

Образец экзаменационной работы по английскому языку
1 курс 2 модуль

Спецификация

№	Раздел работы	Образцы задания
1	Чтение	1. Прочитайте текст и установите соответствие между подзаголовками 1-5 и частями текста А-Е. 2. Прочитайте текст и в заданиях 6-10 выберите наиболее подходящий ответ a, b, c или d.
2	Аудирование	1. Прослушайте текст и пометьте утверждения 11-15 Верно/ Неверно. 2. Прослушайте текст и заполните пробелы 16-20 в таблице словом или короткой фразой.
3	Говорение	1. Прочитайте текст и резюмируйте его в течение 1-1,5 минут. * 2. Побеседуйте с преподавателем на озвученную тему в течение 1,5-2х минут. Используйте переспрос, уточнение, обобщение.(тематика определяется в соответствии с программой)*
4	Письмо	1. Ответьте на поставленный вопрос в пределах одного абзаца (100-150 слов) (тематика определяется в соответствии с программой).* 2. Опишите предложенный график/ процесс (150-170 слов).*

* Критерии оценивания данного задания представлены в документе «спецификация экзамена по английскому языку 1 курс 2 модуль».

В этом документе вы так же найдете информацию о формате проведения экзамена, проверяемых элементах, системе оценивания отдельных заданий и экзаменационной работы в целом.

Раздел 1. ЧТЕНИЕ

TASK 1

Read the passage below. For each paragraph, choose the most suitable heading from the list which follows. There is one extra heading you do not need to use

PROCESSED FOOD

- A. Not all doctors agree.
- B. Tea and coffee bad for you.
- C. Additives disguise bad ingredients.
- D. Diet to be fat-free, sugar-free.
- E. Coffee increases risk of heart disease.
- F. Doctor's argument not logical.

1.

One dietician writes of pork pies as follows: "People wouldn't buy a pork pie if chemicals had not been designed into them. A pork pie can contain as much as 50 per cent of highly saturated fat which is bad for the heart and arteries. A perfectly good pork pie could be made from reasonable ingredients but it is cheaper to make it with additives because less meat is then needed. The additives in the pie do little harm in themselves. The fat is made acceptable by a perfectly safe emulsifier. Added colour makes the fat look like meat. The additives in it deceive our senses and persuade us to eat too much fat. Even if the additives themselves are considered

to be relatively safe, the nutritional consequences are appalling."

2.

Since a study by Johns Hopkins Medical Centre, Baltimore, in the mid-eighties, coffee has been on everyone's blacklist. According to the study: "Regardless of the measure of coffee consumption used, analyses found that heavy coffee drinkers were almost three times more likely to have coronary disease than were non-drinkers. Even one or two cups of coffee a day appear to be associated with a small extra risk of heart disease - a one-third increase over non-drinkers." The one piece of good news appears to be that the risk decreases rapidly once a person stops drinking coffee.

3.

Few arguments create greater passion among medical experts than the supposed link between diet and heart disease. Some doctors, however, refuse to accept any connection between the two. They have argued that diets which cut back on dairy produce, although unlikely to cause physical harm, could lead to malnutrition, particularly among children. They are appalled that breakfast, that traditional British meal, should be under attack by the spectre of disease. Come between some doctors and their bacon and eggs and feelings will run high.

4.

The nutritionists have fought back. They remain convinced that sugary, fatty foods lead to preventable ill health. One doctor argues that a fibre-rich diet is only of use to those who suffer from diabetes. Rubbish, say the nutritionists, and go on to point out that "over one third of British adults are constipated. At least one in seven takes laxatives. And dietary fibre is of proven value in the treatment of constipation."

5.

Yet another doctor argues that dental decay should really be seen as a disease which results from a lack of fluoride. What we need to do is clean our teeth like crazy, have them coated with sealants, and take fluorides daily. The nutritionist blasts back by pointing out that you might as well say that headaches are caused by a lack of aspirin.

TASK 2

You are going to read an article about happiness. For questions 1-5 choose the answer (A, B, C, D) which you think fits best according to the text.

"Happiness is not having what you want but wanting what you have," according to James Stewart. Although scientists now understand the roots of depression more clearly than they used to, happiness still remains a mystery. Recently, however, some interesting discoveries have been made.

Those who say they are happy, for example, tend to be less self-centered, less hostile and abusive, and are less prone to disease and general ill health. Interestingly, the affluent are not notably happier than their less-well-off counterparts, and seemingly, no particular time of life is significantly happier than any other. Even though some people see life as a tragedy, when questioned, most people said they were generally happy – painting a much rosier picture regarding people's general moods and dispositions.

