры; недостаточно свободным владением монологической речью, логичностью и последовательностью ответа. Допускается несколько ошибок в содержании ответа; неумение привести пример развития ситуации, провести связь с другими аспектами изучаемой области.
- **2 балла** ответ, обнаруживающий незнание процессов изучаемой предметной области, отличающийся неглубоким раскрытием темы; незнанием основных вопросов теории, несформированными навыками анализа явлений, процессов; неумением давать аргументированные ответы, слабым владением монологической речью, отсутствием логичности и последовательности. Допускаются серьезные ошибки в содержании ответа; незнание современной проблематики изучаемой области.

Критерии оценивания письменной работы

Оценочные средства:, эссе, контрольная работа.

- **5 баллов** студент выразил своё мнение по сформулированной проблеме, аргументировал его, точно определив ее содержание и составляющие. Проблема раскрыта полностью, выводы обоснованы. Приведены данные отечественной и зарубежной литературы, статистические сведения, информация нормативно-правового характера. Студент владеет навыком самостоятельной работы по заданной теме; методами и приемами анализа теоретических и/или практических аспектов изучаемой области. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет; графически работа оформлена правильно.
- **4 балла** работа характеризуется смысловой цельностью, связностью и последовательностью изложения; допущено не более 1 ошибки при объяснении смысла или содержания проблемы. Проблема раскрыта. Не все выводы сделаны и/или обоснованы. Для аргументации приводятся данные отечественных и зарубежных авторов.

Продемонстрированы исследовательские умения и навыки. Фактических ошибок, связанных с пониманием проблемы, нет. Допущены одна-две ошибки в оформлении работы.

3 балла — студент проводит достаточно самостоятельный анализ основных этапов и смысловых составляющих проблемы; понимает базовые основы и теоретическое обоснование выбранной темы. Проблема раскрыта не полностью. Выводы не сделаны и/или выводы не обоснованы Проведен анализ проблемы без привлечения дополнительной литературы. Допущено не более 2 ошибок в смысле или содержании проблемы, оформлении работы.

2 балла - работа представляет собой пересказанный или полностью переписанный исходный текст без каких бы то ни было комментариев, анализа. Не раскрыта структура и теоретическая составляющая темы. Проблема не раскрыта. Выводы отсутствуют. Допущено три или более трех ошибок в смысловом содержании раскрываемой проблемы, в оформлении работы.

Критерии оценивания тестового задания

Оценка	Отлично	Хорошо	<i>Удовлетворительно</i>	Неудовлетворительно
Количество правильных ответов	91 % и≥	от 81% до 90,9 %	не менее 70%	менее 70%

Критерии выставления оценки студенту на зачете/ экзамене

Оценочные средства: устный опрос в форме ответов на вопросы билетов, устный опрос в форме собеседования.

_		
Оценка по		
промежуточной	Характеристика качества сформированности компетенций	
аттестации		
	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных компетенций на продвинутом уровне: обнаруживает	
	всестороннее, систематическое и глубокое знание учебного	
«зачтено» /	материала, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой,	
«отлично»	свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами	
	применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при	
	видоизменении заданий, правильно обосновывает принятое	
	решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами	
	выполнения практических задач.	
	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных	
«зачтено» /	компетенций на базовом уровне: основные знания, умения	
	освоены, но допускаются незначительные ошибки, неточности,	
«хорошо»	затруднения при аналитических операциях, переносе знаний и	
	умений на новые, нестандартные ситуации.	
	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных	
	компетенций на пороговом уровне: имеет знания только	
	основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, в ходе	
,	контрольных мероприятий допускаются значительные ошибки,	
«зачтено» /	недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения	
«удовлетворительно»	логической последовательности в изложении программного	
	материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении	
	практических работ, при оперировании знаниями и умениями	
	при их переносе на новые ситуации.	
	Студент демонстрирует сформированность дисциплинарных	
«не зачтено» /	компетенций на уровне ниже порогового: выявляется полное	
«неудовлетворительно»	или практически полное отсутствие знаний значительной части	
«псудовлетворительно»		
	программного материала, студент допускает существенные	

ошибки, неуверенно, с большими затруднениями выполняет
практические работы, умения и навыки не сформированы.

5. Примеры оценочных средств для проведения текущей аттестации

Контрольное задание составлено в виде тестов, охватывающих весь лексический и грамматический материал согласно программе 1 курса общеобразовательного цикла Контрольные темы для дифференцированного зачета

5.1 Лексические темы

- 1. Who is Who?
- 2. Who knows You Better?
- 3. At the Moulin Rouge
- 4. The Devil's Dictionary
- 5. Right Place, Wrong Time
- 6. A Moment in Time
- 7. Fifty Years of Pop
- 8. One October Evening
- 9. Where Are You Going?
- 10. The Pessimist's Phrase Book
- 11. I'll Always Love You
- 12. I Was Only Dreaming
- 13. From Rags To Riches
- 14. Family Conflicts
- 15. Faster! Faster!
- 16. The World's Friendliest City

5.2 Грамматические темы

- 1. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях с глаголом to be
- 2. Время Present Simple
- 3. Bpems Present Continuous
- 4. Относительные придаточные предложения (a person who ..., a thing which ...)
- 5. Правильные и неправильные глаголы в Past Simple
- 6. Время Past Continuous
- 7. Вопросы со вспомогательными глаголами и без вспомогательных глаголов
- 8. Союзы but, so, because, although
- 9. Выражение будущего времени с помощью Going to и Present Continuous
- 10. Will/won't + инфинитив (предсказание, прогноз)
- 11. Will/won't + инфинитив (обещания, предложения, решения)
- 12. Повторение времен Present, Past, Future
- 13. Время Present Perfect. Present Perfect или Past Simple
- 14. Время Present Perfect.
- 15. Сравнительная степень прилагательных и наречий
- 16. Превосходная степень прилагательных

В рамках указанных тем составлены тестовые задания для оценки усвоенных студентами знаний и освоенных умений.

Тестовые задания для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

Tема 1. Who is Who?

Грамматика

Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях с глаголом to be

1. Word order in questions (1)

Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. a teacher? (Carmen, to be)
- 2. How old? (you, to be)
- 3. Where go last weekend (you)?
- 4. live in Australia (they)?

- 5. What time go to work (they)?
- 6. Who going to the cinema with (you)?

2. Word order in questions (2)

Put the words in the correct order.

- 1. a mobile? have he Does
- 2. you are going do What evening? to this
- 3. is living moment? Where the at she
- 4. have dinner you Where did night? last
- 5. are listening music you What to?
- 6. theatre? they the How to often do go

Упражнение 1

Лексика

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: Don't be mean! Buy her a present! Mean generous quiet

- You were very_____. Why didn't you say anything? Friendly quiet talkative
 David's_____. He loves to meet new people. Extrovert hard-working serious
- 3. He's very_____. He pays for everything! Extrovert generous serious
- 5. He s very _____. He pays for everything: Extrovert generous serio
- 4. Susie makes me Laugh. She's really. Funny talkative hard-working
- 5. My teacher's really______. She's nice to everybody. Funny friendly quiet Pete never does any work! He's very_____. Hard-working shy lazy

См. Приложение стр.10 (упр.1-5)

Чтение Аудирование

См. Приложение стр.12 (упр.1-А)

Tema 2. Who knows You Better?

Грамматика

Время Present Simple

1.1 Present Simple (1) Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Harry and Ben smoke. (don't, doesn't)
- 2. I to the cinema once a month. (go, goes)
- 3. Mark work in a bookshop? (does, do)
- 4. We to music. (like, likes)
- 5. My sister speaks French. (do, doesn't) 6The party at midnight (finish, finishes)

Present Simple (2)

Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. Every night I (go) to the cinema.
- 2. He (not wear) a jacket every day.
- 3. We (not know) him very well.
- 4. She (have) breakfast at 6.30.
- 5. The supermarket (not open) till 9.00. 6 My car is old, but it (work) well.

Упражнение 2

Underline the odd word out.

- 1. Example: brain heart stomach foot
- 2. Eyes feet legs toes
- 3. Neck back shoulders heart
- 4. Shoulders eyes nose mouth
- 5. Feet fingers legs knees
- 6. Back hand finger arm
- 7. Stomach tongue lips teeth

Лексика

См. Приложение стр.10 (упр.1-5)

Чтение

Аудирование

См. Приложение стр.12 (упр.1-В)

Тема 3. At the Moulin Rouge

Грамматика

Время Present Continuous

1. Present Continuous (1)

Choose Present Continuous or Present Simple.

- 1. (Is John watching/ Does John watch) TV now?
- 2. They (don't like/ they aren't liking) coffee.
- 3. They (are usually going/usually go) shopping on Fridays.
- 4. Where (do you work/are you working) at the moment?
- 5. I (need/ am needing) some new shoes.
- 6. Bill (isn't eating/doesn't eat) at home today.

Present Continuous (2)

Complete the sentences. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. (you send) an email to Bill now?
- 2. I (not go) to work today.
- 3. Helen (not want) a new job.
- 4. I (study) Italian at the moment.
- 5. Why (she wear) that horrible hat? 6 It (rain) in Paris this morning.

Лексика

Упражнение 3

Underline the correct verb.

- 1. Example: go/ spend/ stay abroad
- 2. Hire/buy/go souvenirs
- 3. Stay/meet/rent an apartment
- 4. Do/take/spend photos
- 5. Go/be/have for a walk
- 6. Take/have/spend a good time
- 7. See/spend/walk around the town
- 8. Rent/hire/go by car
- 9. Stay/spend/have in a hotel

Упражнение 3

Complete the sentences with at, in, or on.

Example: My birthday is on 31 of August.

1.	The Eiffel	Tower is	_Paris.
2.	We met	2 o'clock.	

- 3. I met Harry_____1992.
- 4. We got ____ the bus and I waved good bye.5. We arrived ____ the airport two hours before the flight.
- 6. We had lunch the balcony.

См. Приложение стр.11 (упр.1-5) Чтение

Аудирование

См. Приложение стр. 19 (упр. 2-А)

Тема 4. The Devil's Dictionary Грамматика

Относительные придаточные предложения (a person who ..., a thing which ...)

- 1. Defining relative clauses (1) Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. That's the man (who/where) ran in the Olympics.
 - 2. It's a shop (where/that) you can buy bread.
 - 3. Here's the boy (that/which) saved my life.
 - 4. This is the film (which/who) makes me cry.
 - 5. London is the town (where/that) I grew up.
 - 6. It's the thing (that/who) controls the air conditioning

2. Defining relative clauses (2) Put the words in the correct order.

lottery. woman the She's the who won I where stayed. That's the hotel that mobile takes pictures.

He a wants me that up. like coffee I wakes where bought dictionary. bookshop That's I my the 6 everything. who people We're the organize

Лексика

Упражнение 4

Write the opposite. Example: win - lose

- 1. Lend -
- 2. Push -
- 3. Forget –
- 4. Sell –
- 5. Leave –
- 6. Miss (a bus) –
- 7. Learn –
- 8. Close –

Грамматика

Тема 5. Правильные и неправильные глаголы в Past Simple

1. Past simple regular and irregular (1) Choose the correct answer.

- 1. Where did you (go/went) last night?
- 2. Mark (drove/drived) to work yesterday.
- 3. I didn't (see/saw) Tim at the party.
- 4. Did you (study/studied) French at school?
- 5. We (found/finded) a good restaurant.
- 6. The old car didn't (broke/break) down.

2. Past simple regular and irregular (2)

Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. (they have) a good time last weekend?
- 2. I (stay) in a good hotel last week.
- 3. Sarah (not finish) the exam yesterday.
- 4. (you go) to France last summer?
- 5. We (not know) where to go last night.
- 6. I (eat) in a good restaurant two nights ago.

Лексика

Упражнение 5

Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

Example: listen to a radio programme

1.	Waita	bus
2.	Argue	_a friend
3.	Dream	an old house
4.	Write a letter	a penfriend
5.	Speak	your teacher
6.	Think	something

См. Приложение стр.11 (упр.1-5)

Чтение

Аудирование

См. Приложение стр.26 (упр.3-А)

Тема 6. A Moment in Time

Грамматика

Время Past Continuous

1. Past Continuous (1) Choose the correct answer.

- 1. I (saw/was seeing) a good film last night.
- 2. She (was eating/eat) when I arrived.
- 3. (Were you liking/Did you like) the concert last week?
- 4. They (didn't listen/ were not listening) because they were talking.

