**5 класс**

**1.Reading (Чтение)**

**Read the text.**

**Food from around the world**

We eat a lot of different kinds of food today. Before the 16 th century, people in Europe didn't have a lot of the things that we can eat and drink every day.

At the end of the 15 th century, people from Europe started to travel to other parts of the world. They went to America, Africa and Asia. They *brought* back a lot of new kinds of food.

Chocolate came from Mexico. The Aztecs there drank chocolate with pepper! The Spanish brought chocolate to Europe and they were first to put sugar in it. Until the 1870s, chocolate was only a drink.The Swiss made the first bar of chocolate in 1876.

Tomatoes, peppers and avocados all came from Mexico, too. The Spanish took seeds back to Spain and started to *grow* the plants there. Soon they spread to other countries in Europe and then to other parts of the world. The words tomato, chocolate and avocado all come from the old Aztec language.

Potatoes came from South America. Potatoes like cold, wet weather. They grew in the mountains of Peru. Coffee came from Africa. The Turks took it to Turkey and then to Europe. Tea came from China in the 17 th century. At first it was very *expensive* and only rich people drank it, but in the 19 th century the British started to grow tea in India. They produced a lot, so it was *cheap* and everybody could drink it.

**Task 1**

***Choose the correct answer and write the correct letter(a,b,c) in your answer sheet.***

***1.Aztecs drank chocolate with…….***

1. pepper
2. sugar
3. milk.

***2.At the end of the 15 th century, people from Europe started to travel……***

1. to America, Canada and Africa
2. to America, England and Asia
3. to America, Africa and Asia

***3.………..came from Mexico.***

1. coffee
2. chocolate
3. potatoes.

***4.The Turks brought ……………….to Europe.***

a) turkeys

b) tea

c) coffee

**5.** ***…………were first to put sugar into chocolate.***

a) the Spanish

b) the English

c) the French

**Task 2**

**Now read the text again and decide whether the information in the sentences is right(A) or wrong (B).Write the correct letter (A or B) in your answer sheet.**

**6.**Chocolate came from America.

A Right B Wrong

7.Tomatoes, peppers and avocados all came from Mexico.

A Right B Wrong

8.The Aztecs drank coffee with pepper.

A Right B Wrong

9.Tea came from China in the 18 th century.

A Right B Wrong

10.The words chocolate and avocado come from the old Aztec language.

A Right B Wrong

11.The Swiss made the first bar of chocolate.

A Right B Wrong

12.The Spanish brought coffee to Europe.

A Right B Wrong

**2. Use of English (Грамматика и лексика)**

**Choose the correct item**

1.There is a cat … the house. 2. Who is………..animal?

A-at A - smart

B –in B - smarter

C-on C – the smartest

3 All mice listen to…mouse. 4. The cat finds a box……kitchen.

1. Older A - at
2. the oldest B - from

C- old C - in

5 …live in the water. 6. …..deliver newspapers all over the world.

1. Fish A - Postmen
2. Fishes B - Postmans
3. Fishs C - Postman

7 When I ride, I`m all right. When I stop, I flop. 8. What box walks and talks?

1. Bike A – a box office
2. A car B – a box of chocolates
3. An engine C – an engine

9.What…a bear have that no other animals have? 10. What letter ……roar?

A- do A - can

B- has B - must

С – does C - may

11 Stop talking. We …all listening. 12. What colour ………a crocodile?

1. Be A - is
2. Are B - has
3. Is C - does

13 I saw many sheep in the village. 14. … much time does it take you to do your task?

1. Do A – What
2. Does B – How
3. Did C - Who

15 Last summer we …to Moscow. 16. Yesterday he …friends.

1. Go A - help
2. Goes B - helps
3. Went C - helped

17 Two days ago it … sunny. 18. … a lot of children in the park.

1. Is A – There is
2. Was B – There was
3. Were C – There are

19 Mr.Brown … to London two days ago. 20. Spring … my beautiful season.

1. Comes A - am
2. Came B - is
3. Come C - are

21 The salad … tasty. 22. Sam`s sister … to the music.

1. Listens A - meets
2. Is B - listens
3. Meets C - thinks

23 She often … to the park. 24. They bought a car, …?

1. Opens A – don’t they
2. Goes B – do they
3. Reads C - didn’t they

25 The boy likes to make a cake, …?

1. doesn`t he?
2. don`t he?
3. does he?

**3.Writing (Письмо)**

Прочитайте письмо от друга по переписке, затем напишите ответ и ответьте на его вопросы. Не забудьте о правилах написания писем. Объём письма – 80-100 слов.

|  |
| --- |
| Dear friend,  I’d like to write to you about my new puppy. My parents gave him to me as a birthday present. He is very funny and nice. His name is Dick. He runs and jumps all day long and then falls to sleep in my room.  Have you got any pets? Please, write about your pet. If you haven’t got a pet, would you like to have one? Which pet would you like to have?  Best wishes,  Jack |

**6 класс**

**1.Reading (чтение)**

**G Read the text and choose the best word** A, ***B* or *C* for each space.**

**Saturday, 14th January**

I had **e.g. a** great day! I **46)** .................. up at 8 o’clock and the sky was blue. I met Larry and George at the port **47)** .............nine and we left for Little Island. The Sea was calm and the trip only took **48)** ............ hour. When we arrived, we went **49)**................ and then we had a picnic on the beach.

