

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное
образовательное учреждение
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**«Нижегородский государственный
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14 Tests For Listening Comprehension

14 тестов для аудирования

**Учебно-методические материалы для IV курса
дневного и заочного отделений факультета английского языка**

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предназначенных для формирования и проверки навыка аудирования
аутентичных публицистических текстов.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Учебно-методическим материалы представляют собой набор тестов, предназначенных для проверки навыка аудирования аутентичных публицистических текстов.

Настоящие УММ являются частью двухвариантного пособия, составленного в звуковом и графическом вариантах.

Звуковой вариант УММ представлен записанными на магнитную ленту текстами публицистического характера, которые соответствуют тематике программы IV курса и охватывают следующие темы: "Воспитание дома и в школе"; "Профессия учителя"; "Любовь, брак, семья"; "Проблемы молодежи".

Материалом для тестов послужили как отдельные тематические выпуски программ радио ВВС, так и специально для этой цели начитанные носителями языка тексты.

Вопросы множественного выбора к прослушанному тексту и предваряющая их информация, имеющая целью снятие возможных лексических трудностей в тексте на аудирование, – это графический вариант пособия. Каждый тест состоит из 10 вопросов множественного выбора и четырех вариантов ответа к каждому вопросу.

Настоящие учебно-методические материалы могут быть использованы как для самостоятельной работы студентов IV курса ФАЯ в лаборатории технических средств обучения с последующим контролем результатов тестирования преподавателем, так и во время аудиторных занятий по практике языка. В этом случае их использование не ограничивается только функцией контроля навыка аудирования. Актуальность затронутых проблем и их соответствие тематике данного этапа обучения позволяет использовать тесты в качестве материала для классной дискуссии, написания резюме по прослушанному тексту и так далее.

THE MATING GAME

In the south-east Asian country of Singapore, the birth rate has fallen so low that not enough people are being born to replace the present population. Kirsty Lang reports on the efforts of the Singaporean government to encourage its young and well-educated citizens to get married and have large families.

Harness – set of straps that fit under a person’s arms to hold equipment or to prevent them from moving too much

Blind date – social meeting between a man and a woman who haven’t met before

Face – here, surface or side

Eligible – here, suitable for marriage

Contraception – birth control

Intervention – attempt to change a situation by becoming involved in it

Ice-breaker - something which makes a situation easier or less tense

e-mail – electronic system which joins a group of computers, allowing people to send messages to each other on their computers

Stockbroker – person who buys and sells stocks and shares for clients

Pro-natalist – encouraging people to have babies

Incentive – something that encourages you to do something

Rebate – money that is paid back

Subsidize – when a government pays part of the costs of a public service or industry

Promiscuity – behaviour of someone who has sex with many different people

I. What aroused the correspondent’s feeling of surprise?

- a) The number of unmarried young men and women.
- b) The fact that the blind date had been sponsored by the Singaporean government.
- c) The unusual equipment she had to bring to her blind date.
- d) That all the young men and women were athletic and they all to a person managed to climb the almost vertical surface of the rock.

II. What is the reason for the Government’s intervention into the private affairs of their people?

- a) One has to do something when there are no other concerns.
- b) The middle-class population is decreasing.
- c) Too many Singaporeans prefer trial marriages.
- d) It’s an age-old tradition.

III. Why do SDU workers prefer to engage young people in all sorts of sport activities on their first date?

- a) It helps them to get on more intimate terms from the very beginning.
- b) They learn how to scuba dive, sail and water ski and they will never indulge in such dangerous activities as drug taking or drinking alcohol.
- c) They had already admitted that it had been a blunder on their part. People can't fall in love while doing sports.
- d) They call it a healthy way of life.

IV. What makes the SDU different from most dating agencies apart from the fact that it is run by the government?

It pursues:

- a) Very selective sexist policies.
- b) Very selective anti-natalist policies.
- c) Very selective pro-feminist policies.
- d) Very selective pro-natalist policies.

V. What are the financial incentives offered to successful mates?

They include:

- a) Tax rebates and subsidized child care as soon as the first baby is born.
- b) Tax rebates on the second and third child and subsidized child care.
- c) Tax rebates on the third and fourth child and subsidized child care.
- d) Their children will be ensured admission to the best higher educational establishments.

VI. Under what condition can families get these benefits?

If mothers are:

- a) Single and need help.
- b) Educated, well-to-do and relatively young.
- c) Not educated but considerably well-off.
- d) Poor but well educated.

VII. How can poor Singaporean people benefit?

- a) If they are single mothers.
- b) If there are many children in the family.
- c) If there are not more than two children in the family.
- d) If there are not more than three children in the family.

VIII. How do TV adverts reflect the government's policy?

- a) They feature happy families.
- b) They show well to do families.
- c) They show families with many children.
- d) They show single mothers who have succeeded in life.

IX. What is the reason for the West's decline, according to Singaporean ministers?

- a) Loss of traditional family values.
- b) Multi-national communities.
- c) The rise of urban population in many Western countries.
- d) Poor working and living conditions of different minority groups.

X. What can compensate for lack of territory and mineral resources according to the Singaporean government?

- a) Advanced technologies.
- b) Human resources.
- c) Efficient management.
- d) Population increase.

ETERNAL

I. For how long have they been together as a group?

- a) 5 years.
- b) 6 years.
- c) 3 years.
- d) 2years.

II. Why are they called the "supermodels of pop" ?

- a) They are models in their free time.
- b) They like to wear smart clothes.
- c) They look pretty.
- d) They like pop- corn.