- 5. I (took/was taking) an umbrella because it was raining.
- 6. Paul (didn't drive/wasn't driving) when the accident happened.

2. Past Continuous (2)

Complete the sentences. Use Past Simple or Past Continuous. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. He (work) when she called.
- 2. Was she dancing when you (arrive)?
- 3. (you like) that programme last night?
- 4. I (break) my leg when I was playing football.
- 5. It (not snow) when we left.
- 6. They (sleep) when the phone rang.

Упражнение 6

Лексика

Complete the sentences with the correct

preposition. Example: write a letter to a friend

- 1. think something
- 2. speak____your teacher
- 3. wait ____a bus
- 4. listen____a radio programme
- 5. dream an old house6. argue your brother

См. Приложение стр.17 (упр.1-4)

Чтение Аудирование

См. Приложение стр.26 (упр.3-В)

Тема 7. Fifty Years of Pop

Грамматика

Вопросы со вспомогательными глаголами и без вспомогательных глаголов

- 1. Questions with and without auxiliaries 1 Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. What (did you/you) watch on TV last night?
 - 2. Where (Mike goes to/does Mike go to) on Tuesdays?
 - 3. Who (did paint/painted) the Mona Lisa?
 - 4. How many goals (he scored/did he score)?
 - 5. What (happens/does happen) at the end of the film?
 - 6. Which team (won/sis win) the championship?

Questions with and without auxiliaries - 2 Complete the sentences. Use the correct 2. variant.

- 1. Which team (you like) best?
- 2. Who (win) the competition yesterday?
- 3. Which train (go) to London?
- 4. How many new people (you meet)?
- 5. Why (he leave) the class last week?
- 6. Who (write) War and Peace?

Упражнение 7

Write the opposite. Example: boring - interesting

- 1. crowded -
- 2. possible -
- 3. polluted –
- 4. dangerous –
- 5. near –
- 6. healthy –

Лексика

См. Приложение стр.17 (упр.1-4)

Чтение

Аудирование

См. Приложение стр.33 (упр.4-А)

Tema 8. One October Evening

Союзы but, so, because, although

1. So, because, but, although − 1 Choose the correct answer.

Грамматика

- 1. I was hungry (because/so) I ate a sandwich.
- 2. He's tired (although/because) he went to bed late.
- 3. We missed the bus (so/although) we walked home.
- 4. (because/although) it was cold, we went swimming.
- 5. It's a sad film (although/but) I like it.
- 6. I left the party (although/because) it was boring.

2. So, because, but, although - 2

Complete the sentences. Use the correct variant.

- 1. I enjoyed the book_____it had a bad ending. although
- 2. I didn't go out____ I wanted to watch TV. because
- 3. She's got a lot of homework she's staying in. so
- 4. he's got a car, he never drives to work. although
- 5. I'm learning French_____I want to live in Paris. because6. He went to Jane's house_____she was out. but

Упражнение 8

Лексика

Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: Please, don't leave your bag in the middle of the floor.

Leave pick find

- 1. I'm not_____ _the washing up Again! It's your turn. Cleaning making doing
- 2. She______off her boots and walked into the living room. Put took tried
- 3. My dad _____ the dog for a walk every evening. Takes has leaves
- 4. I always my bed in the morning. Do put
- 5. I usually drive to work because it time. Saves gives makes
- 6. Don't_____ the channel. I'm watching that! Turn move change

См. Приложение стр.18 (упр.1-4)

Чтение Аудирование

См. Приложение стр.33 (упр.4-В)

Teмa 9. Where Are You Going?

Грамматика

Выражение будущего времени с помощью Going to и Present Continuous

- 1. Going to, present continuous 1 Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. Where are you going/you go at the weekend?
 - 2. We're going to travel/travelling around India next summer.
 - 3. It isn't snowing/going to snow tomorrow.
 - 4. He's meeting/He meets Helen tonight.
 - 5. Are they going to/go to university next year?
 - 6. Harry doesn't come/isn't coming to lunch with us today

2. Going to, present continuous - 2 Put the words in the correct order.

- 1. going this it afternoon? rain Is to
- 2. us They're meeting afternoon, at 3.00 this
- 3. the going cinema tonight. not to I'm
- 4. be I think going party is to fun. the
- 5. James United States. going the in to live is
- 6. like that She isn't film. to going

Упражнение 9

Complete the sentences with the correct verb. Лексика **Example:** Are you *looking* forward to the party? Being looking going 1. Helena phoned. She's going to ______you back after lunch. Look call send 2. I met Antonio last night and we about getting married. told Talked said 3. I'm going to____ this skirt back to the shop. I don't like it. Call take pay 4. She often after her little sister at the weekend. Sees looks gives 5. Can you me back the money I lent you? Take call pay 6. I never with my dad. We have completely different views. Agree look think См. Приложение стр.18 (упр.1-4) Чтение Говорение См. Приложение Speaking (Student A) - стр.12 (упр.1-3) Tема 10. The Pessimist's Phrase Book Грамматика Will/won't + инфинитив (предсказание, прогноз) 1. Will / won't for predictions (1) Choose the correct answer. 1. She won't/won't not like that boring book. 2. I don't think I'll/I won't pass the test. 3. There will be/be will a storm this weekend. 4. Will be/will the exam be difficult? 5. The café won't be/won't crowded after 2.00. 6. What will/will be the president do about education? 2. Will / won't for predictions (2) Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer. Use contractions where possible. 1. I don't think he (win) the next election. 2. I'm sure they (not score) another goal. 3. The airport (be) busy in August. 4. He (not find) work in winter. 5. (it snow) this year? 6. When (the meeting end)? Упражнение 10 Complete the phrases with play, go or do. **Example:** play football Лексика 1. skiing 2. basketball 3. karate 4. tennis 5. judo 6. cycling См. Приложение стр.24 (упр.1-4) Чтение Говорение

Tема 11. I'll Always Love You

См. Приложение Speaking (Student B) - стр.12 (упр.1-3)

Грамматика

Will/won't + инфинитив (обещания, предложения, решения)

- 1. Will / won't for promises, offers, decisions (1) Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. Shall I/Will I make you a sandwich?
 - 2. I'll help/I help you with your homework.
 - 3. My boss won't give/not give me more money.
 - 4. I won't have/will have cake, I'll have fruit.
 - 5. Will/shall you always love me?
 - 6. We shall not/won't go by taxi tonight.
- 2. Will / won't for promises, offers, decisions (2) Put the words in the correct order.
 - 1. that I heavy carry bag? Shall
 - 2. out go tonight. She won't
 - 3. I'll the pay for meal.
 - 4. the milk. won't I forget
 - 5. cinema Shall we to later? the go 6 next I'll year. get a new job

Упражнение 11

Лексика

Complete the sentences with the correct preposition. Use each word once.

	Arou	nd along	in	over	through	into	of		
Exam	ple: They walke	ed <i>along</i> the st	reet until t	they foun	d a good r	estaura	nt.		
1.	We went for a	long walk	the lake	e.					
2.	Come	_! It's lovely to	see you.						
3.	Goth	e bridge and ta	ake the fir	st turning	on the let	ft.			
4.	He walked out	the h	ouse and r	never can	ne back.				
5.	You can't driv	ethe Cl	nannel Tui	nnel, you	have to ta	ke you	car on	the train	l .
6.	She came	the living	room and	sat down	1.	-			
См. П	риложение стр	о.18 (упр.1-4)							
Чтени	те Говорение								
Cv. II	myr waaraarrya Cm	colring (Ctud	mt 1) an	n 10 (vm	n 1 2)				

См. Приложение Speaking (Student A) - cтp.19 (упр.1-3)

Тема 12. I Was Only Dreaming

Грамматика

Повторение времен Present, Past, Future

- 1. Review of tenses (1) Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. David never is going/goes on holiday abroad. I'm giving/I'll give you the money, I promise.
 - 2. Is she watching/Does she watch TV at the moment?
 - 3. I'm going to learn/learning a new language next year. I wasn't going/didn't go to work this morning.
 - 4. There will be/there's heavy rain tomorrow.

2. Review of tenses (2)

Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. (Ben work) in your office?
- 2. I (send) emails at the moment.
- 3. They (not come) to the party last Saturday.
- 4. What (you do) at 9.00 last night?
- 5. It (not be) very hot last week.
- 6. I (make) you a cup of coffee.

Лексика

Упражнение 12

Underline the correct word (s).

Example: I'm not very/a bit worried about the exam. I've done a lot of work.

- 1. Yukio's **really/a bit** friendly. She talks to everybody.
- 2. He's a bit/really motivated because he wants to get a good job.
- 3. This exercise is **not very/incredibly** hard. We can't do it!
- 4. I find listening exercises a bit/very difficult.
- 5. This question is a bit/quite complicated.
- 6. Of course I can ride a bike, it's **not very/really** easy.

См. Приложение стр.18 (упр.1-4)

Чтение Говорение

См. Приложение Speaking (Student B) - стр.19 (упр.1-3)

Teмa 13. From Rags to Riches

Грамматика

Время Present Perfect. Present Perfect или Past Simple

- 1. Present perfect or past simple (1) Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. <u>I've lived/I lived</u> in three different countries.
 - 2. Have you <u>never/ever</u> climbed a mountain?
 - 3. John's gone/been to France three times.
 - 4. She's eaten/she ate fish for lunch.
 - 5. <u>I've never flown/flown never</u> in a plane.
 - 6. Tina has worked/worked in a shop last summer.

2. Present perfect or past simple (2)

Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer. Use contractions where possible.

- 1. We (not eat) today.
- 2. (you go) to London yesterday afternoon?
- 3. Peter (not read) The Lord of the Rings.
- 4. (you ever see) Buckingham Palace?
- 5. My brother (visit) many countries.
- 6. I (do) my homework last night.

Лексика

Упражнение 13

Underline the correct word (s).

Example: are you going to wear/carry your new jeans tonight?

- 1. I've **made/done** a chocolate cake for Megan's birthday.
- 2. She's so pretty. She looks/looks like her mother!
- 3. I never **borrow/lend** people my books.!
- 4. He's a famous actor. He earns/wins a lot of money.
- 5. Yesterday I **met/knew** my cousin from Australia for the first time.
- 6. I hate waiting/hoping for buses in the rain.

См. Приложение стр.25 (упр.1-4)

Чтение Говорение

См. Приложение Speaking (Student A) - стр.26 (упр.1-3)

Tema 14. Family Conflicts

Грамматика

Время Present Perfect.

- 1. Present perfect + yet, just, already (1) Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. Laura's yet/just arrived home from work.
 - 2. We've already/just seen this film twice.
 - 3. Has Robert opened his presents just/yet?
 - 4. He's just/yet turned on the TV.
 - 5. I haven't had breakfast already/yet.
 - 6. Richard's yet/already phoned me three times today

2. Present perfect + yet, just, already (2) Put the words in the correct order.

1. three They've won already games.

- 2. mother met her yet? you Have
- 3. our from got We've back holiday. just
- 4. to I've today. spoken already John
- 5. started classes Spanish I haven't yet. 6 old friend. seen an I've just

Лексика

Упражнение 14

Example: duck eagle swan sheep

- 1. shark dolphin lion whale
- 2. horse giraffe pig chicken
- 3. mosquito bull butterfly wasp
- 4. gorilla tiger rabbit elephant
- 5. swan cow fly mice
- 6. eagle bear camel goat

См. Приложение стр.18 (упр.1-4)

Чтение Говорение

См. Приложение Speaking (Student B) - стр.26 (упр.1-3)

Tema 15. Faster! Faster!

Грамматика

Сравнительная степень прилагательных и наречий

- 1. Comparative + as...as, less than (1) Choose the correct answer.
 - 1. Tom is more intelligent/ more as intelligent than Mark.
 - 2. She plays the piano bad/badly.
 - 3. Whales are more heavy/heavier than elephants.
 - 4. My meal is worse/more worse than yours.
 - 5. He doesn't work as hard/harder as me.
 - 6. I drive slower/more slowly in the rain.

2. Comparative + as...as, less than (2) Put the words in the correct order.

- 1. me. as isn't as Harry handsome
- 2. sister's me. My shorter than
- 3. more quickly Alice. You than walk
- 4. don't you. French well as They speak as
- 5. today than yesterday. relaxed I'm more
- 6. last is better test than This one. The

Упражнение 15

См. Приложение стр.27 (упр.4)

Лексика

См. Приложение стр.31 (упр.1-3)

Чтение Говорение

См. Приложение Speaking (Student A) - стр.33 (упр.1-3)

Tема 16. The World's Friendliest City

Грамматика

Превосходная степень прилагательных

1. Superlatives (1)

Choose the correct answer.

