

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН
АО «НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ «ӨРЛЕУ»

ӨRLEU

НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР
ПОВЫШЕНИЯ КВАЛИФИКАЦИИ

**СБОРНИК ТЕСТОВ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**

АСТАНА
2025

СБОРНИК ТЕСТОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

В сборнике представлены задания для проверки и углубления знаний по английскому языку, которые предполагают выбор одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных вариантов и охватывают все основные разделы предмета.

Для проверки решений в конце сборника приведены ответы. Сборник рекомендуется использовать для самостоятельной работы, а также в качестве дополнения к урокам.

ТЕМЫ:

- Listening: How to improve context-based listening?
- Reading: Reading sub-skills. How to identify specific information from the text?
- Speaking: Everyday communication
- Writing: Basic level composition writing

TECT

Listening: How to improve context-based listening?

- *How to be a good listener to identify the main points of the text*
- *Defining specific information while listening to the content*
- *Context-based listening tasks and their evaluation*
- *Deducing meaning from the context. Assessment of listening skills*
- *Context-based authentic materials*

1. What is a very useful way to improve students' understanding, keep them motivated and improve their comprehension?

- A) prediction questions
- B) vocabulary power
- C) use the clues
- D) discourse marker

2. Identify the stage in which the listener determines whether information is well-structured or disorganized, biased or objective, and important or not.

- A) Receiving
- B) Understanding
- C) Evaluating
- D) Responding

3. Identify the type of listening that is considered the true type of learning through listening.

- A) Appreciative listening
- B) Empathic listening
- C) Comprehensive Listening
- D) Critical Listening

4. Identify the kind of listening and the subskills that students develop during ESL classes.

- A) Listening for entertainment
- B) Listening for gist and detail
- C) Listening to memorize facts
- D) Listening to avoid mistakes

5. Fill in the verbs to complete the sentence.

Pre-listening tasks aim to deal with all of these issues: to _____ interest, _____ confidence and _____ comprehension.

- A) reduce worsen confuse
- B) increase decrease regress
- C) generate, build, facilitate
- D) facilitate, generate, build

6. Identify when role playing is best used in pre-listening.

- A) Activating vocabulary / language
- B) Pre-learning vocabulary
- C) Activating current knowledge
- D) Setting the context

7. Identify the activity described:

Play the listening track for students, stop the recording in the middle of a sentence, and ask students to predict the next word. Repeat several times.

- A) Note-taking
- B) Bingo
- C) What's next/previous
- D) Correcting the errors

8. Identify the stage most suitable for role-playing or acting out a scene.

- A) pre-listening stage
- B) while-listening stage
- C) post-listening stage
- D) vocabulary-building stage

9. Identify the stage most suitable for researching further specific information.

- A) pre-listening stage
- B) post-listening stage
- C) while-listening stage
- D) vocabulary-building stage

10. Identify why deducing meaning from context is important.

- A. It helps with spelling accuracy.
- B. It helps learn and remember new words in context.
- C. It improves handwriting skills.
- D. It reduces the need for listening practice.

11. Which of the following is an example of a linguistic clue that can help deduce meaning from context?

- A. The speaker's body language
- B. The setting of the conversation
- C. The speaker's tone of voice
- D. The use of signal words

12. Identify the assessment method best for evaluating a learner's ability to make inferences based on the context of a listening passage.

- A. Dictation
- B. Cloze test
- C. Open-ended questions
- D. Role-plays

13. Which of the following is NOT a strategy for identifying the speaker's tone and intonation?

- A. Observing the speaker's facial expressions
- B. Paying attention to the speed and pitch of the speaker's voice
- C. Recognizing cultural references in the conversation
- D. Analyzing the speaker's word choice

14. Identify the best description of a situational clue that can help deduce meaning from context.

- A. The relationship between the speakers
- B. The use of synonyms and antonyms
- C. The speaker's emphasis on certain words
- D. The speaker's grammar usage

15. Identify the most important consideration when selecting assessment methods for context-based listening skills.

- A. The length of the listening passage
- B. The difficulty level of the vocabulary
- C. The authenticity of the listening materials
- D. The number of multiple-choice options

16. Which of the following is NOT one of the key components in assessing context-based listening comprehension?

- A. Identifying contextual clues
- B. Applying strategic listening skills
- C. Demonstrating knowledge of grammar rules
- D. Showing comprehension of the listening passage

17. Identify the effective strategy for taking notes during a lecture.

- A. Trying to write down every word the speaker says
- B. Focusing on writing down key terms and main ideas
- C. Drawing pictures to represent the information
- D. Recording the lecture and listening to it later

18. Identify the most important skill for understanding different viewpoints during a debate.

- A. Predicting the speakers' arguments
- B. Identifying the speakers' tone and body language
- C. Summarizing the key points made by each speaker
- D. Taking detailed notes on the facts and figures presented

19. Identify which question best tests your ability to retrieve specific details from a news report about a recent natural disaster.