III. What is their attitude to this nickname?

- a) They are quite flattered.
- b) They don't care.
- c) It drives them mad.
- d) They take it for granted.

IV. What is the most important thing for them?

- a) Their good looks.
- b) Their parents.
- c) Their boy friends.
- d) Their music.

V. Which of them is a real keep fit fanatic?

- a) Easter.
- b) Kelle.

- c) Louise.
- d) Vernie.

VI. What is the other factor important for a pop group's success? (apart from being physically fit)

One needs:

- a) A lot of money.
- b) Peace of mind.
- c) Catching tunes.
- d) A close-knit relationship with other members of the group.

VII. Which of them is an only child?

- a) Easther.
- b) Kelle.
- c) Louise.
- d) Vernie.

VIII. What is being on tour with the band compared with?

- a) An ordeal.
- b) A tiresome experience.
- c) Like being in a big family.
- d) Great fun.

IX. Why is touring educational?

- a) It always widens their scopes.
- b) They study Geography while travelling.
- c) One learns a lot every day.
- d) They study foreign languages.

X. Why do they try to make an effort to say a few words in the language of the host country?

- a) They are sure the audience should like it.
- b) They have been instructed to do it by their producer.
- c) It's never too late to learn.
- d) Otherwise each performance will be a reflection of the previous one.

They do it to escape boredom.

NOT SO INNOCENT CHILDREN

More and more children are committing violent crimes, but what can be done to stop this? Cathy Wearing examines the straightforward but controversial suggestions of a special UK commission.

Intervene – become involved in a situation and try to change it.

Unparalleled – bigger, better, more intense, or worse than anything else of its kind.

In the wake of – happening after some event and usually as a result of it.

Beget – cause something to happen or be created.

Divert – here, stop someone from thinking about something by making them think about something else.

Leave to their own devices – leave someone alone to do as they wish.

Advent – fact of something starting or coming into existence.

Model – here, person whose behaviour is likely to be copied by others, especially because he or she is admired.

Concerted – planned or done together by agreement.

Custodian sentence – period of time that someone has to spend in prison as punishment.

Punitive – intended as punishment.

Reinforcement – here, strengthening of something such as an attitude or a feeling.

Deterrent – something that makes people afraid to do something.

Curb – control something and keep it within fixed limit.

I. What were the questions everyone in Britain asked themselves after the murder?

The questions concerned:

- a) Adults' indifference and the roots of the abductors' violence.
- b) The details of the murder.
- c) The state of discipline in inner city schools.
- d) Aesthetic education.

II. Why was the Commission on Children and Violence set up?

- a) To call for a national commitment to non-violence.
- b) To investigate the causes of increasing violence by children.
- c) To provide stricter punitive measures for juvenile delinquents.
- d) To draw the public attention to the increasing number of violent attacks on children by their parents.

III. What conclusion did the Commission arrive at?

- a) Evil is deeply rooted in human nature.
- b) TV screens are flooded with scenes of violence and brutality.
- c) Juvenile violence stems from violent family backgrounds.
- d) Violence is rooted in the genes.

IV. What kind of family punishment should be banned according to the Commission?

- a) Telling children off.
- b) Depriving them of the things they enjoy (TV, computer games, pocket money).
- c) Sentencing them to some work.
- d) Smacking.

V. What do members of the Commission suggest parents should do to influence their misbehaving children?

- a) Encourage, divert their attention and persuade them.
- b) Leave them to their own devices.
- c) Spend more time with their children setting them good examples.
- d) Play games.

VI. What do those who disagree with the Commission's findings consider to be the reason for the rise in juvenile violence?

- a) Violent kinds of sport.
- b) Loose morals of today's youth.
- c) Unfavourable changes in society.
- d) Lack of correctional facilities.

VII. What does the Commission call for?

- a) Legislative reform in Britain.
- b) Reform in the educational system of Great Britain.
- c) Social reform.
- d) Reform in the penitentiary system of England.

VIII. What is the Home Secretary's attitude to violent crime?

- a) Tougher measures should be introduced.
- b) Custodial sentences should be shortened.
- c) Persistent young offenders should be sent to foster families.
- d) There are more serious problems than crime.

IX. What is Sir William Utting's opinion about tough punitive measures?

- a) This is the only possible solution.
- b) He plans to introduce American-style "boot camps".
- c) It will prove a deterrent to delinquent activity.
- d) It will lead to a reinforcement of delinquent activity.

X. Why makes the problem even more complicated?

- a) It is a vicious circle – violent parenting creates violent children.
- b) There is still no agreement both on the causes of violence and on how it should be tackled.

- c) There is no national commitment to non-violence.
- d) Violence has always existed. One can't do anything about it.

AGONISING OVER ECSTASY

A British girl died last year after taking a single tablet of the drug ecstasy at her 18-th birthday party. Miles Warde looks at why ecstasy is so popular with young people, and examines the risks they take.

Agonize (se) over – think about a difficult decision very carefully and with a lot of effort.

Go clubbing – go to a nightclub.

Integral – essential.

Hallucinogenic – causing you to hallucinate (see things that are not really there).

Empathy – ability to share another person's feelings as if they were your own.

Toxic – poisonous.

Bulk out – increase in size.

Adversely – in an unfavourable way.

A case in point – good example of a general statement.

Comatose – in a coma (deeply unconscious).

Life support – special machine that is used to keep a person alive when they are severely ill or disabled.

Mainstream – regarded as normal and conventional.

Paracetamol – important and common drug used to reduce pain, which does not contain aspirin.