**50**)............. the afternoon we went for a walk around the island. We found an empty house on the top of a hill. There were **51**)............ strange paintings on the walls of the house. It was cool! When we came out of the house, the sky was grey and then it started to rain. We decide to leave the island but **52)**............. the sea became very rough. The boat moved up and down and from side to side. We **53)** ...................... afraid but it was also fun. It **54)**................. us two hours get back but we arrived safely.

When I got home, mum was very **55)** ............. but I told her that I had had a really great day!

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **46** | **A** | get | **B** | woke | **C** | stood | | **51** | | **A** | lots | | **B** | | a lot of | | **C** | | lot of | |
| **47** | **A** | at | **B** | on | **C** | in | **52** | | **A** | then | | **B** | | when | | **C** | | and | |
| **48** | **A** | the | **B** | a | **C** | an | **53** | | **A** | was | | **B** | | were | | **C** | | are | |
| **49** | **A** | swam | **B** | swimming | **C** | swim | **54** | | **A** | took | | **B** | | made | | **C** | | had | |
| **50** | **A** | On | **B** | At | **C** | In | **55** | | **A** | worrying | | **B** | | worry | | **C** | | worried | |

**2. Use of English (грамматика и лексика)**

**Fill in the correct word.**

**● weekly ● ghost ●ruined ● puzzled ● rush ● knock ● mines ● worried**

**●introduce ● naughty ● loud**

1. Can I .................. myself? My name is Lenny White.

2. There were many............................ building in this town that people wanted to rebuild.

3. Everything was closed. It was like a ................................... town.

4. I was........................... I really didn't understand

5. My parents buy the ...................newspapers every Sunday.

6. His parents were..................... because he didn't come home.

7. Lots of men worked in coal ................... in the nineteenth century.

8. I always .................................on the door before I enter a room

9. My little sister can be very ......................... at times. She often throws things at me.

10. Everyone is in a hurry. They.................................. around everywhere all day.

**Underline the correct item.**

**e.g. Mum is cooking/cooks at the moment.**

11. I go/am going to see my grandparents every Saturday morning.

12. Pete and I are playing/play Scrabble at the moment.

13. George is learning/learns to windsurf these days.

14. My sister meets/is meeting her friends every afternoon.

15. He is not having/doesn't have a shower right now.

**Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Simple or the Present Continuous.**

**e.g. Joy goes (go) jogging in the mornings.**

16. Bob ..............(play) football on Fridays.

17. "What are you doing?" "I ............. (look) at my hair in the mirror."

18. Jess..............(love) reading. It's her favourite activity.

19. John.............(run) around in the garden at the moment.

20. Peter.............(like) playing board games.

21. Ken ...........(have) a shower right now.

**3. Writing (письмо)**

**Написать проект «Мой рабочий день» по теме «Распорядок дня».**

**7класс**

**Reading (Чтение)**

Read the text below. For each question, mark the correct letter A, B, C or D .

**Indian Films**

Actor Amitabh Bachchan talks about his experiences

.

I have spent over 30 years in the Indian film industry and have worked with almost three generations of directors and actors. There was a time when life in the movies was very different. It was slower and everything seemed simpler. Now, there are so many things to be dealt with: the light needs to be right, the equipment needs to be returned, and actors have to be somewhere else. There also used to be a sense of magic about the movie industry and the stars were special. Now they are just one of a crowd.

However, in my experience, the new generation of film-makers take their work seriously and they are all very confident. Sometimes, when a young director is talking to me about a scene, I can see technical difficulties. For example, in the film “Aks” we needed wild dogs for a particular scene and I asked Rakesh Mehra how we would do that. He said it was not a problem. He found an address on the Internet and we shot the scene in Romania. More often, Rakesh is anxious about getting the actors’ dates right or sorting out the financial side.

Most of today’s young directors have trained in the United States. They have learnt how to plan their productions in great detail and they are extremely well prepared. Before filming starts, they have already made decisions about the costumes, make-up, camera angles and so on. For an actor it means there’s someone taking care of everything. It makes the filming go smoothly. I have little doubt that the future of our film industry is in very good hands.

**.1.** ***What is Amitabh Bachchan trying to do in this text?***

A suggest how Indian actors could improve their technique

B compare Indian films with those made in the USA

C encourage people to watch more Indian films

D describe changes in the Indian film industry

**2 .What does Amitabh Bachchan say about the Indian film industry today?**

A Every stage of filming has to be supported financially.

B The film stars are famous around the world.

C The people involved in filming have a lot to do.

D It is difficult for young actors to start their careers.

**3.What happened when Amitabh Bachchan and Rakesh Mehra worked together on “Aks”?**

A They disliked working with one another.

B They argued about the best actor to use.

C They disagreed about acceptable levels of cost.

D They had to overcome some difficulties.

**4. What is Amitabh Bachchan’s opinion of young directors?**

A They have a professional attitude towards their work.

B They are careful not to annoy any of the actors.