- 1. It's the best pizza I've had ever/ever had.
- 2. Cheetahs are the faster/fastest animals in the world.
- 3. It's the <u>more/most</u> beautiful place I've seen.
- 4. Germany is the <u>furthest/most furthest</u> country I've been to.
- 5. She's the happiest/most happy person I know.
- 6. This is the most important/most important moment.

2. Superlatives (2)

Complete the sentences. Write the correct answer.

- 1. This coffee is (strong) I've tasted.
- 2. She's (lucky) person in the world.
- 3. Yesterday was (exciting) day of the holiday.
- 4. That's (expensive) restaurant in town.
- 5. Jack's (good) player in the team.
- 6. Today's (cold) day of the month.

Лексика

Упражнение 16

См. Приложение стр.30 (упр.6)

Чтение

См. Приложение стр.32 (упр.1-3)

Говорение

См. Приложение Speaking (Student B) - стр.33 (упр.1-3)

Умение обращаться за разъяснениями, уточняя интересующую информацию;

6. Тесты

File Tests (1-10)

GRAMMAR

1 Put the words in the correct order.

Example: is Lily now what doing?

What is Lily doing now?

1 read every do a day newspaper you?

2 wearing are they why tracksuits?

3 cups many drink how of did tea you?

4 musical can any instruments Tony play?

5 to Sasha which does school go?

6 are what studying you university at?

2 Complete Paloma's email. Use the verb in brackets in the present simple or present continuous.

Hi Mandy My name's Paloma and I <u>live</u> (live) in Madrid. I go to	o the cinema sometimes but I
1 (love) the theatre. What about you? 2	
(prefer) the cinema or the theatre?	
I'm a student, but it's the winter holidays, so now I 3	(not study) –
I ⁴ (work) in a shop. I ⁵ (was	ant) some extra money because I'm
going to visit Russia next year! I 6 (not	speak) Russian very well, so I 7
(have)	some lessons.
8 you (learn) any languages at tl	he moment?
Write soon	
Paloma	

3 <u>Underline</u> the correct word or phrase.

Example: Martin **goes** / **go** / **is go** to the cinema every week.

- 1 All of my friends has / have / are have good jobs.
- 2 We don't know / doesn't know / not know Kerry very well.
- 3 What time finishes Dave / Dave finishes / does Dave finish work?
- 4 Listen! Someone playing / is playing / he's playing the violin.
- 5 Tom and Kate **not working** / **aren't working** / **no are working** today.
- 6 Why **you're using / you using / are you using** my computer?

VOCABULARY

4 Match the words in the box with the definitions. There are five words you don't need.

a tracksuit a coat a bracelet sandals a cap				
gloves tights a ring a scarf a suit boots a T-shirt				
Example: You wear them on your feet in summer. <u>sandals</u>				
1 Jewellery you wear on your finger				
2 A jacket and a pair of trousers or a skirt				
3 A top you wear in summer				
4 You wear them on your hands when it's cold.				
5 Winter footwear				
6 You wear it over your clothes when you go out				
5 <u>Underline</u> the correct preposition.				
Example: Who do you sit <u>next to</u> / under / on at work?				
1 There's a big tree behind / in front / in the middle of our house.				
2 My son has posters in / between / on the walls of his bedroom.				
3 My desk is the one between / on the left / near the window.				
4 This is a photo of my family. That's me in / on / to the middle.				
5 Who's the man standing behind / on the right / under you in this photo?				
6 There's a table on / in front / between my desk and the window.				
6 Complete the sentences with the correct word.				
Example: You were very <i>quiet</i> . Why didn't you say anything?				
talkative friendly quiet				
1 He's height and a little bit overweight.				
short medium tall				
2 Mary never does any work! She's very				
generous hard-working lazy				
3 Tamsin's very She loves meeting new people.				
extrovert hard-working clever				
4 Antonio is because he doesn't do any exercise.				
thin overweight slim				
5 My teacher's really She's nice to everybody.				
funny mean friendly				
6 Jamie doesn't have any hair. He's fair bald blond				
7 Olga has curly hair.				
big straight long				
8 David makes me laugh. He's really funny quiet seriousREADING				
1 Read the profile on a dating website and tick (\Box) A, B, or C.				
1 Acad the profile on a dating website and tick (\Box) A, D, or C.				

College Connection

College Connection is a dating website for college and university students. Read Sophie's profile on the website.

My name's Sophie and I'm 26 years old. I'm from London and I'm single. I'm studying Film Studies at York University – it's really interesting. My dad is an actor and my mum is a film director so I grew up watching movies. I want to work in cinema when I leave university – as a film director, too.

I have a nice group of friends at university. My best friend Anna is studying here too. We all get on well. We go out to the cinema together every Friday night and on Saturdays we like going out to restaurants or music bars. I also love cooking for my friends. Most of my friends love shopping for clothes and jewellery, but I prefer making my own. It's cheaper and more fun.

I don't like playing sports very much, but I like watching football on TV. My favourite team is Chelsea. I'm into yoga at the moment and I try to eat lots of healthy food.

eyes, and I'm quite tall. I'm looking for a partner who is fun, sociable, and kind. I'd like to meet someone who has a good sense of humour and who is tall, too! Would you like to go on a date with me? If so, I'm waiting for your reply! Example: Sophie is ___ A married \square B divorced \square C single \square 1 At university, Sophie is studying . A Acting \square B Film studies \square C Yoga \square 2 Sophie's friend Anna studies A cooking \square B in London $\overline{\square}$ C in York \square 3 They _____ every Friday night. A watch a film \square B go to a bar \square C stay at home \square 4 Sophie's love buying clothes and jewellery. A sisters \Box B friends \Box C parents \Box 5 Sophie enjoys A watching football on TV \square B playing football \square C all sports \square 6 Sophie is . A quite short \square B quite tall \square C medium height \square 7 Sophie wants to meet someone who has . . A dark hair \Box B blue eyes \Box C a good sense of humour \Box 2 Read the profile again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)? College Connection is a dating website for students. T 1 Sophie thinks her university course is boring. _____ 2 Sophie's dad is an actor. 3 Sophie wants to work as a film director. 4 Sophie and her friends like going to music bars. 5 Sophie hates cooking for her friends. _____ 6 Sophie enjoys making her own jewellery. _____ 7 Sophie's friends think she is quiet. 8 Sophie is looking for a partner who is kind. _____ **WRITING** Write your profile for the College Connection website. Write about these things. (100–150 words) • your personal details • your job / studies vour interests **LISTENING** 1 Listen to a description of a famous painting, Nighthawks. Tick (\Box) A, B, or C. 1 When was Edward Hopper born? A 1882. □ B 1892. □ C 1942. □ 2 Where are the customers in the painting? A Standing at the bar. \Box B Sitting at the bar. \Box C Sitting on the floor. \Box 3 What is the street like outside? A It's very bright. □ B It's very dark. □ C It's very busy. □ 4 What are the two men wearing? A Red suits and hats. \Box B Dark coats and hats. \Box C Dark suits and hats. \Box 5 What is the woman's hair like? A Long and red. \Box B Long and dark. \Box C Short and red. \Box 2 Listen to five conversations. Where are the people in each conversation? Match the conversations with the places (A-G). There are two answers you don't need. Conversation 1 \square

I'm quite a sociable person. My friends say I'm very talkative! I've got long dark hair and green

Conversatio Conversatio Conversatio	n 3 □ n 4 □	A in class B at home C at work D in a shop E in a bar F on a train G at the cinema	
SPEAKING	7		
	r partner these questions.		
	you work / study?		
	your interests?		
	d of personality do you have?		
	our ideal partner like?		
•	thes do you usually wear when you go ou	†?	
	r your partner's questions.		
	e information about Rob and answer yo	ur nartner's questions	
Name: Rob		ur partner s questions.	
	Difficil		
Age: 24	wah dasianan		
-	web designer		
	shy, serious, kind		
	, classical music		
	ke questions and ask about the person i	n your partner's information.	
name?			
• age?			
 job? 			
• personality?			
• hobbies?			
ilobbles:			
· Hoodles:			
GRAMMA			
GRAMMA	e the sentences. Put the verb in bracket	s in the past simple or the past continuous.	
GRAMMA 1 Complet Example:	e the sentences. Put the verb in bracket We <u>drove</u> (drive) to Manchester last we	eek.	
GRAMMA 1 Complet Example: 1 It	we the sentences. Put the verb in bracket We <u>drove</u> (drive) to Manchester last we (not snow) when I went to be	eek. d.	
GRAMMA 1 Complet Example: 1 It 2 When	we the sentences. Put the verb in bracket We <u>drove</u> (drive) to Manchester last we (not snow) when I went to be she(page 1)	eek. d. pass) her driving test?	
GRAMMA 1 Complet Example: 1 It 2 When	we the sentences. Put the verb in bracket We <u>drove</u> (drive) to Manchester last we (not snow) when I went to be	eek. d. pass) her driving test?	
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Lucy That was lucky! Who b (find) them?				
Jean Two children – at the beach.				
Lucy That was very lucky!				
3 Complete the sentences with so, because, but, or although.				
Example: <u>Although</u> it was late, we weren't tired.				
1 Amal doesn't eat meat he's a vegetarian.				
2 the restaurant was expensive, the food was awful.				
Tomas doesn't like his job, he's looking for another one.				
4 It was a nice day, we went to the beach.				
5 They're learning Spanish they want to visit Argentina.				
6 I invited Ian to the party, he didn't want to come.				
VOCABULARY				
4 <u>Underline</u> the correct verb.				
Example: take / be / have someone to a restaurant				
1 meet / run / have across the road				
2 have / leave / wait a good time				
3 invite / give / drive somebody to dinner				
4 wait / meet / drive along the road				
5 run / be / play in a hurry				
6 wait / run / invite for a friend				
7 take / play / give a song 5. Complete the contents with the connect word				
5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.				
Example: She didn't <u>take</u> many photos when she went to Italy.				
do have take				
1 You need a passport if you want to go				
by plane on holiday abroad				
2 The food at the restaurant was				
comfortable delicious crowded				
3 The weather was lovely. It was every day.				
foggy cloudy sunny				
4 Julie and Andy their flights online.				
booked hired rented				
5 I most of my time at the beach when I'm on holiday.				
buy go spend				
6 Did you any souvenirs when you were in Brazil?				
buy take have				
7 We went for a few days over Christmas.				
by car away out				
6 Complete the sentences with at, in, or on.				
Example: We got married <u>on</u> 7th May.				
1 What did you do the weekend?				
2 There was nowhere to sit the train.				
3 They played basketball the morning.				
4 Stefano was born Rome.				
5 They sat the balcony.				
6 We arrived the bus stop just before the bus left.				
READING				
1 Read the article from a travel magazine and tick (\Box) A, B, or C.				

My holiday disaster
Although I work in the centre of London now, I like going to the mountains when I can. Last winter I decided to spend a week in Scotland. I wanted to go skiing and walking in the mountains. I looked on the internet and booked a cottage (a small house) for a week. One Friday night last November, I packed my bags, went to Heathrow airport, and waited to get on a plane to Inverness.

Then the problems started. The plane didn't leave that night. There was a lot of snow in Scotland and they closed Inverness airport. So I spent the night in Heathrow. I drank a lot of tea and read a lot of newspapers. I tried to sleep but I wasn't comfortable. Next morning, Inverness airport opened again, and we arrived in Scotland. But my bags weren't there.

I hired a car and drove to the cottage. It was a twenty-minute drive from the airport. When I arrived, there was a family with two little children in the cottage! They booked on the internet, too – for the same week. The family was very kind. They said I could sleep in the lounge, and they cooked dinner for me.

Next day, I got my bags from the airport and decided to go skiing. But the mountain road was closed because of the snow. I didn't ski and I didn't go walking in the mountains. I spent the week in the cottage waiting to go home – it wasn't my favourite holiday!