I. What is taking drugs considered to be by many underage drug addicts?

- a) It is illegal, its consequences are disastrous and as a result taking drugs is out of the question.
- b) Few young people have seen drugs. They are difficult to obtain.
- c) It is a part of youth culture as music, for example.
- d) It depends on what kind of drugs a young person takes.

II. Why is Ecstasy so popular among young people?

- a) It's the cheapest drug available.
- b) It's the least harmful of all modern drugs.
- c) It produces feelings of warmth and love, empathy for others.
- d) The user's temperature and blood pressure rises.

III. Under what name is it also known in Europe and North America?

- a) Hug drug.
- b) Love drug.
- c) Dance drug.
- d) Empathy drug.

IV. How many people take the drug weekly in Great Britain?

- a) 1,000,000.
- b) 5,000,000.
- c) 200,000.
- d) 500,000.

V. What does the main cause of death from Ecstasy stem from?

- a) From its pain suppressing qualities.
- b) From elimination of anxiety and extreme relaxation.
- c) From its hallucinogenic effect.
- d) From the release of serotonin.

VI. What is the main danger of Ecstasy?

- a) Nobody knows about its long-term effects.
- b) There is little scientific study.
- c) It affects only very young people adversely.
- d) It causes depression.

VII. How many Ecstasy tablets caused Leah Betts' death?

- a) 4.
- b) 3.
- c) 2.
- d) 1.

VIII. What did Leah's death result in?

- a) The tablets available were analysed weekly.
- b) Parents were asked to look better after their children.
- c) A lot of information about the dangers of drugs was broadcast.
- d) The drug market collapsed.

IX. What did Leah's father do to caution young people against drug taking?

- a) He set up a new fund for combating drug taking.
- b) He released a picture of his comatose daughter on life support.
- c) He had press conferences around the country.
- d) He appealed to the government to spend more money on scientific study of drugs.

X. What is the number of people dying yearly of Ecstasy taking?

- a) 25,000.
- b) 50.
- c) 500,000.
- d) 100,000.

TEENAGE SELF-ABUSE IN THE USA

Depressed – sad and disappointed

Self-mutilator – someone who severely damages their own body

Bruise – injury produced when a part of the body is hit and a mark appears

Stem the tide – stop something from continuing, spreading or increasing

Sweeping – here, having a very influential effect

Frustrated – distressed and angry because, here, you are not receiving the attention you need

Counselling – activity of giving people advice to help them solve their problems

Rutted – here, very badly damaged

Confront – deal with a problem or task

Epidemic – occurrence of a disease or addiction which spreads very quickly and affects a large number of people

I. What name is given by the authors to the disturbing phenomenon which is widely spread among the youth in the USA?

- a) Suicide.
- b) Misery.
- c) Loneliness.
- d) Addiction.

II. How many teenagers have been cutting themselves repeatedly?

- a) 2 thousand.
- b) 2 million.
- c) 3 million.
- d) 1 million.

III. Why do they do this?

- a) To attempt suicide.
- b) To relieve their misery.
- c) To revenge on their parents.
- d) Everyone does it.

IV. How old was Jessie when she began cutting herself?

- a) 9.
- b) 10.
- c) 11.
- d) 12.

V. What does the programme “Safe” supervised by Karen Contareo aim at?

- a) To analyze the reasons of self-cutting which seems to be sweeping America.
- b) To stop self-mutilation.
- c) To punish self-mutilators.
- d) To make parent be responsible for their children’s misdeeds.

VI. How does Karen Contareo account for the new phenomenon?

- a) Increased frustration.
- b) Spread of drugs.
- c) Parental negligence.
- d) Lack of cooperation between parents and teachers.

VII. What do self-mutilators want to say according to Karen Contareo?

- a) This is what is going to happen to you.
- b) Next time I’ll commit suicide.
- c) This is what is going on with me this is how I feel.
- d) It’s up to you to decide what I’m up to next time.

VIII. What does the Chicago programme use to help people tackle their problems?

- a) Hypnosis.
- b) Intensive counselling.
- c) Imprisonment.
- d) Intensive methods of teaching.

IX. What caused Eedie Foster’s self-abuse?

- a) Her parent’s indifference.
- b) Her stepfather’s sexual abuse.
- c) She was an only child in their family.
- d) All her friends had done it before.

X. What lies behind Jessie’s self-abuse?

- a) A feeling of worthlessness.
- b) A feeling of apathy.

- c) Her parents' separation.
- d) A feeling of alienation.

XI. What is cutting being described as?

- a) The endemic disease of the 20-th century.
- b) The plague of the 90s.
- c) The hidden epidemic of the 90s.
- d) The sign of madness.

TOO YOUNG FOR RIGHTS?

In the early 1990s, the world rushed to support the rights of children. But, as Max de Lotbiniere reports, in many countries young people are still waiting for help and protection.

Inconceivable – of something that cannot possibly happen or be true

Ethnic minority – group of people of a particular race or religion who lives in place where most people are of another race or religion

Summit – meeting between leaders of different countries to discuss important matters

Convention – official agreement or code of conduct between countries or organizations

Ratify – when a government formally approves and adopts an agreement or proposal

Federal – political system in which semi-independent states are controlled by a central government

Abuse – bad, cruel or immoral treatment of someone

Implement – carry out a plan, system or law

Submit – here, send a document to someone or an organization so they can examine its contents and decide which action to take

Deadline – time or date by which a particular task must be finished

Confined – when someone exists only in one place or affects only one person

Coherent – clear and easy to understand

Paedophile – someone who is sexually attracted to children and sexually abuses them

Ammunition – here, information which can be used to give an advantage to someone

Immunization – process of preventing a disease by giving people drugs which stop them from becoming ill with that disease

Antibiotics – drugs used in medicine to kill bacteria and cure infections

Infant mortality rate – number of very young children or babies who die in a particular place

I. How many labourers marched on the parliament building in India's capital?

- a) 2,000.
- b) 2,000,000.
- c) 1,000.
- d) 200.

