



ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТРЕНАЖЕР ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

ПИСЬМО



ГОТОВИМЯ К ЕГЭ

Ю.С. Веселова

**ТЕМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТРЕНАЖЕР
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«Тематический тренажер ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» поможет подготовиться к написанию письменных заданий ЕГЭ по английскому языку. Вы узнаете как правильно писать личные письма и сочинения, а также выучите новую лексику для написания различных письменных заданий. «Тематический тренажер ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» можно использовать как при классной работе в школе, так и для самостоятельной подготовки к ЕГЭ по английскому языку и для индивидуальных занятий с репетитором. Также материалы данного пособия пригодятся вам для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

«Тематический тренажер ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» предназначен для подготовки учащихся 11 классов общеобразовательных школ разного типа к написанию заданий раздела «Письмо» Единого Государственного Экзамена, для самостоятельной подготовки к Единому Государственному Экзамену по английскому языку и для индивидуальных занятий с репетитором. Также «Тематический тренажер ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» может быть использован для подготовки к международным экзаменам FCE, IELTS, TOEFL и других.

«Тематический тренажер ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» состоит из 2 разделов: Теория и Практика.

В Теоретический раздел представляет собой полную характеристику написания заданий С1 и С2 раздела «Письмо» ЕГЭ и содержит следующие темы:

- структура и содержание раздела «Письмо»,
- приблизительная тематика заданий раздела «Письмо»,
- критерии оценивания раздела «Письмо»,
- подробный разбор написания заданий С1 «Письмо личного характера»
- примеры написания заданий С1 «Личное письмо»
- упражнения по написанию заданий С1.
- характеристика и полный разбор написания заданий С2 «Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения»
- наиболее распространенные вводные слова и слова-связки
- рекомендации по написанию заданий С2.

В Разделе Практика включены следующие темы для отработки написания письменных заданий:

– упражнения для правильного написания сочинений: упражнения, направленные на понимание темы задания С2, на генерацию идей для написания сочинения, на составление развернутых планов, написание введений, основного текста и заключений, упражнения на работу с вводными словами и словами-связками.

– также в «Тематический тренажер ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» включены 13 наиболее распространенных тем для написания сочинений, такие как: THE FAMILY, EDUCATION, FOOD AND DIET, GLOBAL PROBLEMS, MEN AND WOMEN, ON THE ROAD, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, THE ENVIRONMENT, THE MEDIA, TOWN AND COUNTRY, TRAVEL, WORK. Для запоминания и употребления тематической лексики к каждой из тем подобраны упражнения с различными типами заданий и пример сочинения на данную тему, а также дополнительные темы сочинений.

В конце «Тематического тренажера ПИСЬМО по английскому языку» включены ответы к упражнениям.

При оценивании заданий типа С1 и С2 автор рекомендует использовать бальную систему и критерии, разработанные для Единого Государственного Экзамена по английскому языку. Примеры оценочных таблиц и пояснения к ним учитель может найти в конце сборника. Более подробную информацию по подготовке к ЕГЭ по английскому языку можно найти на сайте www.help-ege.ru.

Автор и составитель Ю.С. Веселова

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ

Структура и содержание раздела

В ЕГЭ по английскому языку входят 2 письменных задания: С1 и С2. Они отличаются жанрово и стилистически, уровнем сложности, максимальным количеством баллов, временем, отведенным на выполнение задания и объемом.

Задание	Тип задания	Проверяемые умения (основные блоки)	Требуемый объем	Время выполнения
С1 Базовый уровень	Письмо личного характера	– Дать развернутое сообщение – Запросить информацию – Использовать неофициальный стиль – Соблюдать формат неофициального письма	100–140 слов	20 мин.
С2 Высокий уровень	Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения	– Высказать свое мнение и привести аргументы, доказательства, примеры – Сделать вывод Последовательно и логически правильно строить высказывание – Использовать соответствующие средства логической связи – Правильно оформить стилистически в соответствии с поставленной задачей	200–250 слов	40 мин.

Приблизительная тематика заданий раздела

Социально-бытовая сфера: Общение в семье и школе, межличностные отношения с друзьями и знакомыми.

Социально-культурная сфера: Досуг молодежи. Страны изучаемого языка. Вклад России и стран изучаемого языка в развитие науки и культуры.

Учебно-трудовая сфера: Современный мир профессий, рынок труда. Возможности продолжения образования в высшей школе в России и за рубежом. Новые информационные технологии.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РАЗДЕЛА

При выполнении письменных заданий очень важно придерживаться требований к написанию подобных заданий и знать критерии оценивания, и учитывать это при написании заданий С1 и С2.

Письменная речь относится к продуктивным видам речевой деятельности и, в первую очередь, оценивается с точки зрения успешности выполнения коммуникативной задачи. В настоящее время разработаны критерии и параметры оценивания, позволяющие достаточно адекватно оценивать раздел «Письмо». Сейчас наиболее важными критериями оценивания выполнения задания стали такие критерии как «содержание» и «организации текста», так как именно они показывают, насколько успешно решена учащимися коммуникативная задача.

Для оценивания коммуникативных заданий раздела «Письмо» применяется **словесное описание критериев** оценивания развернутого ответа (личного письма – задание С1 и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения – задание С2) и баллы по каждому критерию от 0 – 3 (2). Максимальное количество баллов, которое можно набрать за личное письмо, – 6, за написание сочинения-рассуждения – 14.

Особенностью оценивания заданий С1–С2 является то, что при получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» все задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

При оценивании заданий раздела «Письмо» (С1–С2) следует учитывать такой параметр, как объем письменного текста, выраженный в количестве слов. Требуемый объем для личного письма С1 – 100-140 слов; для развернутого письменного высказывания С2 – 200–250 слов. Допустимое отклонение от заданного объема составляет 10%. Если в выполненном задании С1 менее 90 слов или в задании С2 менее 180 слов, то задание проверке не подлежит и оценивается в 0 баллов. При превышении объема более чем на 10%, т.е. если в выполненном задании С1 более 154 слов или в задании С2 более 275 слов, проверке подлежит только та часть работы, которая соответствует требуемому объему. Таким образом, при проверке задания С1 отсчитываются от начала работы 140 слов, задания С2 – 250 слов и оценивается только эта часть работы. При этом:

- стяженные (краткие) формы *can't, didn't, isn't, I'm* и т. п. считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные цифрами, т. е. 1; 25; 2009, 126204 и т. п., считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные словами, считаются как слова;
- сложные слова, такие как *good-looking, well-bred, twenty-five*, считаются как одно слово;
- сокращения, например *USA, e-mail, TV, CD-rom*, считаются как одно слово.

Личное письмо (С1) оценивается по трем критериям:

1. содержание (максимальное количество – 2 балла)
2. организация текста (максимальное количество – 2 балла)
3. языковое оформление текста (максимальное количество – 2 балла)

Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения (С2) оценивается по пяти критериям:

1. содержание (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
2. организация текста (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
3. лексика (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
4. грамматика (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
5. орфография и пунктуация (максимальное количество – 2 балла)

Итого максимальный балл за раздел – 20 баллов.

ЗАДАНИЕ С1. «ЛИЧНОЕ ПИСЬМО»

Для того чтобы набрать максимальный балл в этом задании, нужно уметь написать и правильно оформить письмо личного характера, точно и полно ответив на вопросы, поставленные в задании.

При оценивании работ в разделе «Письмо» учитываются следующие критерии при выполнении задания С1 (личное письмо):

- Содержание и полнота выполнения задания (максимальное количество – 2 балла)
- Организация текста (максимальное количество – 2 балла)
- Языковое оформление текста (максимальное количество – 2 балла)

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Ссылка на предыдущие контакты. Благодарность за полученное письмо	Ответы на все заданные в задании вопросы	Заданы 3 вопроса, если требовалось в задании	Объем высказывания соответствует требованиям (100–140 слов)	Правильная форма обращения (на отдельной строке, после него запятая)	Завершающая фраза (правильная форма, неофициальный стиль)	Подпись (правильная форма, только имя пишущего)	ИТОГОВЫЙ БАЛЛ (МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ БАЛЛ – 3)

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТЕКСТА

Логичность	Деление на абзацы	Средства логической связи	Обращение на отдельной строке	Завершающая фраза на отдельной строке	Подпись на отдельной строке	Краткий адрес в правом верхнем углу	Дата под адресом	ИТОГОВЫЙ БАЛЛ (МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ БАЛЛ – 3)

ЯЗЫКОВОЕ ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ ТЕКСТА

В задании не встречаются грубые грамматические, лексические, орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки.

Для того чтобы правильно оформить письмо личного характера необходимо соблюдать следующие правила оформления:

- (1) В правом верхнем углу следует написать свой адрес в краткой форме, например, Moscow, Russia.
- (2) Под адресом правильно указана дата написания письма: Британский вариант (дата/месяц/год): 28 th June 2011, Американский вариант (месяц/дата/год): June 28 th, 2011;
- (3) Обращение пишется на отдельной строке, личное письмо начинается словами Dear +имя адресата. После обращения ставится запятая, например, Dear John, Dear Ann, Используется правильное обращение по имени.

- (4) После обращения идет абзац с благодарностью за полученное письмо: Thanks for your letter; или абзац с ссылкой на предыдущие контакты (благодарность за полученное письмо и/или извинение, что давно не писал), например: Hope to hear from you soon , How nice of you to write back so soon , I was awfully glad to get your letter , или I must apologise for not writing , I really should have written sooner ...
- (5) Основная часть письма может составлять несколько абзацев в зависимости от содержания, например: один абзац содержит ответы на вопросы друга по переписке, а другой – вопросы, которые задает автор письма. Все вопросы, указанные в задании должны быть отражены в письме.
- (6) После основной части письма имеется фраза о дальнейших контактах. I am looking forward to hearing from you soon, etc.
- (7) Завершающая фраза пишется на отдельной строке и соответствует неофициальному стилю письма личного характера, например: Best wishes / All the best / Love . После нее ставится запятая.
- (8) подпись ставится на отдельной строке. В личном письме это только имя автора. Например: Alexandra
- Автор должен логично высказывать свои мысли, основная часть письма правильно разделена на абзацы.
- В письме правильно используются средства логической связи – союзы и местоимения.
- В письме не встречаются грубые грамматические, лексические, орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки.

Address (1)
Date (2)

Dear Mike, (3)

Sorry it's been so long since I last wrote, but I've been too busy preparing for my exams. (4)

Answering questions (5.1)

Asking questions (5.2)

Write back soon. (6)

Best wishes, (7)

Olga (8)

Task 1. Both writers have made mistakes in their letters. Find the mistakes in the letters and correct them. What different kinds of mistakes are there?

LETTER A

Avenida Campinas 361 ap. 45
01238 San Paulo, Brasil,

29 December

Dear Ken,

Is now just two week and I will be with you. I can no belief it? I looking forward very much stay with you and your family and see London the first time. I'm very exciting.

My city, San Paulo, is biggest and noisyst city in Brasil. Is not very well for tourists is more commercial city. Also it have very much traffic and pollution. Maybe London have the same. I like best here in San Paulo the entertainment. You can find good bars and restaurants, who no close until the latest customer leave.

My friend Toao he came in London the last year and he has gone to the theatre see "The Buddy Holly Story". He say me it was wonderfull. I like to see also.

My plane arrive Heathrow, Terminal 3 at 6.30 am. Is very kind you meet me so early morning! Thank you.

I hope very much improve my English when I come to London.

See you soon and Happy New Year!

Fernando

LETTER B

Lindenstr. 15
5430 Basel, Switzerland.
7 July.

Dear Sophie.

On just one week you are here with me in Switzerland. I wont that you meet my family and I will show you my city. I hope you like. Basel is not a big city as London but it's everything very clean and very close the mountains, wich are beautifull . I am worry that you will find Basel a little bored. It is not excited as London because the street are very quiet after six o'clock the night. The people live in flats so they don't can do a lot of noises. There exists a museum but perhaps that isn't very interesting to look.

We have finished school the last week and I enjoy the holiday. My family don't speak English so you will practice a lot your german. I like also practice my English with you.

See you the next week! I come to the airport to meet you.

Love Liliane

Task 2. Answer questions 1–7.

1. Where do you write your address?
2. Do you write the address of the person you are writing to in the letter?
3. Where do you write your name?
4. Where do you write the date?
5. How do you usually begin an informal letter?
6. How can you finish an informal letter?
7. Do you need to write you address in the exam?

Task 3. Write a similar letter of 80–100 words. Imagine you are either expecting an English-speaking guest to stay with you in your country, or going to stay with a friend in an English-speaking country. Describe your home town briefly as part of your letter.

Task 4.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Susan who writes:

...Last Saturday I was invited to my friend's birthday party. Everything was great! It was a disco party and all the people invited had to wear costumes. I enjoyed it very much. My friend received tons of flowers and presents.
Please tell me do you have such parties? What presents do you usually give to your friends? Does everyone enjoy parties? What was your best present you ever received?
You know, I have just started reading a fantastic novel...

Write a letter to Susan.

In your letter:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the novel she is reading.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

Task 5.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Megan who writes:

...I have always wanted to be a teacher. I think it is a very noble profession. And I love small children very much. I like to play with them and I enjoy teaching them something useful. Would you enjoy teaching or not and why? What subject would you like to teach? Would you like to teach junior or senior pupils?
By the way, I'm going to join a fitness club...

Write a letter to Megan.

In your letter:

- answer her questions;
- ask **3 questions** about the fitness club.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

ЗАДАНИЕ С2. «ПИСЬМЕННОЕ ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЕ С ЭЛЕМЕНТАМИ РАССУЖДЕНИЯ»

Для того чтобы набрать максимальный балл в этом задании (14 баллов), нужно уметь написать сочинение с элементами рассуждения по проблеме поставленной в задании, продемонстрировав хороший запас лексики, соблюдая нормы орфографии и пунктуации и правильно строя свое высказывание в соответствии с изученными грамматическими правилами.

Письменное высказывание с элементами рассуждения (С2) оценивается по пяти критериям:

- содержание (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
- организация текста (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
- лексика (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
- грамматика (максимальное количество – 3 балла)
- орфография и пунктуация (максимальное количество – 2 балла)

Общее максимальное количество баллов – 14

1. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Вступление – постановка проблемы	Мнение автора с аргументами	Другие точки зрения с объяснением, почему автор не согласен	Заключение (вывод)	Объем высказывания соответствует требованиям (200 – 250 слов)	ИТОГОВЫЙ БАЛЛ (МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ БАЛЛ – 3)
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Вступление – постановка проблемы (Introduction)

Во вступлении пишется то, о чем будет данное сочинение. Обычно не более 5 предложений. Помните, что переписывать постановку проблемы, заявленной в теме, нельзя! Но его можно перефразировать, используя различные вводные конструкции. При написании вступления можно использовать пословицы, афоризмы, риторические вопросы. Главное – нужно стремиться к тому, чтобы читающий ваше вступление, не зная темы, понял, о чем будет говориться в сочинении дальше.

Мнение автора с аргументами / Другие точки зрения с объяснением, почему автор не согласен (Body)

В сочинении opinion не обязательно использовать аргументы «за» и «против», можно остановиться только на положительных или на отрицательных аспектах проблемы. Но при выдвижении своей точки зрения принято сравнивать некоторые аспекты проблемы, а также необходимо четко обозначить различные аспекты проблемы (социальные, экономические, моральные и т.п.). Также, задание подобного типа обычно пишется в стиле спора с оппонентам, и поэтому здесь освещаются различные точки зрения на проблему, в частности, «за» и «против». Примеры должны быть обязательно! Здесь можно выражать как свое мнение по данным вопросам, так и ссылаться на мнение других лиц.

Заключение (вывод)(Conclusion)

В последнем абзаце следует обобщить высказанное и сделать заключение. Заключение – это не свое мнение, заключение должно обобщать то, что было написано в сочинении и соотноситься с введением.

Объем высказывания

При оценивании заданий раздела «Письмо» С2 следует учитывать такой параметр, как объем письменного текста, выраженный в количестве слов. Требуемый объем для развернутого письменного высказывания С2 – 200-250 слов. Допустимое отклонение от заданного объема составляет 10%. Если в задании С2 менее 180 слов, то задание проверке не подлежит и оценивается в 0 баллов. При превышении объема более чем на 10%, т.е. если в задании С2 более 270 слов, проверке подлежит только та часть работы, которая соответствует требуемому объему. Таким образом, при проверке задания С2 отсчитываются от начала работы 250 слов и оценивается только эта часть работы. Особенностью оценивания заданий С2 является то, что при получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» все задание оценивается в 0 баллов. Поэтому строго следите за тем, что вы отвечаете на конкретный вопрос (обычно он выделен жирным шрифтом).

При написании сочинений посчитайте и запомните, сколько в среднем слов вы пишете на одной строке вашим обычным почерком, следовательно, вам будет достаточно посчитать количество строк, чтобы понять, какое количество слов в среднем вы написали.

2. ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ТЕКСТА

Логичность	Деление на абзацы	Использование средств логической связи	ИТОГОВЫЙ БАЛЛ (МАКСИМАЛЬНЫЙ БАЛЛ – 3)
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Логичность

Под логичностью подразумевается, что текст представляет собой связное и логичное целое. Все абзацы текста взаимосвязаны, есть введение, основной текст, заключение, мысли правильно распределены по тексту, что показывает поступательный ход рассуждений. Абзацы написаны следующим образом: первое предложение абзаца должно выражать его главную мысль, далее следуют примеры, заканчивается абзац объяснением (обобщением) описываемой проблемы или точки зрения.

Деление на абзацы

Как уже было сказано, текст должен быть разделен на абзацы. Сочинение, рассчитанное примерно на 220–250 слов, обычно содержит 5 параграфов. Распределяются они следующим образом:

I Introduction

Вступительный абзац должен начинаться с общего утверждения или своего собственного высказывания, в котором упоминаются ключевые слова задания, желательно их синонимы. Последнее предложение вступления включает тезисное утверждение, из которого видно, в каком направлении будет развиваться сюжет сочинения. Не допускается переписывать предложения из задания к сочинению.

