



## Единый государственный экзамен по английскому языку Вариант 3104

### Инструкция по выполнению работы

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из четырех разделов, включающих в себя 40 заданий.

*Раздел 1* («Аудирование») включает 9 заданий, из которых первое – на установление соответствия, второе — на нахождение соответствия предложенных утверждений содержанию звучащего текста *True – False – Not stated* и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела – 30 минут.

*Раздел 2* («Чтение») включает 9 заданий, из которых первое задание — на установление соответствия, второе задание — на заполнение пропусков частями предложений и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение – 30 минут.

*Раздел 3* («Грамматика и лексика») включает 20 заданий, из которых 13 заданий с кратким ответом и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. При выполнении заданий с кратким ответом вы должны самостоятельно записать ответ в соответствующем месте работы. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение раздела – 40 минут.

По окончании выполнения заданий каждого из этих разделов необходимо перенести свои ответы в бланк ответов №1.

*Раздел 4* («Письмо») состоит из двух заданий и представляет собой небольшую письменную работу (написание личного письма) и письменного высказывания с элементами рассуждения. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этого раздела работы – 80 минут. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями или можно использовать отдельный черновик. Любые черновые пометки (черновик) не проверяются и не оцениваются. Оценке подлежит только вариант ответа занесённый в бланк ответов №2!

Общее время проведения экзамена – 180 минут.

Ответы к заданиям 3-9, 12–18 и 32–38 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде одной цифры, которая соответствует номеру правильного ответа. Эту цифру запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк ответов № 1.

КИМ

Ответ: 

2
---

12	2								
----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Бланк

Ответы к заданиям 1, 2, 10, 11 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде последовательности цифр. Эту последовательность цифр запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк ответов № 1.

КИМ

Ответ: 

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

5	2	4	1	7	3	8
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

10	5	2	4	1	7	3	8		
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--

 Бланк

Ответы к заданиям 19–31 записываются по приведённому ниже образцу в виде слова (нескольких слов). Ответ запишите в поле ответа в тексте работы, а затем перенесите в бланк ответов № 1.

КИМ

Ответ: WASNOTABLE

19	W	A	S	N	O	T	A	B	L	E
----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

 Бланк

Все бланки ЕГЭ заполняются яркими чёрными чернилами. Допускается использование гелевой, или капиллярной, или перьевой ручек.



Баллы, полученные Вами за выполненные задания, суммируются.

**Желаем успеха!**

**Раздел 1. Аудирование**

**1** Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего **A–F** и утверждениями, данными в списке **1–7**. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз**. В задании **есть одно лишнее утверждение**. Вы услышите запись **дважды**. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. Clear instructions at work are very important.
2. Personal discussions in the office can distract from work.
3. It is important to think about gender differences in office work.
4. Employees' health must be the top priority for office managers.
5. Positive atmosphere is important at work.
6. Effective communication is important for both employers and employees.
7. Team spirit is a key to success both for the office and its employees.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F
Утверждение						

**2** Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **A–G** 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**). Запишите номер выбранного Вами варианта ответа в таблицу. Вы услышите запись **дважды**.

- A. Mary's mother is not interested in Robin Hood.
- B. A vintage inn is an average countryside pub.
- C. Food prices in a vintage inn are rather high.
- D. Vintage inns offer only traditional British cuisine.
- E. Vintage inns are often close to local sights.
- F. The level of service can vary in different vintage inns.
- G. Mary has a map of vintage inns.

Утверждение:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Соответствие диалогу							

Вы услышите интервью. В заданиях **3–9** запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Вы услышите запись **дважды**.

**3**

Why did Helen change her original name?



- 1) She wanted to break her tribe traditions.
- 2) People found it difficult to pronounce it.
- 3) She did not like its meaning.

ОТВЕТ:

**4** Which tradition, according to Helen, is still alive in Navaho lifestyle?

- 1) Horse riding.
- 2) Clothes.
- 3) Houses.

ОТВЕТ:

**5** How does Helen characterize her family?

- 1) They stick to the reservation area.
- 2) It tries to preserve old traditions.
- 3) It is unusually big for Navaho tribes.

ОТВЕТ:

**6** What is Helen's opinion about keeping Navaho traditions?

- 1) Navaho people must assimilate into white culture.
- 2) Traditional lifestyle is appropriate only in reservations.
- 3) There should be a balance in accepting white culture.