- A) What was the cause of the disaster?
- B) How did the government respond to the situation?
- C) What were the main cities affected by the disaster?
- D) What was the estimated economic impact of the disaster?

20. Identify the skill most useful for understanding the speaker's perspective and opinions during an interview with an expert.

- A. Sequencing the key points made during the interview
- B. Retrieving specific facts and statistics mentioned
- C. Identifying the speaker's tone, mood and body language
- D. Summarizing the main arguments presented in the interview

Reading: Reading sub-skills. How to identify specific information from the text?

- *Reading sub-skills. Scanning. Skimming. Extensive Reading. Intensive Reading, Reading for detail*
 - *Recognition of an appropriate sub-skills to identify specific information in the text*
 - *Defining style and register of the text and their assessment*
 - *Recognition of typical text features at a word, a sentence and a text level*
 - *Scanning for finding and getting certain information or facts from the text and its evaluation.*
- Assessments of reading*

1. Which reading sub-skill would you use for reading a recipe?

- A. skimming, scanning, reading for detail
- B. skimming, scanning, reading for detail, extensive reading
- C. skimming, scanning, extensive reading
- D. scanning, skimming

2. Indicate aspects that contribute to a writer's style.

- A) Word choice, Sentence structure, Tone
- B) Language, Sentence structure, Tone
- C) Word choice, Style features, Tone
- D) Word choice, Sentence structure, interpretation

3. What factors influence the register of language?

- A) Audience, Context, Purpose
- B) Word choice, Style features, Tone
- C) Audience, Language, Purpose
- D) Style features, Context, Purpose

4. Identify the high-frequency word in the following sentence.

Urban green spaces provide numerous benefits to city residents.

- A) Urban
- B) Green
- C) Provide
- D) To

5. Which of the following is an example of a root word?

- A) Management
- B) Unhappiness
- C) Swimming
- D) Act

6. Select the suffix in the word "environmental".

- A) envi-
- B) ment-
- C) -al
- D) -iron

7. Which part of speech is the word "residents" in the sentence?

Urban green spaces provide numerous benefits to city residents.

- A) Verb
- B) Noun
- C) Adjective
- D) Adverb

8. Which of the following words can be broken down into the prefix "re-" and a root word?

- A) Recycle
- B) Respond
- C) Restaurant
- D) Respect

9. Identify a compound word in the following sentence.

Community engagement is essential for building a strong neighborhood.

- A) Engagement
- B) Building
- C) Neighborhood
- D) Essential

10. Identify the part of speech of the word "sustainability" in the given sentence.

Moreover, urban green spaces contribute to environmental sustainability by improving air quality.

- A) Verb
- B) Noun
- C) Adjective
- D) Adverb

11. Identify the part of speech of the word "efficient" in the following sentence.

This system aims to create a more efficient power network.

- A) Noun
- B) Verb
- C) Adjective
- D) Adverb

12. Identify the sentence structure of the following sentence.

Although it was raining, the game continued.

- A) Simple
- B) Compound
- C) Complex
- D) Compound-complex

13. What is the function of the clause "when supply greatly exceeds demand" in the following sentence?

Varying tariffs throughout the day will give customers the incentive to use appliances at times when supply greatly exceeds demand.

- A) Independent clause
- B) Dependent clause
- C) Main clause
- D) Coordinating clause

14. Which of the following sentences is a compound sentence?

- A) "The next few decades will see great changes in the way energy is supplied and used."
- B) "Consequently, many countries are focusing on the switch to a low carbon economy."
- C) "The players, who were determined to finish the game, showed remarkable endurance."
- D) "The computer system can be used to collect information about supply and demand and improve engineers' ability to manage the system."

15. What type of conjunction is used in the following sentence?

The match continued as scheduled despite the heavy rain.

- A) Coordinating conjunction
- B) Subordinating conjunction
- C) Correlative conjunction
- D) Conjunctive adverb

16. Identify the grammatical construct of the following sentence.

Smart Grid technology offers benefits to the consumer too.

- A) Simple sentence
- B) Compound sentence
- C) Complex sentence
- D) Compound-complex sentence

17. Which of the following sentences contains a relative clause?

- A) "They will be able to collect real-time information on their energy use for each appliance."
- B) "The computer system can be used to collect information about supply and demand."
- C) "Smart meters can be connected to the internet, allowing customers to switch appliances on or off remotely."
- D) "The players, who were determined to finish the game, showed remarkable endurance."