Example: The writer works in a bank.
A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □□
1 The writer decided to spend a week in Scotland.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
2 He wanted to go walking near the river.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
3 He went to Heathrow airport on Wednesday night.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
4 The plane didn't leave Heathrow that night.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
5 The writer spent the night in the airport.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
6 He arrived at Inverness airport three days later.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
7 The cottage was in the mountains.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
8 The family at the cottage was very kind to the writer.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
9 Next day, the writer went skiing in the mountains.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
10 The writer wants to go back to the same place.
A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
2 Read the article again and answer the questions.
1 How did the writer book the cottage?
2 What was the weather like in Scotland?
3 What did the writer read at the airport?
4 TT 1111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
4 How did the writer go to the cottage?
5 How many shildren ware at the catterer?
5 How many children were at the cottage?

WRITING

Write a short essay about a holiday you really enjoyed. Answer these questions. (100–150 words)

- Where did you go on holiday?
- Who did you go with?
- How did you travel?
- What activities did you do?

• What was the weather like?

A holiday I enjoyed	
I travelled to	

L	ISTENING
1	Listen to Annette describing a holiday. Tick (\Box) A, B, or C to complete the sentences
	Annette went on holiday with her
	A old friend \square B boyfriend \square C best friend \square
2	On the first night, they went to
	A a dance \Box B a restaurant \Box C a beach party \Box
3	They saw the girl again when they got on the
	A bus \square B plane \square C train \square
4	On safari, they together every night.
	A had a party \Box B danced \Box C ate \Box
5	After the holiday, Annette's boyfriend moved to Manchester with his
	A best friend \square B new girlfriend \square C old friend \square
2	Listen to Nicole describing her photos. Match 1–5 with A–E.
	At 14 □
	At 15 □
	At 24 □
	At 25 □
5	At 28 □
A	she went to Italy with her class at school.
	she stayed at a luxurious hotel in Paris.
	she spent her free time on the beach in Australia.
	she had a fantastic holiday in Spain with her family.
	she was unhappy because her brother was leaving.

SPEAKING

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- 1 Did you take many photos on your last holiday? What were they like?
- 2 What's your favourite photo from your school days? Can you describe it?
- 3 What kind of photos do you like taking?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Read the information about a famous photo and answer your partner's questions.

Name of photo: *Abbey Road* album cover
Photographer: Iain Macmillan
Year: 1969
Description: The Beatles (John, Ringo, Paul, and George)
walking across Abbey Road / near recording studio in London /
wearing 1960s clothes / sunny day
Reason it is famous: photo / last album cover

- 3 Now make questions and ask your partner about his / her famous photo.
- What / name / photo?
- Who / take?
- What year / take?
- Can / describe?
- Why / famous?

GRAMMAR

Ex	Make sentences about future arrangements using the present continuous. sample: you / see / Tom tomorrow?
<u>A1</u>	re you seeing Tom tomorrow?
1	I / spend / New Year's Eve in Scotland
2	we / not go / away at Christmas
3	they / travel / to Basel on Saturday
4	when / Simon / get a new car ?
5	I / not have / dinner with Marco tonight
6	where / you / meet Tessa ?
	Complete the sentences with who, which, or where.
	rample: That's the woman <u>who</u> works in the pharmacy.
I	'Café' is a word comes from the Spanish word 'cafetería'.
	This is the restaurant we had dinner.
	Kangaroos are animals live in Australia.
4	A flight attendant is a person looks after passengers on a plane.
5	A snack bar is a place you can get a drink or a meal.
6	He's the man lives next door to my grandparents.
	Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of going to and a verb from the box
do	be not enjoy miss not finish pass not rain snow travel
Ex	kample: It's very cold. I think it <u>'s going to snow</u> tonight.
	One day I around the world.
	What you when you leave university?
3	It's very late. We this report today.
4	Do you think Martin his exams?
5	Hurry up! We the train.
6	You don't need an umbrella. It
7	I don't want to go to the party. I know I it.
8	How long Janos and Aisa in Turkey?
V	OCABULARY
	Complete the airport words in the sentences.
	xample: I met John in a <u>rrivals</u> after my flight from Rome landed.
	Which t do international flights leave from?
2	Flight 460 to Malaga leaves from g number 27.
3	After the flight they went to b reclaim to get their suitcases.
	We went through passport c before we got on the plane.
5	I can't carry all these bags. I need a t
	She didn't stop at c as she had nothing to declare.
	You can take the l or the stairs to the next floor.
	Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase.
	r example place similar somebody opposite
so	mething kind
	xample: A vet is <u>somebody</u> who looks after sick animals.
	Tidy is the of untidy.
	A dictionary has different uses, you can use it to check pronunciation.
3	An onion is a of vegetable.

4	A market is a where you can buy fresh fruit and vegetables.				
	A passport is which you need when you travel abroad.				
	Fat and overweight have a meaning, but overweight is more polite.				
	6 Complete the phrases with the correct preposition.				
	xample: arrive <u>at</u> work				
1	wait a friend				
	falllove with someone				
3	worry a problem				
4	write an email somebody				
	spend money books				
	pay a meal				
/	disagree somebody				
R	EADING				
	Read the article about people who work at Heathrow airport and tick (□) A, B, or C.				
	irport jobs				
	Heathrow airport, there are hundreds of interesting jobs people can do. We spoke to three				
-	eople who work there.				
	ames Green, 26, security officer				
	After I left college, I worked for a security company abroad. I wanted to come back to the UK so I				
-	oplied for a job as a security officer at Heathrow. It's our job to keep passengers and staff safe at				
	l times. I meet passengers from all over the world every day and help them with their problems.				
	cople are usually friendly, but sometimes they get angry, especially if there are long queues or				
	elays.'				
	eresa Jones, 30, service manager				
	My job is to help passengers have a good journey through the airport terminal, from Arrivals to				
	epartures. I talk to people all day and I'm tired in the evening. But it's also very exciting, because				
	changes all the time. One minute you are making new travel arrangements for passengers, and the				
	ext minute you are dealing with a problem at passport control. The only bad thing about my job is				
_	etting up very early.'				
	usain Khaled, 35, terminal controller				
	My first job at the airport was as a security officer. After that, I did a lot of different jobs here.				
W	Then I saw a job for a terminal controller, I decided to apply. I like doing this work because there				
ar	e all kinds of things to deal with – security, communication, safety, and so on. It can be very busy				
an	nd I spend a lot of time talking to people on my mobile, but it's always interesting.'				
E	xample: James meets passengers from all over				
	the UK \square B the world \square \square C Asia \square				
1	James helps passengers with their				
1	A problems \square B tickets \square C baggage \square				
2	James says that people are usually				
_	A hungry \Box B friendly \Box C angry \Box				
3	In her job, Teresa all day.				
J	A worries about people \Box B agrees with people \Box C talks to people \Box				
4	Teresa thinks her job is				
•	A difficult \square B exciting \square C boring \square				
5	Husain doesn't talk about .				
2	A communication \Box B delays \Box C security \Box				
6	Husain enjoys working as a terminal controller because				
J	A he does lots of things \Box B the people are friendly \Box C he likes airports 2 Write				
. T :	for James, T for Teresa, or H for Husain.				
	xample: I worked in another country. <u>J</u>				
	The bad thing about my job is getting up early.				

2 My job changes all the time	
3 Before starting work, I went to college	j
4 Before this job, I did many different jo	obs here
5 I feel tired in the evening	
6 My job is to keep passengers safe at al	ll times
7 I help passengers have a good journey	
8 I talk to people on my mobile phone a	
9 I deal with problems at passport control	
WRITING	
	s about your plans to visit him / her. Write a letter and
answer these questions. (100–150 word	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
• How are you and your family?	" '
• What date are you coming to visit me?	?
• Are you flying or coming by train?	
• What time are you arriving?	
 What do you want to do when you are 	here?
What do you want to do when you are	There.
Hi ,	
Thanks for your email. I'm	
<u> </u>	
LISTENING	
1 Tick (\Box) the five sentences that are	correct.
1 Tamsin is from New Zealand. □	
2 She is on business. □	
3 She is a clothes designer. □	
4 She comes to London once a year.	
5 She is meeting some people this aftern	noon \square
6 She is staying in London for a month.	
7 She is flying to Ireland for a holiday.	
8 She is going to see her grandmother.	
	 the conversations with what the speakers are planning to
do (A–E).	the conversations with what the speakers are planning to
Conversation 1 \square	A to go to a conference
Conversation 2	B to cook dinner
Conversation 3 Conversation 4	C to go to the airport
Conversation 4	D to teach English
Conversation 5 □	E to go cycling
SPEAKING	
1 Ask your partner these questions.	
	odov?
1 What are you going to do after class to	
2 What are you going to do this weeken	
3 What are you going to cook this eveni	-
4 Are you going to go on holiday this ye	
5 Are you going to buy anything this we	ekend? What?
Now answer your partner's questions.	
	nd and answer your partner's questions.
Saturday	
meet Jim / in town / 11 a.m. / shopping an	nd pizza
Sam's party / 9 p.m. (wear new T-shirt)	
Sunday	
write to / parents / at home / a.m.	
meet Marc and Rob / play football in the	park / 4 p.m.
	1

3 Now make questions and ask your partner about Belinda's plans for the weekend.					
Saturday a.m. – Who / meet? Where? What time? What / do?					
Saturday p.m. – Who / meet? Where? What time?					
Sunday a.m. – What? Where?					
Sunday p.m. – Who? What? Where? What time?					
GRAMMAR					
1 Complete the email. Put the verb in brackets in the present perfect or past simple.					
Hi Craig					
I've just received (just / receive) your email. Sorry to hear you aren't well. I hope you feel better					
soon. You ¹ (be) really busy recently!					
² (you / plan) your holiday yet? In June, I ³ (go) to Canada					
with my family again. We 4 (go) there three times now! But this time, we					
⁵ (not stay) with my uncle in Toronto. Instead, we ⁶ (hire) a car					
so we could visit different places. Then in August, Tanya and I ⁷ (travel) around					
Morocco. ⁸ (you / ever / go) there? It's a really interesting country.					
Write soon!					
Tobias					
2 Complete the dialogues with <i>just</i> , <i>already</i> , or <i>yet</i> .					
Example: Tom Have you finished that report <i>yet</i> ?					
Mel I've just typed the last page. I finished it a few minutes ago!					
1 Ana I haven't emailed Yoshio ¹ What about you?					
Tim I've ² sent him five emails!					
2 Bob I've ³ seen this film. I saw it at the cinema.					
Jill Don't tell me what happens! I haven't seen it 4!					
3 Jan I've ⁵ made some biscuits. Would you like one?					
Lee No, thanks. I'm not hungry. I've ⁶ had lots to eat today.					
3 <u>Underline</u> the correct word.					
Example: I want to take Mum somewhere / anywhere / nowhere nice for her birthday.					
She didn't do nothing / something / anything yesterday.					
I knocked on the door but somebody / nobody / anybody answered.					
We've bought you something / somebody / somewhere for Christmas					
I'm thirsty because I've had something / nothing / anything to drink.					
5 Did you go anywhere / nowhere / anything nice at the weekend?					
6 Anyone / Someone / Something left their wallet in the classroom.					
WOCADIII ADV					
VOCABULARY					
4 Complete the shopping words in the sentences. Example: These shoes don't f <u>it</u> . They're too small.					
1 You can try the dress on in the $\mathbf{c}_{}$ room.					
They went to the c to pay for everything.					
You need your r when you take something back to a shop.					
4 Ken hates going to shops, so he does all his shopping o					
This colour doesn't s me. It makes me look older.					
6 This jacket is too small. I need a bigger s					
7 I love buying things on a sites like eBay.					
5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.					
Example: Sam never <u>makes</u> his bed in the morning.					
does makes puts					
1 Elena is a cookery course at the local college.					
doing making going					
Paul some mistakes in his homework.					
did put made					