II Body

В этой части сочинения необходимы умения логического построения текста по теме, а также умение четко описать причинно-следственные связи. Очень важным является умение выстраивать цепочку мыслей, поэтому столь важным становится построение предварительного плана сочинения. При этом возврат к первой, второй и т.д. мыслям не допускается, так как это приводит к «рваной», хаотичной подаче материала. Основная

часть состоит из нескольких абзацев, каждый из которых должен быть сам по себе логичным и развивать одну основную идею. В первом абзаце основной части обычно пишутся аргументы «за» или какой-либо аспект проблемы (первое предложение абзаца выражает основную мысль, далее следуют примеры, заканчивается абзац объяснением (обобщением) описываемой проблемы или точки зрения). Во втором абзаце обычно пишутся аргументы «против» или какой-либо аспект проблемы (первое предложение абзаца выражает основную мысль, далее следуют примеры, заканчивается абзац объяснением (обобщением) описываемой проблемы или точки зрения). Каждый абзац должен начинаться со связующего слова или словосочетания, чтобы обеспечить плавный переход между абзацами. В каждом абзаце нужно использовать примеры, объяснения, указывать на причины и следствия, сравнивать или показывать диаметрально противоположные направления.

III Conclusion

Поскольку заключительная часть является подведением итогов всего вышесказанного, следует помнить следующее:

- в заключении не могут вводиться новые мысли или информация, соответственно не допускаются такие слова, как *In addition, I want to add, By the way* – эта лексика относится к основной части;
- заключительная часть призвана показать, что сочинение закончено, и подчеркивает ключевые суждения или утверждения, высказанные в сочинении. Заключение начинается завершающим словом или словосочетанием, далее следует предложение, содержащее главную мысль.

Использование средств логической связи

В сочинении обязательно должны быть вводные слова и слова-связки! Каждый абзац, а то и каждое предложение, желательно начинать с подходящих вводных слов. Подробный список вводных слов и выражений смотрите ниже.

3. ЛЕКСИКА

При оценивании лексической грамотности учитываются:

- точность в выборе слов и выражений и их соответствие теме и ситуации общения;
- правильность лексических словосочетаний;
- грамотность словообразования;
- запас слов и разнообразие используемой лексики (синонимы, антонимы, фразеологизмы).

4. ГРАММАТИКА

При оценивании грамматической правильности речи учитывается:

- точность в выборе грамматической конструкции в соответствии с целью высказывания;
- разнообразие используемых грамматических средств;
- сложность используемых конструкций.

Рекомендую использовать сложные структуры и разнообразную лексику. Использование разнообразных структур и оборотов может повысить оценку, при этом важно помнить, что это – различные речевые конструкции и клише, вводные фразы в начале предложения, сложные грамматические структуры внутри предложения. Дело в том, что эти критерии весьма субъективны, и эксперт ставит баллы на свое усмотрение, поэтому, чем более разнообразная лексика и правильная грамматика высокого уровня сложности используется в сочинении, тем выше балл можно получить. Нужно писать сочинения как можно больше, с последующей экспертной проверкой, – так вы сможете понять, насколько ваша лексика и грамматика соответствуют критериям ЕГЭ.

5. ОРФОГРАФИЯ И ПУНКТУАЦИЯ

При оценивании **правильности орфографии и пунктуации** учитывается: соблюдение норм орфографии иностранного языка; правильное оформление начала и конца предложений (заглавная буква, точка, восклицательный и вопросительный знаки). Конечно, все слова должны быть правильно написаны. Правила пунктуации английского языка можно повторить в таких темах, как Relative Clauses, Adjectives: word order, и т.д.

Пример структуры задания C2*

The benefits of computers to modern society far outweigh the disadvantages. What is your opinion?

<u>INTRO</u>	There have been two controversial issues about using computers in modern times. One issue states that using computers makes everyday life easier and it must be widely used. Another issue, believes that computers have many disadvantages and therefore they should not be used at all. It is a matter of choice, to choose the first issue or the second one.	<u>Общее утверждение</u> <u>Тезисные предложения</u>
<u>Аргументы «за»</u>	Those who support using computers in everyday life usually mention the advantages of computers on the job, or at home or as consumers. For example, on the job, we usually do our work much faster if we use a computer . At home we can contact a library or many other resources areas that we need to get information by using a computer in order to do our work faster. Therefore it is useful to use a computer widely around the world.	<u>Предложение, содержащее главную мысль абзаца</u> <u>пример один</u> <u>пример два</u> <u>объяснение и обобщение</u>
<u>Противоположная точка зрения</u>	Another issue proclaims that using computers causes loss of jobs for many people and also losing the privacy of individuals. These machines can do multi-jobs at the same time without any need for people to help. Losing privacy is another main important disadvantage. Because any professional person using computers may easily reach the personal information of the individuals due to the lack of security system. So, I still think that there are some obvious disadvantages of using computers. So, I believe that there are still many disadvantages of using computers that must be solved.	<u>Предложение, содержащее главную мысль абзаца</u> <u>пример один</u> <u>пример два</u> <u>объяснение</u> <u>обобщение</u>
<u>Conclusion</u>	In conclusion I can say that it is necessary to use a computer and do something about its disadvantages. I do believe that, as the time passes, the technology of computers can reach to appoint to overcome its deficiencies and solve those problems that have been mentioned so far.	<u>Вводная фраза заключения</u> <u>Предложение, содержащее главную мысль абзаца</u>

* Данное сочинение не является эталоном написания заданий C2, на данном примере показано только правильная структура построения введений, абзацев и заключений.

РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО НАПИСАНИЮ ЗАДАНИЙ С2

1. В первом абзаце очень важно правильно поставить проблему, которая будет обсуждаться в работе. Нельзя переписывать само задание, нужно его перефразировать.
2. В основной части необходимо привести соответствующие аргументы и доказательства, иллюстрируя их примерами.
3. В сочинении, в котором требуется выразить свою точку зрения, абзацы могут располагаться следующим образом: в первом абзаце основной части следует выразить свою точку зрения и обосновать ее, подтверждая ее правильность соответствующими аргументами, а во втором абзаце объяснить, почему автор не согласен с противоположной точкой зрения.
4. В последней части необходимо сделать вывод, основанный на приведенных ранее аргументах.
5. Очень важно последовательно излагать свои мысли, не перескакивая с одной мысли на другую и правильно использовать союзы, союзные слова и вводные слова для передачи логической связи между частями предложения (and, but, which и др.), а также между предложениями и абзацами (to begin with, what is more, besides, moreover, on the one hand, on the other hand, in conclusion, to sum up и др).
6. В экзаменационном задании С2 обычно предлагается план, следуя которому вы правильно построите свое высказывание. Напишите свой собственный план!
7. После написания сочинения проведите редактирование, используя следующий алгоритм:
 - я правильно использовал(а) грамматические конструкции, времена глаголов, связь между подлежащим и сказуемым не нарушена, правильно использованы предлоги и артикли.
 - я выбрал(а) верную лексику, она достаточно официальная.
 - орфография верна.
 - я включил(а) основную идею каждого абзаца в первое предложение, и все предложения имеют отношение к заданной теме.
 - я использовал(а) средства логической связи (слова–связки) и они уместны.
 - я использовал(а) достаточное количество примеров и фактов.
 - моя точка зрения ясна и определена.

РАЗДЕЛ «ПРАКТИКА»

WRITING AN ESSAY

Task 1. This exercise will help you to decide on the topic and main idea of an essay as well as to make a main question ending the introduction. Underline the topic and write the topic question as a 'wh' or yes/no question:

Example: "Studying the English language in an English speaking country is the best but not the only way to learn the language.

(It) is the best but is it the only way to learn a language?

1. To what extent does television have a negative effect on society? What is your opinion?

2. To what extent is recycling domestic waste beneficial? What is your opinion?

3. The government should spend more on public transport and discourage private car ownership to reduce air pollution in major cities. What is your opinion?

4. Smoking should be allowed in public places. Smokers have rights too. What is your opinion?

5. Computers are essential in the modern office these days. We can entirely rely on computers. What is your opinion?

6. Advanced medical technology can extend the life of the sick and aged to well beyond the age of 70. It can increase natural life-span. What is your opinion?

7. Mobile phones have changed our lifestyle forever, but not all the changes are for the best. What is your opinion?

8. The Arts should be better funded by the government, but there must be more control over where the money goes. What is your opinion?

BRAINSTORMING IDEAS FOR A TOPIC

Task 2. The 16 arguments listed below belong to three essays written as answers to those tasks. Complete the following table by first deciding which argument belongs to which essay, and second, if each argument is for or against the topic question.

A. The government is ultimately responsible for making the streets safe. Stronger gun laws should be in force to protect all citizens. What is your opinion?

B. The only way to reduce the rising number of road accidents is for a total ban on drinking while driving. What is your opinion?

C. Most British people believe they enjoy and have the right to free speech. How important is it to have the right to say or write whatever you wish in society? What is your opinion?

Essay A		Essay B		Essay C	
for	against	for	against	for	against

1. Crime is on the increase in cities, and the % of robberies in which arms are used is rising, too.
2. A reduction in gun ownership would only occur if there were enough police in the streets.
3. A democracy can only be strong and healthy if it allows people with radical opinions to say what they wish.
4. Why only ban alcohol? There are many other drugs which impair one's ability to drive. The complete ban of only one substance makes no sense.
5. Guns kill. Since we cannot prohibit their manufacture we must have effective gun laws.
6. We are not free to do whatever else we like, so why should we have the right to free speech?
7. Almost anyone can buy a gun if they can provide proof of the need to own one. It is too easy to buy a gun.
8. Drivers still speed. Targeting alcohol does not stop people speeding.
9. The only way to prevent crime is to reduce the need for crime, that is, to reduce poverty. Gun ownership makes no difference.
10. The only persons against a total ban are the manufacturers of alcoholic drinks and pub owners. Unfortunately, these two groups are politically influential and wealthy.
11. The best way to make a better world is to prevent certain people from expressing their opinions. This means censoring what they say so that others do not become influenced.
- 12 In countries where it is illegal to drink and drive, the road death toll is far less than in countries which allow alcohol in the bloodstream while driving.
- 13 People who oppose free speech are only afraid that what they believe may not be the truth. Many great ideas of the past were first banned from being heard.
- 14 Since speeding is the leading cause of accidents, and alcohol makes people less careful and more likely to speed, it makes sense to totally ban drinking while driving.
- 15 Banning people from saying what they wish only makes them try harder to be heard.
16. It would be better if guns were not manufactured. However, they are needed in the military, on the farm and for sporting purposes. Stronger laws have little or no effect, since criminals can always buy guns.

PLANNING AN ESSAY

First, read a statement, second, brainstorm the ideas, then complete the plan below with ideas of your own.

In Western countries, people spend a lot of money on their pets. They buy special food for their cats and dogs, buy them toys and often pay high fees for medical treatment. Some people think this is a waste of money, and argue that pets are dirty and dangerous. **What is your opinion?**

PLAN

Topic: _____

Topic question: _____

INTRO: Rephrase general statement + main question + my opinion

BODY:

Paragraph 1: Your opinion + Why

1 argument + example _____

2 argument + example _____

Paragraph 2: Different opinion + Why

Your opinion + examples _____

CONCLUSION: Your opinion + summary (what is proved)

First, read a statement, second, brainstorm the ideas, then complete the plan below with ideas of your own.

Some people like to do only what they already do well. Other people prefer to try new things and take risks. **What is your opinion?**

PLAN

Topic: _____

Topic question: _____

INTRO: Rephrase general statement + main question + my opinion

BODY:

Paragraph 1: Your opinion + Why

1 argument + example _____

2 argument + example _____

Paragraph 2: Different opinion + Why

Your opinion + examples _____

CONCLUSION: Your opinion + summary (what is proved)

First, read a statement, second, brainstorm the ideas, then complete the plan below with ideas of your own.

There are many different types of music in the world today. Why do we need different music? **What is your opinion?**

PLAN

Topic: _____

Topic question: _____

INTRO: Rephrase general statement + main question + my opinion

BODY:

Paragraph 1: Your opinion + Why

1 argument + example _____

2 argument + example _____

Paragraph 2: Different opinion + Why

Your opinion + examples _____

CONCLUSION: Your opinion + summary (what is proved)

INTRODUCTION

You have to write an essay on the following topic:

'To what extent is nuclear technology a danger to life on Earth? What are the benefits and risks associated with its use?' What is your opinion?

Task 3. For the introduction, choose the one correct phrase from each column to form two correct sentences. All the other phrases result in incorrect English.

a. Nowadays, In this day, These days,	all people many people some of the people	are scared with fear the use of are afraid of	nuclear powers nuclear technology nuclear weapons	because of the reason is this is because
---	--	---	---	---

... many dangers ... the dangers ... danger that is	associated with joined to of association	this technology use. its use. use this technology.
---	--	--

b. According to me,
My belief that,
In my opinion,

c. ... although it is true ... ven if it is true ... it is true	nuclear war nuclear technology that nuclear weapons for peaceful use for peaceful purposes in times of war	the greatest threat to life is is the great threat to life, pose the greatest threat to life, too carries also carries takes as well	the use of use of the using lot of problem, some certain risk, some serious risks.
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BODY

Task 4. Next, add the missing articles where necessary to form the first two paragraphs for the body of your answer:

(1) _____ nuclear power stations provide (2) _____ important source of (3) _____ cheap power for (4) _____ many industrialised nations and some (5) _____ developing countries. However, there is always (6) _____ danger of (7) _____ radiation leaking from these plants. Even though (8) _____ safety precautions are taken, there have been (9) _____ numerous disasters such as (10) _____ explosion of (11) _____ nuclear plant in (12) _____ Japan not long ago.

(13) _____ nuclear technology is even used to help cure (14) _____ some diseases such as (15) _____ cancer. (16) _____ radiation can be applied to (17) _____ body to burn away (18) _____ cancerous cells. This is, however, (19) _____ dangerous procedure and (20) _____ application of (21) _____ radiation is almost always painful and not always successful.

Next, identify the components of the third body paragraph:

The most worrying aspect of nuclear technology, though, is its use for military purposes. Enough atomic bombs have already been built to completely destroy the planet, and the real danger is that one day some country will start a war with these weapons. Too many countries now have the technology required to make such bombs, and there is currently much debate about how to control the situation.

What is the main topic idea? _____

Identify and underline the 3 supporting arguments.

The summary statement begins: _____

CONCLUSION

Task 5. Next, choose the one correct phrase from each column to form the first two sentences of the conclusion.

a. At the end,
In conclusion,
The final opinion is,

b. ... nuclear technology
certainly

has
had
did had

positive uses but

were
was
is

nonetheless
dangerous.

c. However, it

is
would be
would have
been

better if it

had never been
was never been
will be never

used to create
nuclear weapons.

Next, unscramble the final summary sentence:

d. all should agree | is to continue | to disarm the nuclear nations if possible | life on Earth as soon as of the world.

For the keys see the next task.

LINKING AND SEQUENCING WORDS

НАИБОЛЕЕ РАСПРОСТРАНЕННЫЕ ВВОДНЫЕ СЛОВА И СЛОВА-СВЯЗКИ

Положительные прибавления

And (и), **both ... and** (как ... так и), **not only ... but also** (не только ... но), **also/as well** (также), **too** (также, тоже), **moreover** (более того), **in addition to** (в дополнение к), **furthermore** (к тому же, кроме того), **not to mention the fact that** (не упоминая того факта, что), **besides** (кроме того)

Противопоставление

But (но), **not ... but** (не ... но), **although** (хотя), **while** (в то же время как), **whereas** (тогда как, поскольку), **despite** (вопреки, несмотря на), **even if** (даже если), **even though** (хотя), **on the one hand – on the other hand** (с одной стороны – с другой стороны), **in contrast to** (в противоположность), **however** (однако), **yet** (тем не менее), **at the same time** (в то же время)

Подобие

Similarly (подобным образом), **likewise** (так же), **in the same way** (таким же образом), **equally** (так же, одинаково, равноценно)

Уступка

But (но), **even so** (все равно, даже в таком случае), **however** (однако), **still** (все же, однако), **yet** (тем не менее), **nevertheless** (тем не менее, несмотря на это), **even though** (хотя), **despite/in spite of** (несмотря на), **regardless of** (не считаясь с, не обращая внимание на), **admittedly** (как принято считать), **considering** (учитывая, принимая во внимание), **whereas** (тогда как, поскольку), **while** (в то время как), **nonetheless** (тем не менее)

Альтернатива

Or (или), **alternatively** (поочередно), **either ... or** (либо ... либо)

Акцент (подчеркивание)

Besides (помимо), **not only this but ... also** (не только это, но ... также), **as well** (также), **what is more** (к тому же), **in fact** (в действительности), **as a matter of fact** (фактически), **to tell you the truth** (по правде сказать), **actually** (на самом деле), **indeed** (на самом деле), **let alone** (не говоря уже о)

Приведение примеров

As (как), **such as** (такой как), **like** (как), **for example** (например), **for instance** (например), **particularly** (в частности), **especially** (особенно), **in particular** (в частности)

Разъяснение

That is to say (то есть), **specifically** (особенно), **in other words** (другими словами), **to put it another way** (другими словами), **I mean** (я имею в виду)

Причина

As (так как), **because of** (из-за), **since** (поскольку), **on the grounds that** (на основании того, что), **seeing that** (видя, что), **due to** (вследствие), **in view of** (в виду того, что), **owing to** (вследствие), **for** (поскольку), **now that** (после того, как), **so** (поэтому)

Образ действия

As (как), **in the way** (таким образом), **how** (как), **the way in which** (как), **in the same way as** (таким образом), **as if** (как будто), **as though** (как будто бы, словно)

Условие

If (если), **in case** (в случае, если), **assuming that** (предполагая, что), **on condition that** (при условии, что), **unless** (если только не), **in the event that/of** (в случае, что), **as/so long as** (если), **granted/granting that** (допуская, что), **whether** (ли), **only if** (только если), **even if** (даже если), **otherwise** (иначе), **or** (или, иначе), **in case of** (в случае, если)

Последствие условия

Consequently (следовательно), **under those circumstances** (при данных обстоятельствах), **if so** (если так), **if not** (если не), **so** (поэтому, итак), **therefore** (поэтому), **in that case** (в этом случае), **otherwise** (иначе), **thus** (таким образом)

Цель

So that (так, чтобы), **so as (not) to** (так, чтобы (не)), **in order (not) to** (для того, чтобы (не)), **in order that** (для того, чтобы), **for fear that** (опасаясь того, что), **in case** (в случае), **lest** (чтобы не)

Результат

Such/so ... that (так, чтобы), **consequently** (следовательно), **for this reason** (по этой причине), **as a consequence** (как следствие), **thus** (таким образом), **therefore** (поэтому), **so** (таким образом, следовательно, поэтому)

Сравнение

As ... as (так как и), **than** (чем), **half as ... as** (наполовину не), **nothing like** (совсем не похоже на), **the ... the** (чем ... тем), **twice as ... as** (в два раза ... чем), **less ... than** (меньше чем)

Время

When (когда), **whenever** (когда бы ни), **as** (в то время как), **while** (в то время), **now (that)** (после того как), **before until** (до тех пор пока), **till** (пока), **after** (после), **since** (с тех пор как)

Исключение

But (for) (если бы не), **except (for)** (за исключением), **apart from** (кроме)

Хронология

Beginning(with) (начиная): **initially**(изначально, сначала, во-первых), **first** (во-первых), **at first** (сначала), **to start/begin with** (для начала), **first of all** (прежде всего)

Continuing (продолжая): **secondly**(во-вторых),**after this/that** (после того/этого), **afterwards** (после), **then** (затем),**next** (следующий), **before this** (до, ранее этого)

Concluding (завершая): **finally** (наконец), **as last** (наконец), **in the end** (в конце), **eventually** (в конце концов), **lastly** (наконец), **last but not least** (последний по очередности, но не по значению)

Ссылка

Considering (рассматривая), **concerning** (касающийся), **regarding** (относительно), **with respect/regard/reference to** (с уважением, приветом, ссылкой), **in respect/regard/reference to this/to the fact that** (в отношении/со ссылкой на это/на тот факт, что)

Подведение итогов

In conclusion (в заключение), **in summary** (в заключение), **to sum up** (суммируя), **as I have said** (как уже было сказано), **as it was previously stated** (как отмечалось ранее), **on the whole** (в целом),

in all (всего), **all in all** (в конце), **altogether** (вместе), **in short** (вкратце), **briefly** (кратко), **to put it briefly** (говоря вкратце)

Task 6. Add the missing linking or sequencing words from the box below to form the completed model answer:

but	in conclusion,	even though	however (x3)
such as (x2)	although,	though	and (x4)

These days, many people are afraid of nuclear technology because of the dangers associated with its use. In my opinion, (1)_____ it is true that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to life, the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes also carries some serious risks.