C They like to discuss their decisions with others.

D They make sure that actors are well trained.

**5. How would Amitabh Bachchan describe the Indian film industry?**

A The films we made when I was younger were so much better –more money is available today but the acting is worse.

B Indian film-makers know what they are doing –the industry is growing in strength and I think it will continue to do so.

C Our new generation of film makers depends too much on technology –they don’t realise what makes a really good film.

D There are some great young actors –they have to film scenes unprepared and this makes them very special.

**Use of English (грамматика и лексика)**

**Fill in the gaps in the text below with the correct word A, B, C or D.**

People whose parents were very strict often treat their own children the same way.I’m a very hard-working person, (1)\_\_\_ you work hard, you will never succeed in life. My sister is the same. As a result, I never relax during the week and (2)\_\_\_ does she. I think we are like this because of our parents, who have big plans for our future and make sure we work hard. They probably think this is the only way to bring (3)\_\_\_ children, but perhaps if they were less demanding, we (4)\_\_\_ have more time to relax and take things slowly. The situation is made more difficult by our teachers. In my opinion, they always give us too (5)\_\_\_ homework, and we just don’t get (6)\_\_\_ free time to enjoy ourselves. As a result, the weekends are the only time (7)\_\_\_ we can do what we like. Then we can watch television, (8) \_\_\_ swimming and meet our friends.

I think that if I have children when I’m older, I (9)\_\_\_ be a more relaxed parent, because I think that children (10)\_\_\_ are made to work too hard are often stressed and grow up to be very unhappy.

1. A as B because C unless D if

2 .A so B either C also D neither

3. A out B off C up D on

4. A would B will C can D had

5. A much B many C little D few

6. A many B enough C some D a

7. A which B when C where D that

8. A do B go C make D play

9. A would B can C can’t D will

10. A which B what C whose D who

**Task 2. Fill in each gap with a preposition (by, in, off, on, out, to).**

I usually go to work on foot. I live (11)\_\_\_ a town called Cassington, but work (12)\_\_\_ another town called Yarnton. I go to work (13)\_\_\_ train. It’s usually (14)\_\_\_ time, but occasionally it’s late. As soon as the train gets (15)\_\_\_ the station, I get (16)\_\_\_ , find a seat and read the newspaper. There’s a coffee machine (17)\_\_\_ the train where you can get hot drinks, so I might have a coffee as well. The journey

(18)\_\_\_ Yarnton takes about 25 minutes. When the train arrives, I get (19)\_\_\_ and take a taxi to my office. The ride takes about ten minutes. My working day really begins the moment I get (20)\_\_\_ of the taxi.

**Writing (Письмо)**

This is a part of a letter you have received from your Australian friend, Ben:

*I watched my older sister take part in a singing competition last week –she won the first prize and it was wonderful! Tell me about a competition you have taken part in. What kind of competition would you not like to enter and why?*

Write a letter answering your friend’s questions.

Do not forget to:

•greet your friend

•congratulate him on his sister’s success

•tell him about a competition you’ve taken part in

•tell him about a competition you wouldn’t like to enter

•say why you wouldn’t like to enter that competition

•remember the rules of letter writing

You should write about 100-120words.

**8 класс**

**Reading (Чтение)**  
***Read the text and answer the questions below. For each question, choose the correct letter A, B, C or D.   
(5 points)***

Earth Day  
We celebrated Earth Day in my city last week. The idea of this special day began in the 1960s when life was very different. Few people talked, or even thought, about the environment. Most people had no idea how dirty our air and water were. This attitude bothered Gaylord Nelson, who was a senator in the US government, and he had an idea. If people around the world knew the planet was in danger, they might work harder to save it, so he just needed to get their attention. The first Earth Day was just in the United States but it led to events every year all around the world on April 22 or the nearest weekend, depending on where you are.  
 In my town, last Saturday afternoon lots of people rode their bikes from the park, around the town together and back to the park, taking as much time as they possibly could, so that the cars had to wait. Then we talked to all the drivers in cars which just had one person in them, to explain how wasteful that is and how much pollution it causes. The idea was to make people think about how much they use their cars. In other places, people collected plastic bags for a week and then made a pile of them in the town square. You can do anything as long as it makes people of all ages come together for a few hours and talk about the environment. Last year we had a big music event for young people. Some people said it was a waste of time, but there was information for people to read and announcements between the bands about how to help protect the environment.

1. **What is the writer trying to do?**
2. encourage people to take part in this year's Earth Day
3. explain why Earth Day happens every year
4. compare the success of different events on Earth Day
5. offer advice to people arranging an Earth Day event
6. **Earth Day began because**
7. people had started to worry about damage to the environment.
8. different governments decided it was a good idea.
9. one man wanted people to know about the planet's problems.
10. people were working hard to make the air and water cleaner.

3**. What happened on Earth Day this year in the writer's city?**

1. Cars were not allowed in the city centre.
2. People cycled slowly through the streets.
3. There was a talk about the pollution made by cars.
4. Cars had to have more than one person in them.