II. What idea was almost inconceivable a decade ago?

The idea of legal protection for the rights of

- a) women.
- b) Disabled people.
- c) Ethnic minorities.
- d) children.

III. How many children are estimated to work in India today?

- a) 60,000,000.
- b) 60,000.
- c) 6,000,000.
- d) 600,000,000.

IV. How many governments met in New York at the world Summit on children in 1990?

- a) 1000.
- b) 171.
- c) 71.
- d) 199.

V. What did this meeting lead to?

- a) The UNESCO.
- b) The Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- c) The UN.
- d) The NATO.

VI. Which two countries haven't ratified the treaty?

- a) Uganda and the United States.
- b) Nigeria and the United States.
- c) Somalia and the United States.
- d) Somalia and the Soviet Union.

VII. What should countries do after ratification of the treaty?

- a) They should submit detailed reports showing how children's rights have been protected and enforced.
- b) They should list children's rights.

- c) They register children at birth.
- d) They should protect children's right to express their views and receive information.

VIII. Have they all done it?

- a) 28 countries have failed to meet the UN's deadline.
- b) 8 countries have failed to meet the deadline.
- c) 2 countries have failed to do it.
- d) All countries coped with the task.

IX. How many countries included the Convention in their school curriculums?

- a) 71.
- b) 17.
- c) 13.
- d) 31.

X. How many children under the age of five die each year?

- a) 125,000,000.
- b) 12,000,000.
- c) 12,500,000.
- d) 1,250,000.

CHILD BRIDES: ENDING INNOCENCE TOO EARLY?

Match – here, situation in which someone or something is suitable for someone/something else

Self-styled – used to describe someone who claims to have a particular title but does not actually have any right to this title

GP general practitioner – doctor who is trained in general medicine and treats people in a particular area or town

Covenant – here, formal written agreement, which is recognized in law.

Enmeshed – very involved in an unpleasant or complicated situation.

Societal – related to a particular society.

Puberty – stage when you start to change physically from a child to an adult.

Promiscuity – behaviour of someone who has sex with many different people.

Creche – place where small children are left and looked after.

Mr Right – man who would be the perfect husband for a particular woman.

I. What aroused many people's indignation after a 13-year-old girl married an 18-year-old boy?

- a) The fact that it was a mixed marriage.
- b) The fact that the girl's parents had given their consent.
- c) The fact that they had met on holiday.
- d) The fact that their marriage was illegal.

II. What is puberty according to Islamic law?

- a) 13.
- b) 16.
- c) It's the age of consent.
- d) 18.

III. What was the most unusual fact about their marriage for Westerners?

- a) The girl seemed to be happy.
- b) The girl seemed to be unhappy.
- c) The girl was deprived of many life opportunities.
- d) The boy looked utterly unhappy.

IV. What was the boy's job?

He was a:

- a) waiter.
- b) manager.
- c) cook.
- d) cleaner.

V. Why is the custom of marriage such a sensitive cultural issue?

- a) This is what people do once in their lives.
- b) It involves prejudices and conventions of society.
- c) It involves women's rights and societal traditions and practices.
- d) Only mature people can build up a life long union.

VI. When was the UN founded?

- a) in 1845.
- b) In 1945.
- c) In 1923.
- d) In 1993.

VII. In which part of the world they still don't have a legal minimum age for marriage?

- a) In West India.
- b) In South Africa.

- c) In South America.
- d) In West Africa.

VIII. Where are marriage customs most difficult to change according to Lesley Roberts?

- a) In big cities.
- b) In the rural areas.
- c) In Islamic countries.
- d) In India.

IX. What is the legal minimum age for marriage in the UK?

- a) 13.
- b) 14.
- c) 16.
- d) 18.

X. What is the legal minimum set age for marriage if the child has parental approval in Kentucky?

- a) There is no legally set minimum.
- b) 13.
- c) 15.
- d) 18.

INNOCENT KILLERS

Recruit – get people to join or work for an organization.

Rage – of something that continues with great force or violence.

Refugee – someone who has been forced to leave their country because there is a war there.

Coerce – try to make someone do something, often by using violence or threats.

Bear arms – here, carry and use weapons.

Violate – break an agreement, law or promise.

Geneva Convention – any of several agreements, accepted by most countries, about how to treat people during wartime.

Rebel – here, someone who is fighting against their own country's army in order to change the political system.

Rations – here, food which is supplied to a soldier each day.

Loot – here, steal from shops or houses during a riot, war or other disturbance.

Advent – fact of something starting or coming into existence.

Stamina – physical or mental activity needed to do a tiring activity for a long period.

Conscript – officially make someone join the armed forces.

Renamo – rebel army in Mozambique which fought a civil war against the government with support from the former South African government.

Impressionable – easy to influence.

Cold-blooded – of someone who shows no pity or emotion.

Subject – here, cause someone to experience something.

Brainwash – force someone to believe something by continually telling them it is true and preventing them from thinking about it properly.

Enlist – join the armed forces.