Research has shown that people have two basic reward centres in their brains that are stimulated by two different chemicals which cause happiness. The first, dopamine, is triggered by activities

like exercise, relaxation and the quieter pleasures. The second comprises a set of adrenaline-type chemicals which are triggered by exciting or frightening activities. Dopamine provokes a response of passive happiness, while the second set of chemicals provokes a high-energy state of happiness, the feeling one might get from public speaking or mountain climbing.

While understanding the chemical process behind happiness is important, it does not explain why only some people are consistently happy. The answer may lie in people's perceptions of happiness.

One of the reasons we have such a problem with happiness is that many confuse it with a life untouched by anxiety, rage, doubt and sadness. The belief that happiness means that nothing ever goes wrong is naive; in order to be happy, we must know not how to avoid disturbing events, but how to deal with them.

The key to coping with life's unpleasant aspects, while remaining content, comes from an everyday practice which Myhaly Csikszentimihalyi calls "the flow". He describes "the flow" as the state one is in when doing something completely absorbing. It comes when one is pushed right up to the limit of one's ability, but not beyond it. "People can get a feeling of flow from dangerous sports like mountain climbing or driving fast," he says "but it can also come from something relaxing like painting or reading a good book." The point is that it's an activity you do for the pleasure of doing it. You are not looking for praise or reward. What is important, is to keep your brain busy if you want to be happy. The professor explains, "If you leave someone on their own with nothing specific to do, most of their thoughts will be worries." People tend to think about all the things they want and haven't got rather than how good their life is. It seems the key to happiness lies in having an active and challenging lifestyle.

1. Studies have shown that happiness
 - A is positively influenced by wealth.
 - B is not influenced by wealth.
 - C is negatively influenced by wealth.
 - D does not influence wealth.
2. Dopamine is produced by
 - A recreational activity.
 - B fright.
 - C high-energy activity.
 - D pleasure.
3. A common misconception about happiness is that
 - A rich people are happier.
 - B happy people perceive things differently.
 - C happiness implies never having problems.
 - D happiness stems from being naïve.
4. In reality, consistent happiness lies in
 - A not feeling anxious.
 - B being able to handle problems.
 - C not having problems.
 - D not confusing our feelings.
5. According to Csikszentimihalyi, "the flow" is triggered by
 - A external reward.
 - B doing nothing.
 - C challenging others.
 - D activities done for personal pleasure.

Раздел 2. АУДИРОВАНИЕ

TASK 1

Listen to the lecture. Then write T (true) or F (false) next to each statement.

- a. ____ The environment was not always considered an important political issue.
- b. ____ Hardwood forests are being destroyed for long-term profit.
- c. ____ The best recipe for environmental protection is poverty.
- d. ____ Technology and economic growth assist conservation.
- e. ____ The environment will benefit if we help the economy to grow.

TASK 2

Listen to the lecture. Complete the notes below. Write no more than four words for each answer.

Environment protection issues

At the start of the millennium we are beginning to reverse 1.____ excesses of the past fifty years. The government policies which threaten the environment will come under ever-increasing scrutiny of such organizations as Greenpeace and 2____. Consumerism in developed countries is one of the issues where 3.____ is considered the direct cause of the environmental ruin. The main solutions of the problem include cleaner cars, cheaper food production, 4.____, safer waste disposal. Nowadays the most encouraging sign is the 5._____.

Раздел 3. ГОВОРЕНИЕ

TASK 1

- **Introduce yourself.**
- **You need to talk about the topic for two minutes. You have one minute to think about what you are going to say.**

What are the main inventions that changed the way people do business now?

TASK 2

Summarize the following text.

Is it too late to stop climate change?

Global warming, fueled by greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, is as real as a Texas-sized drought. While the planet's temperature has increased just 1 degree Fahrenheit (.55 degrees Celsius) during the past century, Earth's coldest regions have warmed significantly more. As a result, many plant and animal species are on the verge of extinction. Blizzards, floods and hurricanes have become more devastating. Ice is melting, oceans are rising, glaciers are tumbling and the weather has fluctuated wildly from balmy winters to brisk summers.

As Earth's CO₂ levels increase, so will the temperature, some 10 degrees Fahrenheit (5.5 degrees Celsius) by the end of the century. In fact, global temperatures are rising faster than at any other time in the past 1,000 years. Global warming has put many places, including Tuvalu, on the front lines in the war against climate change. While some scientists believe we're close to the point of no return, others say it's not too late stop global warming. Cutting our current CO₂ emissions in half within the next 50 years might save the planet.