Nuclear power stations provide an important source of cheap power for many industrialised nations and some developing countries. (2)_____, there is always the danger of radiation leaking from these plants. (3)_____ safety precautions are taken, there have been numerous disasters (4)_____ the explosion of a nuclear plant in Japan not long ago.

Nuclear technology is even used to help cure some diseases (5)_____ cancer. Radiation can be applied to the body to burn away cancerous cells. This is, (6)_____, a dangerous procedure (7)_____ the application of radiation is almost always painful (8)_____ not always successful.

The most worrying aspect of nuclear technology, (9)_____, is its use for military purposes. Enough atomic bombs have already been built to completely destroy the planet, (10)_____ the real danger is that one day some country will start a war with these weapons. Too many countries now have the technology required to make such bombs (11)_____ there is currently much debate about how to control the situation.

(12)_____, nuclear technology certainly has positive uses (13)_____ is nonetheless dangerous. (14)_____, it would have been better if it had never been used to create nuclear weapons. If life on Earth is to continue, all the nuclear nations of the world should agree to disarm as soon as possible.

Task 7. Read the text below, in which somebody is trying to decide whether to go straight to university from school, or spend a year travelling around the world. Put their argument into the correct order, using the key words and expressions in bold to help you. The first one and last one have been done for you.

- 1 A. I'm ready in two minds about what to do when I leave school. Should I go straight to university or should I spend a year travelling around the world?
- B. **It is often said that** knowledge is the key to power, and I cannot disagree with this.
- C. **On the one hand**, I would experience lots of different cultures.
- D. Unfortunately, **another point is that** if I spent a year travelling I would need a lot of money.
- E. And I'm not alone in this opinion. **Many consider** a sound career and a good salary to be an important goal.
- F. **However**, it could be argued that I would also meet lots of interesting people while I was travelling.
- G. **Secondly**, if I go straight to university, I'll learn so many things that will help me in my future life.
- H. **First of all**, there are so many benefits of going straight to university.
- I. **But / believe that** it would be easy to make a bit while I was travelling, giving English lessons or working in hotels and shops.
- J. **Moreover**, I'll be able to take part in the social activities that the university offers, and meet lots of new friends who share the same interests.
- K. **The most important point is** that the sooner I get my qualifications, the quicker I'll get a job and start earning.
- L. **Nevertheless**, these inconveniences would be an inevitable part of travelling and would be greatly outweighed by the other advantages.
- M. **In my opinion**, starting work and making money is one of the most important things in life.
- N. **On the other hand**, I could end up suffering from culture shock, homesickness and some strange tropical diseases.
- O. **Furthermore**, if I spent a year travelling, I would learn more about the world.
- 16 P. All right, I've made my mind up. Now, where's my nearest travel agency?

B. Using the key words and expressions in bold from the last exercise, present an argument for the following issues:

1. A government's main priority is to provide education for its people.
2. The only way to save the environment is for governments to impose strict quotas on the energy we use (for example, by restricting car ownership, limiting the water we use).
3. Satisfaction in your job is more important than the money you earn.
4. Living in a town or city is better than living in the countryside.
5. It is our responsibility to help or look after those less fortunate than ourselves (for example, the homeless, the mentally ill).

Task 8. Join the first part of a sentence in the left-hand column with a second part from the right-hand column, using an appropriate expression showing reason or result from the central column. In some cases, more than one of the expressions from the middle is possible.

1. The police asked him his...	...ensued...	...pass his exams.
2. He failed his exam...	...effects of...	...wake anyone.
3. A persistent cough...	...prompted him to...	...was unable to enroll for the course.
4. She started haranguing the crowd...	...on account of...	...upsetting me like that?
5. He spent the whole weekend revising...	...as a consequence...	...his lack of revision.
6. They came in quietly...	...affect...	...starting a riot.
7. He refused to lend anyone money...	...owing to...	...its low turnover and poor sales history.
8. The bank manager refused to lend the company more money...	...on the grounds that...	...its action.
9. The school was forced to close...	...so as not to...	...when the police officers on trial were acquitted.
10. What were your...	...with the aim of...	...a large earthquake?
11. What are the...	...in order to...	...people rarely repay a loan.
12. Stress and overwork can...	...consequences of...	...seek professional medical help.
13. The army attacked without considering the...	...motives in...	...different people in different ways.
14. He failed to send off his application form and...	...due to...	...poor student attendance.
15. Riots and street fighting...	...reason for...	...speeding through the town.

B. Now complete these sentences with an appropriate expression from the table above.

1. Panic buying _____ when the stock market crashed.
2. People often do things without considering the _____ their actions.
3. The government raised the income tax rate _____ curb inflation.
4. The government raised the income tax rate _____ curbing inflation.
5. The government raised the income tax rate _____ the rapidly rising rate of inflation.
6. When questioned, many racists cannot give a logical _____ their attitudes towards other racial groups.
7. The soaring crime rate alarmed the police superintendent and _____, adopt a zero-tolerance policing policy,
8. He was arrested _____ he was a danger to others and himself.
9. The family was forced to economise _____ go heavily into debt.
10. The fumes from motor traffic _____ people in many different ways.

Task 9. Read the following sample extracts. Using the prompts improve the way the main idea is introduced.

1. We just accept mobile phones and don't think about their bad effects.
to have a tendency / regardless of

2. It's not right that parents can choose if they have a boy or girl baby.
In my view /it is unethical for

3. A lot of steps have been taken to help old people but it's still not enough.
Despite the fact / we still

4. I think a lot of people don't know the effect of antibiotics.
I am doubtful whether many

5. People say that hamburgers make you fat but it isn't true.
There is little evidence to prove the fact that

6. Some people say they want to work at home which I find surprising.
I am always surprised when

Task 10. Add linking and sequencing words from the box below:

therefore	however (x2)	although	in general	but	also
furthermore	secondly	even though	in the first place		not only

'Some people think that studying the English language in an English-speaking country is the best way to learn the language. Other people argue that this is not the only way to master the language.' What is your opinion?

Studying a language in a country where it is widely spoken has many advantages. It is
(1) _____ a good idea to study English in a country such as Britain.
(2) _____, I believe it is not the only way to learn the language.

(3) _____, most students in non - English-speaking countries learn English at secondary school and sometimes at university nowadays. (4) _____ their spoken English is not usually of very high standard, their knowledge of grammar is often quite advanced. This is certainly useful when students come to an English-speaking country to perfect the language.

(5) _____, studying the basics of English at secondary school is less stressful than learning the language while overseas. This is because students living at home do not have to worry about problems such as finding accommodation, paying for their study and living costs, and trying to survive in a foreign country where day to day living causes much stress.

(6) _____, there are advantages of learning English in Britain. Every day there are opportunities to practise listening to and speaking with British people. (7) _____, students can experience the culture first-hand, which is a great help when trying to understand the language. This is especially true if they choose to live with a British family, as exchange students for example. (8) _____, if students attend a language school full-time, the teachers will be native speakers. In this case, (9) _____ will students speaking and listening skills improve, (10) _____ attention can be given to developing reading and writing skills as well.

(11) _____, (12) _____ it is preferable to study English in an English-speaking country, a reasonable level of English can be achieved in one's own country, if a student is gifted and dedicated to study.

Task 11. Add linking and sequencing words from the box below:

and (x2)	eventually	in addition	moreover	to sum up
secondly	also (x2)	firstly	but	for example
			for example	too

'Describe some of the problems that overpopulation causes and suggest at least one possible solution'.

In most countries of the world the population is increasing alarmingly. This is especially true in poor, undeveloped countries. Overpopulation causes a considerable number of problems.

In poor countries it is difficult to provide enough food to feed even the present number of people. (1) _____, education to limit the number of children per family is not always successful. Poorer countries usually have a lot of unemployment (2) _____, (3) _____ an increase in population simply makes the situation worse. The environment (4) _____ suffers when there are too many people living on the land.

In rich, industrialised and developing countries it is very difficult for governments to provide effective public services in overcrowded cities. (5) _____, there is usually a great deal more crime, which is often due to high rates of unemployment. Further large increases in population only cause more overcrowding, unemployment and crime.

There are two main solutions to the overpopulation problem. 6) _____, every woman who is pregnant but who does not want to give birth should be allowed by law to have an abortion. (7) _____, governments must educate people to limit the size of the family. In China, couples are penalised financially if they have more than one child. This may seem cruel, (8) _____ the "one-child policy" is beginning to have an effect in the world's most populous nation. (9) _____, similar policies might do) be necessary in other crowded nations, such as India (11) _____.

(12) _____, if the population explosion continues, many more people will die of starvation in poor countries, (13) _____ life in the cities, even in affluent nations, will become increasingly difficult.

Task 12. This exercise will help you to review more of the important words that we use to join ideas in an essay, a verbal presentation or sometimes in everyday speech.

A. Put the following words and expressions into their correct place in the table.

to sum up briefly	along with	it can be concluded that	also	similarly
likewise	besides	to conclude	too	in brief
in the same way	what's more	furthermore	in addition	along with
to summarise	as well as	therefore	moreover	thus
			correspondingly	

Addition (For example: and)	Equation (For example: equally)	Conclusion (For example: in conclusion)

B. Complete these sentences with one of the words or expressions from above. In most cases, more than one answer is possible.

1. Tourism brings much needed money to developing countries. _____, it provides employment for the local population.
2. _____ bringing much needed money to developing countries, tourism provides employment for the local population.
3. Tourists should respect the local environment. _____ they should respect the local customs.
4. _____ industrial waste, pollution from car fumes is poisoning the environment.
5. In order to travel, you need a passport. _____, you might need a visa, immunisation jabs and written permission to visit certain areas.
6. Drugs are banned in Britain - _____ weapons such as guns and knives.
7. All power corrupts. _____, absolute power corrupts absolutely.
8. You shouldn't smoke, drink, take drugs or eat unhealthy food. _____, you should live a more healthy lifestyle.
9. The ozone layer is becoming depleted, the air in the cities is becoming too dirty to breathe and our seas and rivers are no longer safe to swim in. _____ pollution is slowly destroying the planet.
10. Your grades have been very poor all year. _____ you need to work really hard if you want to pass your exams next month.

THE FAMILY

Task 1: Complete these sentences with an appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. Mr. and Mrs. Smith live at home with their two children. They are a typical example of a modern _____ family.
A. extended B. nuclear C. compact
2. Mr. and Mrs. Poppers live at home with their aged parents, children and grandchildren. They are a typical example of a traditional _____ family.
A. nuclear B. enlarged C. extended
3. Mrs. Jones lives on her own and has to look after her two children. There are a lot of _____ families like hers.
A. single-parent B. mother-only C. mono-parent
4. Some parents need to _____ their children more strictly.
A. bring down B. bring about C. bring up
5. When I was a child, I had a very turbulent _____.
A. upbringing B. upraising C. uplifting
6. Mrs. Kelly is _____ and finds it difficult to look after her children on her own.
A. divorced B. divided C. diverged
7. Many men believe that _____ is the responsibility of a woman.
A. childhelp B. childcare C. childaid
8. _____ is a particularly difficult time of life for a child.
A. convalescence B. adolescence C. convergence
9. A person's behaviour can sometimes be traced back to his/her _____.
A. creative years B. formulating years C. formative years
10. The country has seen a sharp drop in the _____ in the last few years.
A. birth rate B. baby rate C. born rate
11. She has five _____ who rely on her to look after them.
A. dependants B. dependers C. dependents
12. _____ is on the rise, with over 20% of serious crimes being committed by children under the age of seventeen.
A. junior crime B. juvenile delinquency C. minor crime

Task 2: Match sentences 1–12 with a second sentence A-M. Use the key words in bold to help you.

1. Mr and Mrs White are **authoritarian** parents.
 2. Mr. Bowles is considered to be too **lenient**.
 3. Mr. and Mrs. Harris **lead separate lives**.
 4. Billy is a **well-adjusted** kid.
 5. The Mannings are not very **responsible** parents.
 6. My parents **are separated**.
 7. Parents must look after their children, but they shouldn't be **over-protective**.
 8. Professor Maynard has made **a study of the cognitive processes** of young children.
 9. I'm afraid my youngest child is **running wild**.
 10. She looks quite different from all her **siblings**.
 11. There are several different and distinct **stages of development** in a child's life.
 12. Tony was raised by a **foster family** when his own parents died.
- A. They don't look after their children well.
 - B. He is fascinated by the way they learn new things.
 - C. He very rarely punishes his children.
 - D. I live with my mother and visit my father at weekends.
 - E. He never listens to a word I say, and is always playing truant from school.
 - F. Brothers and sisters usually bear some resemblance to one another.
 - G. Although they are married and live together, they rarely speak to each other.
 - H. They are very strict with their children.
 - I. Of all of these, the teenage years are the most difficult.
 - J. Children need the freedom to get out and most difficult.
 - K. He's happy at home and is doing well at school.
 - L. Foster families take in children who are not their own.

Task 3: Now read this case study and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

Bob's problems began during his 1 _____ years. His parents got 2 _____ when he was young, and neither of his parents wanted to raise him or his brother and sister, so he was 3 _____ by a 4 _____ chosen by his parent's social worker. Unfortunately, his foster-father was a strict 5 _____ and often beat him. Bob rebelled against this strict 6 _____, and by the time he was eight, he was already 7 _____, stealing from shops and playing truant. By the time he reached 8 _____, sometime around his thirteenth birthday, he had already appeared in court several times, charged with 9 _____. The judge blamed his foster parents, explaining that children needed 10 _____ parents and guardians who would look after them properly. The foster father objected to this, pointing out that Bob's 11 _____ - his two brothers and sister - were 12 _____ children who behaved at home and worked well at school.

This has raised some interesting questions about the modern family system. While it is true that parents should not be too 13 _____ with children by letting them do what they want when they want, or be too 14 _____ by sheltering them from the realities of life, it is also true that they should not be too strict. It has also highlighted the disadvantages of the modern 15 _____ family where the child has only its mother and father to rely on (or the 16 _____ family, in which the mother or father has to struggle particularly hard to support their 17 _____). In fact, many believe that we should return to traditional family values and the 18 _____ family: extensive research has shown that children from these families are generally better behaved and have a better chance of success in later life.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Some people think that the family is the most important influence on young adults. Other people think that friends are the most important influence on young adults. What is your opinion?
2. What are some qualities of a good parent?
3. Every generation is different in important ways. How is your generation different from your parents' generation?
4. Parents are the best teachers. What is your opinion?
5. Parents or other adult relatives should make important decisions for their older teenage children. What is your opinion?

EDUCATION

Task 1. Look at the sentences below and fill in the gaps using the appropriate word from A, B, or C.

1. He didn't get a good grade the first time he did his exam, so decided to _____ it.
A. retake B. remake C. repair
2. People who attend university later in life are called _____ students.
A. aged B. mature C. old
3. Although she had left school and was working, she went to evening classes at the local College of _____ Education.
A. Upper B. Further C. Higher
4. After he left school, he decided to go on to _____ education and applied for a place at Edinburgh University.
A. further B. upper C. higher
5. He received a local government _____ to help him pay for his courses.
A. fee B. fare C. grant
6. Education helps us to acquire knowledge and learn new _____.
A. skills B. powers C. abilities
7. Although she already had a first degree from university, she decided that she wanted to work towards a _____ degree later in life.
A. further B. senior C. higher
8. We should make the best of every _____ to learn.
A. chance B. opportunity C. availability
9. Nowadays, _____ education is promoted a lot in schools.
A. body B. health C. vitality
10. A large number of parents are dissatisfied with the _____ educational system, and put their children into private schools instead.
A. government B. national C. state
11. Because so many students find exams stressful, some colleges offer a system of _____ assessment instead.
A. continual B. continuous C. ongoing
12. He has read a lot of books and _____ a lot of knowledge.
A. acquired B. won C. achieved

Task 2. Complete sentences 1–11 with a suitable word or expression from the box.

primary	numeracy	graduate	evening class	course	
skills	discipline	literacy	day release	kindergarten	degree
enrol	secondary	pass	correspondence	qualifications	

1. When Michael was three, he started going to a _____.
2. At the age of five, he entered _____ education.
3. He learned basic _____ such as _____ and _____.
4. After he turned eleven he began to attend _____ school.
5. Although he was lazy and lacked sufficient _____, he was able to _____ his exam.
6. When he was eighteen he found a college which offered a _____ in Art and Design.
7. He was able to _____ for the course a few days before his nineteenth birthday.
8. He worked hard and three years later he was able to _____ with a _____ in Art and Design.
9. After that he followed a _____ course in photography from a college in the USA using the Internet.
10. The _____ he gained impressed an advertising company he wanted to work for.
11. Although he is now working, he has decided to attend an _____ after work, though he was disappointed that his boss didn't offer him _____.

Task 3. Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Task 1 and Task 2. You may need to change the form of the words.

'Some people say that you are never old to learn'. What is your opinion?