Amphetamines – drugs which increase your energy and make you excited.

Valium – drug which is given to people to calm their nerves.

Intifada – movement started by Palestinians in the late 80s in protest at the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza strip.

Besiege – here, demand to be involved in a particular situation.

Wage war – start a war and carry it on over a period of time.

Status – here, importance in society.

I. How many armed conflicts are there raging around the world today?

- a) About 50.
- b) About 30.
- c) About 20.
- d) About 40.

II. How many countries signed the UN Convention on Children's Rights?

- a) 120.
- b) 130.
- c) 150.
- d) 180.

III. What are the reasons that children are often seen as better potential soldiers than adults?

- a) Poverty in many developing countries.
- b) Money, new weapon technologies and the more impressionable psyche of the young.
- c) The political situation in many countries.
- d) Young people's innate thirst for blood.

IV. What was the average age of Renamo recruits?

- a) 12.
- b) 21.
- c) 11.

d) 13.

V. What was Renamo's tactics for conscripting children?

- a) To offer them food and clothes.
- b) To threaten them that some of their relatives would be killed.
- c) To brainwash them.
- d) To force them to murder someone close to them.

VI. What are the tactics they use to make sure their young recruits continue to kill effectively?

- a) They brainwash them.
- b) They pay them a lot of money.
- c) They give them drugs.
- d) They try to educate them.

VII. Why is conscription a welcome event for some youths?

- a) The army becomes a substitute parent to a child.
- b) Participation in a real war gives them thrill and excitement.
- c) It's a way to prove their masculinity.
- d) This is where they can test their stamina and strength.

VIII. When was intifada set up?

- a) In 1987.
- b) In 1997.
- c) In 1978.
- d) In 1967.

IX. What is the current minimum age at which one can become a soldier?

- a) 18.
- b) 15.
- c) 13.
- d) 20.

X. What should be done to work out the problem according to the author of the article?

- a) Unicef should campaign to raise the minimum age at which one can become a soldier.
- b) Violators should be punished by NATO armies.
- c) New ways should be found to enforce the current rules concerning the minimum age at which one can become a soldier.
- d) Child psychologists should be sent to the areas of armed conflicts.

UNFAIR ADVANTAGE?

Conspiracy – here, secret planning by a group of people to do something that will benefit themselves, often illegally.

Escalator – moving staircase which takes people from one level of a building to another.

Privilege – position with special rights or advantages.

Bias – judgement or decision based on a person's opinion and not on facts

Meritocratic – when people with the most ability are given the highest position.

Resources – possessions and money.

Social engineering – attempt by a government to change how people behave in order to produce the type of society that it wants.

Cabinet – here, group of the most senior ministers in a government.

I. What do United States President Bill Clinton, British ex-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto etc. have in common?

- a) They all studied at Cambridge.
- b) They all studied at Oxford.
- c) They are all Conservatives.
- d) They like to spend their holidays by the sea.

II. What are Oxford and Cambridge known for?

- a) They are the most expensive academic institutions.
- b) They attract the most gifted people from all over the world.
- c) They are Britain's oldest and most prestigious academic institutions.
- d) Sports are very popular there.

III. What are the colours of the buildings of the colleges in Oxford?

- a) Black and white.
- b) Black and yellow.
- c) Pink and white.
- d) Pink and yellow.

IV. What was the aim of Walter Ellis' research?

To find out whether:

- a) the country is mostly run by the graduates from Oxbridge.
- b) It is difficult to enter the Universities if you haven't been to a private school.
- c) There has been a plot against the two universities graduates.
- d) If he could study there.

V. What is the % of Oxbridge graduates who occupy leading positions in all spheres of life according to the research?

- a) 90% .
- b) 70-80% .
- c) 70-75% .
- d) 60-65% .

VI. What % do Oxbridge graduates make up of the annual graduate output of Britain's universities?

- a) 20% .
- b) 2% .
- c) 60% .
- d) 12% .

VII. What has changed as to the entry to Oxford and Cambridge according to Dr John Rae?

- a) Now it's not entirely on merit.
- b) There is a bias towards the rich.
- c) It has become non-competitive and biased.
- d) It is competitive and meritocratic.

VIII. How many judges appointed to High Court last year went to Oxbridge?

- a) 26.
- b) 21.
- c) 12.
- d) 2.

IX. What is the average tuition fee in private schools?

- a) 10,000.
- b) 5,000.
- c) 50,000.
- d) 1,000.

X. What is the conclusion Will Hutton makes about the access to Oxbridge?

- a) It's is not based on merit and equality of opportunity.
- b) It is based on merit and equality of opportunity.
- c) It is open to all.
- d) He failed to draw any conclusions.

BRINGING UP CHILDREN

Be cumulative – become progressively greater.

Uniform – similar.

Imposed – forcibly applied.

Consistency – sameness.

Precept – instruction.

Ethics – moral principles, rules of conduct.

Morals – habits with respect to right and wrong.

Conform to – comply with accepted standards, conventions.

Zest – enjoyment, excitement, interest.

Innate – inborn.

Ascertain – get to know, find out.

Tactile – touching and feeling.

I. What is an adult's character decided by in a great measure?

- a) The genes.
- b) His teachers.
- c) His childhood experiences.
- d) The environment.

II. Where does the period of childhood and adolescence tend to be extended over a longer period of time?

- a) In rural communities.
- b) In technologically developed societies.
- c) In close knit communities.
- d) In class structured societies.

III. What does upbringing and education depend on apart from the cultural pattern of the community and the parents' capabilities and their aims?