ОТВЕТ:

**7** What does Helen say about her knowledge of the Navaho language?

- 1) She used to be better at it.
- 2) She still has an excellent command of it.
- 3) Her speaking skills are better than her writing.

ОТВЕТ:

**8** Which of the following weekend activities does Helen NOT mention as her habit?

- 1) Watching films.
- 2) Taking part in traditional ceremonies.
- 3) Meeting peers.

ОТВЕТ:

**9** What does Helen dream of visiting?



- 1) Local places of interest.
- 2) American cities.
- 3) Countries on other continents.

Ответ:

**По окончании выполнения заданий 1–9 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 1 и 2 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.**

## Раздел 2. Чтение

10

Установите соответствие между текстами А–С и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- |                |                     |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. Antibiotics | 5. Mechanical clock |
| 2. Compass     | 6. Printed press    |
| 3. Electric    | 7. Steam engine     |
| 4. Glass lens  | 8. Telegraph        |

- A.** Methods for keeping approximate track of time date from antiquity. Sundials, for example, were used by the ancient Egyptians. In the cloudier climates of Europe, however, sundials proved inadequate. The achievement of artificial timekeeping has reverberated throughout civilization. It became an important part of navigation, as mariners relied on accurate time measurements to calculate longitude. It was a boon to science, as scientific observations often require accurate measurements of time. The same is true for many of the operations of business and industry, which require coordination of events and human activities. Today, an increasingly industrialized world is highly structured by time: timekeeping governs when we work, play, eat, and sleep.
- B.** Early-17th-century Holland was a hotbed of optics development. It was here around the year 1600 that the microscope was invented, although sole credit for this achievement is difficult to determine. It was also during the 1600s that Dutch naturalist Antoni van Leeuwenhoek built his own microscope and discovered what he called animalcules, which are now known as bacteria and protozoa. Much of our knowledge of disease and how to fight it, including the concept of immunization, has flowed from the use of the microscope.
- C.** Until the 15th century few people knew how to read or write, and those that did had precious little to choose from in the way of reading material. For thousands of years the dissemination of knowledge was limited to word of mouth and extremely costly manuscripts. It was the invention of movable metal type in the 1400s that proved the major breakthrough. Sometime around 1450, a German goldsmith named Johannes Gutenberg combined several key



printing technologies. The most important was a method of creating uniformly shaped pieces of metal, each with a different letter of the alphabet on its face that could be endlessly rearranged to form new text.

- D.** It is tempting to think of the car or the airplane as among the most important inventions of the millennium. But these were merely evolutionary refinements of the first machine to convert burning fuel into mechanical energy on a large scale. This invention liberated people from the limitations of their own muscles and those of beasts of burden. It made possible the factories that drove the Industrial Revolution. And it was at the heart of the first form of high-speed mechanized transportation: the locomotive.
- E.** The innovation that made electricity available in large quantities for human use was the dynamo, a machine that converted mechanical motion into electrical power. The dynamo is based on a discovery made by the British scientist Michael Faraday in 1831. Faraday found that moving a coil of wire through a magnetic field produces an electric current in the wire. This allowed a straightforward conversion of steam, used to spin a rotor, into electricity. Once created, the electricity needed only a system of cables and transformers to carry it to the houses, factories, and office buildings that used it to power light bulbs and other electric appliances.
- F.** The principle is simple: pulses of electrical current are sent through a wire by manually tapping on a key to operate a simple switch. At the receiving end, the pulses create a magnetic field that causes a needle to punch holes in a strip of paper or that creates an audible click as a contact closes. When relayed in a coded fashion, these pulses can transmit a message, potentially over great distances.
- G.** For most of human history, infectious diseases have killed people with brutal regularity. As recently as World War I more battlefield deaths came from infection than from the direct trauma of gunshot. Physicians had very few weapons to combat cholera, pneumonia, meningitis, scarlet fever, gonorrhea, tuberculosis, or any of dozens of other diseases. In 1928, Scottish researcher Alexander Fleming noticed that the presence of a certain mold in petri dishes stopped the growth of bacteria. He identified the mold as coming from the penicillium family and called it penicillin. The development of penicillin and the huge range of similar drugs that followed may have had a more profound effect on the health of humanity than any other in medical history. Within the space of a few decades following World War II, whole classes of once-fatal or life-threatening diseases became treatable.