**4. What does the writer think is the most important thing about Earth Day events?**

1. that people should become involved in them
2. that they should attract young people
3. that there should be some music
4. that they should last all day

5**. Which of the following sentences appeared in a newspaper article about Earth Day?**

1. Gaylord Nelson travelled around the world to persuade people to arrange events on the first Earth Day
2. Earth Day events are on the same day in countries around the world.
3. Many more countries take part in Earth Day now than when it first began.
4. The first Earth Day was a disappointment to the organisers.

**Use of English (Грамматика и лексика)**

***1) Choose the correct answer. (10 points)***

1. Excuse me, do you speak English? I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for a hotel.

1. look
2. am looking
3. was looking
4. have been looking

2. Last summer we wanted a relaxing holiday, so we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to stay on a small island.

1. choose
2. have chosen
3. had chosen
4. chose

3. Mathematics \_\_\_\_\_\_ hard. I don`t understand it.

1. are
2. is
3. was
4. were

4. While we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the train, it started to rain.

1. waited
2. are waiting
3. was waiting
4. were waiting

5. The police officer said that every house in that street \_\_\_\_\_\_ already by the police.

1. search
2. were searched
3. had been searched
4. searched

6. There is going to be a big art exhibition. It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of visitors.

1. attracts
2. will attract
3. has attracted
4. attracted

7. The result of his investigation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper soon.

1. publish
2. be published
3. will be published
4. is published

8. When they arrived home, their children \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outside the door waiting for them.

1. sit
2. are sitting
3. was sitting
4. were sitting

9. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a new computer not long ago. Now the job will be done much more quickly.

1. had bought
2. was bought
3. bought
4. have bought

10. He was sorry that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to me for so long.

1. didn`t write
2. haven’t been writing
3. hadn`t been writing
4. hasn`t been writing

***2) Test your idioms. Fill in the correct idiom. (5 points)***

*Make up one`s mind; Pull sb`s leg; break sb`s heart; Be on good terms; do one`s best;*

1. After the divorce, they didn`t talk for months, but now they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other.
2. Although he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, he didn`t win the race.
3. Bob \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he said there was a snake on my bed. He just wanted to tease me.
4. I can`t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ whether to buy a Porsche or a BMW.
5. Her fiancé \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ when he left her.

***3) Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions (5 points)***

1. They arrived \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ London at 7:30.
2. I am very annoyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ John \_\_\_\_\_ being so careless.
3. She is brilliant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gymnastics.
4. I am afraid \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ snakes.
5. They were ashamed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their children`s behavior.

***4) Use the word given in capitals at the end of each line to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. (6 points)***

It`s not always easy being a (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . you spend half your  **TOUR**

time making (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for your holiday and the other half  **ARRANGE**

worrying about sticking to the (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I think it`s relaxing  **TIME**

sometimes to spend a holiday at home. There are no (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  **CULTURE**

problems, you don`t need someone to be the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and  **PHOTOGRAPH**

you know that the local (6) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are always friendly!  **INHABIT**

***Writing (Письмо)***

**Some families have an only child; others choose to have two, three or even more children.**

**What is your opinion? Is it good to be an only child in the family?**(100 – 150 words)

**9 класс**

Reading (Чтение)

Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между текстами и их заголовками: к каждому тексту, обозначенному буквами А-G, подберите соответствующий заголовок, обозначенный цифрам.. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

1. Art and life
2. In a railway museum
3. Airplane alternative
4. Long and special
5. Goods delivery
6. User and nature friendly
7. From steam to electricity
8. Not any more
9. The invention of the steam locomotive made a breakthrough in the development of the railway system in the 19th century. Today the technology seems ordinary, but two hundred years ago it was revolutionary. Steam locomotives were fueled by burning coal, wood or oil, to produce steam in a boiler, which drove the engine. Of course large amounts of water were also needed. In the 20th century, steam engines were gradually replaced with trains fueled by diesel or electricity,
10. Some long-distance passenger trains have become famous. For example, the Trans-Siberian Railway in Russia is the longest railway in the world, covering 9,259 kilometers and 10 time zones, in the United States, the California Zephyr travels between Chicago and San Francisco, and during the 3-day trip, passengers can enjoy amazing views of the Rocky Mountains. The Orient Express between Venice and Istanbul offers old-fashioned service that is luxurious, romantic, and expensive.
11. Of course, not all trains carry passengers. Many trains are freight trains, transporting goods from one location to another. The busiest freight system in the world is in China. Freight trains are usually much longer than passenger trains. The Longest freight train recorded was in Australia with over 682 cars. Freight trains can carry anything — coal, cars, clothing — anything that people need. Refrigeration, which keeps food cold and fresh, revolutionized freight transportation.
12. In many countries, overnight trains are a good option to air travel. For example, you might leave one city at 11:00 at night, and arrive at your destination at 7:00 the next morning. Typically, you share a cabin with three other people, who you might be travelling with, or who- you might not know at all. Your seats become your beds and the price of your ticket includes your bedding. If you want, you can order tea and a snack from the cabin attendant.

E. Authors have been using trains in literature for as long as trains have been running. Indeed, it's hard to imagine some stories without a train in them. Even people who have never read Anna Karenina know how the famous novel's heroine dies at the end- Many American children learn the important lessons of optimism and hard-work reading the classic story The Little Engine that Could. And of Course almost everyone on the planet knows about Hogwarts Express in the Harry Potter books.