Education is a long process that not only provides us with basic 1 _____ such as 2 _____ and 3 _____, but is also essential in shaping our future lives. From the moment we enter 4 _____ as small children, and as we progress through 5 _____ and 6 _____ education, we are laying the foundations for the life ahead of us. We must 7 _____ ourselves to work hard so that we can 8 _____ exams and gain the 9 _____ we will need to secure a good job. We must also 10 _____ valuable life skills so that we can fit in and work with those around us. And of course 11 _____ education helps us to understand how we can stay fit and healthy.

For most people, this process ends when they are in their mid-to-late teens. For others, however, it is the beginning of a lifetime of learning. After they finish school, many progress to 12 _____ education where they will learn more useful skills such as computer literacy or basic business management. Others will 13 _____ on a programme of 14 _____ education at the university where, with hard work, they will have the opportunity to 15 _____ after three or four years with a well-earned 16 _____. After that, they may work for a while before opting to study for a 17 _____ degree – an MA, for example, or a PhD. Alternatively they may choose to

attend an 18 _____ after work or, if they have a sympathetic employer, obtain 19 _____ so that they can study during the week. And if they live a long way from a college or university, they might follow a 20 _____ course using mail and the Internet. In fact, it is largely due to the proliferation of computers that many people, who have not been near school for many years, have started to study again and can proudly class themselves as 21 _____ students.

We live in a fascinating and constantly changing world, and we must continually learn and acquire new knowledge if we are to adapt and keep up with changing events. Our schooldays are just the beginning of this process, and we should make the best of every 22 _____ to develop ourselves, whether we are eighteen or eighty. You are, indeed, never old to learn.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Some people think that they can learn better by themselves than with a teacher. Others think that it is always better to have a teacher. What is your opinion?
2. Many teachers assign homework to students everyday. Do you think that daily homework is necessary for students?
3. Grades (marks) encourage students to learn. What is your opinion?
4. All students should be required to study art and music in secondary school. What is your opinion?
5. Some people think that children should begin their formal education at a very early age and should spend most of their time on school studies. Others believe that young children should spend most of their time playing. What is your opinion?

FOOD AND DIET

Task 1: Find words in the box below which have the same meaning as the dictionary definitions 1-11. A sample sentence with the word removed has been given to you.

overweight	calories	vitamin	cholesterol	fat	protein
carbohydrate	mineral	malnourished	fibre	nutrition	

1. Units of measurement of energy in food.

(Example: She's counting _____ to try and lose weight).

2. A compound which is an essential part of living cells, one of the elements in food which you need to keep the human body working properly.

(Example: Eggs are a rich source of _____).

3. A chemical substance containing carbon, hydrogen and oxygen.

(Example: Bread, potatoes and rice are good sources of _____).

4. A white substance from plants or animals which can be used for cooking.

(Example: Fry the meat and drain off the _____).

5. Matter in food which cannot be digested and passes out of the body.

(Example: A diet that doesn't contain enough _____ can cause intestinal problems).

6. A fatty substance found in fats and oils, also produced by the liver and forming an essential part of all cells.

(Example: If you eat too much _____, it can be deposited on the walls of arteries, causing them to become blocked).

7. Essential substance which is not synthesized by the body but is found in food and is needed for health and growth.

(Example: He doesn't eat enough fruit and suffers from _____ C deficiency).

8. Substance which is found in food, but which can also be dug out of the earth.

(Example: What is the _____ content of spinach?).

9. Too heavy, often as a result of eating too much.

(Example: The doctor says I'm _____ and must go on a diet).

10. The result of not having enough to eat, or the result of eating too much of the wrong sort of food.

(Example: Many of the children in the refugee camp were _____).

11. Receiving food.

(Example: We are developing a scheme to improve _____ in the poorer areas).

Task 2: Match sentences 1–10 with a second sentence A–J. Use the key words in bold to help you.

1. A lot of people are **allergic** to nuts.
2. Many people do not trust **genetically modified** foods.
3. **Organic** vegetables are more expensive but are better for you.
4. We refuse to eat **battery chickens**.
5. We prefer to eat **free range** meats.
6. The **harvest** has been very bad this year.
7. Following the floods in Mozambique, there was a terrible scarcity of food.
8. There has been an outbreak of **salmonella, listeria** and other **food poisoning** in Perth.
9. Too many people don't eat a **balanced diet**.
10. **Fast food** is very popular.

- A. This is because they are cultivated naturally, without using any chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- B. There wasn't enough to feed everyone affected by the disaster.
- C. They are not sure that altering the composition of cells to change certain characteristics is safe.
- D. It's good to know that the animals were given enough space to express their natural behaviour.
- E. Terrible weather conditions have prevented the crops from ripening and reduced the yield.
- F. A lot of people are in hospital as a result.
- G. Unfortunately, a diet of burgers, pizzas and fried chicken is not very healthy.
- H. They physically react very badly.
- I. This is because they spend their life confined in a small cage.
- J. They don't consume sufficient quantities of the different food groups.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 1 _____ | 6 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 7 _____ |
| 3 _____ | 8 _____ |
| 4 _____ | 9 _____ |
| 5 _____ | 10 _____ |

Task 3: Now complete this article with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

Most children enjoy eating 1 _____, but scientific tests have shown us that burgers and pizzas can lack essential 2 _____ and 3 _____, which are essential for health and growth, while simultaneously containing large amounts of 4 _____ and 5 _____ which can result in obesity and heart problems. Many children end up suffering from 6 _____, since they eat too much of the wrong sort of food. In fact, in many areas of the developed world, a lot of children show similar symptoms to those in poorer developing countries, where 7 _____ of food causes thousands of deaths from starvation, especially in the wake of natural disasters which ruin crops and in some cases totally destroy the annual 8 _____.

Dieticians tell us that we must eat a 9 _____, as it is essential we consume sufficient quantities of the different food groups. They tell us that we should all eat more 10 _____, which cannot be digested by the body, and fewer foods which are high in 11 _____, as this can block the walls of arteries and lead to heart problems. This is good advice, of course, but our lifestyles often make this difficult. Many of the ready-prepared foods we buy from supermarkets are high in 12 _____, giving us more energy than we actually need. 13 _____ foods are appearing on our supermarket shelves, even though nobody is really sure if altering the composition of food cells is safe. We have the option, of course, of buying 14 _____ foods, but naturally-cultivated fruits and vegetables are expensive. And to make matters worse, we are continually hearing about outbreaks of 15 _____ and 16 _____ which put us off eating certain foods, as nobody wants to spend time in hospital suffering from 17 _____.

A few things to watch out for next time you go shopping. If you have the time and the money, that is!

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live?
2. Some people prefer to eat at food stands and restaurants. Other people prefer to prepare and eat food at home. Which do you prefer?
3. In general, people are living longer now. Discuss the causes of this phenomenon.

GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Task 1: Complete sentences 1–15 with the correct word or expression from A, B or C. In each case two of the options are incorrectly spelt.

1. Thousands of buildings were flattened in the San Francisco _____ of 1906.
A. earthquack B. earthquake C. earthquaik
2. The _____ damaged properties all along the coast.
A. hurricane B. hurricane C. huricane
3. A _____ struck the southern coast with tremendous force.
A. tornadoe B. tornado C. tornaddo
4. The _____ caused immense damage in the regions along the coast.
A. taifun B. typhone C. typhoon
5. The _____ has been dormant for years, but last month it showed signs of new life.
A. volcano B. vulcano C. volcanoe
6. Several _____ were heard during the night as the army occupied the city.
A. explossions B. explosiones C. explosions
7. The American _____ of 1861-1865 was fought between the south and the north.
A. civil war B. sivil war C. dwil war
8. There has been a major _____ on the motorway.
A. acident B. accident C. accidnt
9. _____ rain has brought serious problems.
A. Torrential B. Torential C. Torrantiat
10. The storm caused widespread _____ along the coast.
A. devvastation B. devastation C. devistation
11. The _____ were caused by heavy rain.
A. floodes B. floods C. flouds
12. Relief workers are bringing food to _____ stricken areas.
A. draught B. drought C. drouhgt
13. _____ is widespread in parts of Africa, with millions suffering from malnutrition.
A. famine B. fammine C. faminne
14. The authorities are taking steps to prevent an _____ of cholera.
A. epidemmic B. epidemic C. eppidemic

Task 2. Complete sentences 1–10 with an appropriate word or expression from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible. There are five words which do not fit into any of the sentences.

survivors	erupted	broke out	shook	casualties
spread	suffering	refugees	relief	swept

1. The disease _____ rapidly, killing everybody in its path.
2. The fire _____ through the slums, destroying everything.
3. When the volcano _____, people panicked and tried to escape.
4. The ground _____ violently when the earthquake began.
5. Fierce fighting _____ between government soldiers and rebel forces.
6. A funeral was held for the _____ of the fire.
7. An aid convoy was sent to help _____ of the hurricane.
8. _____ from the conflict in Mantagua have been fleeing across the border.
9. The poor people in the city have experienced terrible _____ as a result of the disaster.
10. International aid agencies are trying to bring _____ to the starving population.

Task 3: Now look at this report and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. You may need to change some of the word forms.

1. Following 1 _____ rain in eastern Mozambique in January, millions were made homeless as 2 _____ waters rose. The water also became polluted and there was a cholera 3 _____ as people continued to use it for drinking and cooking. Furthermore, as the harvest had been destroyed and there was not enough food to go round, 4 _____ became a problem. Charities around the world worked particularly hard to bring 5 _____ to the area.
2. Mount Etna, the 6 _____ which had been dormant since 1968, 7 _____ suddenly in April. Thousands had to be evacuated to camps thirty miles from the disaster area. They still have not been rehoused.
3. The 8 _____ in the Caribbean in July, which saw wind speeds of up to 180 miles per hour, caused immense 9 _____ on many islands. Islands off the Japanese coast also suffered their worst 10 _____ in almost thirty years, with prolonged winds in excess of 150 miles per hour. There were many 11 _____ who had to be evacuated to hospitals which were not properly equipped to deal with the disasters.

4. The 12 _____ in the northern part of Somopia continued into its second year, with millions of acres of crops destroyed by lack of rain. Meanwhile, the 13 _____ between those loyal to the president and those supporting the rebel leader continued into its fifth year. 14 _____ from the conflict have been fleeing across the border, with stories of atrocities committed by both sides.

5. In October, a fire 15 _____ through Londum, the ancient capital of Perania. The 16 _____, which probably started in a bakery, destroyed thousands of homes. There were several 17 _____ when the fire reached a fireworks factory, and a number of people were killed.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Some people think governments should spend as much money as possible on exploring outer space (for example, travelling to the Moon and to other planets). Other people disagree and think governments should spend this money on our basic needs on Earth. What is your opinion?
2. Some people prefer to live in places that have the same weather or climate all year long. Others like to live in areas where the weather changes several times a year. Which do you prefer?
3. Some people think that governments should spend as much money as possible on developing or buying computer technology. Other people disagree and think that this money should be spent on more basic needs. What is your opinion?
4. You have decided to give several hours of your time each month to improve the community where you live. What is one thing you will do to improve your community?

MEN AND WOMEN

Task 1: Look at the words and expressions in bold in the following sentences and decide if we generally consider them to have a positive connotation (+) or a negative connotation (-).

1. At the interview, the manager was impressed by her **astute** comments. _____
2. **In the power struggle** between men and women, neither side will win. _____
3. After the takeover, the staff hoped that things would improve, but the new manager was just as **ruthless** as the man he replaced. _____
4. Some men believe that women are the **weaker sex** and should leave real work to men. _____
5. Our boss is a **male chauvinist** and believes that women should get less money than men for the same job. _____
6. John doesn't consider women to be very intelligent. To him, they are just **sex objects**. _____
7. Our company is **male-dominated**; all the top management positions are occupied by men. _____
8. Maureen is a **multi-faceted** worker. She is able to do a number of different jobs, often at the same time. _____
9. He holds **egalitarian** views and believes that everybody should be treated equally. _____
10. The new management has taken steps to ensure **equality** in the office; from now on, everyone will receive the same money regardless of their sex or age. _____
11. **Militant feminists** have thrown paint at a well-known television personality in order to stress their views. _____

Task 2: Use the words and expressions in the box to complete the conversation below.

household management	social convention	male counterparts	breadwinner	child-rearing
stereotypes	gender roles	role division	battle of the sexes	Sex Discrimination Act

Chris: Cleaning and cooking are a woman's job. After all, men are no good at 1 _____.

Terry: What rubbish! Thank goodness the 2 _____ exists to prevent men from taking advantage of women.

Chris: Well, let's face it, in the workplace women never do as well as their 3 _____.

Terry: And I suppose you think that women are only good for changing babies' nappies and other tedious aspects of 4 _____.

Chris: No, but I do believe that in a modern household there should be a clearly-defined 5 _____. Men are good at DIY ('do it yourself'), for example. Most women aren't. And I'll always believe that it's the man who should be the 6 _____, providing food and shelter for his family.

Terry: Well, all I can say is that I'm glad your ideas of 7 _____ are not shared by most people.

Chris: Nonsense! A lot of people believe in traditional 8 _____; the man goes out to work, the woman stays at home. It's as simple as that.

Terry: Men at work and women at home? Come on dear, those are such typical 9 _____. With people like you around, the 10 _____ will always continue.

Chris: Oh, shut up dad.

Terry: Sorry Christine, but it's an issue I feel strongly about.

Task 3: Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2.

'Men and women are, and always will be, different in the way they behave and are treated'. Do you agree with this statement?

A totally 1 _____ society, in which sexual 2 _____ between men and women is the norm, is still a long way off. This is certainly the case if you watch television, where men are often portrayed as the 3 _____, bringing money home to the wife, who is usually depicted as the 4 _____, prone to extreme emotions and temper tantrums. But is this really the case? Is it still fair to create 5 _____ such as this?

After all, as more women go out to work and more men stay at home to look after the house and the kids, it is quite clear that so-called 6 _____ are merging and disappearing. Take the office workplace as an example. For years, businesses and companies were 7 _____ - the directors, managers and businessmen were always men, the secretaries and personal assistants always female. This was probably because men have traditionally been seen as more 8 _____, more able to deal with the cut-and-thrust of business. But now women are proving that they can be equally tough, while simultaneously being more 9 _____ and caring. In fact, in many ways, women are more 10 _____ than men, a vital aspect of modern business where you are expected to do more than just one job. And thanks to the 11 _____, women are paid the same as men. It would appear that, in many cases, the 12 _____ is a dying breed.

At home, too, there is less evidence of 13 _____. It is no longer the woman who does all the cooking and cleaning and 14 _____. Such 15 _____ is now often shared equally. 16 _____ no longer requires the woman to stay indoors all day while the man stays out until all hours. Whether this is due to the struggle by the 17 _____ in the 1960s and 1970s, or whether it is due to a natural shift in attitudes is unclear.

What is clear, however, is that women no longer feel they need to be regarded as 18 _____, the underdogs in a 19 _____ with their 20 _____. In fact, many believe that in the 21 _____, it is women who have come out on top.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. What is the most important characteristic (for example, honesty, intelligence, a sense of humor) that a person can have to be successful in life?
2. People recognize a difference between children and adults. What events (experiences and ceremonies) make a person an adult?
3. Some people believe that it is better to have separate schools for boys and girls. Do you share this point of view?
4. Some people trust their first impressions about a person's character because they believe these judgments are generally correct. Other people do not judge a person's character quickly because they believe first impressions are often wrong. What is your opinion?
5. Neighbours are people who live near us. In your opinion, what are qualities of a good neighbour?

ON THE ROAD

Task 1: Choose the most suitable explanation, A or B, for the following sentences. Use the words in bold to help you.

1. People enjoy the **mobility** that owning a car gives them.
 - A. People enjoy being able to travel easily from one place to another.
 - B. People enjoy being able to drive very fast.

2. What's your **destination**?
 - A. Where have you come from?
 - B. Where are you going to?

3. **Congestion** in the city centre has increased dramatically.
 - A. It is now easier to drive around the city centre than it was before.
 - B. It is now more difficult to drive around the city centre than it was before.

4. The local council wants to reduce the risks to **pedestrians**.
 - A. The local council wants to make it safer for people to walk along the street.
 - B. The local council wants to make it safer for drivers and their passengers.

5. Lead-free petrol reduces the risk of **pollution**.
 - A. Lead-free petrol does not make the environment as dirty as conventional petrol.
 - B. Cars fuelled by lead-free petrol are safer to drive.

6. **Traffic-calming measures** are becoming increasingly common throughout the country.
 - A. People have to drive more slowly because of the increased number of police on the roads.
 - B. People have to drive more carefully through towns and villages because of specially-built obstacles on the road.

7. The centre of Camford has been designated a **traffic-free zone**.
 - A. You cannot take your car into the centre of Camford.
 - B. You can park your car for free in the centre of Camford.

8. Container lorries and other large vehicles **dominate** our roads.
 - A. There are a lot of large vehicles on the roads.
 - B. There aren't many large vehicles on the roads.

9. Young drivers have a higher **accident risk** than older drivers.
 - A. Young drivers are more likely than older drivers to be involved in a crash.
 - B. Young drivers are less likely than older drivers to be involved in a crash.

10. Public transport is heavily **subsidised** in most areas.
 - A. The government has made public transport cheaper to use by giving money to bus and train companies.
 - B. The government has made public transport more expensive to use by increasing the price of road tax.

11. The junction of London Road and Holly Street is an accident **black spot**.

A. A lot of traffic accidents happen here.

B. Not many accidents happen here.

12. The city council needs to adopt an effective **transport strategy** within the next five years.

A. The city council needs to find a better way for people to get into, around and out of the city.

B. The city council needs to encourage more drivers to bring their cars into the city.

Task 2: Look at sentences 1-10 and decide what has, or hasn't, happened (sentences A-J). Use the words in bold to help you.

1. Ambulance driver to policeman: 'The pedestrian's **injuries** are very severe and he has to go to hospital.'

2. Judge to driver: '**Drink-driving** is a serious offence and I therefore ban you from driving for a year.'

3. Driving instructor to student driver: 'Stop! That's a **pedestrian** crossing!'

4. Driving test examiner to student driver: 'I'm afraid you've failed your test because you don't know the **Highway Code**'.

5. Policeman to driver: 'Do you realise you were **speeding** back there, sir?'

6. Driver to a friend: 'I can't believe it! He gave me a heavy **fine** and six points on my licence.'

7. Police officer to radio interviewer: '**Joyriding** has increased by almost 50% and I am urging everyone to think twice before they get involved in this stupid activity.'

8. Television news presenter: 'So far this year there have been 27 **fatalities** on Oxfordshire's roads.'

9. City council officer to journalist: 'As part of our new transport strategy, we are going to construct **cycle lanes** in and around the city.'