But reducing those emissions is easier said than done. Climate change has become mired in politics as many policy makers don't want to admit that humans are to blame for Earth's escalating temperature. They say warming is part of Earth's natural cycle. Nevertheless, most reputable scientists agree that humans are responsible. For centuries we have been burning oil, coal and other fossil fuels to power our lives, and at the same time spewing tons carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gasses into the atmosphere. Those gases act like an invisible blanket, trapping the sun's heat close to Earth's surface.

Yet all is not lost. In recent years, many countries have taken significant steps to reduce their carbon footprint. In addition, various industries are experimenting with alternative, cleaner-burning fuels, such as wind and solar, to power their factories. Car companies are now building hydrogen- and electric-powered cars to replace gasoline as the fuel of choice.

Scientists are also studying new ways to cool the planet, including increasing Earth's albedo, or its ability to reflect sunlight back into space. Scientists say increasing the planet's albedo by 1 percent -- by painting roads and roof tops white -- might be enough to halt global warming. Some scientists have even gone as far as proposing to launch thousands of mirrors into Earth orbit to reflect the sun's rays back into space. In addition one Nobel Prize-winning scientist, Paul Crutzen, suggests that tiny particles called sulfates can act as a cosmic sunscreen by blocking the sun's rays from reaching Earth. The key is to pump the atmosphere with tons of these Lilliputian particles.

While some of these ideas might sound off the charts, the underlying principle of stopping global warming is not. Whether it's turning off a light when leaving a room or building windmills to replace coal-fired power plants, stopping global warming could be a matter of survival.

Раздел 4. Письмо

Task 1.

Develop the following topic into a topic sentence suggesting a pattern according to which a paragraph can be arranged. Think of a few supporting details to develop the topic sentence. Write a paragraph.

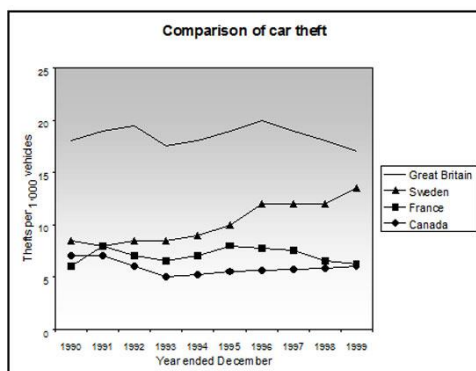
The use of the Internet by teenagers.

Task 2.

Вариант 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The line graph shows thefts per thousand vehicles in four European countries between 1990 and 1999.



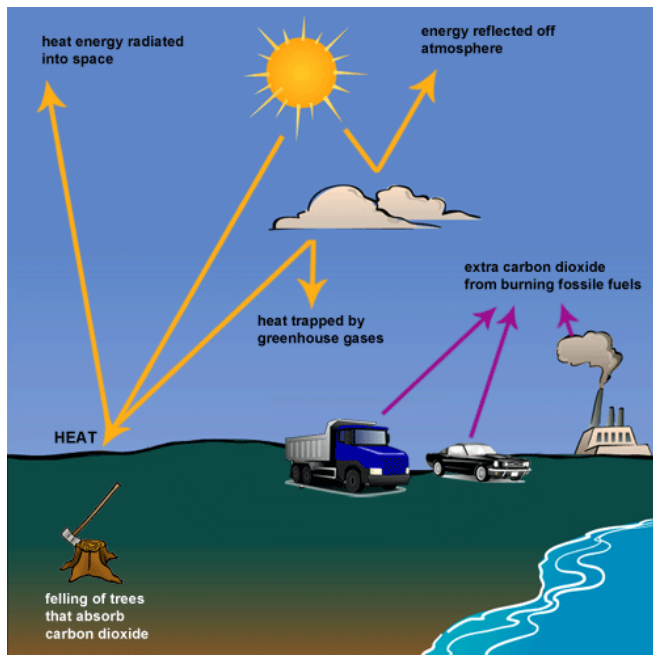
Summarize the information by selecting and reporting the main features and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Вариант 2

The following diagram shows how greenhouse gases trap energy from the Sun. Write a report for a university lecturer describing the information shown below.

Write at least 150 words.



Вариант 3

Describe the process of learning new vocabulary. You should:

1. have an introduction and a conclusion, describe each step in a separate paragraph
2. use academic vocabulary and linking devices, the passive voice