1. Many countries around the world are investing in high-speed trains. Today's high-speed railways are amazing. They can go twice аs fast as regular trains and they are designed for passenger comfort with spacious chairs, internet access, and multi-media entertainment. High speed rail makes it possible to move many more people much faster over longer distances. High speed rail also can help the environment because it is more energy efficient and reduces cars on the roads.
2. In the 19th century railroad travel became the fastest way to travel long distances overland. It was a great improvement ever travelling by horse and wagon, which could take weeks longer than the train. But early trains weren’t comfortable. Seats were hard and the soot from the coal engine made the air very dirty. In addition, the ears were cold in winter and hot in summer because there was no heat or air conditioning. But fortunately, since those early years, train travel has become much more pleasant.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Тексты | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
| Заголовки |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 10-17 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). В поле ответа запишите одну цифру, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа.

The United Nations sponsors many wonderful programs to help people all over the world, and one of the most famous — and oldest — is UNICEF. The acronym UNICEF is short for the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund. The program was founded in 1946 to provide emergency food and healthcare for millions of children in the countries that had been ruined by World War II. Today UNICEF helps children in developing countries with programs that support human rights, food, healthcare, and education. UNICEF programs emphasize the importance of developing strong communities. In recognition of its work, UNICEF was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1965.

UNICEF operates with a budget of over $2,7 billion. The funds are provided by governments of the member nations of the U.N. and also by private groups and individuals. In the United States and Canada, UNICEF is especially well known for its “Trick-or-Treat” program, which began in L950. Every Halloween, in October, children dress up in magical, fantastic and scary outfits and go door to door in their neighborhoods, asking for candу. Many children also carry with them bright orange "Trick-or-Treat" boxes, and they receive money as well as candy. They get to eat the candy, of course, but the money is given to UNICEF. Over $200 million has been raised in this way — all by children dressed up as witches, and ogres and fairy princesses.

UNICEF has offices and centers in over 190 countries, with thousands of staff, interns and volunteers. UNICEF also relies on famous people to help raise awareness for its projects. One of the most famous and popular was the actress Audrey Hepburn. Hepburn had herself been the child of war, having survived World War II in the Netherlands. She credited the United Nations with saving her from starvation at the end of the war. Hepburn believed her work with UNICEF was more important and more meaningful than her career as an actress.

**10.** UNICEF was one of the first funds sponsored by the United Nations.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**11**. The main aim of UNICEF programms has been to feed starving children.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**12**. The efforts of UNICEF as a peacemaker were highly estimated.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**13**. The main part of the UNICEF budget comes from the governments.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**14**. UNICEF uses "Trick-or-Treat’' program only in the US and Canada.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**15**. Over $200 million come from children’s pocket money to the UNICEF budget.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**16**. World famous celebrities help to promote UNICEF projects.

1) TRUE 2) FAL.SE 3) NOT STATED

**17**. Audrey Hepburn didn't care much for her career as an actress.

1) TRUE 2) FALSE 3) NOT STATED

**Use of English (Грамматика и лексика)**

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст, Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 18-26, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному Заданию 18-26.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **18** | Our family was quite small, just my Mom, Dad and me. I \_\_\_\_\_\_any brothers or sisters, When I was ten years old, my parents finally decided I could have a dog, | NOT HAVE |
| **19** | I of having a dog for years, but my parent used to say | DREAM |
| **20** | “No, you responsible enough to take care of a dog yet.” | NOT BE |
| **21** | Finally they decided I was ready! So one day, my mother drove to the pound. | I |
| **22** | That was a special place out of town where lost dogs\_\_\_\_. | TAKE |
| **23** | There were dozens of dog's there. They were different in size and color and all of them and barking in their cages. | JUMP |
| **24** | But one of \_\_\_\_was sitting in a corner, nervously looking around. | THEY |
| **25** | Our eyes met! And I\_\_\_ that was the dog for me! | KNOW |
| **26** | I\_\_\_ that day, the day when I got my first dog ever | NOT FORGET |

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 27—32, так, чтобы они грамматически лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 27—32

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **27** | It happened in 1707. Оn а October night four English  navy ships hit rocks in the Atlantic Ocean and sank. | FOG |
| **28** | The ships had been sailing in the thick fog for twelve days when the\_\_\_\_ accident occurred. | TRAGEDY |
| **29** | The compass went out of order and the commanders and their \_\_\_\_ were lost in the ocean. | NAVIGATE |
| **30** | They had no way of knowing their\_\_\_\_. | LOCATE |
| **31** | They though t they were near the\_\_\_\_ coast. | FRANCE |
| **32** | They were wrong, and their lack of cost  thousands of lives. | KNOW |

Writing (Письмо)

Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма письма.- Письма недостаточного объёма, a также часть текста письма, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются.

You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received a letter from your English­speaking pen friend, Susan,

…Yesterday I cooked pizza myself! Yummy! What do you think of pizza and fast food in general? What do you usually have for lunch? What can you cook yourself, if you need to?

Write her a letter and answer her 3 questions.

