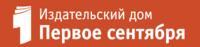


УРОВЕНЬ В 2 – ЗНАЧИТЕЛЬНЫЙ ШАГ К УСПЕХУ.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ, ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЕ ИДЕИ ПРИ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ЯЗЫКУ

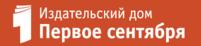




Preparation for Higher Education



- Understand and take notes at lectures.
- Write essays and reports, developing an argument and structuring ideas
- Do research and understand textbooks
- Deliver presentations and take part in discussions, presenting an argument
- Develop conversation and social skills to enjoy life outside the classroom
- Become autonomous as a learner by developing independent study skills and good time management
- Develop confidence in taking exams.

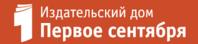




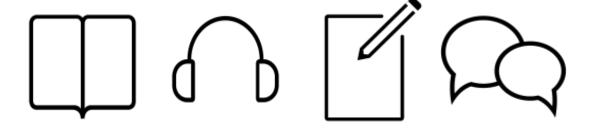
Preparation for the workplace

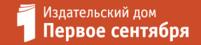


- Understand and take notes at meetings and on teleconferences
- Read and write reports, developing an argument and structuring ideas
- Read and write emails
- Deliver presentations and take part in discussions, presenting an argument
- Develop conversation and social skills for interaction with customers and colleagues in other countries



4 skills

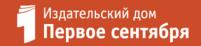




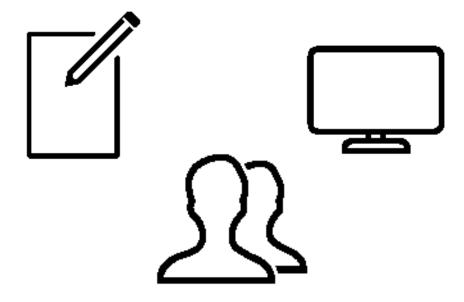


B2 First / First for Schools

| CEFR Level B2 | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| Reading and Use of English | 75 mins | Can understand factual texts on topics that are not familiar, with the help of a dictionary. |
| Writing (140-190 words x 2) | 80 mins | Can present an argument and opinions in writing. |
| Listening | Approx. 40 mins | Can identify the expression of feelings and attitudes, such as criticism, disapproval, agreement, etc. |
| Speaking | 14 mins | Can keep up a conversation on a fairly wide range of topics, expressing opinions and presenting arguments. |
| Total exam length | About 3.5 hours | |

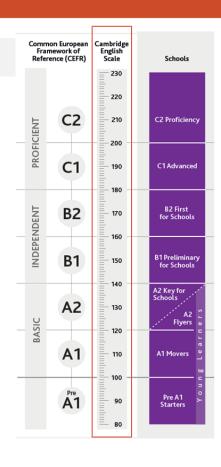


Paper-based or computer-based



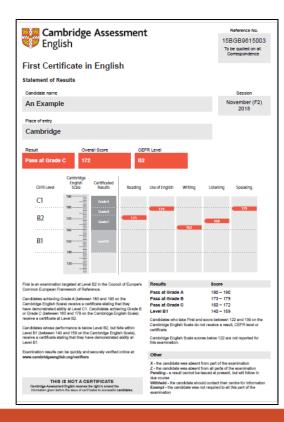


Understanding results

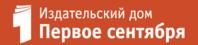




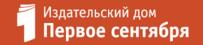
Results reporting







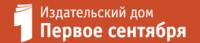
PAPER 1. Reading and Use of English





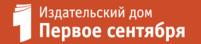
Use of English

- Part 1: Multiple-choice cloze (mainly vocabulary)
- Part 2: Open cloze (mainly grammar)
- Part 3: Word formation (mainly vocabulary)
- Part 4: Key word transformation (equal focus on grammar and lexis)



General strategies

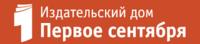
- Skim the whole text first to have a better idea of what it is about.
- Analyse the language before and after the gap.
- Read the whole text to check that it is logical and grammatically correct.





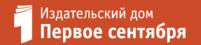
Effective readers

- think about why they are reading and keep their purpose or aim in mind.
- read a text the first time very quickly to get an overall idea of the meaning, the gist of the text (skimming).
- read a text quickly with the purpose of finding specific information or words (scanning).
- read in detail the relevant parts of the text.
- ignore irrelevant information and sections.
- read complicated parts of the text again.
- guess unknown words and phrases from context.



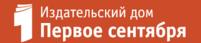
Reading (2200-2500 words)

- Part 5. Multiple choice, 4-option questions (Detail, opinion, attitude, tone, purpose, main idea, gist, meaning from context, implication, text organisation features (exemplification, reference)
- Part 6. Gapped text (Cohesion, coherence, text structure)
- Part 7. Multiple matching (Detail, opinion, specific information, implication)



How to teach to read attentively?

