

FIRST SENIOR ACCELERATED

FINAL ORAL TEST



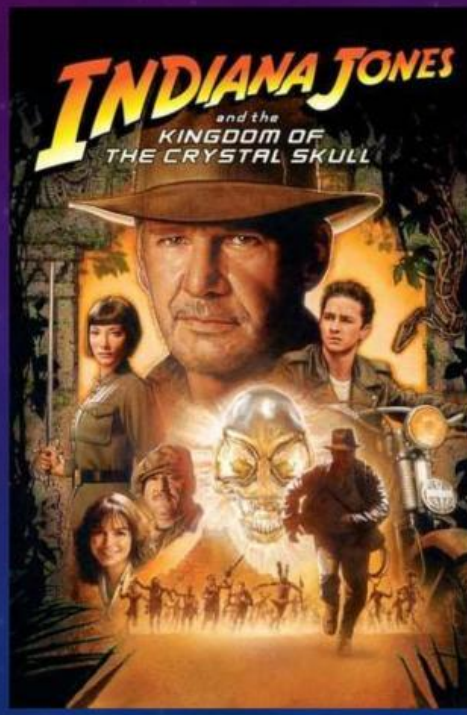
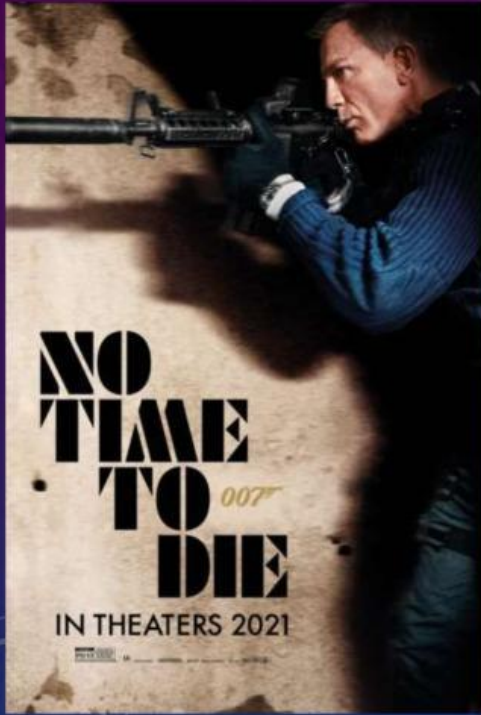
LIVEWORKSHEETS

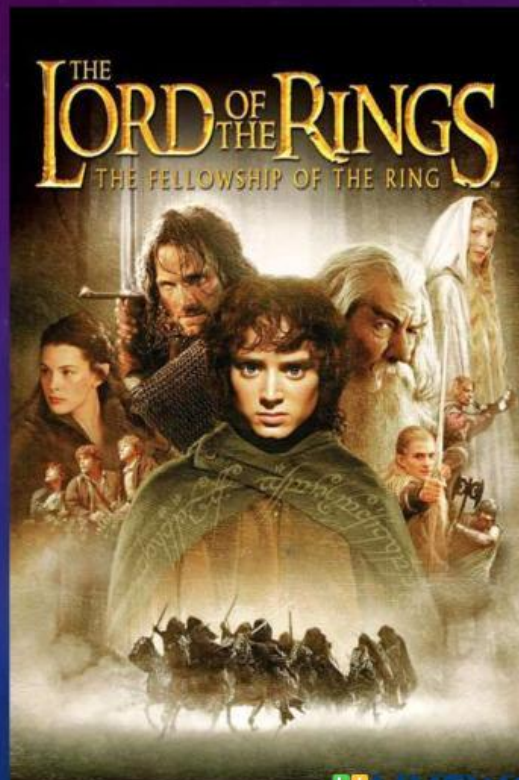
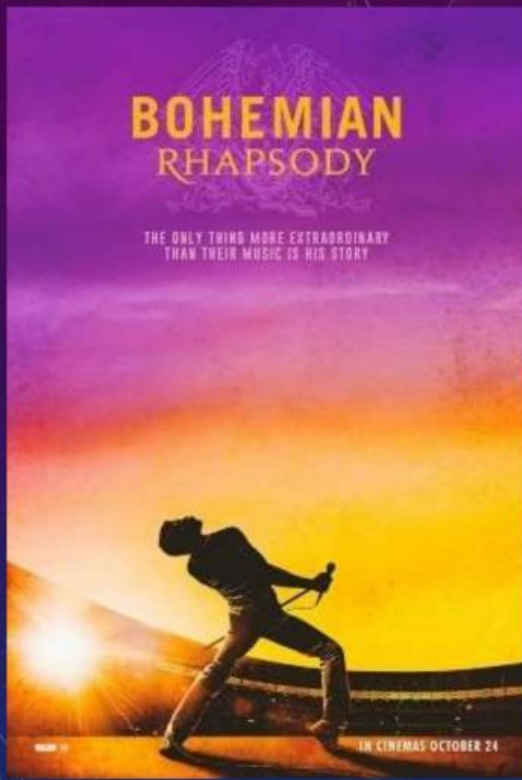
PERSONAL QUESTIONS:

- **Introduce yourself.**
- **What's your favourite type of movie/book and why?**
- **What's your least favourite type of movie/book and why?**
- **What are your plans for next weekend?**
- **Do you play any instrument? Would you like to learn how to play an instrument? Which one?**
- **Which are your favourite music styles/ favourite artists? Why?**
- **When was the last time you felt anger? And joy?**
- **What would you do if your cellphone fell into the toilet?**
- **If you had the money, what country would you visit?**



NAME THE TYPES OF FILM

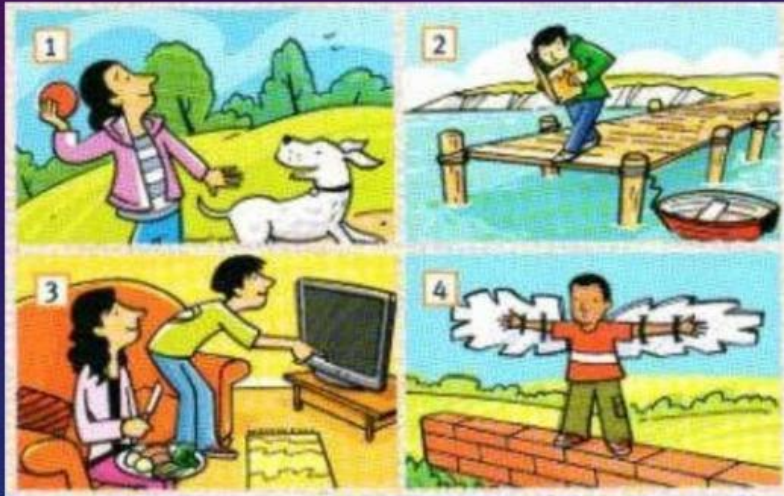




OVERSHEETS

LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND MAKE PREDICTIONS.
USE THE VERBS PROVIDED.

EAT – FLY – THROW – CHASE – FALL OFF – JUMP – TURN ON – WATCH



LIVEWORKSHEETS

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE AND PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

Present Perfect Simple



wash his car



draw a
flower

Present Perfect Continuous



study for an
exam



sleep



WORKSHEETS

READING

If you wanted to persuade someone to dress up as a tree in public, what would you do? If you wanted to raise money for charity on the streets, who would you ask to help you? What would you do if you wanted to sell cakes and nobody was buying them? What would you do if you needed to think creatively but didn't have any ideas?

One thing you could do is watch a programme from the BBC series *The People Watchers*. The programme asks the question 'Why do we do what we do?' Through twenty episodes, Professor Richard Wiseman, two psychologists and a neuroscientist do experiments involving members of the public, secretly filming them with a hidden camera. The experiments show why we behave the way we do in everyday situations. If you

wanted to know how to get a seat on a crowded train, stop people from jumping queues, get someone to do you a favour, work out if someone is lying, and get a complete stranger to lend you a mobile phone, you could find out by watching.

In one experiment, two of Wiseman's psychologists pretended to be cake-sellers. They stood at a stall on the street and tried to sell cakes for a pound each. No one bought any. So they did what shops do: they held a sale. But it wasn't a real sale. They pretended that one cake cost two pounds, and if you bought a cake, you would get another one free. People started buying! Later they told people that the cakes usually cost two pounds but they were doing a special deal and selling them for just one pound. Again, people bought the cakes. It seems that everyone loves the idea of a bargain even if they aren't really getting one.

Another experiment looked at 'experts' who aren't. Emma, a psychologist, pretended to be a hairdresser. While 'cutting' three people's hair, she talked like a hairdresser, saying all the right things, and dropped a few bits of fake hair. The three volunteers later said they were very happy with their haircuts. In reality, Emma hadn't cut any hair. Richard Wiseman's conclusion? People would do better if they didn't always listen to 'experts'. Instead, they should trust their own eyes.

In another experiment, Jack, a psychologist, had to persuade ordinary people to dress up as a tree. The trick was to 'start small'. First, Jack asked a man to wear a badge; then he asked him to wear a cap; and finally the tree suit. This, Wiseman says, is called 'The foot in the door technique': if you want a big favour from someone, first ask for a small favour!