- a) Innate abilities.
- b) Family's income.
- c) Personal contacts.
- d) Relations in the family.

IV. What do intelligent parents realize?

- a) They should follow very rigid rules of upbringing formulated in books based on scientific knowledge in this area.
- b) They should compare notes with friends and relatives who have children.
- c) They should attend parenting courses.

d) There is no universal recipe and general information can be used only as a guide in making decisions and solving problems.

V. What are the problems all parents have to solve since their children's early years?

- a) The problems of freedom and discipline.
- b) The problems of speech defects and backwardness in learning.
- c) The problems of drugs and alcohol addiction.
- d) The problems of the Oedipus and Electra complexes.

VI. What can a good home provide for the child?

a) It provides the child with the opportunity to go through all stages of his development at his own pace.

- b) He will be allowed to play with mud.
- c) He will be given a lot of toys.
- d) He will be allowed to play with a clockwork car or toy railway train.

VII. Where do children start learning the beginnings of discipline?

- a) At the University.
- b) At school.
- c) At work.
- d) In the nursery.

VIII. What is a widely spread mistake many parents make ?

a) They try to follow pieces of advice child-rearing manuals give to the letter.

- b) While teaching the child they try to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate.
- c) They begin teaching him discipline too early.
- d) They lavish their children with creature comforts.

IX. What do the controls imposed on children represent?

- a) Parents' beliefs.
- b) The values of the community.
- c) The child's own happiness and well-being.
- d) The needs of the parents, and the values of the community and the child's own happiness and well-being.

X. What is important as regards the development of moral standards of the growing child?

- a) Leniency.
- b) Consistency.
- c) Strictness.

d) Intelligence.

HANDLING THE VERY TOUGHEST CASES

Grovel – act obsequiously to obtain forgiveness or favour

Appease – placate (someone) by acceding to their demands

Inflame – intensify or aggravate

Lust – a passionate desire for something

Vicious – cruel or violent

Batter – subject (one’s spouse, partner, or child) to repeated violence or assault

Abdicate – fail to fulfil or undertake (a duty)

Stab – thrust a knife or other pointed weapon

Intimidate – frighten or overawe

Glib – articulate and voluble but insincere and shallow

Laudable – deserving praise and commendation

Belligerent – hostile and aggressive

Defiance – open resistance, bold disobedience

Trauma – a deeply distressing experience; emotional shock following a stressful event

I. What does Dr. J.C.Dobson suggest parents of difficult children should do?

a) They should know when and how to make a stand and to make their rebellious children obey.

b) They should appease their offspring as much as they can, because trying to impose their standards, they only aggravate the situation building up pressure that will eventually explode.

c) Nothing at all. It may comfort them that teenage rebellion is a sign of normality, not a sign that they have failed as parents.

d) There are no difficult children. There are only difficult parents.

II. What tendency did Dr. Henry Harbin and Dr. Denis Madden observe?

a) They observed a significant increase in the number of vicious attacks on parents by their unruly children.

b) They observed a significant decrease in the number of vicious attacks on parents by their unruly children.

c) More and more parents were seemingly unable to hit it off with their adolescents.

d) Since Grecian times adults had complained about the excesses of their adolescents.

III. What are the circumstances surrounding this form of violence?

a) Authoritative parents build up enormous pressure and as a result even compliant children may have sudden fits of anger.

b) Our teenagers are confronted with drugs, alcohol, sex and foul language wherever they turn. And, of course, peer pressure on them is enormous. Parent-battering helps them to dissolve tensions.

c) It was typical of all parent-battering cases that parents in such families were negligent and permissive and they didn't realize the seriousness of such situations.

d) Parent-battering cases demonstrate a diversity of environments.

IV. What did Drs. Harbin and Madden conclude?

a) Appeasement and permissiveness are not related to youthful violence.

b) They blame authoritative parents for their children's adolescent and post-adolescent rebellion.

c) Parents who have failed to provide confident and steady leadership, who had failed to assert their authority were likely to confront this form family violence.

d) Most cold-blooded killers had come from homes where parents used to extract obedience through threats and shouting.

V. What can be done in those cases when parental leadership collapses altogether?

a) Love and understanding can bring a belligerent teenager to his senses.

b) With the help of other out-of-control parents, employing the policy of confrontation, they can try to regain the upper hand.

c) It's too late to do anything.

d) Rely on your parental instinct. Wise parents know when to make a stand and when to give way.

VI. Why did Phyllis and David York start the Toughlove organization?

a) They had been counseling for years and had enough experience to help anyone who needed it.

b) They had run into serious problems with their own daughter who eventually wound up in jail.

c) Their organization is a branch of the National Advisory Commission to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. It is supported by the state.

d) It was their spontaneous decision.

VII. What are the Toughlove principles?

a) Forgiveness and understanding are laudable responses to whatever behaviour your children display.

b) Modern life style puts enormous pressures on parents. Embittered and alienated parents of rebellious teens need a place where they can get together and tell each other about their problems. It has a therapeutic effect on them.

c) It's leading principle cooperation and support of those who decided to challenge and confront their children's rebellious behaviour.

d) They instruct young parents to grab the reigns of authority early.

VIII. 8). What tactic do "Toughlove" members often resort to?

a) They often resort to child battering.

b) They make up a list of a youngster's closest friends and keep a watchful eye on them.

c) Such parents need professional help that is why they invite psychotherapists to their sessions. They help them to cope with the feelings of guilt and disillusionment.

d) They make an alliance with the parents of their children's friends in order to confront youth counter-culture together.