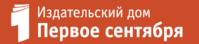
- Use your pencil while reading (both texts and tasks) it's a must!
- While checking the answers, ask your students to prove them with the text (the correct answers as well)





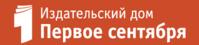
Some common and persistent problems

- reading too slowly
- word-spotting
- running out of time
- being unable to find an answer /choosing the wrong answer
- panicking when they see an unknown word
- failing to understand large pieces of text
- getting lost in a text and not seeing or not using the cohesive devices which could guide them
- being unable to distinguish between essential and supplementary information



What can you do to help your learners overcome these problems?

- Vary the texts some learners will prefer reading certain types of text (factual, imaginative, etc.) and the type of language varies for each type of text.
- Learners who have a good vocabulary are at an advantage, so do regular vocabulary work on topic areas.
- Give learners a lot of practice in deducing meaning from context so that they can deal with words they don't recognise.
- Instead of giving learners the answers at an end of a task, underline the clues to each answer, adding the question number next to the relevant piece of text.



PAPER 2. Writing

Part 1 Compulsory task – the essay

The input and rubric provide the:

- word count: 140–190 words
- context
- the essay title
- notes with two ideas to include
- the candidate has to include one idea of their own.

Writing • Part 1

ou must answer this question. Write your answer in 140 – 190 words in an appropriate style on he separate answer sheet.

In your English class you have been talking about education. Now your English teacher has asked you to write an essay for homework.

Write your essay using all the notes and giving reasons for your point of view.

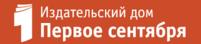


Some parents teach their children at home rather than sending them to school. Is this a good or a bad thing for the children?

Notes

Write about:

- 1. having a parent as a teacher
- making friends
- 3. (your own idea)





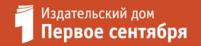
ESSAY: skills to be developed

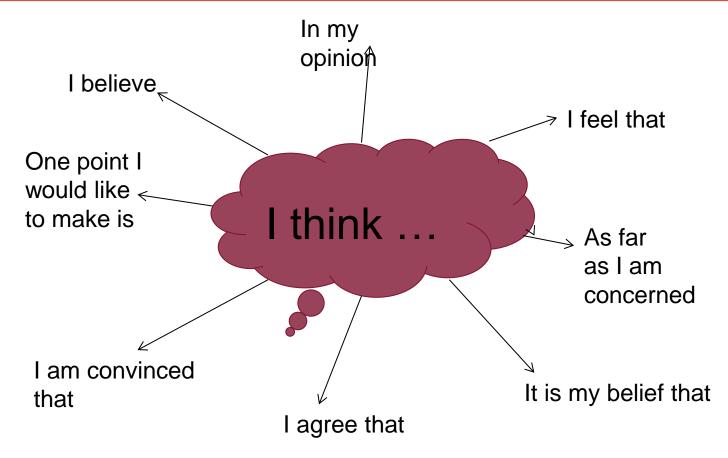
- ✓ plan effectively
- ✓ give opinions and agree or disagree in a formal or neutral way
- ✓ paragraph appropriately
- ✓ use linking words or phrases appropriately and effectively
- ✓ write appropriate opening (don't copy the topic, set the same problem in different words. Be sure that the topic is the same!) and concluding (summarise your opinion) paragraphs.



LINKING WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

| FUNCTION | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Adding information | both and, not only but, moreover, as well, in addition to, furthermore, further, not to mention the fact that, besides |
| Contrasting | but, not but, although, while, whereas, in contrast, however, (and) yet, in contrast, at the same time |
| Emphasising | besides, but also, as well, what is more, in fact, to tell you the truth, actually, indeed, let alone |
| Listing points/events | beginning: initially, first, at first, to start/begin with continuing: secondly, after this/that, afterwards concluding: finally, eventually, lastly, last but not lest |





Part 2



Write an answer to one of the questions 2 – 4 in this part. Write your answer in 140 – 190 words in an appropriate style on the opposite page. Put the question number in the box at the top of the page.

You have seen the following announcement in an international music magazine:

Music lovers! Can you help us?

Write an article about the best music concert you've ever seen.

We will publish the best articles next month.

Send us your article, and you could see your name in print!

Write your article.

Your English teacher has asked you to write a report on the leisure facilities in your area. You should explain what the most popular leisure facilities in your area are and say why you think they are popular.

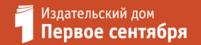
Write your report.

You have received a letter from your Australian friend, Tim. Read this part of the letter and then write your letter to Tim.