	3	Lunch is nearly ready. Can you the table, Pete?	
	4	make lay put Don't walk on the kitchen floor! I've just it.	
	5	Jaime forgot to do the, so there aren't any clean cups.	
	6	washing washing up shopping Remember to out the rubbish before you go to bed.	
	7	take make do	
	7	Don't leave your clothes on the floor them up. leave pick find	
	6	Choose from the pairs of adjectives to complete the sentences.	
	boring	/ bored exciting / excited interested / interesting	
	relaxir	ng / relaxed depressing / depressed tiring / tired	
	_	ble: I was very <u>depressed</u> yesterday because I failed my driving test.	
	1	Walking around the museum was quite I need a rest!	
	2	The kids were They had nothing to do.	
	3 4	I'm not in art. I prefer sport. The football match was really Our team scored in the last minute.	
	5	The lesson was really We nearly fell asleep.	
	6	I always feel after swimming. It helps me forget all my stress.	
		<u></u> 3	
	REAL		
Г	1	Read a teenager's blog about shopping and tick (□) A, B, or C.	
	Shopping with mother? I'm Cathy Huang and I'm 16. Welcome to my blog. This week I'm writing about shopping with your mother. Thanks for reading! Have you ever been shopping with your mother? I'd like to hear you say 'Yes, and it was fun.' But are you really telling the truth? I went to the shopping centre yesterday with my mum. She wanted to buy me a dress for her birthday party. She's going to be 50 next weekend. So what's the problem with that? I hear you ask. Well, the problem is, my mother always wants to buy me what she wants, not what I want. And we want very different things. I tried on a beautiful red dress, but she said it didn't fit. (It was very short!) Then I tried on a long skirt, but she didn't like the colour. (It was purple!) I was in and out of changing rooms all day and we couldn't agree on anything. She rolled her eyes and complained about everything I tried on. It was so depressing. And so boring. By 5 o'clock my feet were killing me and I still didn't have a dress for the party. Next time Mum wants to take me shopping, I'm going to tell her my room is a terrible mess and I have to tidy it now. I know it's not very nice to lie, but shopping with my mother is not fun. And, I've just seen a fantastic dress on eBay. It's so chic. I'm going to look amazing at Mum's party.		
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_	A True B False C Doesn't say		
7	Cathy thought it was an exciting shopping tri	ip.	
0	A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □		
8	By 5 o'clock, Cathy wanted to go home.		
0	A True □ B False □ C Doesn't say □		
9	Cathy doesn't want to go shopping with her to	mum a	gain.
10	A True B False C Doesn't say Cothy inn't going to her mym's highly post	• •	
10	Cathy isn't going to her mum's birthday part A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	у.	
2	Read the blog again and answer the questi	long	
2 1	What does Cathy's mum always want to buy		
1	what does eatily s main always want to buy	nci :	
2	What did Cathy's mum think of the red dress	s?	
3	What did Cathy's mum complain about?		·
4	What two problems did Cathy have at 5 o'clo	ock?	·
			·
5	What is the eBay dress like?		
	This control is a second of the control of the cont		·
WRIT		41	(100 170
	about a time you went clothes shopping wi	ın a ırı	lend. Answer the questions. (100–150
words	Which shop(s) did you go to?		
•	What did you need to buy?		
•	Did you try anything on? What?		
•	Was your friend helpful?		
•	Are you planning to go shopping with your f	riend a	agin?
	The you planning to go snopping with your r	iiciia a	guiii.
LISTE	ENING		
1	Listen to a conversation between Jack and	l his m	other. Tick (\Box) A. B. or C to complete the
senten		1110 111	other. Tick (_) 11, b, or c to complete the
1	Jack's mother has just been to the .		
•	A restaurant \square B shops \square C bank \square		
2	Jack hasn't tidied yet.		
2	A the bathroom \Box B the kitchen \Box C his	room [٦
3	Jack has got a lot of to do.	100III I	
3	A homework \Box B reading \Box C phoning \Box		
4	One thing Jack's mother asks him to do is:		
7	A cook the dinner B take out the rubbish		clean the floor
5	Jack thinks housework is		
3	A boring \Box B interesting \Box C depressing		
2			tions with the tenies (A.C.) There are
	Listen to five conversations. Match the con	iversa	uons with the topics (A-G). There are
	nswers you don't need. rsation 1 □	٨	anakina samathina navy
		A	cooking something new
	rsation 2	В	going to a fancy dress party
	rsation 3 \square	C	reading an interesting book
	rsation 4 \square	D	doing homework
Conve	rsation 5 □	E	trying a new sport
		F	shopping in another country
		G	buying something you've never worn

SP	$\Gamma \Lambda$	K	N	\mathbf{C}

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- 1 Have you ever been shopping in a foreign city? What did you buy?
- 2 Have you ever tried a new sport? Which one did you try?
- 3 Have you ever been to an unusual birthday party? Why was it unusual?
- 4 Have you ever bought something you've never worn? What was it?
- 5 Have you ever forgotten to do your homework? What happened?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Look at Anna's list of jobs for the day and answer your partner's questions.

Things to do today		
take out rubbish		
pick up wet towels □		
clear table		
tidy living room □		
do ironing		

- 3 Has Joe done his jobs for the day? Make questions and ask your partner.
- tidy / bathroom?
- make / dinner?
- do / washing up?
- clean / floor?
- put away / clean clothes?

GRAMMAR

1	<u>Underli</u>	ne the correct word(s).
E	kample:	I'm much / little / <u>too</u> tired to go out.
1	Do your	children eat a little / lot of / many sweets?

- 2 There's too **much / few / many** salt in this soup.
- 3 He usually has a **few** / **little** / **enough** sugar in his coffee.
- 4 We have **too many / too / too much** money. We can't spend it!
- 5 Can I have **much / many / a few** of your chips?
- 6 These trousers aren't big too / enough / verv.

2	Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase.
Ex	kample: Marc is <i>more generous</i> than Alex.
ge	nerouser more generous as generous
1	Suzi works Dan. Dan has too many breaks!
	as hard as more hard than harder than
2	My shoes were than yours. I got mine in the sale.
	lesser less expensive as expensive
3	This test isn't difficult as last week's test.
	as more too
4	I drive than my father.
	carefuller more carefully as carefully
5	Our office is this month than it was last month.
	busier more busy the busiest
6	Jason dances than Franz.
	badder worser worse
7	Chelsea didn't play Real Madrid last night.
	well than as well as so good than
3	Write the superlative form of the adjective in brackets.
Ex	xample: Yesterday was <i>the hottest</i> (hot) day of the year.
1	Who's (good) teacher you've ever had?
	Alan's (friendly) boy I know. He talks to everybody!
	Is Russia (big) country in the world?

4	This is (exciting) game I've ever played. I can't stop playing it!
5	(far) we've ever been is Hong Kong.
6	It was (bad) film I've ever seen. It was terrible!
7	They stayed at (expensive) hotel in town.
V	OCABULARY
4	Complete the sentences with the correct word.
E	cample: At Christmas the streets are <u>crowded</u> with shoppers. It's difficult to move
bo	oring crowded quiet
1	Istanbul is an old city with lots of buildings.
	modern interesting noisy
2	There's a of Nelson Mandela outside the town hall.
	statue mosque cathedral
3	I usually buy fruit at the because it's cheaper.
	palace church market
4	This is the where the Queen lives.
	temple town hall palace
5	My town has a of around 150,000.
	department store population coast
6	Hull is a big city the river Humber.
	on in over
7	There's a lot of traffic in London, so it's very
	clean safe polluted
8	Not many people go to the beach in winter. It's usually completely
	empty crowded noisy
5	Complete the sentences with the correct word or phrase.
ta	ke on time save spend waste hurry
E	xample: How much time do you <u>spend</u> watching TV?
	We can time if we take the motorway. It's much quicker.
	Don't your time on computer games! Do something more useful!
3	He's always in a He never has time to relax.
4	Don't be late. Try to arrive
5	How long does it you to do your homework?
	Underline the correct word.
	He's putting on weight / diet / illness because he eats a lot of sweets.
1	Too much sunbathing is bad for your bones / skin / feet .
2	Playing computer games can stimulate your brain / eyes / fingers .
	Drinking coffee can help to prevent / cure / protect some illnesses.
	I have an active / anxious / lazy lifestyle. I run every day.
	It's not a good idea to eat a lot of quick / slow / fast food.
	She doesn't have a healthy / bad / thin diet. She eats lots of cakes.
7	
	·

READING

1 Read the article about three lifestyle changes and tick (\Box) A, B, or C.

Changing lifestyles

Maggie, age 35

'I got skin cancer last year. It was very frightening. I'm better now, but I realised I needed to change my lifestyle. You see, I loved the sun. Every holiday, I went abroad and spent too long in the sun. I didn't wear sunscreen. I didn't visit the sights like the other tourists. I wasn't interested. I just spent my time at the beach. When I go on holiday now, I spend more time at museums and art galleries. It's safer and more interesting.'

Vincenzo, age 31

'I was a doctor and I loved my job. But I did too much work. And that's unhealthy. I had no time for my family or friends. I wasn't getting enough sleep and I wasn't doing enough exercise. I felt irritable and stressed. I needed to slow down and change my lifestyle. So I decided to work four days a week, not seven! Now I spend much more time with my children. I sleep better and I do more sport. I have slowed down and I feel happier.'

Clare, age 24

'I work in a department store in the capital city. This city has the best restaurants I've ever been to. It has the best-dressed people I've ever seen. And it has the most expensive shops. So, although I like my job, I don't have enough money to live here! Before, I spent too much money on things I didn't really need. I've changed my habits now. I try to eat at home, not in restaurants. I don't try to look like the people who come into the department store. And I don't go into the expensive shops. I'm much less frustrated now!'

E	xample: When Maggie went on holiday, she spent too long	
A	at art galleries \square B at museums \square C in the sun \square	
1 On holiday, Maggie didn't put on		
	A sunglasses \square B sunscreen \square C a sunhat \square	
2	She wasn't interested in	
	A sightseeing \Box B lying in the sun \Box C going to the beach \Box	
3	When she goes on holiday now, she goes to	
	A he shops \Box B the cafés \Box C museums and art galleries \Box	
4	Vincenzo worked too much and didn't have enough time	
	A to do the housework \square B to play golf \square C for his family and friends \square	
5	He felt and unrelaxed.	
	A lonely \Box B impatient \Box C bored \Box	
6	He decided to stop working seven days a week and only work	
	A four \Box B three \Box C two \Box	
7	Before, Clare bought	
	A expensive clothes \Box B things she didn't need \Box	
	presents for her friends \square	
8	Now, she doesn't go into the	
	A department store \Box B city \Box C expensive shops \Box	
9	She is happier with her life because she	
	A has changed the way she lives \Box B eats in nice restaurants \Box	
C	earns more money \square	
2	Write M for Maggie, V for Vicenzo, or C for Clare.	
	xample: I needed to slow down. <u>V</u>	
1	I have a safer lifestyle now	
2	I have a job in a department store	
3	I have more time for my children now	
4	I don't have enough money to live in this city.	
5	I spent every holiday abroad	
6	I wasn't sleeping enough	

WRITING

Write a short article about your lifestyle. Answer these questions. (100–150 words)

- Do you have a healthy lifestyle? Why (not)?
- Do you do enough sport / exercise? What do you do?
- Do you eat enough healthy food? What do you eat?
- Do you work too much / study too hard? How many hours a day do you spend working / studying?

LISTENING 1 Listen to the conversation about Edinburgh and Havana. Fill in the gaps with E (for Edinburgh) or H (for Havana). 1			
A too quiet	D too dirty	G too boring	
B too noisy	E too traditional	G too boring	
C too dangerous	F too crowded		
c too dangerous	1 too crowded		
SPEAKING			
1 Ask your partner these question	ns.		
1 Where do you live? What's it like	e to live there?		
2 What's the most interesting place	you've ever visited? Why?		
3 What's the best café / restaurant	you've been to in this country?		
4 What's the best film you've seen	recently?		
5 Who's the friendliest person you	know?		
Now answer your partner's questi	ons.		
2 Read the information about Ha	rry's town and answer your partn	er's questions.	
Name of town: Crawley			
Location: in West Sussex, in south-	east England, very near Gatwick		
airport			
Population: about 100,000			
Description: modern, busy			
Things to see and do: picnic / walk i			
Crawley Town Football Club match	es		
3 Now make questions and ask ye	our partner about Sara's town.		
• what / name?			
• where / it?			
how many people?			
what / like?			
• what / see and do?			
GD.130515			
GRAMMAR	•,		
1 Write predictions with will/wo			
Example: you / think / it / snow tonight?			
Do you think it will snow tonight?			
1 we / miss / the train?			
2 there / be / heavy rain this evenin	<u> </u>		

3 she / not pass / the exam

4	I / sure / I / not enjoy / Ben's party
5	what time / Judit and Janos / arrive ?
6	I / not think / we / find / anywhere to park
2	Complete the sentences with will / 'll, won't, or shall and a verb.
no	ot drive not forget go have help make open
E	xample: 'I can't do this exercise.' 'Don't worry I' <u>ll help</u> you.'
1	I you a cup of coffee?
2	We to Glasgow: we'll take the bus
3	'It's hot in here.' 'I the window.' I'll ring you tomorrow – I! 'How will you get to Lyon?' 'I by train.' we some juice with our sandwiches?
4	I'll ring you tomorrow – I!
5	'How will you get to Lyon?' 'I by train.'
6	we some juice with our sandwiches?
3	Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.
	xample: Alan <u>is having</u> (have) a French lesson right now.
1	Ned ever (go) abroad?
2	Cathy's not here today. She (not work) on Mondays.
3	I promise I (not be) late.
4	We aren't hungry. We just (have) lunch.
5	Henry (look) for a job when he finishes university.
6	I (see) the dentist tomorrow morning – I've got an appointment.
7	He's tired! He (not sleep) well last night.
8	Where you (going) when I saw you yesterday?
T 7	
	OCABULARY
	Write the opposite.
	xample: win a match <u>lose a match</u>
1	lose a key
2	buy a car
	forget a name
	start work
5	pass an exam
7	miss the train
/ Q	learn English get a postcard
	Complete the sentences with the correct verb.
	o come give pay send call take
	xample: I'll <u>come</u> back here after the meeting.
	I'm going to this skirt back to the shop. I don't like it.
2	Please lend me the money. I'll you back tomorrow.
3	Leave me your phone number and I'll you back in half an hour.
4	That's my dictionary it back to me.
	Lunch was lovely, but now it's time to back to work.
	I don't like this bag I bought on the internet. I'm going to it back.
	Complete the phrases with the correct preposition.
\mathbf{E}	Complete the phrases with the correct preposition. xample: My mum is frightened <u>of</u> spiders.
E: 1	Complete the phrases with the correct preposition. xample: My mum is frightened <u>of</u> spiders. Too much sugar is bad you.
E: 1 2	Complete the phrases with the correct preposition. xample: My mum is frightened <u>of</u> spiders. Too much sugar is bad you. Are you interested art?
E: 1 2 3	Complete the phrases with the correct preposition. xample: My mum is frightened <u>of</u> spiders. Too much sugar is bad you.