10. City council officer to journalist: 'The "**Park and Ride**" scheme has been very successful over the last year'.

A. Somebody is unfamiliar with the government publication containing the rules for people travelling on roads.

B. More people have been leaving their cars in designated areas outside a city and catching a bus into the city centre.

C. A lot of cars have been stolen, mainly by young people who want some excitement.

D. A person walking in the street has been hit and badly hurt by a vehicle.

E. Somebody has decided to make it safer to use bicycles.

F. Somebody has almost driven through a red light and hit a person walking across the road.

G. Somebody has had to pay money because of a driving offence.

H. Somebody has consumed an illegal amount of alcohol before driving their car.

I. A lot of people have been killed in traffic-related accidents.

J. Somebody has been driving too fast.

Task 3: Now read this article and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

1 _____ and 2 _____ on Britain's roads are increasing from year to year: last year, 2,827 people were killed and almost 300,000 hurt in traffic-related accidents. Most of these were caused by drivers 3 _____ in built-up areas, where many seem to disregard the 30mph limit, or 4 _____, especially around Christmas, when more alcohol is consumed than at any other time. In many cases, it is 5 _____ who are the victims, knocked down as they are walking across the street at 6 _____ by drivers who seem to have forgotten that the rules of the 7 order you to stop at red lights.

But these innocent victims, together with the help of the police and local councils, are fighting back. In Oxford, a city plagued by 8 _____ and 9 _____ caused by traffic, and a notorious accident 10 _____ for pedestrians and cyclists, the city council has recently implemented its new 11 _____, which has improved the flow of traffic to the benefit of those on foot or on two wheels. 12 _____ measures such as bollards and speed humps have slowed traffic down. 13 _____ schemes have helped reduce the number of cars in the city, as office workers and shoppers leave their cars outside the city and bus in instead. Cornmarket Street, the main shopping thoroughfare, has been designated a 14 _____, closed to all vehicles during the day. There are more 15 _____ on main routes into the city, making it safer for the huge number of students and residents who rely on bicycles to get around. And 16 _____ public transport has helped to keep down the cost of using buses. Meanwhile, the police and the courts are coming down hard on drivers who misuse the roads, handing down large 17 _____ on selfish, inconsiderate drivers who believe it is their right to 18 _____ the roads.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Should governments spend more money on improving roads and highways, or should governments spend more money on improving public transport (buses, trains, subways)? What is your opinion?
2. How can government encourage people use more public transport?
3. What governments can do to make roads safer?

SCIENCE

Task 1: Replace the words and expressions in bold in sentences 1–18 with a word or expression from the box.

analysed	genetic engineering	breakthrough	molecular biology	
a technophobe	safeguards	development	cybernetics	invented
nuclear engineering	combined	life expectancy	discovered	
a technophile	innovations	react	an experiment	research

1. The company is carrying out **scientific study** to find a cure for Aids. _____
2. **The planning and production** of the new computer system will take some time.

3. Modern home entertainment systems and other **modern inventions** are changing everyone's lives.

4. Some elements **change their chemical composition when mixed** with water.

5. The scientists have **created** a new machine to automate the process. _____
6. Who was the person who **found** penicillin? _____
7. When the food was **examined closely and scientifically**, it was found to contain bacteria.

8. Ram **joined together** with CO₂ gases produces acid rain. _____
9. Ron is **terrified of modern technology**. _____
10. Geoff is **very interested in modern technology**. _____
11. **Protection** against accidents in this laboratory are minimal. _____
12. Scientists conducted a **scientific test** to see how people react to different smells.

13. Brian is studying **the techniques used to change the genetic composition of a cell so as to change certain characteristics which can be inherited**. _____
14. Sarah is **studying the things which form the structure of living matter**.

15. Christine is studying **now information is communicated in machines and electronic devices in comparison with how it is communicated in the brain and nervous system**.

16. Neil is studying the **different ways of extracting and controlling energy from atomic particles**.

17. There has been a **sudden success** in the search for a cure for cancer.

18. **The number of years a person is likely to live** has increased a great deal thanks to modern medicine and technology. _____

Task 2: Read this description of a computer. Unfortunately, the person who is describing it is not very familiar with their computer vocabulary and cannot remember all the words. Help them by using the appropriate word or expression in the box to give a more scientific definition of their explanation.

log on	keyboard	load	e-mail	download
hardware	crashed	software	the Internet	scanner
mouse	base unit / disk drive	web site	printer	monitor

OK, here's my new computer. As you can see, there are five main parts. Now this large box with the slots and sliding disc carrier is the most important part (1 _____). It carries all the stuff that makes the computer work (2 _____). You can also put in (3 _____) your own games and other things (4 _____). Next to it there is the thing that looks like a small television (5 _____) so that you can see what the computer is doing. To the right of that, there is the machine that lets you make black and white or colour copies of the documents that you create on the computer (6 _____). You can control the computer by using that rectangular flat thing with all the letters and numbers on (7 _____) or that funny little object with the long lead which you can move across your desk (8 _____). The large flat thing to the left of the computer is something you can use to make copies of your photographs or other documents onto the computer, a bit like a photocopier (9 _____).

It's a very useful machine, of course. Once you get it up and running (10 _____), you can do lots of things on it. You can create documents, play games or get information from this fantastic thing that links computers from around the world (11 _____). A lot of companies and organizations have their own special computer page (12 _____) which you can look at, and you can transfer the information (13 _____) to your own computer files. Or, if you like, you can send messages to other people with computers by using this special facility called something I can't remember (14 _____).

Unfortunately, I can't let you use it as it stopped working (15 _____) last night. I think I must have done something wrong, but I can't imagine what. I've got a typewriter you can borrow if you like.

Task 3: Now look at this essay and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

Technology has come a long way in the last fifty years, and our lives have become better as a result. Or have they?

The second half of the twentieth century saw more changes than in the previous two hundred years. Penicillin has already been 1 _____ and used to treat infections; there have been many remarkable advances in medicine that have helped to increase our average 2 _____ way beyond that of our ancestors. Incredible 3 _____ such as television have changed the way we spend our leisure hours. Perhaps the most important 4 _____, however, has been the microchip. Nobody could have imagined, when it was first 5 _____, that within a matter of years, this tiny piece of silicon and circuitry would be found in almost every household object from the kettle to the video recorder. And nobody could have predicted the sudden proliferation of computers that would completely change our lives, allowing us to access information from the other side of the world via the 6 _____ or send messages around the world by 7 _____ at the touch of a button. Meanwhile, 8 _____ into other aspects of information technology is making it easier and cheaper for us to talk to friends and relations around the world. Good news for 9 _____ who love modern technology, bad news for the 10 _____ who would prefer to hide from these modern miracles.

But everything has a price. The development of 11 _____ led to mass automation in factories, which in turn led to millions losing their jobs. The genius of Einstein led to the horrors of the atomic bomb and the dangerous uncertainties of 12 _____ (we hear of accidents and mishaps at nuclear power stations around the world, where 13 _____ to prevent accidents were inadequate). The relatively new science of 14 _____ has been seen as a major step forward, but putting modified foods onto the market before scientists had properly 15 _____ them was perhaps one of the most irresponsible decisions of the 1990s. Meanwhile, pharmaceutical companies continue to 16 _____ on animals, a move that many consider to be cruel and unnecessary. Of course, we all rely on modern science and technology to improve our lives. However, we need to make sure that we can control it before it controls us.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. The 21st century has begun. What changes do you think this new century will bring?
2. With the help of technology, students nowadays can learn more information and learn it more quickly. What is your opinion?
3. If you could invent something new, what product would you develop?
4. Telephones and e-mail have made communication between people less personal. What is your opinion?

THE ARTS

Task 1: Look at sentences 1–10, which are all extracts from art reviews, and decide what is being talked about in each one. Choose the most appropriate answer from the box. There are some which are not needed.

Performing arts

a modern dance piece • a concert • a play • an opera • a film • a ballet

Literature

poetry • a biography • drama • a novel • a collection of short stories

Fine / Visual Arts

abstract art • a landscape • a portrait • a still life • a sculpture

1. Mimi Latouche is getting a little too old for this kind of thing, and as I watched her pirouette across the stage in a tutu two sizes too small, she reminded me not so much of a swan as a rather ungainly crow. _____
2. The scenery was wonderful. The costumes were marvellous. The cast were incredible. I wish I could say the same about the script. The playwright should be shot. _____
3. In his new book on Ernest Hemingway, acclaimed writer Michael Norris has brought the great man to life in a way nobody else could. _____
4. Move over Michelangelo! You have a rival. Vittorio Manelleto's marble pieces embody the human form in a way that has not been achieved in over five hundred years. _____
5. I had to study the picture for almost two minutes before I realised who it was. It was none other than our Queen. I doubt she would have been amused. _____
6. There are no great tenors in Britain. That is until now. Brian Clack's performance in La Traviatta sent shudders down my spine. What a man! What a voice! What a size! _____
7. Herbert von Caravan has been conducting now for almost forty years, and his final appearance yesterday was greeted with remarkable applause from both musicians and members of the audience. _____
8. 'Stone Angel' is a hilarious tale about the fall and rise of an opera singer. I picked it up and didn't put it down until I had finished. A fantastic book. _____
9. Dylan Thomas showed remarkable eloquence, and this latest compilation of some of his finest verse will surely be a bestseller. _____
10. Bruschetta's studies of dead animals might not be to everyone's taste, but it is impossible to deny his skill in representing inanimate objects like these on canvas. _____

Task 2: Complete these sentences with an appropriate word or expression from A, B or C.

1. Tonight's _____ of 'Hamlet' begins at 7.30.

- A. perform B. performing C. performance

2. Camford University Press have just released a collection of Shakespeare's _____.

- A. works B. workers C. workings

3. The rock group 'Glass Weasel' have released a limited _____ of their new album which contains a CD-ROM of their latest show.

- A. edit B. edition C. editor

4. His last book received excellent _____ in the newspapers.

- A. reviews B. previews C. revisions

5. There is an _____ of Monet's work at the Tate.

- A. exhibitionist B. exhibit C. exhibition

6. The British National Orchestra is delighted with the government's promise of a £500,000 _____.

- A. subsidiary B. subsidy C. subpoena

7. Tickets have already sold out for the first day's showing of Tom Cartmilf's paintings at the National _____.

- A. Galleon B. Galley C. Gallery

8. Ernest Hemingway was one of the twentieth century's most famous _____.

- A. novels B. novelties C. novelists

9. The French _____ of the nineteenth century had a profound influence on the world of art.

- A. impressions B. impressionists C. impressionisms

10. Oldhaven Press are going to _____ my new book!

- A. publish B. publisher C. publication

Task 3: Now look at this extract from a radio programme and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

Hello, and welcome to today's edition of 'But is it Art?'

Now, I don't usually enjoy 1 _____ – all those pirouettes and pas de deux's and dying swans usually send me to sleep, but last night's 2 _____ of 'Sleeping Beauty' at Nureyev Hall had me on the edge of my seat. And I'm not the only one: rave 3 _____ in the national press praised the excellent choreography and the incredible stage set. It's on again tonight, but you'll have to move fast if you want a ticket!

The current 4 _____ of Monetto's paintings at the Wheatley 5 _____ has been a disappointment. The pictures themselves are excellent, especially the great artist's 6 _____ of film stars, and of course his stunning 7 _____ of a vase of daffodils, but the lighting inside the room was terrible. I would have thought that, having received a government 8 _____ of almost £100,000, the Wheatley Arts Council could have invested it in some good lights.

Fans of the great twentieth century 9 _____ George Orwell will be delighted to hear that Swansong Press are going to release a collection of his greatest 10 _____, which will of course include 'Animal Farm' and 'Nineteen Eighty Four'. Also included are some rare short stories which were not 11 _____ until after his death. Look out for the book, which will be in the shops from the end of the month.

On the subject of books, a new 12 _____ of the life of conductor Charles Worsenmost is due to be released in January. Worsenmost conducted his last 13 _____ in 1998 after a long and eventful career. This is highly recommended for anyone who is remotely interested in classical music.

Have you ever wanted to be an 14 _____ singer? Well, now's your chance! The National Music Company are looking for tenors and sopranos to audition for a new production of Mozart's 'Marriage of Figaro'. If you're interested, we'll give you the number to call at the end of the programme.

Potential Michelangelo's and Henry Moore's can try their hand at 15 _____ this weekend. The Gleneagles Museum is holding a series of workshops which will give you the chance to chip away at a lump of stone to produce a piece of three-dimensional art. There's no need to book - just turn up at the door on Saturday at nine o'clock.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Attending a live performance (for example, a play, concert, or sporting event) is more enjoyable than watching the same event on TV? What is your opinion?
2. People listen to music for different reasons and at different times. Why is music important to many people? What is your opinion?
3. Moves are popular all over the world. Why moves are so popular? What is your opinion?

THE ENVIRONMENT

Task 1. Match the first part of each sentence in the left-hand column with its second part in the right-hand column. Use the words in bold to help you. Check that each sentence you put together is grammatically correct.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Some modern agricultural methods have been heavily criticized... | A ...in many countries poaching is considered more serious than drug smuggling |
| 2. If you wear a fur coat in public... | B ...and rare breeds parks are very popular with many. |
| 3. It is illegal to kill pandas, tigers... | C ... in wildlife management . |
| 4. If we don't do more to protect pandas, ... | D ... the government's conservation programme has been very successful. |
| 5. A lot of British people are interested in unusual animals... | E ...they'll soon be extinct . |
| 6. National parks in Kenya are currently recruiting experts... | F ...with battery farming in particular receiving a lot of condemnation. |
| 7. In an attempt to preserve forests around the country... | G ...it was fascinating to observe their natural behaviour . |
| 8. We would like to carry out more scientific study into rainforests... | H ...on a successful panda breeding programme. |
| 9. I don't like zoos because I think... | I ...keeping animals in captivity is cruel. |
| 10. I saw a fascinating documentary about the way animals live in Venezuela and thought... | J ...or any other endangered species . |
| 11. In order to increase the birth rate, the Chinese government has spent a lot of money... | K ...but it is often difficult to get people to fund the research . |
| 12. Hunters have killed so many animals... | L ...you risk coming under attack from animal rights activists . |

Task 2. Replace the expressions in bold with a word or expression from the box which has the same meaning.

unleaded petrol	fossil fuels	to recycle	organic	rain forest	ecosystem
genetically modified	greenhouse	biodegradable packaging	global warming		
contaminated	environmentalists	emissions	acid rain	Green Belt	erosion

1. In Britain, building is restricted or completely banned in the **area of farming land or woods and parks which surrounds a town.** _____
2. Many companies are developing **boxes, cartons and cans which can easily be decomposed by organisms such as bacteria, or by sunlight, sea, water, etc.** _____
3. The burning of some fuels creates **carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, methane and other** gases which rise into the atmosphere. _____
4. Farmers have cleared hectares of **thick wooded land in tropical regions where the precipitation is very high.** _____
5. Planting trees provides some protection from the **gradual wearing away of soil.** _____
6. We should all try to **process waste material so that it can be used again.** _____
7. These tomatoes are **cultivated naturally, without using any chemical fertilizers and pesticides.** _____
8. This bread is made from wheat which has been **altered at a molecular level so as to change certain characteristics which can be inherited.** _____
9. More and more cars are built to use **fuel which has been made without lead additives.** _____
10. **Polluted precipitation which kills trees** falls a long distance away from the source of the pollution. _____
11. Human beings have had a devastating effect on the **living things, both large and small**, in many parts of the world. _____
12. The **gases and other substances** which come from factories using oil, coal and other **fuels which are the remains of plants** and animals can cause serious damage to the environment. _____
13. Don't drink that water! It's been **made dirty by something being added to it.** _____
14. Friends of Earth, Greenpeace and other **people concerned with protecting the environment** are holding a forum in London next month. _____
15. **The heating up of the earth's atmosphere by pollution** is threatening life as we know it. _____

Task 3. Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Task 1 and Task 2. You may need to change the form of the words.

‘Environmental degradation is a major world problem. What causes this problem, and what we can do to prevent it?’

There is no doubt that the environment is in trouble. Factories burn 1 _____ which produce 2 _____, and this kills trees. At the same time, 3 _____ gases rise into the air and contribute to 4 _____, which threatens to melt the polar ice cap. Meanwhile, farmers clear huge areas of 5 _____ in places such as the Amazon to produce feeding land for cattle or produce wood for building. Rivers and oceans are so heavily 6 _____ by industrial waste that it is no longer safe to go swimming. Cars pump out poisonous 7 _____ which we all have to breathe in. 8 _____ and overfishing are killing off millions of animals, including whales, elephants and other 9 _____. In fact, all around us, all living things, large and small, which comprise our finally balanced 10 _____ are being systematically destroyed by human greed and thoughtlessness.

There is a lot we can all do, however, to help prevent this. The easiest thing, of course, is to 11 _____ waste material such as paper and glass so that we can use it again. We should also check that the things we buy from supermarkets are packaged in 12 _____ packaging which decomposes easily. At the same time, we should make a conscious effort to avoid foods which are 13 _____ (at least until someone proves that they are safe both for us and for the environment). If you are truly committed to protecting the environment, of course, you should only buy 14 _____ fruit and vegetables, safe in the knowledge that they have been naturally cultivated. Finally, we should buy small cars that use 15 _____ which is less harmful to the environment or, even better, make more use of public transport.

The serious 16 _____, however, do much more. They are aware of the global issues involved and will actively involve themselves in 17 _____ by making sure our forests are kept safe for future generations. They will oppose activities which are harmful to animals, such as 18 _____. And they will campaign to keep the 19 _____ around the towns and cities free from new building.

We cannot all be as committed as them, but we can at least do our own little bit at grass roots level. We, as humans, have inherited the earth, but that does not mean we can do whatever we like with it.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Some people believe that the Earth is being damaged by human activity. Others feel that human activity makes the Earth a better place to live. What is your opinion?
2. Humans are the most intelligent beings, so nature should be fully exploited for our betterment. What is your opinion?
3. Some people think that human needs for farmland, housing, and industry are more important than saving land for endangered animals. What is your opinion?
4. Nowadays we are producing more and more rubbish. Why do you think this is happening? What can people and governments do to help reduce the amount of rubbish produced?
5. A zoo has no useful purpose. What is your opinion?

THE MEDIA

Task 1. Match the words and expressions in box A with a suitable definition in box B.

Box A.

1. current affairs	2. reporters	3. journalists	4. tabloids	5. web
6. broadsheets	7. coverage	8. information overload	9. website	
10. log on	11. broadcasts	12. download	13. the Internet	

Box B.