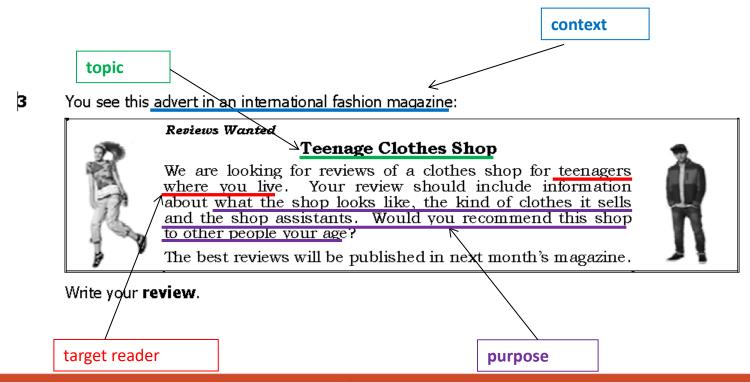
I leave school in June and I want to come to your country. First I'd like to spend some time travelling. Then I'd like to find a job for a few months. Can you give me some advice on travelling and working in your country?

Thanks, Tim

Write your letter.



Part 2 task



Writing paper: how do we assess learners?

CONTENT

All content is relevant

Target reader is fully informed

COMMUNICATIVE
ACHIEVEMENT
Uses simple ideas
Uses complex ideas
Holds attention of
reader
Follows conventions

ORGANISATION
Well organised
Coherent – ideas flow
appropriately using
cohesive devices at text
level
Cohesive – sentences link
logically using linking
words

LANGUAGE
Uses a range of accurate vocabulary
Uses simple and complex grammar with control and flexibility
Very occasional errors that don't block communication



Common learner problems

Content

Not writing enough words/ writing too many words (necessary/ unnecessary information)

Communicative Achievement

Being too formal or too informal

Not expressing ideas clearly enough

Not answering the question correctly

Organisation

Not using appropriate cohesive devices

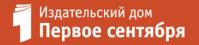
Not using paragraphs

Language

Using only simple vocabulary and/or only simple grammatical structures

Repeating the same words or phrases several times in the answer

Not checking the answer at the end to correct mistakes





Writing: Self/peer-correction checklist

Have you followed the instructions for:

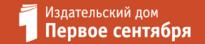
- length?
- the kind of text you are supposed to write?
- points to include?

How do you think someone reading your letter/essay, etc. would react?

Very well / Quite well / OK / Not very well / Badly

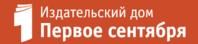
Check your work for mistakes with the following (mostly for self correction):

- spelling?
- basic grammar?
- punctuation?



Paper 3. Listening

| | Part 1 | Part 2 | Part 3 | Part 4 |
|------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| Number of speakers | 1 or more | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Type of questions | Multiple choice | Sentence completion | Multiple matching | Multiple choice |
| What the task tests | Genre, topic, attitude, opinion, gist, detail | Detail, specific information, stated opinion | Gist, detail, attitude, opinion | Gist, detail, specific information, opinion, attitude |



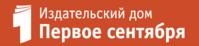


Part 2

| You will hear a scientist called Marie Bachmann giving a talk to a school about her work as an oceanographer. For questions 9 – 18, complete the sentences with a word or short phrase. | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Oceanographer | | | |
| The country where Marie spent her childhood was 9 . | | | |
| Marie was most successful in the sport of 10 when she was young | | | |
| The subject Marie eventually studied at university was 11 . | | | |
| Marie feels that university helped her to become a 12 person. | | | |
| Marie was happy with her role as a on the video she made at university. | | | |
| Marie finds it better for her research if there is a 14 at sea. | | | |
| On her trip to Greenland, Marie found the constant 15 difficult to cope with. | | | |
| Marie says the | | | |
| Marie uses the example of 17 to show how people can harm wildlife. | | | |
| Marie hopes to have her work accepted by a 18 in the near future. | | | |

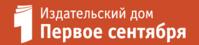
Part 3

| 19 | You will hear five short extracts in which people are talking about their visit to a city. For questions 19 – 23, choose from the list (A – H) what each speaker liked most about the city they visited. Use the letters only once. There are three extra letters which you do not need to use. | | | |
|----|---|-----------|----|--|
| Α | the efficiency of the public transport system | | | |
| В | the natural beauty of the scenery | | | |
| | | Speaker 1 | 19 | |
| С | the variety of goods in the markets | | | |
| | | Speaker 2 | 20 | |
| D | the style of the architecture | | | |
| | | Speaker 3 | 21 | |
| E | the well-designed plan of the city | | | |
| | | Speaker 4 | 22 | |
| F | the helpfulness of the people | | | |
| | | Speaker 5 | 23 | |
| G | the range of leisure opportunities | | | |
| | | | | |
| Н | the standard of the accommodation | | | |



When preparing for ANY listening task, use

AUDIO SCRIPTS !!!