Write 100-120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

**10-11 класс**

**Reading ( Чтение )**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | *Установите соответствие между заголовками****1–8****и текстами****A–G.****Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру****только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний****.* | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **1.** | **Back from the seas** | | **2.** | **A museum of popular drinks** | | **3.** | **Magic as attraction** | | **4.** | **One tool museum** | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **5.** | **Not a bank but …** | | **6.** | **Still moving along** | | **7.** | **A brand new shore museum** | | **8.** | **To play any tune** | | | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **A.** | The Salem Witch Museum brings you back to Salem of 1692 for a dramatic overview of the Witch Trials, including stage sets with life-size figures, lighting and a narration. There is also a possibility to go on a candlelight tour to four selected homes. The museum is open all year round and closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year’s Day. Salem is also famous for its Haunted Happenings, a 24-day Halloween festival. | | **B.** | The Discover Sea Shipwreck Museum opened its doors in 1995, and has one of the largest collections of shipwreck and recovered artifacts in the Mid-Atlantic. It contains about 10,000 artifacts from local and worldwide locations, including an intact blown-glass hourglass from a 200-year-old shipwreck, which is also the world's deepest wooden wreck at the heart of the Bermuda Triangle. | | **C.** | The Seashore Trolley Museum is the oldest and largest electric railway museum in the world. It was founded in 1939 with one open trolley car, No. 31 from the Biddeford & Saco Railroad Company. The Seashore Trolley Museum contains over 250 transit vehicles, mostly trolleys, from the United States, Canada and abroad. Visitors can even take a trip along the Maine countryside aboard a restored early-1900s electric streetcar. | | **D.** | American Hop Museum is dedicated to the brewing industry and located in the heart of the YakimaValley's hop fields, which gather the best harvest for producing beer. It chronicles the American hop industry from the New England colonies to its expansion into California and the Pacific Northwest, and includes historical equipment, photos and artifacts that pay tribute to hop, the everlasting vine that is still an integral part of the brewing industry. | | **E.** | The Money Museum in Colorado Springs is America's largest museum dedicated to numismatics (the study of collecting coins and metals). The collection contains over 250,000 items from the earliest invention of money to modern day, with items including paper money, coins, tokens, medals, and traditional money from all over the world. Highlights include the 1804 dollar, the 1913 V Nickel, the 1866 no motto series, a comprehensive collection of American gold coins, and experimental pattern coins and paper money. | | **F.** | The Kenneth G. Fiske Museum of Musical Instruments in California has one of the most diverse collections of musical instruments in the United States. This museum is home to over 1,400 American, European and ethnic instruments from the 17th–20th centuries. Selections from all parts of the world also include keyboards, brass, woodwind, stringed, percussion, mechanical and electronic instruments. Other highlights are rare pieces from the violin and viola families, reed organs and instruments from the Orient and Tibet. | | **G.** | The Hammer Museum in Alaska is the world’s first museum dedicated to hammers. The Museum provides a view of the past through the use of man’s first tool. You will find over 1500 hammers on display, ranging from ancient times to the present. The museum does not have any paid staff, and it is run by volunteers. This quaint and quirky museum is an interesting and informative stop for the whole family. | | | |

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| **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** | **G** |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | *Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски****A–F****частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами****1–7****.****Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя****. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.* |   **Saturday jobs: memories of weekend working**  Research has shown a sharp fall in the number of teenagers who do Saturday jobs. It seems such a shame – my Saturday job as a kitchen porter was something of a rite of passage. I'll never forget long hours **A**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, scouring grease off huge saucepans and griddles. Working atmosphere there helped me grow a thicker skin, develop quicker banter and, most importantly, taught me the value of hard work. It also resulted in a steady supply of cash, **B**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I'm not the only one who has strong memories of weekend work. DJ Trevor Nelson said everyone should be able to have a Saturday job: "It taught me a lot, **C**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."  The link between the type of Saturday job a celebrity performed and their later career is sometimes obvious. Dragon's Den star and businessman Peter Jones, for example, showed early promise by starting his own business. "I passed my Lawn Tennis Association coaching exam, **D**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_," he explains. "At the start I was coaching other kids, **E**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, for which I could charge £25–30 an hour. While my friends on milk rounds were getting £35 a week, I was doing five hours on a Saturday and earning four times as much."  Skier Chemmy Alcott got a job working for the Good Ski Guide, on the advertising side. "It became clear to me what my personal value to companies could be. It led directly to me finding my head sponsor … and it offered me an eight-year contract. That gave me the financial backing **F**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_."  As part of its response to the Saturday job statistics, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills said a lack of early work opportunities makes it harder for young people to acquire experience for their CVs. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **1.** | but soon I got adults wanting to book lessons | | **2.** | which I would happily spend as I liked | | **3.** | which let me know he approved of me | | **4.** | and things would be different if everyone was given the chance | | **5.** | which I needed to become a professional skier | | **6.** | that I spent in the kitchen of a busy country pub in East Sussex | | **7.** | and I persuaded my local club to let me use a court on Saturdays | | |