- A. large format newspapers
- B. small format newspapers
- C. people who write for newspapers or periodicals
- D. the amount of space or time given to an event in newspapers or on television
- E. the political situation as it is now
- F. radio or television programmes
- G. to enter a password and start to access a computer system
- H. journalists who write reports or events for a newspaper, periodical or television programme
- I. the millions of pages and sites which display text and images within the Internet
- J. to transfer pages from a web site onto our own computer
- K. the international network linking millions of computers
- L. a modern expression referring to the inability of a human to process everything he or she hears and sees
- M. a collection of related pages on the World Wide Web created by a company, organisation or individual

Task 2. Complete this extract from a television interview with an appropriate word or expression from the box.

entertainment	invasion of privacy	exploiting	libel	censorship
information	readership	media tycoon	paparazzi	unscrupulous
gutter press	freedom of the press	checkbook journalism		

Interviewer: Welcome to today's programme. Today we will be discussing the 1 _____, and asking the question: Should we allow newspapers and television channels to print or say whatever they like?

In the studio I have television personality Timothy Blake and 2 _____ Rupert Poubelle, multimillionaire owner of the Daily Views newspaper. Timothy, let's start with you.

Timothy Blake: Thank you. In my opinion, it's time the government imposed stricter 3 _____ of the press in order to prevent 4 _____ journalists and reporters from making money by 5 _____ people. I have often accused Mr. Poubelle's organisation of 6 _____ nowadays. I can't even sunbathing in my garden without being photographed by

his hoardes of 7 _____. They're like vultures. And everything they print about me is lies, complete rubbish.

Interviewer: But isn't it true that the media provides us with valuable 8 _____ and 9 _____ and censorship would deprive us of much of this? Rupert?

Rupert Poubelle: Of course, Mr. Blake's accusations are unfounded, as are the accusations of 10 _____ we have received, and I can safely say that my journalists never pay people money to create stories. We are simply reporting the truth. Of course, if Mr. Blake wants to sue us for 11 _____, he is very welcome to try. But he would be depriving our 12 _____ - all eight million of them - of the things they want...

Timothy Blake: You're talking rubbish, as usual, like the pathetic 13 _____ you own and use to fill your pockets with dirty money.

Rupert Poubelle: Now look here, mate...

Task 3. Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Task 1 and Task 2. You may need to change the form of the words.

The media plays a valuable role in keeping us informed and entertained. However, many people believe it has too much power and freedom. What is your opinion?

Barely a hundred years ago, if we wanted to stay informed about what was going on in the world, we had to rely on word of mouth or, at best, newspapers. But because communication technology was very basic, the news we received was often days or weeks old.

We still have newspapers, of course, but they have changed almost beyond recognition. Whether we choose to read the 1 _____, with their quality 2 _____ of news and other 3 _____ by top 4 _____ and articles by acclaimed 5 _____, or if we prefer the popular 6 _____, with their lively gossip and colourful stories, we are exposed to a wealth of information barely conceivable at the beginning of the last century.

We also have television and radio. News 7 _____ let us know about world events practically as they happen, while sitcoms, chat shows and documentaries, etc. keep us entertained and informed. And there is also the 8 _____, where we can access information from millions of 9 _____ around the world which we can then 10 _____ onto our own computers.

However, these forms of 11 _____ and 12 _____ (or 'infotainment' as they are now sometimes collectively called) have their negative side. Famous personalities frequently accuse the 13 _____ (and sometimes even respectable papers) of 14 _____ by the 15 _____ who are determined to get a story at any cost. Newspapers are often accused of 16 _____ by angry politicians who dislike reading lies about themselves, and there are frequent accusations of 17 _____, with 18 _____ reporters paying people to create stories for their newspapers or television programmes. Of course, it is not just the papers which are to blame. Sex and violence are increasing on television. Undesirable people fill the 18 _____ with equally undesirable material which can be accessed by anyone with a home computer. And the fear of 20 _____ prevents many from 21 _____ to the Internet.

Many argue that the government should impose stricter 22 _____ to prevent such things happening. But others argue that 23 _____ is the keystone of a free country. Personally, I take the view that while the media may occasionally abuse its position of power, the

benefits greatly outweigh the disadvantages. Our lives would be much emptier without the wealth of information available to us today, and we are better people as a result.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Television has destroyed communication among friends and family. What is your opinion?
2. Television, newspapers, magazines, and other media pay too much attention to the personal lives of famous people such as public figures and celebrities. What is your opinion?
3. Movies or television influence people's behaviour. What is your opinion?
4. Watching television is bad for children. What is your opinion?
5. Last year many famous pop and sports stars earned millions of dollars each. Many other entertainment and sports personalities also have high incomes. On the other hand, most people in 'ordinary' professions like nurses, doctors and teachers earn only a small fraction of the incomes of these 'stars'. What is your opinion?

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Task 1: Match the sentences in the left hand column with the most appropriate sentence in the right-hand column. Use the words in bold to help you.

1. London is a truly **cosmopolitan** city.
 2. A modern **metropolis** needs a good integrated transport system.
 3. London suffers a lot from traffic **congestion**.
 4. **Poverty** in the **inner-city** areas can **breed crime**.
 5. Cities around the world have seen a huge **population explosion**.
 6. Birmingham has plenty of **amenities**.
 7. A lot of people visit Paris for its **cultural events**.
 8. Cities in poorer countries often lack basic **infrastructures**.
 9. The **pressures of modern city life** can be difficult to deal with.
 10. The **cost of living** in some places can be very high.
 11. A lot of people appreciate the anonymity of living in a large city.
 12. I love the urban **lifestyle** I lead.
 13. In Singapore, private cars are banned from the **Central Business District** at peak **periods**.
 14. **Urban sprawl** is prevalent in most cities.
- A. **Drug abuse** is also a big problem.
 - B. Shops, libraries, hospitals and entertainment complexes are just a few of them.
 - C. Chief among these are concerts and exhibitions.
 - D. In particular, I enjoy the **atmosphere** that is unique to the city.
 - E. Prices in London are particularly exorbitant.
 - F. Without them, they are unable to function properly as cities.
 - G. It is especially bad during the **rush hour**, when thousands of **commuters** try to enter or leave the city.
 - H. Stress-related illnesses are very common in cities like New York.
 - I. Nowadays there are more **city dwellers** than ever before.
 - J. Everywhere you go there are **building sites, pedestrian precincts, blocks of flats and housing estates** spreading into the countryside.
 - K. They like to feel that they can do something without everybody knowing about it.
 - L. Most people use buses and the underground to get to the banks and offices where they work.
 - M. Unfortunately, this is something that most large capital cities lack.
 - N. It's a **melting pot** for people from all parts of the world.

Task 2: Match the sentences in the left-hand column with an appropriate response in the right-hand column. Use the words in bold to help you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. I enjoy a rural lifestyle. | A. Really? So why are we seeing so much construction in the countryside around London? |
| 2. There isn't much pollution if you live outside a town. | B. I'm not so sure. All those pesticides and chemical fertilisers that farmers use nowadays can't be good for the environment . |
| 3. There is a lot of productive land in this area. | C. That's probably because we import more food from abroad. |
| 4. In recent years, there has been a lot of migration from the towns to the cities. | D. Mostly wheat oats and barley . |
| 5. The government has promised to leave the green belt alone. | E. Really? How much is that in acres ? |
| 6. There has been a huge reduction in the amount of arable land over the last twenty years. | F. I'm not surprised. With such terrible prospects within towns, depopulation is inevitable. |
| 7. My uncle's farm covers almost 800 hectares . | G. Well I can't see much evidence of cultivation . |
| 8. What are the main crops grown in this area? | H. Really? I always find there's nothing to do in the countryside. |

Task 3: Now read this article and fill in the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible. You may need to change some of the word forms.

For seven years I lived in Singapore, a 1 _____ of almost three million people. Like London, Paris and New York, Singapore is a 2 _____ city, with people from different parts of the world living and working together. I enjoyed the 3 _____ lifestyle I led there, and made the most of the superb 4 _____, ranging from the excellent shops to some of the best restaurants in the world. In the evenings and at weekends there were always 5 _____; with such diverse attractions as classical western music, an exhibition of Malay art or a Chinese opera in the street, it was difficult to get bored. Perhaps most impressive, however, was the remarkable transport 6 _____, with excellent roads, a swift and efficient bus service and a state-of-the-art underground system which could whisk 7 _____ from the suburbs straight into the heart of the city (this was particularly important, as the government banned private cars from entering the 8 _____ during the morning and afternoon 9 _____ in order to reduce 10 _____ on the roads and 11 _____ from the exhausts).

Of course, living in a city like this has its disadvantages as well. For a start, the 12 _____ can be very high - renting an apartment, for example, is very expensive. And as the city is expanding, there are a lot of 13 _____

where new apartments are continually being built to deal with the 14 _____ which is a direct result of the government encouraging people to have more children.

Fortunately, Singapore doesn't suffer from problems that are common in many cities such as 15 _____, which is partly the result of the government imposing very severe penalties on anyone bringing narcotics into the country, so it is safe to walk the streets at night. In fact, the 16 _____ housing estates there are probably the safest and most orderly in the world.

Singapore wouldn't be ideal for everyone, however, especially if you come from the countryside and are used to a 17 _____ lifestyle. The traditional villages that were once common have disappeared as the residents there realised there were no 18 _____ for their future and moved into new government housing in the city. Nowadays, there is very little 19 _____ around the city, which means that Singapore imports almost all of its food. And despite a 'green' approach to city planning, the 20 _____ which has eaten into the countryside has had a detrimental effect on the 21 _____.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Some people prefer to live in a small town. Others prefer to live in a big city. What is your opinion?
2. It is better for children to grow up in the countryside than in a big city. What is your opinion?
3. If you could change one important thing about your hometown, what would you change?
4. A person you know is planning to move to your town or city. What do you think this person would like and dislike about living in your town or city?
5. What change would make your hometown more appealing to people your age?

TRAVEL

Task 1. Look at the following sentences and decide if they are true or false. If they are false, explain why.

1. A **travel agency** is the same as a **tour operator**. _____
2. A **package tour** is a holiday in which the price includes flights, transfers to and from the airport and accommodation. _____
3. An **all-inclusive holiday** is a holiday in which the price includes flights, transfers, accommodation, food and drink. _____
4. When the passengers **embark**, they get off an aeroplane or ship. _____
5. When the passengers **disembark**, they get on an aeroplane or ship. _____
6. The first thing you do when you go to an airport is go to the **check-in**. _____
7. The first thing you do when you arrive at your hotel is **check in**. _____
8. The opposite of a **package tourist** is an **independent traveler**. _____
9. **Mass tourism** can have a negative effect on the environment. _____
10. **Eco-tourism** is tourism which has negative effect on the environment. _____
11. The words **trip, excursion, journey and voyage** all have the same meaning. _____
12. It is always necessary to have a **visa** when you visit a different country. _____
13. A flight from London to Paris could be described as a **long-haul flight**. _____
14. Flying **economy class** is more expensive than flying **business class**. _____
15. A Canadian citizen flying to Japan will have to fill in an **immigration card** before he arrives. _____

Task 2. Complete sentences 1–11 with a suitable word or expression from the box.

deported	expatriates	internally displaced	persona non grata
UNHCR	repatriates	immigration	economic migrants
culture shock	emigration	refugees	

1. At the beginning of the war, thousands of _____ fled over the board to the next country.
2. Since the civil war began, almost a million people have been forced to move to another part of the country. These _____ persons are now without food or shelter.
3. Nineteenth-century governments encouraged _____ to the colonies.
4. The government is encouraging _____ because of the shortage of workers in key industries.
5. Going from California to live with hill tribes in India was something of a _____.
6. Thousands of British _____ live in Singapore, where many of them have high-powered jobs.

7. The _____ is under a lot of pressure owing to the huge number of displaced persons around the world.
8. He was _____ from the country when his visa expired.
9. Because he had a criminal record, the government didn't want him to enter the country, declared him _____ and asked him to leave immediately.
10. After the economy collapsed in the east, thousands of _____ headed west in the hope of finding a good job.
11. He didn't want to be _____, but nevertheless was put on a plane back home.

Task 3. Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Task 1 and Task 2. You may need to change the form of the words.

Travel: the other side of the coin.

Most of us, at some point in our lives, experienced the joys of travel. We go to the 1 _____ to pick up some brochures. We book a two-week 2 _____ with flights and accommodation included (or if we are 3 _____, we make our own way to the country and travel around from place to place with a rucksack on our back). We make sure we have all the right currency, our passport and any 4 _____ that are necessary to get us into the country. We go to the airport and 5 _____. We strap ourselves into our tiny 6 _____ aircraft seats and a few hours later we 7 _____ from the aircraft, strange new sights, smells and sounds greeting us. Nowadays, it seems, the whole world goes on holiday at once: the age of 8 _____ is in full swing!

But for the great majority of people around the world, travel for them is done in the face of great adversity and hardship. They never get to indulge in an 9 _____ holiday in a luxury hotel with all meals and drinks included. They never get to explore the lush Amazon rain forest or the frozen wastes of the Arctic on an 10 _____ holiday. For them, travel is a matter of life and death, I refer, of course, to all the 11 _____ escaping from their own countries, or the 12 _____ moved from one part of their country to another by an uncaring government, or 13 _____ forced to find a job and seek a living wherever they can.

Can you imagine anything worse than the misery these people must face? Let's not confuse them with those 14 _____, who choose to live in another country and often have nice houses and high salaries. These people are simply desperate to survive. As well as losing their homes because of war or famine or other natural disasters, they must come to terms with their new environment: for many, the 15 _____ can be too great. And while many countries with an open policy on 16 _____ will welcome them with open arms, others will simply turn them away. These people become 17 _____, unwanted and unwelcome. Even if they manage to get into a country, they will often be 18 _____ or repatriated. Their future is uncertain.

Something to think about, perhaps, the next time you are 19 _____ to your five-star hotel by a palm-fringed beach or sitting in a coach on an 20 _____ to a pretty castle in the countryside.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. Some people spend their entire lives in one place. Others move a number of times throughout their lives, looking for a better job, house, community, or even climate. Which do you prefer: staying in one place or moving in search of another place?
2. Some people like to travel with a companion. Other people prefer to travel alone. Which do you prefer?
3. The best way to travel is in a group led by a tour guide. What is your opinion?
4. Describe a custom from your country that you would like people from other countries to adopt. Explain your choice, using specific reasons or examples.
5. A foreign visitor has only one day to spend in your country. Where should this visitor go on that day? Why?

WORK

Task 1: How would you generally feel, happy (+) or unhappy (-), if you were in the following situations. Use the words in bold to help you decide.

1. The company you work for is well-known for its **job security**. _____
2. You were suddenly **made redundant**. _____
3. You received a **promotion**. _____
4. You were given an **increment**. _____
5. You worked **unsociable hours**. _____
6. You had a **steady job**. _____
7. You had **adverse working conditions**. _____
8. You suddenly found yourself **unemployed**. _____
9. You took time off work because of **repetitive strain injury**. _____
10. The office where you work has **sick building syndrome**. _____
11. You receive regular **perks** as part of your job. _____
12. Somebody called you a **workaholic**. _____
13. Your company doesn't give you many **incentives**. _____
14. Your boss announces that there is going to be some **downsizing** of the workforce. _____
15. Your work didn't offer much **job satisfaction**. _____
16. Your company has a generous **incentive scheme**. _____
17. You receive a **commission** for the work you have done. _____
18. You receive support from a **union**. _____
19. You were under **stress**. _____
20. You were forced to **resign**. _____
21. You received a cut in your **salary**. _____
22. Your company gave you **sickness benefit**. _____
23. You found your job very **demanding**. _____

Task 2: Match sentences 1–6 in box A with one of the sentences A–F in box B, Use the words in bold to help you.

Box A.

- 1 . Samantha is the assistant manager of a bank and she works from 8.30 to 5.30 every day.
2. Tracy works on the production line of a factory which makes cars. She uses a machine to spray paint onto the finished car parts.
3. Jane works for herself. She is a photographer. She works every day for about eight or nine hours.
4. Jeanette is a cleaner for a company in Birmingham, but she only works there for about three or four hours a day.
5. Claire has a powerful job in the personnel office of a large multinational company. She is responsible for employing new people and getting rid of those that the company doesn't want to employ anymore.
6. Marie works in the finance department of an international college in Oxford.

Box B.

- A. She is a **semi-skilled blue-collar worker** in a **manufacturing industry**.
- B. She is a **self-employed** and works **full-time**. She likes to describe herself as **freelance**.
- C She is responsible for **hiring and firing**.
- D. She calculates the **wages, salaries, pension contributions** and **medical insurance contributions** of all the staff.
- E. She is a **full-time white-collar worker** in a **service industry**.
- F. She is an **unskilled part-time employee**.

1 _____, 2 _____, 3 _____, 4 _____, 5 _____, 6 _____.

Task 3: Now read this essay and complete the gaps with one of the words or expressions from Tasks 1 and 2. You may need to change the form of some of the words.

'Some people live to work, and others work to live. In most cases, this depends on the job they have and the conditions under which they are employed. In your opinion, what are the elements that make a job worthwhile?'

In answering this question, I would like to look first at the elements that combine to make a job undesirable. By avoiding such factors, potential 1 _____ are more likely to find a job that is more worthwhile, and by doing so, hope to achieve happiness in their work.

First of all, it doesn't matter if you are an 2 _____ worker cleaning the floor, a 3 _____ 4 _____ worker on a production line in one of the 5 _____, or a 6 _____ worker in a bank, shop or one of the other 7 _____: if you lack 8 _____, with the knowledge that you might lose your job at any time, you will never feel happy. Everybody would like a 9 _____ in which he or she is guaranteed work. Nowadays, however, companies have a high turnover of staff, 10 _____ new staff and 11 _____ others on a weekly basis. Such companies are not popular with their workers.

The same can be said of a job in which you are put under a lot of 12 _____ and worry, a job which is so 13 _____ that it takes over your life, a job where you work 14 _____ and so never get to see your family or friends, or a physical job in which you do the same thing every day and end up with the industrial disease that is always in the papers nowadays – 15 _____.

With all these negative factors, it would be difficult to believe that there are any elements that make a job worthwhile. Money is, of course, the prime motivator, and everybody wants a good 16 _____. But of course that is not all. The chance of 17 _____, of being given a better position in a company, is a motivating factor. Likewise, 18 _____ such as a free lunch or a company car, an 19 _____ scheme to make you work hard such as a regular 20 _____ above the rate of inflation, 21 _____ in case you fall ill and a company 22 _____ scheme so that you have some money when you retire all combine to make a job worthwhile.