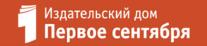
PART 4. Speaking

What constitutes a B2 level speaker?

| The kind of situations the speaker is in (predictable / familiar / unfamiliar / unexpected) | Able to handle communication in familiar situations |
|---|--|
| Grammatical accuracy | Generally accurate but some inaccuracies and inappropriate usage occur |
| Ability to organise discourse | Able to organise extended discourse but occasionally produces utterances that lack coherence |
| Hesitation | Maintains a flow of language, although hesitation may occur when searching for language |
| Pronunciation | Although pronunciation is easily understood, L1 features may be intrusive |
| Command of the spoken language | Generally effective command of the spoken language |

Test format and testing Focus

| Part | Test Format | Testing focus | Timing |
|------|---|--|--------------|
| 1 | Conversation between interlocutor and each candidate | Social language, general interaction | 2 minutes |
| 2 | Individual 'long turn'; each candidate speaks for 1 minute on a pair of photos, and second candidate responds | Comparing, describing, expressing opinions | 4 minutes |
| 3 | Candidates talk together: a discussion and decision-making task based on written stimuli | Exchanging ideas, expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing / disagreeing, suggesting, speculating, reaching a decision through negotiating | 4 minutes |
| 4 | Discussion with interlocutor and both candidates on topics related to the Part 3 task | Expressing and justifying opinions, agreeing, disagreeing, speculating | 4 minutes |



Part 1 Speaking skills assessed

Talking about a range of familiar topics

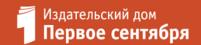
Understanding a range of questions and responding to them

Using appropriate language to expand on responses

Giving personal information

Talking about present circumstances, past experiences and future plans

Expressing opinions



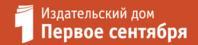
Part 2: sample task

What might be difficult for the people about trying to win in these situations?

1









Part 2 Speaking skills assessed

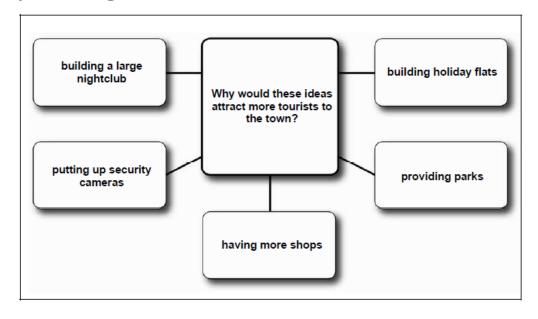
Sustaining a long turn:

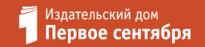
- Describing
- Giving information
- Comparing
- Expressing opinions

Managing discourse:

- Coherence
- Organisation of language and ideas
- Accuracy and appropriacy of linguistic resources
- Clarity of message

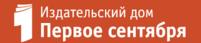
Part 3 Speaking





Part 3 Speaking skills assessed



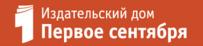




Part 4 Speaking skills assessed

- exchanging ideas/opinions
- comparing
- agreeing/disagreeing
- responding appropriately to questions
- speculating
- negotiating

- expressing and justifying opinions
- suggesting
- reaching a decision
- describing
- developing topics
- giving information





ASSESSING SPEAKING

Analytical scale

- Grammar and Vocabulary (control, range, appropriacy)
- Pronunciation (intonation, stress, individual sounds)
- Interactive Communication (initiating, responding, development)
- Discourse Management (extent, relevance, coherence, cohesion)

Global Achievement scale (overall effectiveness)



Discourse Management

B2 level – band 3

Extent

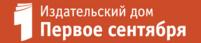
Produces extended stretches of language despite some hesitation.

Relevance

Contributions are relevant and there is very little repetition.

Coherence and Cohesion

Uses a range of cohesive devices.





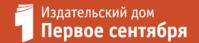
Interactive Communication

Initiating and responding

- Initiates and responds appropriately. (Band 3)
- Initiates and responds appropriately, linking contributions to those of other speakers (Band 5)

Development of the interaction

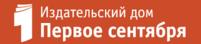
- Maintains and develops the interaction and negotiates towards an outcome with very little support. (Band
 3)
- Maintains and develops the interaction and negotiates towards an outcome. (Band 5)





Pronunciation B2 level – Band 3

- Is intelligible
- Intonation is generally appropriate
- Sentence and word stress is generally accurately placed
- Individual sounds are generally articulated clearly

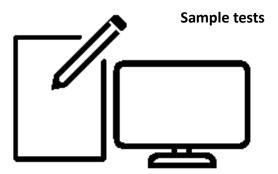


cambridgeenglish.org

Getting started

Candidate experience video

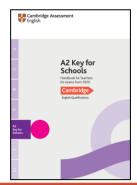




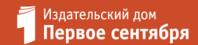
Speaking test videos with examiner comment and scores



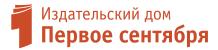
Teacher handbook



QUESTIONS?



Благодарим за внимание!











Наши социальные сети