6	I think	Copenhagen	is very	different	Rome.

READING

1 Read the article on positive thinking and tick (\Box) A, B, or C.

Are you a positive thinker?

On our website this week, Dr Charles offers some tips on positive thinking.

Are you an optimist? I hope so, because if you are, you'll live longer and you'll be healthier. Or are you a pessimist? I hope not. Studies show that you won't enjoy life as much and you'll take longer to get better when you're ill. So how do you think positive, not negative, thoughts? Here are some tips on how to be a positive thinker.

Stop thinking negative thoughts such as 'I'll never find a partner' or 'I'll never pass my driving test'. Find something positive to do. Phone your best friend and have a chat. Go out and do some exercise. Put on a funny DVD. This will stop you thinking negative thoughts, and will cheer you up. **Don't compare your life with other people's lives.** For example, thoughts like 'She's got a better job' or 'He's got a bigger house' make you feel pessimistic about life. Change your thinking to 'I've got a good job and I like my work' and 'I'm happy in this house. It's big enough for me'. Remember, being successful doesn't always mean you are happy.

Write down your negative thoughts. This will help you to clear those thoughts from your head. And that will make you feel more positive. You could also write down positive things that happened to you. Read them when you are feeling sad or depressed, and that will make you feel more positive.

Use positive language when you speak. This will make you think more positively. For example, don't say 'Our holiday was a disaster'. Say 'Next holiday, we're going to do things differently'. Don't say 'Famous? It'll never happen'. Say 'Famous? I'll try my best'. Try it – it works!

Example:	According to Dr Charles, if you're an optimist, you'll live longer.
A True □□	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
According to	Dr Charles
1 if you'	re a pessimist, you won't enjoy life as much.
	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
2 if you'	re a pessimist, you'll get ill more often.
A True □	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
3 if you	do something positive, you'll feel better.
•	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
	have negative thoughts, it's better not to talk to anyone.
•	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
	compare yourself with others, you'll become like them.
	B False □ C Doesn't say □
	have a big house and a good job, this means you'll always be happy
•	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
	write down your negative thoughts, it will clear your head.
•	B False □ C Doesn't say □
	write down your positive thoughts, you'll always be an optimist.
	B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
	you read your positive thoughts, you'll feel more positive.
	B False □ C Doesn't say □
	positive language doesn't make any difference to how you feel.
	B False □ C Doesn't say □
	article again and answer the questions.
	itive things should you do if you are thinking negatively?
2 If you do	something positive (e.g. phone your friend), what will happen?

3	If you compare your life with other people's, how will you feel?
4	If you are feeling depressed, what should you read?
5	What should you say if you want to be famous?
yo gir in Pa Ex Pa	RITING our friend is feeling sad and depressed because she has just lost her job. Write her an email, ving some tips to make her feel more positive (100–150 words). Include the following formation. aragraph one splain the reason for your email. aragraph two
thi Pa	ive her some tips to keep positive – ideas for things to do / not to do and why; give examples of ings to say / not to say and why. aragraph three ell her when you'll come and visit to cheer her up.
1 1 2 3 4 5 2 th	ISTENING Listen to the conversation. Tick () A or B. Anne and Robbie have just told their families about their engagement. A True B False They are going out for a romantic dinner later. A True B False Sally doesn't offer to pay Anne the money back. A True B False After the wedding, Anne and Sally probably won't be friends. A True B False After the wedding, Anne and Sally probably won't be friends. A True B False After the wedding, Anne and Sally probably won't be friends. A True B False After the wedding, Anne and Sally probably won't be friends. A True B False After the wedding, Anne and Sally probably won't be friends. A True B False After the wedding, Anne and Sally probably won't be friends.
Sp Sp	beaker 2 B I'll be a famous musician. C I won't have any money. beaker 4 D I'll fall in love. E I won't win the match.
1 1 2 3 4 5 N 0	PEAKING Ask your partner these questions. What do you think you'll wear tomorrow? What do you think the weather will be like at the weekend? What do you think you'll do this evening? Do you think you'll get a good (or better) job in the future? Where do you think you'll be in five years' time? Ow answer your partner's questions. Read the information about Alison's dream and answer your partner's questions. Coation of dream: a tropical island
Do us Pe	escription: sunny, relaxing, everyone smiling at us, people bringing food eople in dream: me, my boyfriend, local people on the island essible meaning: get engaged? get married?

- Now make questions and ask your partner about Bobby's dream.
 Where / take place?
 What happened?
 Who / in the dream?

- What / mean?

GRAMMAR

OKAMMAK
1 Complete the sentences with the -ing form or the infinitive of the verb in brackets.
Example: You need <u>to buy</u> (buy) some new boots for winter.
1 I phoned Abdul because I wanted (tell) him about the meeting.
2 Sandra left without (say) goodbye to anyone.
3 I love (walk) in the snow.
4 (do) exercise is very good for you.
5 Try not (spend) all of your money on computer games.
6 Do you know how (make) bread?
7 (dance) is something I really hate.
8 It isn't easy (learn) Chinese.
2 <u>Underline</u> the correct form.
Example: I must / don't have to do the washing. I don't have any clean clothes.
1 They haven't to / don't have to work today. It's Sunday.
2 Entrance to the museum is free. We mustn't / don't have to pay.
3 You mustn't / don't have to play football near the road. It's dangerous.
4 Harry has to / doesn't have to go to bed early. He's very young.
5 I must / mustn't revise tonight. I have an exam tomorrow.
6 You don't have to / must tidy the kitchen. It's a mess.
3 Complete the sentences with a verb in the -ing form.
be cook go play remember travel win
Example: I'm not very good at <u>remembering</u> people's birthdays.
1 Is Eva thinking of away at Christmas?
with young children is hard work, but it's also enjoyable.
3 I don't feel like tonight. Let's go to a restaurant.
4 John dreams of the lottery.
5 to London by bus is cheaper than by train.
6 For me, happiness means with my family and friends.
Y/O C/L DVIV. A DVI
VOCABULARY
4 Complete the sentences with the correct word.
Example: I <u>hate</u> getting up early in the morning.
hate don't want need
1 We going for long walks in the countryside.
want need love
2 Lynne's talking to me! I don't know why.
promised stopped pretended
They a lot of time watching old DVDs.
have spend do
4 I don't driving you to the airport tomorrow.
mind good want
5 We haven't decorating our new house.
hoped decided finished
6 Do you skiing?
enjoy want start

 5 <u>Underline</u> the correct word(s). Example: He speaks very fast. It's bit / very hard to understand him. 1 Taking good photographs is quite / not very difficult. You need skill. 2 Of course I can cook – it's not very / really easy. 3 The test was a bit / not very difficult. I didn't answer all of the questions. 4 Mobile phones are not very / incredibly useful. I use mine all the time. 5 Colette's really / a bit nice. She helps anyone who has a problem. 6 He's not very / a bit worried about his driving test. He's had a lot of practice. 6 Complete the sentences with a verb in the infinitive form.
be buy go learn look for make play rain turn off
Example: I need <u>to go</u> to the shop for some milk. 1 We got wet when it started 2 Elaine offered a coffee for everyone. 3 Why are you pretending ill? You're OK! 4 My daughter is learning the piano. 5 Did you remember a birthday card for your Aunt Julia? 6 John was bored at work, so he decided a new job. 7 Don't forget your computer when you leave. 8 I'm trying Spanish. I'm doing an online course. READING 1 Read the article and tick (□) A, B, or C.
Making a good impression on the parents Meeting your partner's parents for the first time can be stressful. We interviewed three people who survived! Here is their advice.
'I was really nervous the first time I met my boyfriend's parents. Looking back, there was nothing to worry about. They wanted to know everything about me, so they asked me a lot of questions. I tried not to give my views on politics or controversial subjects, though. Of course, you have to be yourself, so if they ask you a complicated question, you have to give an honest answer. One other piece of advice I would give is: be punctual. Parents always hate people arriving late.' Will Mansell, age 29 'My advice is 'dress to impress'. I wore a suit to meet my girlfriend's parents for the first time. I think it really made a good impression. They didn't want their daughter to go out with someone who wore an old T-shirt and jeans. Make sure you shake her father's hand firmly. This shows that you aren't a weak man. I also offered to help my girlfriend's mother in the kitchen. She liked that. Lay the table, or do the washing up, for example. Her mother will think you're great!' Bob Tate, age 30
'I think the most important thing is to show your girlfriend's parents that you have a deep interest in

her. You can do this by asking questions about when she was a little girl. Parents never get tired of talking about their children. This tactic also makes you more relaxed, because you aren't talking about yourself. Before you go to their house, ask your girlfriend what her parents like doing. If you find some common interests, conversation will be easier.'

Exam	ple:	Rhonda says	s you have to be yourself.
A Tru	e □□	B False \square	C Doesn't say □
1 Rh	onda's b	ooyfriend's p	arents didn't ask her any questions
ΑΊ	Γrue □	B False \square	C Doesn't say □
2 Rh	onda sa	ys it's OK to	arrive a little late.
ΑΊ	Γrue □	B False □	C Doesn't say □
3 Wi	ll thinks	wearing old	jeans gives a bad impression.
ΑΊ	Γrue □	B False \square	C Doesn't say □
1 Wi	ll helne	d with the cou	oking at his girlfriend's house

Will helped with the cooking at his girlfriend's house.

	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	
5	Will says talking about work gives a good impression	n.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	
6	6 Will thinks it's important to shake the father's hand.	
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	
7	Bob says it's more relaxing to talk about yourself.	
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	
8	Bob thinks you must eat everything her mother gives	s voil
Ü	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
9	Bob says you should find out about her parents before	re vour visit
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box	your visit.
2	2 Write R for Rhonda, W for Will, or B for Bob.	
	Example: There was nothing to worry about. <u>R</u>	
	<u> </u>	
	I I was really nervous	
	2 I offered to help in the kitchen	
	3 Conversation is easier if you have common interests.	·
	Parents love talking about their children.	
	5 I wore a suit	
6	6 I didn't talk about politics	
	WRITING	
	Describe a time you visited a friend's parents. Answe	er these questions. (100–150 words)
	Whose parents were they?	
	How did you feel about the visit?	
	What things did you do?	
	What things didn't you do?	
•	Do you think you made a good impression? Why (no	ot)?
L	LISTENING	
1	Listen to a language teacher. <u>Underline</u> the correc	ct word(s).
1	Complete beginners need to do an intensive / evenin	ig course.
2	2 Reading out loud can help your pronunciation / read	ding.
3	B Learning a language abroad is easier / more difficult	lt.
4	4 To improve your speaking / listening , download nev	ws onto your phone.
5	You have to / don't have to spend a lot of money on	n foreign books.
	2 Listen to five people talking about what makes the	
	copics (A-G). There are two answers you don't need.	
		B being successful
-	±	C listening to music
_	-	D singing
-		E planning to go on holiday
-	±	F cooking something really nice
-	•	G being with the children
А	A dancing Control of the Control of	o being with the emidien
SI	SPEAKING	
1	Ask your partner these questions.	
1	`)
	2 Do you think it's possible to learn two languages at the	
	•	ine same time!
	What do you find easy about learning English? What's your main metivation for learning English?	
	What's your main motivation for learning English? Would you like to learn another language? Which on	227
	Would you like to learn another language? Which on	IC!
N	Now answer your partner's questions.	