IX. Who or what is to blame for such parents' failures?

a) Parents themselves.

b) Peer pressure.

c) A rapidly changing culture.

d) The Government.

X. What has been the public response to the Toughlove concept?

a) The ideas of "tough" love are alien to the majority of parents.

a) It has become popular in some parts of America and Canada.

b) It has become a national movement.

c) It was popular in the 80-s. There is no need for it any more.

PARTY TIME FOR ALCOPOP GENERATION

Fizzy – effervescent

Larger – an effervescent beer, light in colour and body

Venue – the place where something happens, especially an event such as concert or sports event

Illicit – forbidden by law, rules or custom

Off-licence – a shop selling alcoholic drink for consumption elsewhere

I. What is one of the most typical reasons for many secondary school children to drink alcohol during their Christmas holidays?

- a) To drink to forget about school.
- b) To meet new people.
- c) To get drunk.
- d) Everybody drinks in festive seasons.

II. What is a typical under-age drinker?

- a) A Hispanic young male.
- b) A black female.
- c) An Irish person.
- d) A white female.

III. What are alcopops?

- a) Sweet, fizzy drinks, packaged like soft drinks but containing alcohol.
- b) Sweet, fizzy drinks, packaged like hard drinks and containing alcohol.
- c) Alcohol free sweet, fizzy drinks.
- d) A product of Coca-Cola, which contains 4/5 of pop and 1/5 of alcohol.

IV. What did the survey find out about alcohol drinking among the young?

- a) 25% of the children had had a proper drink and they experienced their first taste of alcohol at 11 or 12.
- b) Over 60% of teenagers had had a proper drink and they first tasted alcohol at 14 or 15.
- c) 6% had never tasted alcohol, but they wait till they are 14 or 15.
- d) Young alcoholics couldn't remember when they had first tasted alcohol.

V. What are the most popular drink and venue?

- a) It's beer and larger drunk in pubs, clubs and bars.
- b) Alcopops drunk at home.
- c) Alcoholic lemonade drunk at a friend's home.
- d) Wine drunk at home.

VI. What is the % of drinkers among white children and non-white children?

- a) 1/3 of white children and 1/10 of non-white children.
- b) 1/10 of white children and 1/3 of non-white children.

- c) 9 of 10 non-white children are regular drinkers because most of them live in underprivileged families and 1/3 of white children, because their living conditions are much better.
- d) 1/3 of white girls are regular drinkers and the majority of non-white children are drug-takers.

VII. Why is alcohol more difficult to deal than other drugs?

- a) It destroys young people's psyche more than other drugs.
- b) It is the most acceptable and available drug.
- c) Illegal drugs are more available though less accepted by society at large.
- d) Alcohol has a pleasant taste and it is more addictive than any other drugs.

VIII. Who or what bear responsibility for attracting the under-16s to alcohol?

- a) Mass culture.
- b) Fashionable trends in modern youth sub-culture.
- c) Problem families.
- d) The boom in the alcohol market.

IX. What are drugs associated with in young people's minds?

- a) Illegal substances.
- b) Alcohol.
- c) Cigarettes.
- d) Cannabis.

X. What is the aim of the one-year part-time pilot programme developed by London's Roehampton Institute and the North-West London Home Office Drugs Prevention Initiative?

- a) To give children a wider knowledge of drugs and to cultivate in them the awareness of the danger of drug-taking.
- b) To give people involved in drug education a wider knowledge of drugs, a good understanding of effective prevention and education strategies.
- c) To influence the alcohol market and to make them reduce the production of alcohol.
- d) To ban the production of alcohol and tobacco.

SURELY, WE CAN'T JUST WRITE THEM OFF

Inculcate – instill (an idea or habit) by persistent instruction

Misguided – showing faulty judgement or reasoning

Disruptive – disturbing or interrupting

Implication – the implicit conclusion that can be drawn from something, a likely consequence

Crusade – an energetic organized campaign with a political, social or religious aim

Punitive – inflicting or intended as punishment

Feckless – ineffectual, feeble, unthinking and irresponsible

Clause – a particular and separate article, stipulation, or proviso in a treaty, bill, or contract

Liable – responsible by law, legally answerable

Liaison – union, connection

Acrimony – bitterness of feeling or language

LEA – Local Educational Agency

Department for Education and Development

I. How does the current Education Bill label children excluded twice from school?

- a) bullies
- b) disqualified persons
- c) disabled persons
- d) truants

II. What are their characteristic features?

- a) Most of them are in care, abused, or neglected at home; black pupils are over represented.
- b) They are mentally disabled and they should attend schools for children with special needs.
- c) They have psychiatric disorders and they need to undergo special treatment.
- d) They have been unfairly treated by their teachers.

III. Will the Education Bill improve the increasingly stressful conditions in which teachers operate?

- a) It will help to avoid exclusions, thus reducing the strain and stress of the teacher's profession.
- b) The idea inculcated in the Bill is sound and helpful.
- c) The idea is misguided and absurd.
- d) It will not give immediate results.

IV. What are the remedies proposed in the Education Bill?

- a) Disruptive pupils will be better looked after at home.
- b) Parents are to be reminded of their legal duty and the implications for their children.
- c) The Bill is a crusade education and learning where attendance at school is seen to be at the heart of new opportunities, the single most important pathway out of poverty.

- d) The parents of twice-excluded children are to lose their right to choose a school, thus becoming more alienated and hostile; their children being denied appropriate education.