18. Which of the following sentences is a complex sentence?

- A) "The next few decades will see great changes in the way energy is supplied and used."
- B) "The match continued as scheduled despite the heavy rain."
- C) "Countries are investing in Smart Grid technology."
- D) "If houses are fitted with the apparatus to generate their own power, appliances can be set to run directly from the on-site power source."

19. Choose the correct cohesive device to complete the sentence:

Healthy eating involves eating a varied diet from all major food groups. _____, it can provide children with the energy they need.

- A) Additionally
- B) However
- C) Therefore
- D) For example

20. Choose the correct cohesive device to complete the sentence:

The weather was terrible; _____, the outdoor event was canceled.

- A) Although
- B) Despite
- C) Hence
- D) Similarly

Speaking: Everyday communication

- *Fundamentals of teaching speaking*
- *Developing fluency and accuracy*
- *BICS (Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills) and CALPs (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency)*
- *Making up a dialogue on a certain topic with a virtual interlocutor and its assessment*
- *Making up and asking complex questions to get information about the given topic and its assessment*

1. Identify the primary focus of verbal communication.

- A) Written words
- B) Spoken words
- C) Images and symbols
- D) Facial expressions

2. Which type of communication involves internal dialogue within our minds?

- A) Interpersonal communication
- B) Group communication
- C) Intrapersonal communication
- D) Mass communication

3. What is an example of written communication?

- A) Eye contact
- B) Text messages
- C) Gestures
- D) Touch

4. Identify the area where visual communication is powerful.

- A) Legal documentation
- B) Sales and marketing
- C) Private conversations
- D) Telephonic communication

5. Identify a weakness of visual communication.

- A) It transcends language barriers.
- B) It enhances retention.
- C) It can be time-consuming to create.
- D) It simplifies complex information.

6. Identify the first stage of a conversation according to Steven Beebe, Susan Beebe, and Mark Redmond.

- A) Preview
- B) Business
- C) Initiation
- D) Feedback

7. Identify the nonverbal signal that is NOT typically used during the initiation stage.

- A) Making eye contact
- B) Smiling
- C) Turning away
- D) Approaching someone

8. Identify the main purpose of the preview stage in a conversation.

- A) To conclude the conversation
- B) To signal the conversation topic
- C) To provide feedback
- D) To start small talk

9. Identify the stage during which you reinforce the main goal of the conversation.

- A) Initiation
- B) Preview
- C) Business
- D) Closing

10. Which question is most likely to be asked during the feedback stage?

- A) "Are you free for lunch?"
- B) "Do you understand the safety guidelines?"

- C) "Let's start with the agenda."
- D) "See you next week!"

11. Identify the main goal of the feedback stage in a conversation.

- A) To initiate small talk
- B) To clarify and ensure mutual understanding
- C) To introduce the main topic
- D) To conclude the conversation

12. Which of the following signals the closing stage of a conversation?

- A) "Can we discuss your performance review now?"
- B) "It was great talking to you. Let's catch up again soon."
- C) "Does that make sense to you?"
- D) "We need to cover three main points today."

13. Identify what can help respectfully conclude a conversation and indicate it will continue later.

- A) Introducing a new topic
- B) Stepping back and turning away
- C) Mentioning a future time, date, or place for further communication
- D) Asking a feedback question

14. Identify a common mistake during the closing stage of a conversation.

- A) Summarizing the main points
- B) Setting expectations for follow-up
- C) Introducing new information
- D) Changing the subject abruptly

15. Identify some unique qualities of the voice that written words cannot replicate.

- A) Clarity and simplicity
- B) Warmth and sincerity
- C) Length and detail
- D) Color and imagery

16. Which of the following techniques can make vocal delivery more impactful?

- A) Using all caps in emails
- B) Slowing down for emphasis
- C) Including images in messages
- D) Adding more details in writing

17. Identify what oracy refers to:

- A) The ability to write clearly and concisely
- B) The ability to express oneself fluently and grammatically in speech
- C) The ability to read and comprehend complex texts
- D) The ability to understand mathematical concepts

18. Identify how one can overcome speaking anxiety.

- A) Avoiding public speaking altogether
- B) Practicing regularly and preparing thoroughly
- C) Only speaking in familiar settings
- D) Using written notes instead of speaking

19. Identify what is crucial for excelling in verbal ability exams.

- A) Knowledge of mathematical formulas
- B) Strong command of grammar, vocabulary, and reasoning
- C) Ability to write long essays
- D) Familiarity with historical facts

20. Identify a recommended way to increase vocabulary.

- A) Reading only one type of literature
- B) Keeping a dictionary handy and noting down new words
- C) Avoiding unfamiliar words
- D) Using complex sentences in writing