2 Read the information about Eva and answer your partner's questions.

Name: Eva Davidson Likes: sing / in a choir Hates: go / supermarket

Loves: have / meals with friends / at the weekend Spends too much time: decide / what to wear

Good at: speak / foreign languages

- 3 Now make questions and ask your partner about Tom.
- like / do ?
- hate / do ?
- love / do / at weekend?
- spend too much time / do?
- bad at / do ?

GRAMMAR

1	Make first conditional contoness
	Make first conditional sentences.
	cample: If we / not leave / now / we / miss / the last bus
	we don't leave now, we'll miss the last bus.
1	If Mark / ring / me / I / tell you
_	
2	Yasuko / be / upset / if she / not pass / the exam
2	TG / 1 / 1 11 15 / 1 / 1 / 1 1 20
3	If you / catch / the 11.15 train / you / get / to London at 12.30
1	I / not be able / to go to work / if it / anow
4	I / not be able / to go to work / if it / snow
5	Maggie / arrive / on time / if she / take / a taxi
5	iviaggie / unive / on time / it she / take / a taki
6	They / not go / to the beach / if it / rain
7	If Chris / miss / the meeting / his boss / be / angry
8	If we / not take / a map / we / get / lost
2	Underline the correct word.
	xample: Why didn't you answer my / mine email?
1	Is this book your / yours or your brother's?
2	This isn't our camera; it's their / theirs .
3	Have you seen her / hers new computer?
4	Dom and Kate have got a dog. Its / Their name is Scooby.
5	That pen is my / mine ! Give it to me!
6	I don't know where the teacher is, but that's his / hers car.
3	Make statements and questions with <i>should</i> and the words in brackets.
Ex	xample: Do you think <u>I should look for</u> another job? (I / look for)
1	so fast. The roads are very icy. (you / not drive)
2	If he wants to learn Spanish, in Spain. (he / study)
3	This computer is old a new one? (we / buy)
4	to bed late. You've got an exam in the morning. (you / not go)
5	nicer to each other. (people / be)

6 What _____ about my noisy neighbours? (I / do)

VOCABULARY

4	Underline	the	correct	word	(\mathbf{S})	١.

Example: Grace **looks** / **looks like** her sister! They both have blond hair and blue eyes.

- 1 Matthew's wife has **done / made** a birthday cake for him.
- 2 Is Fiona going to **wear / carry** her new dress for the party?
- 3 I never **borrow** / **lend** money from my friends.
- 4 Nicole is a famous singer. She wins / earns a lot of money.
- 5 We **knew** / **met** Juan's wife for the first time yesterday.
- 6 I hate waiting / hoping for people when they're late.

5 Complete the sentences with an adverb made from the adjective in brackets.

E	xample: Martin sometimes drives <u>dangerously</u> . (dangerous)			
1	Sharon swims very (good)			
2	I can't hear you when you speak (quiet)			
3	Andrei dances (beautiful)			
4	The children smiled (happy)			
5	The old man shouted at the cats in his garden. (angry)			
6	Why do you always walk so? (slow)			
6	Complete the sentences with the correct phrase. There are three extra phrases.			
ge	get a ticket get better get divorced get emails get			
ho	home get on well with get nervous get up get			

get a ticket get better get divorced get emails get
home get on well with get nervous get up get
presents get fit get a job get married
Example: I don't have any money. I need to <i>get a job</i> .

E	cample: I don't have any mo	oney. I need to <u>get</u>	<u>а job</u> .	
1	I don't have any problems with	my neighbours. I		them.
2	If they leave work now, they'll		by five o'clock.	
3	Do I have to	before I get on the	e bus?	
4	Mary and Joe have decided to _	·	The wedding is	in June.
5	If we late, w	e'll miss the train.		
6	I'm not very well at the momen	ıt, but I hope I'll _		before my holiday.
7	People often	_ before interviews	.	
8	He's doing more exercise becau	use he wants to		

READING

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

Survivors

This month our travel editor interviewed three people who survived a natural disaster. Here are their stories.

Linda Burrows, age 31

'I got divorced last year and decided to buy a ticket to New Zealand. It was an impulse, but I just wanted to go for it and enjoy this once in a lifetime trip. I spent two fantastic weeks there. At the end of my trip, I was leaving the hotel to go back to the airport when the earthquake struck. I was very frightened and I saw some terrible things. I stayed there for three more days. The situation was desperate. I realized I was very lucky to get home safely. If I ever see New Zealand on the TV, I immediately have to watch something different. I hope things will get better for me in the future.'

Klaus Roski, age 21

'My wife and I were on our honeymoon in Thailand when the tsunami happened. We were swimming in the sea and then everyone was running to the beach. We followed them, because we could see that something strange was happening. We climbed some stairs and went into a tall building behind the beach. We did the right thing and for some reason we were lucky; other people were not. We've been together for eight years now. If we talk about the tsunami, it helps us to understand our feelings about it.'

Andy Peters, age 26

'My brother works as a pilot in Canada and earns a lot of money. Last year he sent me a ticket to Vancouver. So I went there to visit him. We were having a great holiday until we saw the news on TV one night. There were big forest fires near us and there was a lot of smoke. My brother got a phone call and went to fly a military plane to put water on the fires. I was really worried about him, but he arrived back safely. And I got home safely, too.'

Example: Linda went to New Zealand after she got
A ill \square B divorced \square \square C married \square
1 The happened when Linda was leaving the hotel.
A tsunami \Box B cyclone \Box C earthquake \Box
2 She stayed in New Zealand for
A two weeks \square B seventeen days \square C four weeks \square
3 She finds it very difficult to
A watch TV programmes about New Zealand \square B talk about what happened \square
C think about the future \square
4 Klaus and his wife were when the tsunami happened.
A in the water \square B running \square C sunbathing \square
5 They could see that something was happening.
A frightening B unusual C surprising There are an all be a single interaction in the state of the state
6 They escaped by going into a building near
A the houses \Box B the hotel \Box C the beach \Box
7 Andy's brother
A flies planes \Box B works in the forest \Box C is a soldier \Box
8 Andy's brother bought Andy
A a holiday \Box B his flight to Canada \Box C flying lessons \Box
9 Andy and his brother first saw the forest fires
A from the car window \Box B on the Internet \Box C on television \Box
2 Read the article again and answer the questions.
1 How did Linda feel after the disaster struck?
2 What does Linda do if she sees New Zealand on the television?
3 Why were Klaus and his wife in Thailand?
4 How long have Klaus and his wife been together?
5 What did Andy's brother do to help put out the forest fires?
6 How did Andy feel about the situation?
WRITING
Write an email to a friend who wants to visit you. Answer your friend's questions. (100–150
words)
When should I come and visit you?
• What will the weather be like then?
• What clothes should I bring?
How should I get there?
• Is there anything I should do before I come?
LISTENING
1 Listen to the conversation. Tick (□) A or B.
1 It'll make things better if Pete says nothing.
A True □ B False □

2	If Pete sends his girlfriend an email, she'll read it.
	A True □ B False □
3	If Pete leaves the office early, he'll see her at the bus station.
	A True □ B False □
4	If Pete tells her he loves her, she won't change her mind.
	A True □ B False □
5	If Pete persuades her to go out to dinner, everything will be all right.
	A True □ B False □
2	Listen to five people asking for advice. Choose the best advice for each speaker.
Sp	peaker 1 \square
Sp	beaker 2 \square
Sp	beaker 3 \square
Sp	beaker 4 \square
Sp	peaker 5 \square
A	You should phone your colleagues right now.
В	You should go to the birthday party.
C	You should stop drinking coffee in the evening.
D	You should find someone else.
E	You should ask for the money back immediately

SPEAKING

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.
- 1 How do you normally get to work / school?
- 2 What do you usually do when you get home from work / school?
- 3 Do you ever get angry? What about?
- 4 Have you ever got lost? What happened?
- 5 How many texts do you get a day? Who are they from?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Read about Fran's trip to London and answer your partner's questions.

My trip to London Day 1 missed flight to London / came by train left suitcase on train flood at hotel / slept on friend's sofa Day 2 heavy rain / boat trip cancelled started to feel ill / went to bed early

- 3 Now make questions and ask your partner about Steve's trip to Edinburgh.
- How / Steve / get to / Edinburgh?
- What happened / his mobile phone?
- What / Steve / do first?
- What / Steve / do / next day?
- What / do / that night?

GRAMMAR

1	Complete the senter	nces with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i> .		
Examp		vn each other <i>since</i> they were	at university	
	I've been a doctor		•	
	We've lived here			
3		Tuesday.		
4		6 o'clock this mo	orning.	
5		re been married1		
2		nces. Put the verb in bracket		sent perfect or the past
simple	_		•	
		et) any interesting people who	en you went o	on holiday?
1	=	_ (not see) Mary since she m	-	
2		(buy) a holi		
3		you		
4		(not say) goodbye whe		•
5		(live) in Spair		s. She's really happy there.
6		(not study) German when I w		7 117
7		they		at the airport?
3		d conditional sentences usin		
brack	_			
Examp	ole: If I <u>didn't hav</u>	<u>ve to</u> (not have to) work tomor	rrow, I <u>'d go</u>	out (go out) tonight.
		(have) enough money, t		
		_ (travel) around India if we		
childre				
3	Mia's parents	(be) disappointed	d if she	(not do) well
	versity.			
		(get) better marks if you _		(work) harder.
		_ (be) you, I		
		(not get) lost if he		

7 We	(lose) weight if we	(stop) eating chocolate.
8 If I	(see) a snake in my house, I	(scream) for help
VOCABULARY		
	sentences with the words.	
	ophobia afraid agoraphobia	
phobia spiders		
Example: I haver	n't swum in the sea for years. I'm <u>afraid</u> o	of water.
-	rachnophobia. I really hate	
	oes in lifts. He suffers from	
3 Jenny never tr	avels by plane. She has a abo	out flying.
4 People who su	offer from don't like to leave	their houses.
5 I can't climb t	rees. I'm scared of .	
6 My sister has a	a of dogs. She's frightened v	when they bark.
5 Complete the	life events with the correct verb. You o	can use some verbs more than
once.		
be fall get go hav	ve retire start	
Example: go to prima	ry school	
1ch	ildren	
2 wo		
3 ma		
4 in	love	
5 to	university	
6bo	rn	
7 div	vorced	
8 fro		
	e odd word out.	
Example: mouse		
	n dolphin shark	
2 pig horse tig		
<u> </u>	outterfly mosquito	
· ·	hant lion snake	
5 goat mice co		

READING

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

My native animals

This week in Nature Weekly, one reader from Australia, Sheila Douglas, answers our questions about the animals in her country.

What's the most dangerous animal in your country?

In the UK, people often ask me this question. It's difficult to say which is the most dangerous animal. In Australia, we have a lot of dangerous animals and insects. There are snakes, crocodiles, spiders, sharks, jellyfish, and so on. You have to remember that animals can sometimes become aggressive if they get scared. So if you treat wild animals with respect, you should stay safe.

Are you afraid of any animals or insects?

I'm actually terrified of snakes! As a child, I lived in Northern Australia with my parents. In my opinion, the most dangerous snake there is the King Brown, which is common. It can be three metres long and is very poisonous.

So, what would you do if a poisonous snake like that bit you on the leg?

If I got bitten, I wouldn't wash the bite or suck the poison out. I'd tie something round my leg and keep completely still. It's important not to move if you've been bitten. Then I'd call for help as quickly as possible.

What's your favourite animal?

I think it would be the koala, Australia's most popular animal. Koalas have a soft, grey coat and people think they look very cute. They are not very active animals – they only move around for about two hours a day. And they eat and sleep the rest of the time.

If you could be an animal, which one would it be?