V. Where do the Bill's punitive and negative measures originate from?

- a) The Government declared war on the unions and didn't accept their suggestions.
- b) These measures were suggested by parents of f this group of troubled and troublesome children.
- c) The National Association of Head Teachers and the National Association of Schoolmasters are the authors of the Bill.
- d) They appeared in response to requests by teachers through their unions and other organizations.

VI. Why are the unions' demands to exclude pupils whose parents behaved threateningly considered to be dangerous?

- a) It makes no point because parents never behave threateningly at school.
- b) They are draconian measures, which, still, can be justified.
- c) The union's demands are the only way to deal with feckless parents and their hooligan children.
- d) They invest the schools with the power to punish innocent people for crimes committed by their relatives.

VII. What are the positive clauses added by the government?

- a) They require schools to draw behavioural polices and LEAs to publish plans for dealing with children with behavioural difficulties.
- b) There has been a growing recognition the responsibility for securing attendance is a partnership involving parents, pupils, schools, and LEA services.
- c) Their strategies are directed towards improving social environment in deprived areas, which will later result in rejection of anti-education culture.
- d) Parents who are unconcerned about their legal duty as parents should be made liable for their children's low attendance and attainment levels.

VIII. What are the new duties of LEAs and the schools?

- a) They should come up with initiatives which are designed to highlight punctuality and good attendance.
- b) LEAs should provide excluded children with full-time education and schools should conform to legal grounds for exclusion.

- c) They should be aware of their responsibilities seek to complement each other's work.
- d) Children who fail to attend school regularly should be identified early and followed up by these institutions.

IX. What kind of connection should be made?

- a) between misbehaviour and learning difficulties
- b) between truancy and bullying
- c) between tardiness and laziness
- d) between misbehaviour and poor attendance

X. What kind of changes are expected after the election?

- a) One can't expect any changes in education.
- b) There are no resources for problem children.
- c) The new policies will turn excluded children into disqualified persons.
- d) Their new policies will turn excluded children into qualified persons.

TEENAGE MARRIAGES. THE WAY TO MORE GOLDEN WEDDINGS?

Extinct - no longer in existence

I. What evolution has marriage undergone?

- a). Marriage is marriage and whatever happens it will always be the same.
- b). Marriages are becoming extinct.
- c). Though attitudes towards marriage and the family have changed it has never been more popular.
- d). It is only popular with a very high proportion of divorced people who at bottom are quite in favour of married life.

II. In what way has this evolution changed the age of people about to marry?

- a). Marriages are getting younger.
- b). Brides are getting younger and grooms marry only after they can ensure their families' financial security.
- c). The number of teenage marriages has dropped to a half.
- d). Men of any age are very unwilling to get married.

III. Why do some teenage brides hurry into matrimony?

- a). They think that everyone has to marry sooner or later.
- b). They are all expectant mothers.
- c). Many of their peers think that a girl's chance of marriage is over at 21 in any case.
- d).It's surprising at all: proposals are made to be accepted.

IV. What do young people think about their parents' marriages?

- a). They can neither approve of them nor criticize their relationships - they are their parents.
- b). Dad gives Mother the house-keeping money and pays the big bills himself - this is how it should be in the family.
- c). They criticize their parents because husbands don't help their wives about the house and they never go out together.
- d). Theirs are model marriages.

V. What do today's young marrieds think about marriage in general and their own marriage in particular?

- a). Imitating your own parents is the only way to build up a successful marriage.
- b). They have developed a critical attitude towards their parents' generation of marrieds and they put emphasis on sharing in marriage and a more equal partnership.
- c). It's not important whether you go out together or not but household duties should be equally divided.
- d). There are men's and women's jobs, men and women spend their free time differently - partnership and sharing are good until they don't go to extremes.

VI. What is meant by a demarcation line?

- a). Some young men draw a demarcation line between jobs which they can do because they are not beneath them and jobs which they refuse to do.
- b). There is a demarcation line between a group of young marrieds who hold traditional views on marriage and a group of "reformed" young couples.
- c). There is a demarcation line between parents and children.
- d). There is a demarcation line between the spouses who have separate holidays and the spouses who spend their leisure time together.

VII. What may improve marriage relationships?

- a). Keeping up with old traditions.
- b). Attending Advisory Centres.
- c). Exchanging ideas and being frank with parents.
- d). Expressing oneself and talking things over.

VIII. What are the objective reasons for strain and stress in young marriages?

- a). Young couples are likely to be badly housed, to have low incomes, and the reason for their marriage might have been the girl's pregnancy.
- b). They, unlike their parents, are very open about everything. Excessive frankness, lack of consideration cause unnecessary strain and stress.
- c) There are no disagreements in young marriage relationships – older people are prone to strain and stress.
- d). Many young couples have psychological problems they refuse to admit.

IX. What is the subjective reason for many young marriages failures?

- a). Young people don't know what is love.
- b). They lack mutual understanding - a most important thing in marriage.
- c). Some of them have had a negative experince in their parents' families.
- d). They are unable to overcome the problems that arise in marriage because of lack of tolerance and experience.

X. How can the birth of a baby influence the relationships between teenage parents?

- a).The baby will help them to mature.
- b). Young mothers are physically disadvantaged - it will tell on their health and consequently will bring strain and stress to family life.
- c). Parenting is such joy and responsibility which will cement any unstable relationship.
- d). Being a young mother may be physically an advantage, but it creates its own problems in marriage relationships.

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golden weddings? - 37

Эдита Николаевна Меркулова

14 Tests For Listening Comprehension

14 тестов для аудирования

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