

Фразовая связность

You are going to read an article. Match two halves of the sentences below. There is one extra ending you do not need to choose. The beginnings of the sentences below follow the same order as the full sentences in the original text.

Write out the number and the corresponding letter.

Example: 16 – M

1	Education Maintenance Allowance (EMA) could give you up to £30 a week to help out with	to leave, or have already left, compulsory education.	A
2	The money's paid directly into your bank account. Once it's there, you can use it to pay for	people without at least five good General Certificate in Secondary Education results, or the equivalent (such as a National Vocational Qualification level 2).	B
3	Whatever you learn after 16, it could be your springboard	a full-time further education course at college or school or a course that leads to an Apprenticeship.	C
4	Experts have predicted that within three years, fewer jobs will be open to	whatever you like – for example, books, travel or equipment.	D
5	So the more qualifications you get,	will provide you with extra income.	E
6	Furthermore, you won't have to stop working part-time if you get EMA,	to getting good training, better qualifications, a decent job and higher pay later on, too.	F
7	EMA will also not affect any other benefits that you or your parents receive. If you qualify,	the costs of staying in learning after 16.	G
8	You could also get cash bonuses if you do well on your course, and meet targets	set by your school, college or learning provider.	H
9	To get EMA, you must be aged 16, 17 or 18, and about	and your earnings won't make any difference at all to how much EMA you can get.	I
10	You must also be thinking about starting one of the following types of learning programme in England:	the more choice and earning potential you'll have in return	J
		EMA payments are £10, £20 or £30 per week, depending on your household income.	K

You are going to read an essay. Choose a word from the list to complete each gap (1-10). Change its form where necessary to make a word / a group of words that fits in the gap. Different aspects of form change are possible: active or passive voice; indicative, imperative or subjunctive mood; finite or non-finite forms (infinitive, gerund, participle); tense for finite forms or aspect for non-finite forms; full or bare infinitive, etc.

Each verb can be used only once.

Write out the number of the gap and the form of the verb (example: 0. was delivered).

<i>be</i>	<i>introduce</i>
<i>become</i>	<i>rule</i>
<i>forbid</i>	<i>take</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>teach</i>
<i>imprison</i>	<i>use</i>

In countries where two or more languages are spoken, language is frequently a political and highly emotive issue. Although Canada is officially bilingual, the mainly French-speaking province of Quebec **1)** a law in 1976 which, among other measures, banned languages other than French on commercial signs and restricted admissions to English-speaking schools. In 1988 the supreme court of Canada **2)** that some sections of this law were illegal. No sooner had they done so than thousands of French speakers **3)** to the streets in protest. Under the regime of General Franco, the Basque language, spoken by about 600,000 people in Spain, was forbidden. So strict was this ban that people **4)** Basque in public could **5)**

Linguistic suppression still **6)** on but, on the whole, governments nowadays **7)** more tolerant of their minority languages. Nowhere has this reversal of attitudes been more pronounced than in Wales. Until well into the twentieth century, Welsh was all but illegal, its use **8)** in schools, the courts and at many places at work. Only after a long campaign of protest and vandalism by Welsh speakers in the 1960s did the British government allow Welsh **9)** an official language. Barely twelve per cent of the population of Wales speak Welsh as a first language but the country is now officially bilingual, all public signs are in Welsh as well as English, and Welsh **10)** in schools in predominantly Welsh-speaking areas.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an article. Answer the questions that follow. Decide whether each statement is *True* or *False* and provide your arguments drawn from the text to justify your choice.

Write out your answers in your answer sheet.

Example. 11-False because <quotation from the text>

The Titanic

The RMS *Titanic* was a large passenger ship that sank in the Atlantic Ocean on April 15, 1912, while en route to New York from the south coast of England. The ship was under the command of Captain Edward Smith and had some of the most affluent people in the world on board, as well as hopeful emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland who were seeking new opportunities in the United States. The *Titanic* had been dubbed the “unsinkable ship” because it was famously thought to be indestructible.

The ship was equipped with such safety features as a double-plated bottom and sixteen watertight compartments in the hull of the ship with doors that would close if water entered them, but there were not enough lifeboats on board for all its passengers in case of emergency. The lax maritime laws at the time did not require a ship to carry an adequate number of lifeboats for a vessel the size of the *Titanic*. The *Titanic* set sail with only enough lifeboats to harbor fewer than half the passengers. Four days after leaving its port in England, the *Titanic* struck an iceberg. The impact caused a series of holes below the waterline of the *Titanic*, and water began filling five of its watertight compartments, while the ship could only stay afloat with four compartments breached. The hull began to buckle and fill with water. As the ship foundered, panicked passengers and crew evacuated in lifeboats without filling them completely. Several hours later, the ship broke apart and began to sink. A thousand people were still on board, and hundreds died in the extremely cold water of the Atlantic. Two hours later, the ship RMS *Carpathia* arrived and brought aboard the 705 survivors. The accident resulted in the death of over 1,500 passengers and crew.

The news of the disaster made international headlines and caused outrage over the enormous loss of life. A public outcry demanded changes to maritime law and increased safety regulations for passengers. An inquiry was made in Britain as to the causes of the disaster. The inquiry found that the lookout had been both unequipped with binoculars and complacent, only spotting the iceberg less than a minute before the ship collided with it. The *Titanic* had been navigating at a speed that was excessive, considering the environmental hazards in the Atlantic Ocean. The *Titanic's* crew failed to fire proper distress signals after striking the iceberg. The crew fired rockets randomly, but the message of the rocket patterns did not signal “distress,” but rather, “I’m having navigation problems. Please stand clear.”

In one of the most controversial parts of the inquiry, it was also found that the SS *Californian*, a nearby ship, had been the last vessel to communicate with the *Titanic* but had failed to come to its assistance. The report concluded that it would have been possible for the SS *Californian* to have cut through the loose ice and come to the aid of the flailing ship, which could have prevented such a great loss of life. The inquiry noted that there had been an insufficient number of lifeboats for all passengers and that the crew had not been properly trained in emergency procedures. Because of this lack of training, lifeboats were

launched before they were filled to capacity. The captain of the ship, who perished in the accident, was cleared of any wrongdoing as it was found that he followed all the steps that any reasonable person would have in the same situation.

Maritime law underwent several changes after the inquiry. Ships would be required to carry enough lifeboats for every passenger. Lifeboat drills and safety inspections would be conducted. Furthermore, the US government passed an act which stated that radio communications on passenger ships would operate for 24 hours a day and have a secondary power supply in case the first was lost. This act also required ships to interpret any red rockets fired from ships as a sign of distress, due to the confusion when the *Titanic* fired the wrong signals. Since these changes, there has never been a maritime disaster as deadly as the *Titanic*.

1. The *Titanic*'s destination was supposed to be in the UK.
2. There were sufficient lifeboats for crew members and passengers.
3. Numerous reasons led to the disaster.
4. The captain was found guilty of negligence.
5. After the wreck of the *Titanic* maritime safety improved.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

The tragedies we encounter teach us the biggest lessons in life.

Express your opinion about the issue providing **two arguments** (one from the text above, the other of your own) and **two examples** (one from the text above, the other of your own).

Do not quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation.

Your essay **must contain**:

1. The introduction
2. Two paragraphs of the body.
3. The conclusion

Write **170-200 words**.