

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 use.

The beginnings of the sentences follow the same order as the full sentences in the original text.

Write out full sentences.

1. A mass experiment which aims	about their own intuitive abilities.
2. Professor Richard Wiseman detailed	at this mysterious skill.
3. Photographs of people smiling will be on	at winning the public's hearts.
4. Everyone taking part will get feedback	discover which provide most information.
5. People can also view the specially commissioned	display at the festival, with participants asked to identify which are sincere smiles and which are fake.
6. Participants will be asked to complete a short questionnaire	into how people can improve their intuitive abilities.
7. Certain parts of each face will be masked in the pictures to help	judge the emotions of others is an essential psychological skill in almost every area of life.
8. It is believed that the ability to accurately	on intuition, allowing researchers to examine the types of people who are especially good at recognising emotions in others.
9. This study will discover who is especially good and bad	photographs and take part in the study online.
10. It will also provide some insight	the test at the start of the Edinburgh Science Festival on Friday.
	to test the emotional intelligence and intuition of people living in the UK has been started in Edinburgh.

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.

Write out the number of the gap and the form of the verb.

be	go
disapprove	lie
do	make
engineer	reduce
feed	set

Over the past decades, scientists have made major discoveries in genetic engineering. They can now alter the genes of any living thing and may soon be able to design 'perfect' plants, animals and even human beings. There is no doubt that genetic engineering can benefit humankind, but things could also **1.** ... very wrong.

One of the greatest benefits of genetic engineering could be in agriculture. Farmers can now grow crops **2.** ... to be resistant to drought and disease and to natural pests. This could solve some of the major problems facing farmers in developing countries and provide food for many more starving people. Yet there are risks. If we destroy pests such as insects, what will happen to the birds and animals that usually **3.** ... on them? There is also concern about the effect on the health of human beings who eat this modified food. Another advantage **4.** ... in the field of medicine. Gene therapy may soon allow doctors to cure babies with inherited diseases, even before they are born. Indeed, it may soon be possible for all of us to have a 'gene profile', so we can see if we are likely to develop a fatal disease, like cancer, as we grow older. We can then try **5.** ... the risk, for example by not smoking cigarettes. This is good but, on the other hand, do we really want to know that we are going to develop a fatal illness? It is, moreover, worrying to think how some insurance companies and employers might use this information against the interests of the individual.

Some scientists claim that in the future they will be able to design the perfect human being and this might sound like yet another advantage at first. Governments could **6.** ... sure that there were no longer people who were 'anti-social' or 'abnormal'. Yet the idea that anyone can judge what is 'normal' and 'acceptable' in human beings, and eliminate characteristics they **7.** ... of, is actually very frightening. Add to that the possibility of cloning human beings, as **8.** ... with animals, and we can see that the risks of this new science are very great.

On balance, it would seem that genetic engineering offers benefits, but also tremendous risks. We need to be very sure that guidelines **9.** ... down are rigorously followed by scientists. Only if the knowledge we have is used maturely and responsibly **10.** ... it ... of benefit to mankind, rather than a disaster.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПИСЬМО

1. You are going to read an excerpt from an interview. Summarise the text in your own words. Do not quote the text: a copied sequence of 4 words and more is considered a quotation. Write 150-170 words.
2. Give your own opinion on the issue raised in the text. Write 70-80 words.

Interviewer: I've come to Kings College, London, to talk to Dr Jennifer Jenkins who's a Senior Lecturer in Applied Linguistics. Now Jennifer, you're quite interested in the teaching and learning of International English, can you explain in general terms what this is?

Dr Jenkins: It's based on the fact that nowadays the majority of people who speak English around the world are non-native speakers of English – they've learnt it as a second or subsequent language, they use it to speak with each other and therefore, they're not really learning what's always been called English as a foreign language – English to speak to native speakers of English. They're learning it for more international communication, and that has all sorts of implications.

Interviewer: So, what would be the main differences between the kind of English that's widely taught around the world today, and perhaps what you describe as a more international form?

Dr Jenkins: Well, there'd be various differences. There'd be differences in what they need to be able to do when they're pronouncing English, there would be some differences in the grammar, there'd be some differences in the use, or not, of idioms.

Interviewer: And what is the thinking behind the idea of International English?

Dr Jenkins: There are two things. One is that the more different groups of people round the world speak English, the more important it becomes to make sure that they have enough in common so that they can understand each other. Pronunciation is very important because their pronunciation is the thing that will vary most among different speakers of English and the second thing would be that now that English is spoken as an international language nobody owns it any more. The native speakers of English don't own it and so don't have the right to expect everybody else around the world, when they speak English, to conform to 'native-speaker' ways of speaking, that everybody has the right to develop their own ways of speaking English.

Interviewer: So, what would you say are the advantages for students and teachers of this form of English?

Dr Jenkins: Well, one advantage would be that they actually have rather less to do, rather less to learn because instead of trying to learn the entire way of speaking of a native speaker, which is incredibly complicated and most learners never do achieve this in any case, so they've got less to do, but they're also allowed to keep something of themselves in their English.

Interviewer: Right, and how do you see English being learnt and spoken in, say, 30 years' time? How do you feel it will have changed?

Dr Jenkins: Well, the English that's being spoken internationally, I think, for example, will have no longer, say, British-based or American-based idiomatic language because this is not useful for international communication so that will have gone. I think that quite probably, the nouns that we call uncountable nouns like 'information' and so on, will have become countable nouns for international use. I think, quite likely, the third-person-singular -s in the Present Simple tense will have gone for international use. I think, in pronunciation the use of simplified sounds will just be legitimate then.

ПИСЬМО

Ludwig Wittgenstein once said, "The limits of my language means the limits of my world."

To what extent do you agree or disagree with this opinion? Give at least two reasons for your answer and include at least one relevant example from your own knowledge and experience.

Write at least 250 words.

Remember! Your essay should consist of the introduction, the body of paragraphs and the conclusion.