

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	Teaching English as a foreign language can	to qualified graduates with finding work.	A
2	However, some graduates actually like the idea of making a career in teaching English, and there are numerous courses at	without a teaching qualification as long as the teacher is a native speaker of English.	B
3	To find the right course, a good place to start is TEFL.com – an Internet site with lots of relevant information and helpful advice including	is recognised and that it includes a period of teaching practice.	C
4	The site also offers assistance	be a great way to travel the world and earn money at the same time.	D
5	When deciding on a course, the best thing to do is	to look at what your needs are.	E
6	If you want a career in teaching English, then definitely find one designed for that purpose such as an MA or diploma; but if you want to travel around the world, then	require a qualification.	F
7	Some countries will employ people	a full list of places in the UK offering courses.	G
8	However, most countries now	to be English language teachers.	H
9	It is advisable to make sure that the course that you want to do	do a shorter course that will supply you with teaching skills.	I
10	This is important in training people	becoming an expert in the chosen field.	J
		various levels from the basic certificate to the diploma or even the Master's.	K

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКАЯ ЧАСТЬ

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).

depend
honour
introduce
know
make

pay
send
survive
use
vary

The Penny Black is the name of the world's first postage stamp. It 1) _____ by the UK in 1840 and is perhaps the most famous stamp ever issued. It has a picture of the young Queen Victoria and because of its colour, and its price of one penny, it 2) _____ as the Penny Black. Before 1840, postage rates for delivery of letters in the UK 3) _____ on the distance the letter had to travel and the number of sheets of paper used. Furthermore, at that time it was not possible 4) _____ for your letter before you sent it. The postage had to be paid by the receiver rather than the sender of the letter. The Penny Black changed everything at the rate of one penny, letters that did not weigh more than half an ounce could 5) _____ to any destination in the UK.

Nowadays, Penny Black stamps are not all that rare although they are highly regarded by stamp collectors. About 68 million of these stamps were issued between 1840 and 1841, and it is thought that about 1.5 million of these 6) _____ today. The price of the stamp today 7) _____ according to whether it 8) _____ or not and its condition. A fine used copy can be bought for around £7 or less, while unused examples are quite rare and sell for £2,000 or more. 9) _____ the UK for having issued the world's first postage stamp, the Universal Postal Union 10) _____ an exception regarding its rule that the name of the country must appear on a stamp. No British stamp to date has ever had the country name on it.

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>

A second look at school life

The first day at a new school is never easy. You're wearing new clothes but you're not sure if the astronaut helmet matches your kilt. Your teacher hovers above the floor, waiting for the final stragglers to arrive. A missing classmate eventually turns up twenty minutes late: she'd been trapped in a cloud of bubbles. Welcome to school life - in Second Life.

Second Life - the online 3D computer game is being used to teach teenage pupils as part of Schome: a project set up by Peter Twining, director of the centre for curriculum and teaching studies at the Open University. The main aims of Schome (School + Home) are to overcome the problems within the current education system and to develop a better way of learning for the 21st century.

Initially, Dr Twining and his colleagues spent six months trying to get young people to suggest creative ideas for new education systems, but the results were disappointing. Then they realised that the virtual world of Second Life offers a better way to test new designs and ideas. In a traditional classroom, everyone knows what the rules are, what the teachers and pupils are supposed to do. But in a school in a virtual world you can challenge the established rules, and students can control what they do in a way that would be too expensive or difficult in reality.

Schome Park is a private island in Teen Second Life, which is restricted to those under the age of eighteen. In a conventional workshop the kids turn up and wait to be told what to do; but in workshops in Schome Park, the kids might come in, stay for a while to see if they're interested in the subject, and if not, fly off. They're not just skipping lessons, they're busy: creating school buildings and scripting scenarios for other workshops and activities. As a result, the classes are quite unusual: Archaeology classes which take place on a recreation of Hadrian's Wall, Physics experiments to calculate the value of gravity within Second Life, and Philosophy seminars set in a Japanese Zen garden.

In Schome Park nobody knows who you really are. You can change the appearance of your avatar - the character you play in the world. This anonymity means that the students are less worried about making mistakes and so feel free to be more creative, and this, in turn, builds their confidence. I have never met any of these children in real life, says Dr Twining. All I know is their avatar. My guess is those children are projecting themselves as something they're really not. And that's very liberating.

Reaction from the pupils has been overwhelmingly positive. They have discovered that learning isn't just a teacher talking at a class; that clear communication is vital, and that teamwork is essential. They can also run experiments that in real life would be impossible, for example with giant pendulums. One SParker wrote: "Everyone has their own ideas and contributions and Schome Park allows everyone to make these contributions with confidence. Scripting and building both encourage you to think through problems and to try new ways of doing things."

And that is just what Schome is: a new way of testing ideas for a new type of education. And may well be what we'll all be doing in the real world tomorrow.

1. Schome is a project created by Peter Twining from the Open University.
2. The primary objective of Schome is to increase the cost and complexity of education.
3. Schome Park is open to users of all ages, including adults.
4. The anonymity of avatars makes students less fearful of making errors.
5. According to the text, Schome is only a temporary experiment and will never influence real-world education.

2. How far do you agree with the statement?

You learn better when no one knows who you are.

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.