Unfortunately, it is not always easy to find all of these. There is, however, an alternative. Forget the office and the factory floor and become 23 _____ and work for yourself. Your future may not be secure, but at least you will be happy.

Write essays on the following topics:

1. In some countries teenagers have jobs while they are still students. Do you think this is a good idea?
2. People work because they need money to live. What are some other reasons that people work? Discuss one or more of these reasons.
3. Some people prefer to work for themselves or own a business. Others prefer to work for an employer. Would you rather be self-employed, work for someone else, or own a business?
4. What is a very important skill a person should learn in order to be successful in the world today? What is your opinion?
5. Some people choose a high-paying job with long hours that gives them little time with family and friends. Other people choose a lower-paying job with shorter hours that gives them more time family and friends. Which would you choose?

ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ

Task 1

Для ответов на задания C1, C2 используйте Бланк ответов № 2.

При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в Бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут оцениваться экспертом.

При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания C1 или C2, а потом пишете свой ответ.

Если одной стороны бланка не достаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Roy who writes:

...From your letter I know that you are fond of travelling. Which places have you been to? Do you prefer to travel with your parents, with friends, or alone? Why? What places would you like to see in Great Britain?

By the way, we have a new technology teacher. He is O.K....

Write a letter to Roy.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask **3 questions** about his technology lessons and his new technology teacher.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

Some young people think their parents to be aggressive and can not understand a lot of problems of modern life, but some parents think the same of their children.

What is your opinion?

Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Task 2

Для ответов на задания C1, C2 используйте Бланк ответов № 2.

При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 особое внимание обратите на то, что ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в Бланке ответов № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут оцениваться экспертом.

При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания C1 или C2, а потом пишете свой ответ.

Если одной стороны бланка не достаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Jane who writes:

... I like to go shopping with my friends when we have free time. There is a big mall not far from where I live, but sometimes I prefer small show-rooms and shops to buy clothes there. I'm fond of discussing fashion with my friends.

How often do you go shopping? What do you like buying when you go shopping? What kind of shops are there in the place where you live?

Write a letter to Jane.

In your letter:

- answer her questions;
- ask 3 questions about her holiday plans.

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

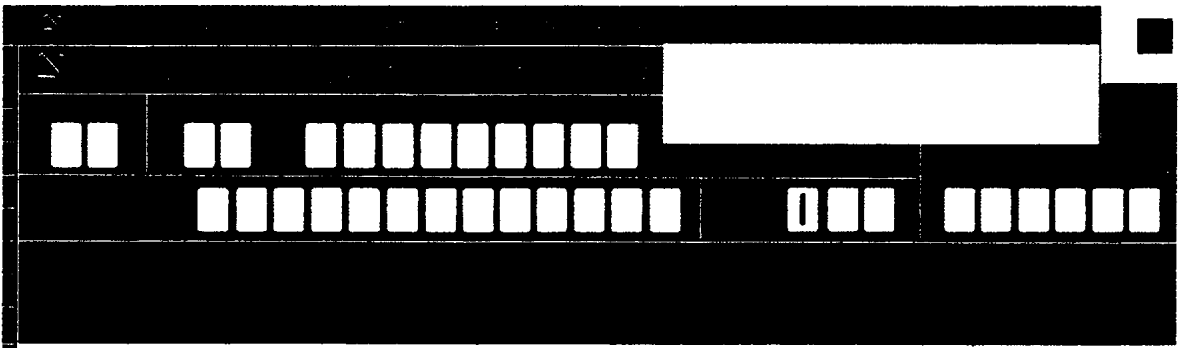
In achieving personal happiness, our relationships with other people (family, friends, colleagues) are more important than anything else. Issues such as work and wealth take second place.

What is your opinion?

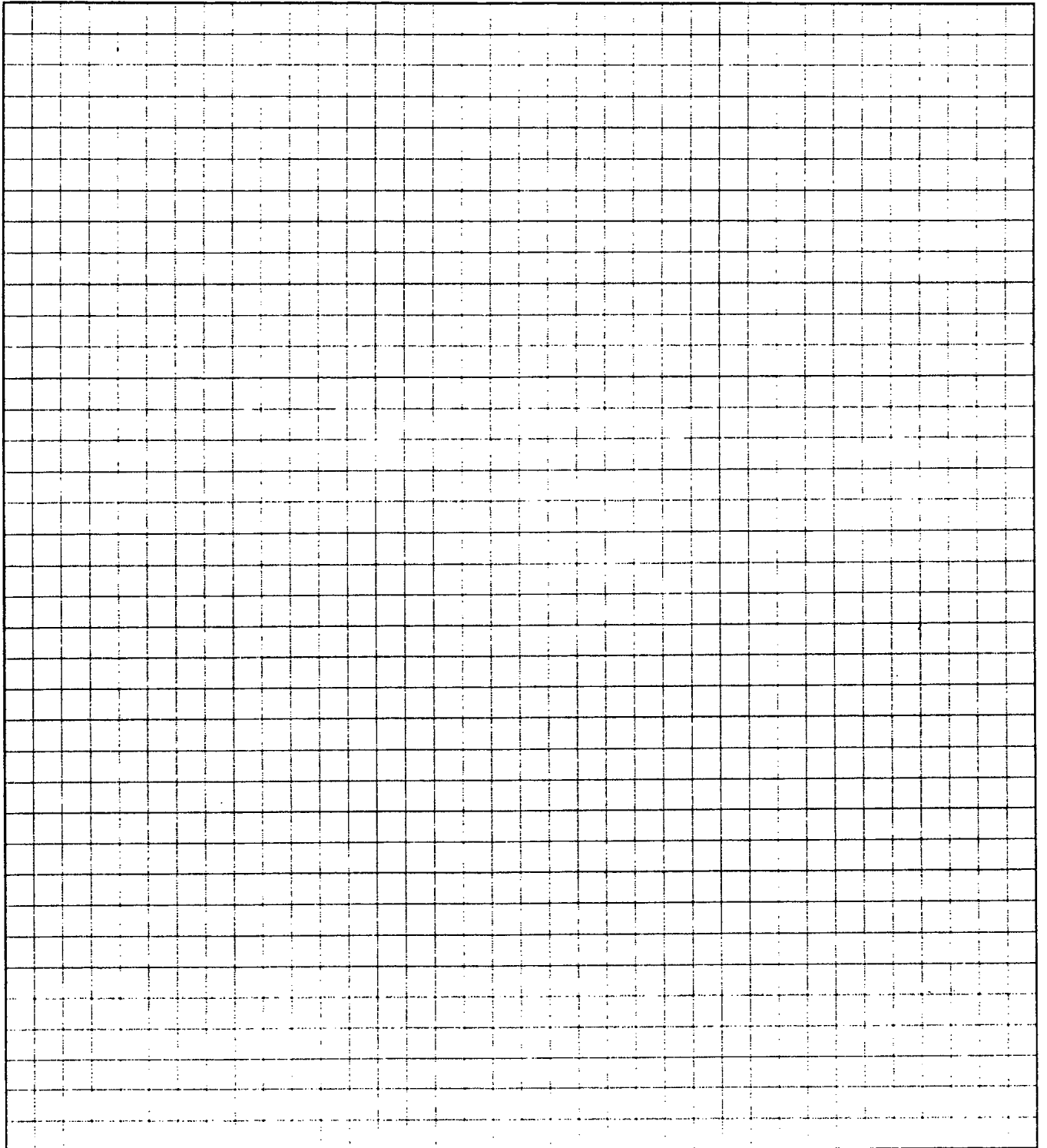
Write **200–250 words**.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion



ВНИМАНИЕ! Все бланки и листы с контрольными измерительными материалами рассматриваются в комплекте.



При недостатке места для ответа используйте обратную сторону бланка

* Проводимый с использованием данного бланка экзамен является репетиционным и проводится в целях подготовки к сдаче государственного ЕГЭ.

ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ C1 И C2

ПРИМЕРЫ НАПИСАНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ

Task 1

C1

Moscow,
Russia
20th of June, 2011

Dear Roy,

Thank you for your letter. It was great to hear from you again.

Well, I like travelling, too. I have been to many places such as Egypt, Turkey, Montenegro and Spain. But I've dreamt to visit London for ages. So, being there, I'm going to see the Stonehenge and the London Eye. As for me, travelling with parents is rather boring because you can't do everything you want. The same thing happens when you travel alone – you have nobody to have fun with. To my mind, it's a great pleasure to travel with friends because they can always make you laugh and happy.

That's great that you have a new teacher! Is he kind or strict? How often do you have technology lessons? Why are you so interested in them?

I'm looking forward to hearing from you soon.

Yours,

Ivan

148 words

C2

Nowadays there is a problem of generation gap in our society. Many young people think that they realize the realities of modern life better than their parents. However, some parents think the same and try to be over-caring or even aggressive when their children do not obey them and live their own lives. So, who is right in the battle of fathers and children?

I strongly believe that the main problem is misunderstanding each other. Usually young people want to be left on their own and think that their parents will not understand their problems and will run wild when they find out some problems their children have. So, adolescents tend to hide their feelings and emotions instead of discussing them with their parents. Many youngsters think that adults want them to do ridiculous things, their advice is rubbish and parents sometimes make them feel uncomfortable. However, many scientists claim that such behaviour is caused by children's wish to be independent and adult.

The other side of the coin is parents. Though they were young like their children, they sometimes look as if they forget about it. I mean that parents do not want their children to make mistakes and try to protect them. That is why they may be too strict and do not want to explain why they act in such a way.

In conclusion, I want to stress that parents and children should listen to each other and discuss all the problems. We should try to establish good relationships to avoid problems of misunderstanding in future.

259 words

Приведенные примеры сохранили грамматику, лексику, орфографию и пунктуацию оригинала.

Task 2

C1

Moscow,
Russia

1st of September, 2011

Dear Jane,

I was extremely glad to receive your letter. What are you going to do on holidays? Have you decided where to go? Are you going abroad or just staying at home?

Anyway, you've asked me about my preferences in shopping. Well, I go shopping twice a month or even more frequently. I like to buy something original and unusual as well as I need to buy food and clothes. I have many places where I can buy all I want but I adore big shopping centres and malls because you can purchase everything you want in one place which is very convenient. I live just near a big mall and doing shopping there is very time-consuming.

Well, I have to do lots of homework as the day of my exam is coming.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,

Olga

148 words

C2

Nowadays people have different views on achieving personal happiness. Some think that good relationships with other people are the most valuable thing in life. Others believe that personal happiness is only based on wealth and work. So, what happiness consists of?

I put relationships with family, friends and colleagues on the first place. First of all, good relationships let us feel valued and beloved. Only this will help you stay in an excellent mood. Also, many research show that poor relationships may result in illness and affect people's health. And if a person is unhealthy and always under pressure, he can not feel happy. And last but not the least, good relationships with people help us achieve success in life which is one more step to happiness.

However, some people believe that there are more important things which make you happy. They mention that well-paying work gives people feeling of independence which is a key to happiness. Also, these people think that only money helps people feel happy because you can buy everything you want. However, I do not agree with this point of view and still believe that money can never buy true relationships, love, and friendship.

To sum it up, I would like to say that the most important thing that let us achieve happiness is good relationships with people surrounding us. Work and wealth tend to change but true relationships will stay and your closest people will always help you achieve happiness in life.

246 words

Приведенные примеры сохранили грамматику, лексику, орфографию и пунктуацию оригинала.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ

(Максимум 20 баллов)

Критерии оценивания выполнения задания С1

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	Организация текста	Языковое оформление текста
	К1	К2	К3
2	Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учетом цели высказывания и адресата; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделен на абзацы; структурное оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка.	Используемый словарный запас и грамматические структуры соответствуют поставленной задаче (допускается не более двух негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок); орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки практически отсутствуют (допускается не более двух негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок).
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; встречаются нарушения стилевого оформления речи и/или принятых в языке норм вежливости.	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются недостатки/ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы нелогично/отсутствует; имеются ошибки в формате высказывания.	Имеются лексические и грамматические ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание текста (допускается не более четырех негрубых лексико-грамматических ошибок); имеющиеся орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки не затрудняют коммуникацию (допускается не более четырех негрубых орфографических и пунктуационных ошибок).
0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает те аспекты, которые указаны в задании, или не соответствует требуемому объему.	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания; формат высказывания не соблюдается.	Многочисленные ошибки базового уровня в языковом оформлении текста препятствуют эффективной коммуникации: ограниченный словарный запас/многочисленные ошибки в словоупотреблении и сочетаемости; несоблюдение грамматических правил; многочисленные орфографические и пунктуационные ошибки.

Примечание: При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию **Содержание** все задание оценивается в 0 баллов.

Критерии оценивания выполнения задания С2

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи (содержание)	Организация текста
	К1	К2
3	Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно с учетом цели высказывания; соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание логично; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделен на абзацы; оформление текста соответствует нормам, принятым в стране изучаемого языка.
2	Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании, раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилевого оформления речи; в основном соблюдены принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание в основном логично; имеются отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы; имеются отдельные нарушения формата высказывания.
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушения стилевого оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто; в основном не соблюдаются принятые в языке нормы вежливости.	Высказывание не всегда логично; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы отсутствует; имеются многочисленные ошибки в формате высказывания.
0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает те аспекты, которые указаны в задании, или не соответствует требуемому объему.	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания; формат высказывания не соблюдается.

Баллы	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография и пунктуация
	К3	К4	К5
3	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики.	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки.	
2	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов, либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно.	Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание текста.	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделен на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением.
1	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста.	Либо часто встречаются ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки многочисленны, но затрудняют понимание текста.	Имеется ряд орфографических и/или пунктуационных ошибок, которые незначительно затрудняют понимание текста.

0	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу.	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются.	Правила орфографии и пунктуации не соблюдаются.
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Примечание: Критерий «Орфография и пунктуация» в разделе «Письмо» оценивается в 2 балла. При получении экзаменуемым 0 баллов по критерию «Содержание» все задание оценивается в 0 баллов

Порядок подсчета слов в заданиях раздела «Письмо»

При оценивании заданий раздела «Письмо» (С1–С2) следует учитывать такой параметр, как объем письменного текста, выраженный в количестве слов. Требуемый объем для личного письма С1 – 100–140 слов; для развернутого письменного высказывания С2 – 200–250 слов. Допустимое отклонение от заданного объема составляет 10%. Если в выполненном задании С1 менее 90 слов или в задании С2 менее 180 слов, то задание проверке не подлежит и оценивается в 0 баллов. При превышении объема более чем на 10%, т. е. если в выполненном задании С1 более 154 слов или в задании С2 более 275 слов, проверке подлежит только та часть работы, которая соответствует требуемому объему. Таким образом, при проверке задания С1 отсчитываются от начала работы 140 слов, задания С2 – 250 слов и оценивается только эта часть работы.

При определении соответствия объема представленной работы вышеуказанным требованиям считаются все слова, начиная с первого слова по последнее, включая вспомогательные глаголы, предлоги, артикли, частицы. В личном письме адрес, дата, подпись также подлежат подсчету.

При этом:

- стяженные (краткие) формы can't, didn't, isn't, I'm и т. п. считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные цифрами, т. е. 1; 25; 2009, 126204 и т. п., считаются как одно слово;
- числительные, выраженные словами, считаются как слова;
- сложные слова, такие как good-looking, well-bred, English-speaking, twenty-five, считаются как одно слово;
- сокращения, например USA, e-mail, TV, CD-rom, считаются как одно слово.

ОТВЕТЫ

ЗАДАНИЕ С1

Task 1.

LETTER A

Avenida Campinas 361 ap. 45
01238 San Paulo, Brasil,
29th December

Dear Ken,

It is two weeks and I will be with you. I can not believe it! I am looking forward very much to staying with you and your family and seeing London for the first time. I'm very excited.

My city, San Paulo, is the biggest and noisiest city in Brasil. It is not very good for tourists as it is more commercial city. Also, it has very much traffic and pollution. Maybe, London has the same. I like entertainment in San Paulo most of all. You can find good bars and restaurants, which do not close until the latest customer leaves.

My friend Toao came to London last year and he went to the theatre to see "The Buddy Holly Story". He told me it was wonderful. I like to see it too (either).

My plane arrives at Heathrow, Terminal 3 at 6.30 am. It is very kind of you to meet me so early in the morning! Thank you.

I hope to improve my English when I come to London.

See you soon and Happy New Year!

Fernando

LETTER B

Lindenstr. 15
5430 Basel, Switzerland
7th July

Dear Sophie,

Only just one week you will be here with me in Switzerland. I want you to meet my family and I will show you my city. I hope you will like it. Basel is not a big city as London but it's very clean and very close the mountains, which are beautiful. I am worried that you will find Basel a little bored. It is not so exciting as London because the streets are very quiet after six o'clock at night. People live in flats so they cannot make much noise. There is a museum but perhaps it isn't very interesting to look.

We finished school last week and I am enjoying my holidays. My family don't speak English so you will practice your German a lot. I also like to practice my English with you.

See you next week! I will come to the airport to meet you.

Love,

Liliane

WRITING AN ESSAY

Task 1.

1. Topic: Television (-viewing).

Topic Question: Does (it) have a negative effect on society?

2. Topic: Recycling domestic waste.

Is (it) beneficial? How can a householder help to conserve valuable resources?

3. Topic: Public transport and private car ownership.

Should the government spend more on (the former) and discourage (the latter) to reduce air pollution in major cities?

4. Topic: Smoking in public places.

Should (it) be allowed? / What rights do smokers have?

5. Topic: Computers (in the office)

What are the advantages and disadvantages of relying on (them) to run a small business?

6. Topic: Medical technology increasing natural life-span.

What are the possible effects of (it)?

7. Topic: Owning a mobile phone.

What are the pros and cons of (it)?

8. Topic: The Arts.

Topic Question: Should (they) be better funded by the government? / Should there be more control over where the money goes?

Task 2.

Essay A. for 1,5,7, against 2,9,16.

Essay B. for 10,12,14, against 4,8.

Essay C. for 3,13,15, against 6,11.

Task 4.

The main topic idea is: The use of nuclear technology for military purposes.

The supporting arguments are: 1. Enough bombs have been built to destroy the Earth.

2. One day some country may start a nuclear war.

3. Too many countries now have the technology to make nuclear bombs.

The summary statement begins: '... there is much current debate ...'

Task 6.

(1) although / (though) / (even though), (2) however, (3) even though / (although) / (though), (4) such as, (5) such as, (6) however, (7) and, (8) and / (but), (9) though / (however), (10) and / (but), (11) and, (12) in conclusion, (13) but, (14) however.