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| **A** | **B** | **C** | **D** | **E** | **F** |
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| |  |  | | --- | --- | | |  | | --- | | *Прочитайте текст и выполните задания****1–7****. В каждом задании укажите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.* |     For almost 125 years, the secrecy surrounding the recipe for Coca-Cola has been one of the world’s great marketing tricks. As the story goes, the fizzy drink’s famous ‘7X’ formula has remained unchanged since it was developed in 1886. Today, the recipe is entrusted only to two Coke executives, neither of whom can travel on the same plane for fear the secret would go down with them.  Now, one of America’s most celebrated radio broadcasters claims to have discovered the Coke secret. Ira Glass, presenter of the public radio institution *This American Life*, says he has tracked down a copy of the recipe, the original of which is still supposedly held in a burglar-proof vault at the Sun Trust Bank in Atlanta, Georgia.  The formula was created by John Pemberton, an Atlanta chemist and former Confederate army officer who crafted cough medicines in his spare time. In 1887, he sold the recipe to a businessman, Asa Griggs, who immediately placed it for safekeeping in the Georgia Trust Bank.  Glass came across a recipe that he believes is the secret formula in a back issue of Pemberton’s local paper, the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, while he was researching an entirely different story. Tucked away on an inside page of the 8 February 1979 edition, he stumbled on an article that claimed to have uncovered the closely guarded 7X formula.  The column was based on information found in an old leather-bound notebook that belonged to Pemberton’s best friend and fellow Atlanta chemist, RR Evans. Glass was intrigued and, after some digging, found that the notebook had been handed down over generations until it reached a chemist in Georgia called Everett Beal, whose widow still possesses it.  The rediscovered recipe includes extract of coca leaves, caffeine, plenty of sugar (it specifies 30 unidentified units thought to be pounds), lime juice, vanilla and caramel. Into that syrup, the all-important 7X ingredients are added: alcohol and six oils – orange, lemon, nutmeg, coriander, neroli and cinnamon. The formula is very similar to the recipe worked out by Mark Pendergrast who wrote a history of the drink in 1993 called *For God, Country & Coca-Cola*.  Coke’s secret recipe is, in fact, partly a myth. The soda has changed substantially over time. Cocaine, a legal stimulant in Pemberton’s day, was removed from the drink in 1904 after mounting public unease about the drug. Extract of coca leaves is still used but only after the cocaine has been removed.  In 1980, the company replaced sugar, squeezed from beet and cane, with the cheaper corn sweetener that is often found in American food and drink. Coke fans were not impressed.  Despite such occasional controversies, one element has remained constant: Coke’s commitment to keeping its own secret. Speculation about the recipe has been a popular talking point for more than a century, **proving good for business**. The company has reacted to the *This American Life* story in a way that has been typical of its commercial strategy since the 19th century. “Many third parties have tried to crack our secret formula. Try as they might, they’ve been unsuccessful,” Coca-Cola’s Kerry Tressler said. | |

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| **1.** The best title reflecting the message of the story probably is |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | The History of Coca-Cola company. | |  | **2)** | Coca-Cola secret recipe revealed? | |  | **3)** | Tracking down the famous recipe. | |  | **4)** | The secret recipe is a fraud. | | **2.** Who is supposed to know the Coke secret recipe nowadays? | | | | | |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | Certain Coca-Cola executives. | |  | **2)** | A broadcaster. | |  | **3)** | The director of Atlanta Sun Trust Bank. | |  | **4)** | RR Evans. | | | | | |
| **3.** How did Ira Glass learn about the recipe? |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | Talking to a relative of John Pemberton. | |  | **2)** | Working in Atlanta archives. | |  | **3)** | Accidentally reading an article in an old Atlanta paper. | |  | **4)** | Studying an old notebook that belonged to Pemberton. | |
| **4.** Which of the following does NOT belong to the famous 7X ingredients? |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | Orange oil. | |  | **2)** | Caffeine. | |  | **3)** | Nutmeg oil. | |  | **4)** | Alcohol. | |
| **5.** Why might the secret recipe be considered a myth? |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | The recipe has never existed. | |  | **2)** | It has never been a secret. | |  | **3)** | The company has been regularly changing the ingredients. | |  | **4)** | The quality of the ingredients has been changing. | |

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| **6.** What disappointed Coca-Cola fans in 1980? |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | Sugar was removed from the drink. | |  | **2)** | The price of the drink went up with the price of sugar. | |  | **3)** | Beet and cane sugar was replaced with the corn one. | |  | **4)** | The recipe of the drink was revealed. | |
| **7.**  The phrase “proving good for business” in the last paragraph means that the rumors about the  recipe … |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | **1)** | provided unnecessary problems for the company. | |  | **2)** | helped the company’s sales. | |  | **3)** | were supported by the company. | |  | **4)** | helped to keep the recipe in secret. | |

**Use of English (Грамматика и лексика)**

*Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами****8-14****, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы****8-14****.*

**Do Canadians celebrate Thanksgiving?**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **8.** Canadians celebrate Thanksgiving Day, but on a different day. Their Thanksgiving is on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Monday in October. | TWO |
| **9.** Canadians enjoy turkey, mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pie on Thanksgiving, but they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their holiday with Pilgrims and the landing of the Mayflower. Instead, they refer back to the landing of Martin Frobisher from England at Newfoundland in 1578, 43 years before the Pilgrims landed in Massachusetts. | NOT ASSOCIATE |
| **10**. It happens so because harvest time comes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Canada. | EARLY |