Writing: Basic level composition writing

- *Differentiating writing process and writing product*
- *Identifying the layout of the written works*
- *Planning and writing and its assessment*
- *Editing and proofreading and its assessment*
- *Using connectors in the writing process*

1. What is the primary challenge for beginning writers in sentence combining?

- A) Knowing when to combine sentences
- B) Identifying which sentences to combine
- C) Understanding punctuation rules
- D) Maintaining sentence clarity and coherence

2. Which type of sentence should be introduced first when teaching sentence combining?

- A) Complex sentences
- B) Compound sentences
- C) Simple sentences
- D) Run-on sentences

3. What is the purpose of using connector words in sentence combining?

- A) To lengthen the sentences
- B) To merge two simple sentences
- C) To make sentences more complex
- D) To add variety to sentence structure

4. Why is teacher modeling important in teaching sentence combining?

- A) It helps students memorize sentences
- B) It provides a reference for correct strategies
- C) It shows how to write without errors
- D) It emphasizes reading aloud

5. What common mistake do writers make with transitional phrases?

- A) Overusing transitional phrases
- B) Not using them at all
- C) Misunderstanding their exact meanings
- D) Placing them at the end of sentences

6. Which transition phrase is used to show a future conditional?

- A) Even though

- B) Therefore
- C) Even if
- D) Unless

7. What are the three main types of relationships demonstrated by linking words?

- A) Addition, explanation, and conclusion
- B) Cause and effect, contrasting information, additional information
- C) Comparison, contrast, and example
- D) Sequence, choice, and result

8. What type of clause usually follows "although"?

- A) Dependent clause
- B) Independent clause
- C) Gerund phrase
- D) Noun phrase

9. Why is it important to understand the contextual usage of transitional words?

- A) To enhance the flow and coherence of the text
- B) To place them at the beginning of every sentence
- C) To convey the intended meaning accurately
- D) To ensure logical connections between ideas

10. What does coherence in writing refer to?

- A) Grammatical accuracy
- B) Logical flow and clarity of ideas
- C) Use of complex vocabulary
- D) Effective use of figurative language

11. What does cohesion in writing involve?

- A) The logical flow of ideas
- B) The grammatical and lexical linking within a text
- C) The arrangement of paragraphs in a logical order
- D) The consistent use of a formal tone throughout the text

12. Which pattern of organization is used to show the relationship between ideas?

- A) Arrangement
- B) Classification
- C) Chronological
- D) Descriptive

13. What is the purpose of using evidence in writing?

- A) To increase word count
- B) To support arguments
- C) To show creativity
- D) To provide examples

14. What distinguishes sentence connectors from prepositional connectors?

- A) Sentence connectors are used within sentences, while prepositions connect separate sentences
- B) Sentence connectors require a comma, while prepositions do not
- C) Prepositions are only used at the beginning of a sentence
- D) Sentence connectors combine with noun phrases and gerunds

15. Why are additive connectors important in writing?

- A) They help create fragmented sentences
- B) They enhance the complexity of ideas
- C) They make the text less readable
- D) They ensure the smooth transition of ideas and maintain flow

16. What is the key to using linking words effectively?

- A) Using as many as possible
- B) Finding the right balance for each sentence and paragraph
- C) Avoiding them altogether
- D) Using only complex phrases

17. What should you focus on when choosing linking words?

- A) Using as many different linking words as possible
- B) Finding the most effective words to express your ideas
- C) Using only simple words like “but” and “and”
- D) Matching the number of linking words to the length of the sentence

18. What can happen if linking words are used incorrectly?

- A) The meaning of the sentence remains unchanged
- B) The meaning of the sentence can change entirely
- C) The sentence becomes more interesting
- D) The sentence becomes longer

19. How can the meaning of the linking word “while” change?

- A) It can mean “during the time that” or “although”
- B) It can only mean “during the time that”
- C) It can only mean “although”
- D) It cannot change meaning

20. What is one of the best ways to improve your use of linking words?

- A) Memorize a list of linking words
- B) Practice using them in your own writing
- C) Use only simple linking words
- D) Count the number of linking words in each sentence

ОТВЕТЫ

Раздел/№ задания	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Listening: How to improve context-based listening?	A	C	D	B	C	A	C	A	B	B	D	C	C	A	C	C	B	C	D	C
Reading: Reading sub-skills. How to identify specific information from the text?	A	A	A	D	D	C	B	A	C	B	C	C	B	D	B	A	D	D	C	C
Speaking: Everyday communication	B	C	B	B	C	C	C	B	C	B	B	B	C	C	B	B	B	B	B	B
Writing: Basic level composition writing	A	B	B	B	C	C	B	A	C	B	B	C	B	B	D	B	B	B	A	B