Task 7.

The best order is: 1. A 2. H 3. K 4. M 5. E 6. G 7. B 8. J 9. F 10. O 11. C 12. N 13. L 14. D 15. I 16. P.

Task 8.

- A.** 1. The police asked him his reason for speeding through the town.
2. He failed his exam due to / on account of/ owing to (these expressions have the same meaning as *because of*) his lack of revision.
3. A persistent cough prompted him to seek professional medical help.
4. She started haranguing the crowd with the aim of starting a riot.
5. He spent the whole weekend revising in order to pass his exams.
6. They came in quietly so as not to wake anyone.
7. He refused to lend anyone money on the grounds that people rarely repay a loan.
8. The bank manager refused to lend the company more money on account of / due to / owing to its low turnover and poor sales history.
9. The school was forced to close due to / on account of / owing to poor student attendance.
10. What were your motives in upsetting me like that?
11. What are the effects of a large earthquake?
12. Stress and overwork can affect different people in different ways.
13. The army attacked without considering the consequences of / effects of its action.
14. He failed to send off his application form and as a consequence was unable to enrol for the course.
15. Riots and street fighting ensued when the police officers on trial were acquitted.
- B.** 1. ensued, 2. consequences of / effects of, 3. in order to, 4. with the aim of, 5. on account of / due to / owing to, 6. reason for, 7. prompted him to, 8. on the grounds that, 9. so as not to, 10. affect.

Task 9.

People have a tendency to accept mobile phones regardless of the long-term effect they may have on our health.

In my view it is unethical for parents to choose the sex of their baby.

Despite the fact that a lot of steps have been taken to help old people, we still don't do enough.

I am doubtful whether many people really understand the impact of antibiotics.

There is little evidence to prove that hamburgers are unhealthy.

I am always surprised when people say they prefer to work at home.

Task 10.

1. therefore, 2. however / but, 3. in the first place, 4. although / even though, 5. secondly / furthermore, 6. however, 7. also / in the first place, 8. furthermore / secondly, 9. not only, 10. but, 11 in general, 12. even though / although.

Task 11.

1. in addition / (also) / (moreover), 2. too / (also), 3. and, 4. also, 5. moreover / (in addition) / (also), 6. firstly, 7. secondly / (moreover) / (in addition), 8. but, 9. eventually, 10. also, 11. for example, 12. to sum up, 13. and.

Task 12.**A.**

Addition (For example: and)	Equation (For example: equally)	Conclusion (For example: in conclusion)
along with as well as also too in addition besides what's more furthermore moreover	likewise similarly in the same way correspondingly	to sum up briefly it can be concluded that to conclude in brief thus to summarise therefore

B. 1. Furthermore / Moreover / In addition / What's more (this is less formal than the other expressions) 2. As well as / Besides 3. Likewise / Similarly / In the same way (the verbs in both sentences (i.e., respect) are the same and refer to the same thing, so we can use a word of equation here) 4. As well as / Along with 5. In addition 6. Likewise / Similarly 7. Likewise / In the same way / Correspondingly 8. In brief 9. It can be concluded that 10. Therefore (To sum up, to conclude and to summarise are usually used to conclude longer pieces of writing. Thus is slightly more formal than therefore, but has the same meaning.

THE FAMILY**Task 1.**

1. nuclear, 2. extended, 3. single-parent, 4. bring up (we can also use the words raise or rear), 5. upbringing, 6. divorced, 7. childcare, 8. adolescence (the noun is adolescent), 9. formative years, 10. birth rate, 11. dependant (the noun is dependant), 12. juvenile delinquency (in Britain, a juvenile is anybody below the age of 18, which is the age at which somebody becomes legally responsible for their own actions)

Task 2.

1. H (authoritarian can be a noun and an adjective), 2. C, 3. G, 4. K, 5. A, 6. D, 7. J (you can also use the expression over-caring), 8. B, 9. E, 10. F, 11. I, 12. L

Task 3.

1. formative, 2. divorced, 3. brought up, 4. foster family (a child who is raised by a foster family is called a foster child. The verb is to foster), 5. authoritarian, 6. upbringing, 7. running wild, 8. adolescence, 9. juvenile delinquency, 10. responsible, 11. siblings, 12. well-adjusted, 13. lenient, 14. over-protective, 15. nuclear, 16. single-parent, 17. dependants, 18. extended.

EDUCATION

Task 1.

1. A, 2. B, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C, 6. A, 7. C, 8. B, 9. B, 10. C, 11. B, 12. A

Task 2.

1. kindergarten, 2. primary, 3. skills, numeracy, literacy, 4. secondary, 5. discipline, pass, 6. course, 7. enrol, 8. graduate, degree, 9. correspondence, 10. qualification, 11. evening class, day release.

Task 3.

1. skills, 2. literacy/numeracy, 3. literacy/numeracy, 4. kindergarten, 5. primary, 6. secondary, 7. discipline, 8. pass, 9. qualifications, 10. acquire, 11. health, 12. further, 13. enrol, 14. higher, 15. graduate, 16. degree, 17. higher, 18. evening class, 19. day release, 20. correspondence, 21. mature, 22. opportunity

FOOD AND DIET

Task 1.

1. calories, 2. protein, 3. carbohydrate, 4. fat, 5. fibre (you can also use the word roughage), 6. cholesterol, 7. vitamin, 8. mineral (we often talk about the vitamin or mineral content of a food), 9. overweight (if somebody is very overweight, we can say they are obese), 10. malnourished, 11. nutrition (we often talk about the nutritional value of a food. The adjective is nutritious. A person who specializes in the study of nutrition and advises on diets is called a nutritionist).

Note: Fats in food come under four categories: saturated fat (which contains the largest amount of hydrogen possible); unsaturated fat; polyunsaturated fat (which is less likely to be converted into cholesterol in the body); and monounsaturated fat

Task 2.

1. H, 2. C, 3. A, 4. I, 5. D, 6. E, 7. B, 8. F, 9. J, 10. G.

Task 3.

1. fast food, 2/3. minerals / vitamins (in either order), 4 / 5. fat / carbohydrates (in either order), 6. malnutrition (the adjective is malnourished), 7. scarcity, 8. harvest, 9. balanced diet, 10. fibre, 11. fat/cholesterol, 12. calories, 13. Genetically modified, 14. organic 15/16. salmonella / listeria (in either order), 17. food poisoning.

GLOBAL PROBLEMS

Task 1.

1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. C, 5. A, 6. C, 7. A, 8. B, 9. A, 10. C, 11. B, 12. B, 13. A, 14. B.

Note: A hurricane is the name we give to a tropical storm with strong winds and rain in the Caribbean or Eastern Pacific. In the Far East it is called a typhoon. In the Indian Ocean it is called a *cyclone*.

Task 2.

1. spread, 2. spread / swept, 3. erupted, 4. shook, 5. broke out, 6. casualties, 7. survivors / casualties, 8. Refugees / Survivors, 9. suffering 10. relief

Task 3.

1. torrential, 2. flood, 3. epidemic, 4. famine, 5. relief, 6. volcano, 7. erupted, 8. hurricane, 9. devastation, 10. typhoon, 11. casualties, 12. drought, 13. civil war, 14. Refugees/Survivors, 15. swept/spread, 16. accident, 17. explosions.

MEN AND WOMEN

Task 1.

These words and expressions generally have positive connotations: astute, multi-faceted, egalitarian, equality. These words and expressions generally have negative connotations: power struggle, ruthless, weaker sex (a derogatory, slightly old-fashioned expression referring to women), male chauvinist (the expression male chauvinist pig can also be used, although it is considered insulting), sex objects, male-dominated, militant feminists (although some women would argue that this has positive connotations).

Task 2.

1. household management (we also use the expressions domestic chores or housework), 2. Sex Discrimination Act (a British law which states that men and women should be treated equally, with equal pay, terms and conditions for doing the same job etc.), 3. male counterparts, 4. child-rearing, 5. role division (we sometimes write role as role), 6. breadwinner (you can also use the expression financial provider), 7. social convention, 8. gender roles, 9. stereotypes, 10. battle of the sexes.

Task 3.

1. egalitarian, 2. equality, 3. breadwinner, 4. weaker sex, 5. stereotypes, 6. gender roles, 7. male-dominated, 8. ruthless, 9. astute, 10. multi-faceted, 11. Sex Discrimination Act, 12. male chauvinist, 13. role division, 14. child-rearing, 15. household management, 16. Social convention, 17. militant feminists, 18. sex objects, 19. power struggle / battle of the sexes, 20. male counterparts, 21. battle of the sexes/power struggle.

ON THE ROAD

Task 1.

1. A, 2. B, 3. B, 4. A, 5. A, 6. B, 7. A, 8. A, 9. A, 10. A, 11. A, 12. A.

Task 2.

1. D, 2. H, 3. F, 4. A, 5. J, 6. G, 7. C, 8. I, 9. E, 10. B.

Note:

Most large towns and cities in Britain have 'Park and Ride' schemes. These are large car parks outside city centres where drivers can park their car, usually for free. They can then take a bus into the city centre.

Distances and speed limits in Britain are in miles or miles per hour (1 mile = 1.6 kilometres). The maximum speed limit in Britain is 60mph on single-lane roads outside towns, or 70mph on dual-carriageways or motorways, in most towns and cities, the maximum speed limit is usually 20 or 30 mph. Drivers who are caught speeding can face penalties ranging from a fine to imprisonment, depending on how fast they are driving and where. They can also have their driving licence suspended. Drink driving is considered a very serious offence. Offenders automatically have their driving licence suspended for at least a year, will normally receive a fine and may go to prison.

Task 3.

1 / 2. injuries / fatalities (in either order), 3. speeding, 4. drink-driving, 5. pedestrians, 6. pedestrian crossings, 7. Highway Code, 8/9. congestion / pollution (in either order), 10. black spot, 11. transport strategy, 12. Traffic calming, 13. Park and Ride, 14. traffic-free zone, 15. cycle lanes, 16. subsidized, 17. fines, 18. dominate.

SCIENCE

Task 1.

1. research, 2. development, 3. innovations, 4. react, 5. invented, 6. discovered, 7. analysed, 8. combined, 9. a technophobe, 10. a technophile, 11. safeguards, 12. an experiment, 13. genetic engineering, 14. molecular biology, 15. cybernetics, 16. nuclear engineering, 17. breakthrough, 18. life expectancy.

Task 2.

1. base unit / disk drive, 2. hardware, 3. load, 4. software, 5. monitor, 6. printer, 7. keyboard, 8. mouse, 9. scanner, 10. log on, 11. the Internet, 12. website, 13. download, 14. e-mail, 15. crashed.

Task 3.

1. discovered, 2. life expectancy, 3. innovations, 4. breakthrough, 5. invented, 6. Internet (we can also use the expression **world wide web**), 7. e-mail, 8. research, 9. technophiles, 10. technophobes, 11. cybernetics, 12. nuclear engineering, 13. safeguards, 14. genetic engineering, 15. analysed, 16. experiment.

THE ARTS

Task 1.

1. a ballet, 2. a play, 3. a biography (if somebody writes a book about themselves, we call it an autobiography), 4. a sculpture, 5. a portrait, 6. an opera, 7. a concert, 8. a novel, 9. poetry, 10. a still life.

Task 2.

1. C, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C, 6. B (we can also use the word grant), 7. C, 8. C (we can also use the word writers), 9. B (impressionism is the name we give to this genre of painting), 10. A.

Task 3.

1. ballet, 2. performance, 3. reviews, 4. exhibition, 5. Gallery, 6. portraits, 7. still life, 8. subsidy, 9. novelist, 10. works/novels, 11. published, 12. biography, 13. concert, 14. opera, 15. sculpture.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Task 1.

1 F, 2 L, 3 J, 4 E, 5 B, 6 C, 7 D, 8 K, 9 I, 10 G, 11 H, 12 A

Task 2.

1. Green Belt, 2. biodegradable packaging, 3. greenhouse, 4. rain forest, 5. erosion, 6. recycle, 7. organic, 8. genetically modified, 9. unleaded petrol, 10. acid rain, 11. ecosystem, 12. emissions/ fossil fuels, 13. contaminated, 14. environmentalists, 15. global warming

Task 3.

1. fossil fuels, 2. acid rains, 3. greenhouse, 4. global warming, 5. rain forests, 6. contaminated, 7. emissions, 8. poaching, 9. endangered species, 10. ecosystem, 11. recycle, 12. biodegradable packaging, 13. genetically modified, 14. organic, 15. unleaded petrol, 16. environmentalists, 17. conservation programmes, 18. battery farming, 19. Green Belts

THE MEDIA

Task 1.

1. E, 2. H, 3. C, 4. B, 5. A, 6. D, 7. L, 8. F, 9. I, 10. M, 11. J, 12. K, 13. G

Task 2.

1. freedom of the press, 2. media tycoon, 3. censorship, 4. unscrupulous, 5. exploiting, 6. invasion of privacy, 7. paparazzi, 8. information, 9. entertainment, 10. checkbook journalism, 11. libel, 12. readership, 13. gutter press

Task 3.

1. broadsheets, 2. coverage, 3. current affairs, 4. reporters, 5. journalists, 6. tabloids, 7. broadcasts, 8. Internet/web, 9. websites, 10. download, 11. information/entertainment, 12. information/entertainment, 13. gutter press, 14. invasion of privacy, 15. paparazzi, 16. libel, 17. checkbook journalism, 18. unscrupulous, 19. Internet/web, 20. information overload, 21. logging on, 22. censorship, 23. freedom of the press

TOWN AND COUNTRY

Task 1.

1. N, 2. M, 3. G, 4. A, 5. I, 6. B, 7. C, 8. F, 9. H, 10. E, 11. K, 12. D, 13. L (we can also say CBD), 14. J.

Task 2.

1. H, 2. B, 3. G, 4. F, 5. A, 6. C, 7. E, 8. D.

Task 3.

1. metropolis, 2. cosmopolitan, 3. urban, 4. amenities, 5. cultural events, 6. infrastructure, 7. commuters, 8. Central Business District, 9. rush hour / peak periods, 10. congestion, 11. pollution, 12. cost of living, 13. building sites, 14. population explosion, 15. drug abuse, 16. inner-city, 17. rural, 18. prospects, 19. productive land /cultivation /arable land, 20. urban sprawl, 21. environment

TRAVEL

Task 1.

1. False. A travel agency (we sometimes use the expression travel agent's) is a shop where you go to buy a holiday or a ticket. A tour operator is the company which sells the holiday to you via the travel agent. 2. True, 3. True. 4. False. They get on an aeroplane or ship. 5. False. They get off an aeroplane or ship. 6. True. 7. True. 8. True. (We can also use the word backpacker, describing somebody who carries a rucksack), 9. True. 10. False. Eco-tourism is supposed to be tourism that helps the environment. 11. False. They are all slightly different. Use a dictionary to check these differences. 12. False. It depends from which country you come and where you are going. Citizens of the EU, for example, do not need visas if they are flying to another EU country. 13. False. It is a short-haul flight. 14. False. It is cheaper. (We can also use the expression tourist class instead of economy class). 15. True. But see 12 above.

Task 2.

1. refugees 2. internally displaced 3. emigration 4. immigration 5. culture shock 6. expatriates (often shortened to expats) 7. UNHCR (the United Nations High Commission for Refugees) 8. deported, 9. persona non grata (a Latin expression which describes a foreign person, usually a diplomat, who is not acceptable to a government) 10. economic migrants 11. repatriated / deported

Task 3.

1. travel agency 2. package tour 3. independent travellers 4. visas 5. check in 6. economy class 7. disembark 8. mass tourism 9. all-inclusive 10. eco-tourism 11. refugees 12. internally displaced 13. economic migrants 14. expatriates 15. culture shock 16. immigration 17. persona non grata 18. deported 19. checking in

WORK**Task 1.**

1. +, 2. -, 3. +, 4. +, 5. -, 6. +, 7. -, 8. -, 9. -, 10. -, 11. +, 12. -, 13. -, 14. -, 15. -, 16. +, 17. +, 18. +, 19. -, 20. -, 21. -, 22. +, 23. - (although some people enjoy a very demanding job).

'Sick Building Syndrome' is a recently discovered problem in which the design of a building adversely affects the people working in it. For example, in buildings with poor ventilation the employees often suffer from headaches or breathing problems.

'Repetitive strain injury' (R.S.I.) is a pain in the arm or some other part of the body felt by someone who performs the same movement many times, such as when operating a computer keyboard.

Task 2.

1. E, 2. A, 3. B, 4. F, 5. C, 6. D.

Task 3.

1. employees, 2. unskilled, 3. semi-skilled, 4. blue-collar, 5. manufacturing industries, 6. white-collar, 7. service industries, 8. job security, 9. steady job, 10. hiring, 11. firing, 12. stress, 13. demanding, 14. unsociable hours, 15. repetitive strain injury, 16. salary (a salary is paid monthly. We also use it to describe the amount of money an employee receives over a year: 'What is your salary?' '£24,000 a year / per annum.' We use the word wage or wages to describe money which is paid daily or weekly), 17. promotion, 18. perks, 19. incentive, 20. increment (we can also use the expression pay rise), 21. sickness benefit, 22. pension, 23. self-employed.

Используемая литература:

Rawdon Wyatt, 'Vocabulary for English', GB, London, Peter Colin Publishers, 2001

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	3
ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ РАЗДЕЛ.....	4
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РАЗДЕЛА	5
ЗАДАНИЕ С1. «ЛИЧНОЕ ПИСЬМО».....	6
ЗАДАНИЕ С2. «ПИСЬМЕННОЕ ВЫСКАЗЫВАНИЕ С ЭЛЕМЕНТАМИ РАССУЖДЕНИЯ» ...	10
РЕКОМЕНДАЦИИ ПО НАПИСАНИЮ ЗАДАНИЙ С2.....	14
РАЗДЕЛ «ПРАКТИКА»	15
WRITING AN ESSAY	15
BRAINSTORMING IDEAS FOR A TOPIC	16
PLANNING AN ESSAY	17
INTRODUCTION	20
BODY	21
CONCLUSION.....	21
LINKING AND SEQUENCING WORDS	22
FOOD AND DIET	37
GLOBAL PROBLEMS	40
MEN AND WOMEN	43
ON THE ROAD.....	46
SCIENCE.....	49
THE ARTS.....	52
THE ENVIRONMENT.....	55
THE MEDIA.....	58
TOWN AND COUNTRY	61
TRAVEL.....	64
WORK	67
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ	70
ПРИМЕРЫ ВЫПОЛНЕННЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ С1 И С2	74
КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ЗАДАНИЙ	76
ОТВЕТЫ	79