



**UPPER-INTERMEDIATE LEVEL SOCIAL ENGLISH
REVIEW Module "B"**

Name of the Student:					Date:	
Name of the Teacher:					Group Number:	
Scoring:	A. 20	B. 20	C. 20	D. 20	E. 20	100

A. LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Score: /20

Track 22. You will hear an interview with Colin Browne, a representative of the Youth Hostel Association, or YHA. For questions 1-5, choose the best answer (a, b or c)

1. According to Colin, the quality of YHA accommodation.
 - a. is better than most people say.
 - b. should generally be improved.
 - c. has risen over the years.

2. Colin says that the YHA decides what changes to make by
 - a. asking for the views of customers.
 - b. looking at other organizations.
 - c. trying out different ideas.

3. Colin says that in the early years of the YHA,
 - a. parents generally had lower incomes.
 - b. the typical visitors were interested in the countryside.
 - c. it was more common for young people to travel without parents.

4. Colin says that the majority of people who write to him
 - a. have old fashioned ideas about the YHA.
 - b. support the changes that have been made to hostels.
 - c. are experienced travellers.

B. READING COMPREHENSION

Score: /20

Which of the following titles is best for this magazine article about family doctors (also called General Practitioners or GPs) in the UK?

- 1 UK Working Life: The family doctor
- 2 UK Working Life: Doctors in the UK
- 3 UK Working Life: Health problems in the UK
- 4 UK Working Life: An inner city doctor in the UK

5 UK Working Life: Changes in healthcare in the UK

Dr Chris J. is a GP (General Practitioner) in an inner city practice* in one of the UK's largest cities. The practice has around 10,000 registered patients, ten doctors and four nurses. Around 1,000 of these patients may be seen by the doctors in one week. As part of the UK's National Health Service (NHS), these services are free although some patients pay a fixed price for prescription medicines. For this week's *UK Working Life* profile, we asked Dr J. how GPs' surgeries are funded in the UK; what type of illnesses they deal with; how their work has changed in recent years; and what challenges the UK's doctors are currently facing.

GP practices in the UK have three principle sources of income from the National Health Service. Firstly, they receive a sum of money for each registered patient. Secondly, payments are made to the practice based on the additional services they provide, such as childhood injections. Finally, sums of money are given to practices that meet certain government targets. For example, patients with heart failure should all be on a 'heart failure register'.

So that's how doctors in the UK provide their services free. But what are the main problems that they treat in an inner city practice like this? Dr J. listed four of the most common types of patients he sees in an average day.

1. Patients suffering from depression and anxiety.
2. Appointments for preventative measures, e.g. managing blood pressure, cholesterol levels, diet, etc.
3. Treatment for minor illnesses such as colds and flu.
4. Patients with chronic diseases such as heart disease, diabetes, lung disease, etc.

So helping people to manage their own lifestyles or preventative medicine is now a central part of a GP's activities. We also asked Dr J. about other ways in which being a GP has changed in the last decade.

Firstly, as in many jobs, doctors are now held more accountable for the work they do which means having to prepare a lot of documentation for each consultation. In addition, demographics are changing. For example, the population is ageing and there are increasing problems with obesity. Both of these bring new challenges. Also, people are now more informed (or misinformed) about health issues from the Internet and the media. Sometimes patients even come holding newspaper articles about diseases they believe they have.

Finally, there are two main challenges that GPs in the UK are facing. The first is the increasing bureaucracy that is forcing GPs to spend more time looking at their computer screens than talking to patients. This is seen by many GPs as having a negative effect on the traditional doctor-patient relationship. The second is the specialisation of doctors. Increasingly, with doctors in a practice specialising in one area, e.g. diabetes, this can lead to other doctors losing skills in that area.

So do you fancy being a GP in the UK? Prepare for five years at medical school (if you can get a place), several years as a trainee doctor and a number of specialised exams.