That's easy. It's not exactly an animal, but I'd be a Cairns Birdwing. It's Australia's biggest butterfly. It lives in the rainforest and flies high up in the tops of the trees. It's a beautiful green and gold colour. And if I were a female Birdwing, I'd be 20 centimetres wide – that's about 7 centimetres wider than the male.

-	ole: In Australia, there are a lot of dangerous animals and insects.
A True	e $\Box \Box$ B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
1	Sheila is most afraid of snakes.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
2	She thinks the least dangerous snake in Northern Australia is the King Brown.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
3	The King Brown is the longest snake in Australia.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
4	If a snake bit Sheila, she wouldn't wash the bite.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
5	If a snake bit Sheila's leg, she would lie down.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
6	If a snake bit Sheila's leg, she'd walk to a hospital.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
7	Sheila's favourite animal is the crocodile.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
8	Koalas spend most of their time eating and sleeping.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
9	If Sheila could be an animal, she'd be a butterfly.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
10	The female Cairns Birdwing is prettier than the male.
	A True \Box B False \Box C Doesn't say \Box
2	Read the article again and answer the questions.
1	Why do animals sometimes become aggressive?
2	What should happen if you treat wild animals with respect?
3	Where did Sheila live as a child?
4	What do people think about koalas?
5	What size is the female Cairns Birdwing?

WRITING

Write about animals in your country. Answer these questions. (100–150 words)

- What's the most dangerous animal in your country?
- Are you afraid of any animals or insects?
- What would you do if an animal bit you?
- What's your favourite animal?
- If you could be an animal, which one would it be?

	ENING
1	Listen to Kerry talking about her phobia. <u>Underline</u> the correct word(s).
1	Kerry has suffered from agoraphobia for about twenty / thirty years.
2	She knows / doesn't know what caused her agoraphobia.
3	She starts to cry / sweat when she goes into crowded places.
4	Her phobia affects a few things / everything she does.
5	She has therapy once a week / once a month to help her overcome her phobia.
2	Listen to five conversations. Tick (\Box) A, B, or C.
1	How old was Jeff when he joined the band?
	A 15. □ B 18. □ C 20. □
2	How long has Hannah been at university?
	A For three years. \Box B For four years. \Box C For one year. \Box
3	How long has Nick had a fear of spiders?
	A Since he was fifteen. \Box B Since he was five. \Box C For five years. \Box
4	How many years ago did Holly get married?
	A 10 years. \square B 2 years. \square C 1 year. \square
5	When was Mike injured?
	A Yesterday. □ B Last Friday. □ C Last Saturday. □
	AKING
1	Ask your partner these questions.
1	How long have you studied English?
2	Where do you live? How long have you lived there?
3	Who's your best friend? How long have you known him / her?
4	Are you afraid of anything? How long have you been afraid of that?
5	What's your favourite hobby? How long have you done that?
NO.	answer vour nartner's guestions
	answer your partner's questions.
2	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions.
2 Name	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 2: Jim Farish
Name Age:	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 28: Jim Farish
Name Age: 1	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 28: Jim Farish 28 pation: dentist / 5 years
Name Age: 1 Occup Intere	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 28 29 20 pation: dentist / 5 years 20 sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 28 pation: dentist / 5 years sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years
Name Age: 1 Occup Intere	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 29 20 21 25 27 27 28 28 29 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. 28 29 29 pation: dentist / 5 years 20 sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years 21 d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information. 22 name?
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E: Jim Farish 28 pation: dentist / 5 years sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information name? age?
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E: Jim Farish 28 Expansion: dentist / 5 years Sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information. name? age? job? how long?
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E: Jim Farish 28 pation: dentist / 5 years sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information. name? age? job? how long? interests? how long?
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Name Age: 1 Occup Intere Scare 3	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E. Jim Farish 28 Pation: dentist / 5 years Sets: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information name? age? job? how long? interests? how long? scared of? how long? MMAR Rewrite the sentences with might or might not.
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare 3 GRA 1 Exam	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E: Jim Farish 28 Deation: dentist / 5 years Sets: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information. name? age? job? how long? interests? how long? scared of? how long? MMAR Rewrite the sentences with might or might not. ple: Perhaps Harry won't want to come to the cinema.
Name Age: 1 Occup Intere Scare 3 GRA 1 Exam Harry	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. I Jim Farish 28 pation: dentist / 5 years sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information name? age? job? how long? interests? how long? scared of? how long? MMAR Rewrite the sentences with might or might not. ple: Perhaps Harry won't want to come to the cinema.
Name Age: Occup Intere Scare 3 GRA 1 Exam	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E: Jim Farish 28 Deation: dentist / 5 years Sets: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information. name? age? job? how long? interests? how long? scared of? how long? MMAR Rewrite the sentences with might or might not. ple: Perhaps Harry won't want to come to the cinema.
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Name Age: 1 Occup Intere Scare 3 GRA 1 Exam Harry 1	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. E: Jim Farish 28 Pation: dentist / 5 years sts: skiing / 15 years; playing the guitar / 3 years d of: bats / 21 years Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information. name? age? job? how long? interests? how long? scared of? how long? MMAR Rewrite the sentences with might or might not. ple: Perhaps Harry won't want to come to the cinema. might not want to come to the cinema. Perhaps it will snow tomorrow.
Name Age: 1 Occup Intere Scare 3 GRA 1 Exam Harry 1	Read the information about Jim and answer your partner's questions. If Jim Farish Respectively the series of the

2	Complete the sentences with used to, didn't use to, or Did use to.
	ple: Nigel <u>used to</u> work in York but now he works in Cardiff.
1	you have long hair?
2	I be slim, but I lost weight.
3	Lizzy play basketball, but now she plays squash.
4	Where go to school?
5	They have a car, but now they do.
6	There be one theatre in my town, but now there are two!
3	Complete the sentences using the present or past passive.
-	ple: Daniel Radcliffe played the part of Harry Potter.
-	art of Harry Potter was played by Daniel Radcliffe.
1	My mother decorated the kitchen.
1	The kitchen
2	I didn't write these letters.
	These letters
3	Millions of people speak English.
	English
4	Rubbish pollutes our rivers.
	Our rivers
5	The cook doesn't do the washing up.
	The washing up
6	Our school won the swimming competition.
	The swimming competition
7	Miss Jones doesn't teach art.
	Art
8	Mark Chapman killed John Lennon.
	John Lennon
T/OC	ADIN ADV
	ABULARY
4	Complete the sentences with the correct word.
	ple: The board game Scrabble was <u>invented</u> by Alfred Butts.
	invented directed
1	The first Star Wars films were by George Lucas.
2	discovered invented directed
2	Kate Middleton's wedding dress was by Sarah Burton.
2	shown used designed
3	Is this film on a true story?
4	based invented given
4	I think this picture was by Van Gogh.
~	played painted designed
5	The art gallery was by the Queen on 15 th July 2000.
	built painted opened
6	A lot of the coffee we drink is in Brazil.
7	produced called created
7	When was the North Pole?
_	designed shown discovered
5	Change the verb in brackets into a noun and use it to complete the sentence.
-	ple: When is the next <u>election</u> ? (elect)
1	My is getting worse. I need new glasses. (see)
2	Have you received an to the party? (invite)
3	We'd like some about hotels in Madrid. (inform)
4	My son has to make a about his future (decide)

Perhaps we won't go out tonight.

Marjorie had a very interesting (live) The director's last film was a big (succeed) Complete the names of the school subjects. Example: Angelo wasn't very good at numbers. maths Milly enjoyed learning about the past. h Hiroto was always good at sport. p e John was the best in the class at computers. i t I really enjoyed biology and chemistry. s Caroline loved reading plays and novels. l We studied Spanish and German at school. f l Mr Brown taught us about different parts of the world. g READING Read the article and tick (□) A, B, or C.
The best inventions
This week in Inventor's World, we asked one reader, Ben Cross, aged 25, to tell us which inventions he thinks have changed our lives the most. Which inventions did he choose? Do you
agree with him? I work in IT, so I have a close relationship with electrical gadgets! In my opinion, one recent
invention that has changed our lives is the laptop computer. It allows us to work anywhere,
and has made our working lives so much easier. The idea for the first laptop was created by Alan Kay in 1968. Kay wanted to make a personal computer for children to learn computer
skills. It was known as the Dynabook. In fact, the Dynabook was never built. But his idea was
used by other companies to develop laptops and PCs. The first portable computer in the shops was made by Osborne Computer Corporation in 1981. It was called Osborne 1. I'm too young
to remember all this, but my boss told me that the first laptops were very heavy and difficult to
carry around. I can't imagine life without my laptop. What did people use to do before they were invented?
It's clear to me that another invention that has changed all our lives is the electric light bulb .
We can go out or work late in the evening and through the night, if we want to. These extra
hours mean that we can do more and be more successful. What would we do if we couldn't go out in the evenings because it was too dark to see? The light bulb wasn't invented recently – it
was invented in 1879 by Thomas Edison – but I can't think of another invention that has made
such a difference to our lives. The early glass light bulbs were made by hand. Later they were produced by machine, and became cheaper to buy. These days, light bulbs are made in a
variety of different types and sizes. They are used in the home, at work, in cars, in torches, on
Christmas trees, and so on. Life would be very dark without them.
Example: Ben works
A as an inventor □ B as an electrician □ C in IT □ 1 The person who first had the idea for the laptop was
A Thomas Edison \Box B Alan Kay \Box C Osborne Computer Corporation \Box
The inventor of the laptop wanted to make a PC for A himself □ B his friends □ C children □
The Dynabook wasn't ever
A built \Box B successful \Box C used in schools \Box
4 The idea for the Dynabook was used by A other IT companies □ B schools □ C no-one else □
5 The first laptops were difficult to

Ben says the electric light bulb gives us _____.

A cheaper electricity \(\Bar{} \) B more time to do things \(\Bar{} \) C less work to do \(\Bar{} \)

A open \Box B carry \Box C use \Box

A 1976 □ B 1889 □ C 1879 □

The invention of the light bulb happened in _____.

6

7

8	The early electric light bulbs were made by
	A machine \Box B women \Box C hand \Box
9	Ben thinks that have changed our lives more than the light bulb.
	A more recent inventions \square B no other inventions \square C machines \square
10	Nowadays, there is a variety of electric light bulbs.
	A bigger □ B smaller □ C boring □
2	Read the article again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?
Exam	pple: Ben works with electrical gadgets. <u>T</u>
1	Ben thinks that the laptop computer has made our lives easier
2	The first laptop you could buy was called Osborne 1
3	The first PC was invented in 1966
4	The electric light bulb was invented by Stephanie Kwolek
5	Light bulbs are now much cheaper to produce
	TING
Write	e about an invention that has changed your life. Answer these questions. (100–150
word	
	hat is the invention?
	hy has it changed your life? Give your reasons.
	hat did people use before it was invented?
	ow often do you use it?
• Do	you think there might be a better invention in the future?
An in	vention that has changed my life
The in	nvention that has changed my life is
1 Tid 1 Th 2 Ev 3 Or 4 Fin 5 Fin 6 Fin 7 Fin 8 Th 2 Lis G). T Conv Conv Conv	ENING ck () the five sentences that are correct. erer were no girls at Finn's school. rery year, Finn used to get a bad school report. that used to love school and was very happy there. In used to do all the science subjects. In used to enjoy biology the most. In used to get the bus to school. In used to lose his chemistry books. In used to lose his chemistry books. In the chemistry teacher used to get angry with Finn. In the sten to five conversations. Match the conversations with what the speakers decide (A—there are two answers you don't need. There are two answers you don't need.
B to s C to g D tha E to k F that	go to the cinema switch off the laptop and buy nothing go for a coffee t teenagers spend too much money these days keep the dishwasher they've got teenagers are confused these days get a DVD and a pizza
CDE 4	AVING

SPEAKING

- 1 Ask your partner these questions.1 What school did you use to go to? Did you enjoy it?

- 2 Did you use to behave well at school?
- 3 Did you use to go on school trips abroad?
- 4 How did you use to get to school?
- 5 Did you use to get good reports?

Now answer your partner's questions.

2 Read the information about Ray and answer your partner's questions.

Name: Ray Whitfield

School: Broadmeadows School (for boys) Subjects: English, French, German, history, art Behaviour: mostly good; always late on Fridays

Reports: very good

- 3 Now make questions and ask about the woman in your partner's information.
- What / name?
- What school / use to / go to?
- What subjects / use to / study?
- How / use to / behave?
- What / reports / use to / be like?