**Singing in the car**

|  |  |
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| **11.** My elder brother likes all kinds of music. He prefers jazz but also listens to pop music and sometimes goes to classical music concerts. But when driving \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his car, he insists on listening to heavy-metal music. | I |
| **12.** For a long time I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  understand why he was doing it. | NOT CAN |
| **13.** He knew very well that for me it was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ kind of music. | BAD |
| **14.** One day I decided to ask him why he always chooses this type while driving. “Well, sister,” he reluctantly replied, “to be frank, it's mainly so you can't sing along.” He added that he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to anything else if only I promised not to sing along. | LISTEN |

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте*, *если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами****15–20****, так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы****15–20****.*

**Global Language**

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **15**. It is difficult to tell exactly how many languages there are in the world today. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ say there are about 2,700 languages, but no one has ever made a more definite count. | SCIENCE | |  | |   Конец формы | |

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Начало формы   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **16**. In most countries there are at least two native languages, and in some cases — as in Cameroon — there are hundreds. The number of languages \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ changes as tribes die out or linguistic groups are absorbed. | NATURAL | |  | |   Конец формы | |

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Начало формы   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **17.** Nowadays, globalization influences the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of languages. New words appear, existing words acquire new meanings, native words give way to international terms. | DEVELOP | |  | |   Конец формы | |

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Начало формы   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **18.** Almost all languages change. A rare exception is written Icelandic, which has changed so little that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of modern Icelandic can read sagas written a thousand years ago. | SPEAK | |  | |   Конец формы | |

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| |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | | Начало формы   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **19**. If you drew a map of Europe based on languages, it would be different from a conventional map. For example, Switzerland would practically \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, becoming part of the surrounding areas of French, Italian, and German. | APPEAR | |  | |   Конец формы | | | |
| **20**. Italy, too, would appear on the map not as one language, but as a whole \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of broadly related but often mutually incomprehensible dialects. | | VARY |

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами****А22*–*А28****. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям* ***21–27****, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Укажите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа.*

**Daniel and Diana**

Daniel and Diana were good friends. They had majored in economics at Bristol University in the early 1980s. Then Daniel met Rachel, who had arrived a year after them, and fell in love with her at first **21**\_\_\_\_\_\_. In Rachel he found everything he was looking **22**\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a wife. They married the day he graduated, and after they returned from their honeymoon, David took over the management of his father’s farm in Bedfordshire. Three children followed in quick succession, and Diana was proud when she was asked to be godmother to Sophie, the eldest. Daniel and Rachel had been married for twelve years; they **23**\_\_\_\_\_\_ ever quarelled. **24**\_\_\_\_\_\_ married couples were so happy.

**25**\_\_\_\_\_\_ Diane was regularly asked to spend the weekend with them in the country, she only accepted one invitation out of three. She would have liked to join them more often, but since her divorce she had no desire to take advantage of their hospitality.

Diane felt tired. She **26**\_\_\_\_\_\_ her work, but it had been an awful week. Two contracts had fallen through, her son had been dropped from the school soccer team, and her daughter had never stopped**27**\_\_\_\_\_\_ her that her father didn’t mind her watching television when she ought to be doing her homework. “I will survive.” Diana smiled and thought about Daniel’s birthday. She had forgotten to get him a present.

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|  | **21.**1) | view |  | 2) | glimpse |  | 3) | sight |  | 4) | look |
|  | **22**.1) | at |  | 2) | for |  | 3) | after |  | 4) | into |
|  | **23**. 1) | merely |  | 2) | nearly |  | 3) | closely |  | 4) | hardly |
|  | **24**.1) | Many |  | 2) | Little |  | 3) | Few |  | 4) | Much |
|  | **25**.1) | Therefore |  | 2) | Although |  | 3) | Nevertheless |  | 4) | However |
|  | **26**.1) | enjoyed |  | 2) | pleased |  | 3) | admired |  | 4) | approved |
|  | **27.**1) | saying |  | 2) | speaking |  | 3) | telling |  | 4) | talking |

**Writing (Письмо)**

**28***. Обратите внимание на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (****28, 29****), а затем ответ на него.*

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

*… I know you had your birthday yesterday. Where and how did you celebrate it this year? What presents did you get and which of them did you like most? How do you plan to share photos from the party, if at all?*

*Oh, by the way, my elder sister has moved to New York …*

Write a letter to Nancy.

In your letter:

-  answer her questions

-  ask 3 questions about her sister’s new accommodation

Write **100–140** words.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**29.** Comment on the following statement.

*Fast food outlets should be closed.*

**What is your opinion? Do you agree with this statement?**

Write **200–250** words.

Use the following plan:

– make an introduction (state the problem)

– express your personal opinion and give 2–3 reasons for your opinion

– express an opposing opinion and give 1–2 reasons for this opposing opinion

– explain why you don’t agree with the opposing opinion

– make a conclusion restating your position