*the *practice* is the place where Doctors work and see their patients

Read the article and answer the following questions.

1 Is the healthcare service provided by doctors in the UK totally free?

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2 Do GP practices with more patients receive more money from the government?

.....

3 Why do GP practices in the UK receive money for giving injections to children?

.....

4 Why does the government give money to doctors' practices when they meet government targets?

.....

5 Is depression a minor problem amongst patients at inner city practices in the UK?

.....

6 Has 'lifestyle management' always been part of a GP's responsibilities?

.....

7 In the last ten years, doctors' work has changed in a number of ways. How many ways are described in the article? What are they?

.....

8 Increasingly, patients get a lot of information about health issues from the Internet and the media. Is this always a good thing?

.....

9 According to some GPs, what is contributing to the breakdown in doctor-patient relationships?

.....

10 Is the modern phenomenon of doctors specialising in particular areas of medicine a positive thing?

.....

C. USE OF ENGLISH

Score: /20

Underline the most suitable verb form in each sentence

1. A cheque is all right, but I'd rather you *pay / paid* me cash.
2. If only I *have / had / would have* a screwdriver with me.
3. It's high time you *learn / learned* to look after yourself.
4. Their new house *hasn't been finished / wasn't finished* yet.
5. Most of the passengers *were swimming / were swum* easily to the shore.
6. I don't think that you *will be asked / are being asked* to show your passport.
7. Why didn't you tell me? If you *told / had told* me, I *had helped / would have helped* you.

8. I don't know how to play baseball, but I'm sure that if I *will do / did*, I *play / will play / would play* a lot better than anyone in this awful team!
9. According to the timetable, if the train *leaves / left* on time, we *will / would* arrive at 5.30.
10. If you *invited / had invited* me last week, I *was able / had been able / would have been able* to come.

Use the *-ing* form or the infinitive form of the verb in brackets to fill the gaps.

11. Increasingly, people are being encouraged (be aware) of consumer items which are produced using child labour.
12. Despite closing the factory in Italy and relocating it to Vietnam, the company denies (make)the decision lightly and claims it had no choice.
13. The fair trade logo that is now present on many of the products in our supermarkets reminds us (think) about the origins of the products we are buying.
14. Free markets allow shrewd business people (buy) cheaply from poorer countries and sell products on for vast profits.
15. Networking often doesn't feel like (work), but in fact it can be some of the hardest and most useful work you will ever do.
16. Persuading some people (admit) that global warming actually exists is not always a straightforward task!

Rewrite each sentence, beginning as shown. Do not change the meaning

17. Sam lost his job because he was lazy.
Sam was
18. I couldn't buy the house because it was expensive.
The house was too
19. The book was so interesting that I couldn't put it down.
It was
20. The house was too small to live in comfortably.
The house wasn't

D. WRITING

Score: /20

You saw an advertisement for mobile repairs and took yours to be mended. Unfortunately you were very disappointed in the service they gave.

Write to the manager complaining about the service you have received and ask your money back.

E. SPEAKING

Score: /20

1. Choose one of the following topics and talk about it:

- Health

Do you exercise regularly? Why/ Why not? Do you visit a doctor regularly for a general check-up, or only when you are ill? Do you think you have a healthier lifestyle than your parents did when they were your age? What are the main health risks faced by people your age? Do you think you have a good national health care system?

- Money

Do you enjoy going shopping? What kind of things do you enjoy buying? Are you good at looking after money? Do you think the best presents are necessarily the most expensive ones? Why/ Why not? Would you be happier than you are now if you and your family were richer?

2. You are the applicant. Your partner is going to interview you. Be prepared to answer his/her questions. Ask about medical insurance, salary, days off, benefits

Immediate Vacancy For Personal Assistant
For major rock star On U.S. tour
See 43 states in 52 days! And the money is great! Can you do it?

SCORING: Can: 10 points each / Can't: 0 point / N.I.: (Needs Improvement) 1/2 point