**Ответ:**

<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>G</b>

**11**

*Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.*



On 25 October 1881, a little boy was born in Malaga, Spain. It was a difficult birth and to help him breathe, cigar smoke was blown into his nose! But despite being the youngest ever smoker, this baby grew up to be one of the 20th century's greatest painters — Pablo Picasso.

Picasso showed his truly exceptional talent from a very young age. His first word was *lapiz* (Spanish for pencil) and he learned to draw before he could talk.

He was the only son in the family and very good-looking, **A**\_\_\_\_\_ . He hated school and often refused to go unless his doting parents allowed him to take one of his father's pet pigeons with him!

Apart from pigeons, his great love was art, and when in 1891 his father, who was an amateur artist, got a job as a drawing teacher at a college, Pablo went with him to the college. He often watched his father painting and sometimes was allowed to help. One evening his father was painting a picture of their pigeons **B**\_\_\_\_\_ . He returned to find that Pablo had completed the picture, and it was so amazingly beautiful and lifelike that he gave his son his own palette and brushes and never painted again. Pablo was just 13.

From then onwards there was no stopping him. Many people realized that he was a genius but he disappointed those **C**\_\_\_\_\_ . He was always breaking the rules of artistic tradition and shocked the public with his strange and powerful pictures. He is probably best known for his 'Cubist' pictures, **D**\_\_\_\_\_ . His paintings of people were often made up of triangles and squares with their features in the wrong place. His work changed our ideas about art **E**\_\_\_\_\_ . *Guernica*, which he painted in 1937, records the bombing of that little Basque town during the Spanish Civil War, and is undoubtedly one of the masterpieces of modern painting.

Picasso died of heart failure during an attack of influenza in 1973. The artist created over 6,000 paintings, drawings and sculptures. Today a 'Picasso' costs several million pounds, **F**\_\_\_\_\_ .

1. which used only simple geometric shapes
2. so he was thoroughly spoilt
3. which is not surprising
4. that is why he was very hard-working
5. when he had to leave the room
6. who wanted him to become a traditional painter
7. that is why to millions of people modern art means the work of Picasso

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.



Arriving home after her part-time job at Burger King, Lykesia Lilly planned to shoot some hoops. It was late afternoon on a Sunday. Maybe she'd even play some one-on-one with her little nephew Adrian before supper. But when Lilly asked her sister where the boy was, her casual question was met with concern. 'I was outside looking for him because his dad and I realized we hadn't seen him in a while,' recalls Adrian's mother Stephanie Crump. 'He was supposed to be playing at a house down the street, but when we called, he wasn't there.'

In their tiny, rural community of Burnsville, North Carolina, kids still run freely from yard to yard, popping in and out of single-story brick houses with tree-lined lawns. Even traffic poses little threat. The hamlet's centre consists of a single blinking caution light and two stores. But on that sunny May afternoon, six-year-old Adrian Clark seemed to have simply vanished. Much of his close and extended family joined in a frantic search, combing the neighbourhood and the energetic first grader's usual play spots.

Finally, they heard faint cries coming from below a mound of rocks piled on his grandmother's lawn. 'We could hear him, but we couldn't see him,' recalls Lilly. 'It was like he was invisible.' Following his voice, they stumbled on an abandoned well covered with landscaping shale that had been forgotten for years. Somehow Adrian had pushed the slabs aside and slipped into the ragged hole in the ground. There, down the dark, narrow shaft, they saw him — a small figure 15 feet below, suspended over water. Exhausted and shivering, he'd been clinging to pieces of craggy rock and concrete for nearly an hour.

From the lip of the well, the family tried to reassure the child. But they had no idea how to get him out. The well was only 14 inches wide at the top, 'the size of a five-gallon bucket,' says Crump. 'We realized none of the adults could fit through it.' They lowered a long orange extension cord, but Adrian — who'd slipped into the murky, freezing water three times by now — was too afraid to let go of the wall to wrap the lifeline around himself.

Fighting hysteria, Crump made two calls to 911. One reached the local volunteer fire department, and the other, the Anson County EMS dispatcher, 13 miles away. But Crump still worried that Adrian would lose his grip before they got there. That's when Lilly decided she had to go down — despite her inability to swim. 'Everyone was panicking and crying, and I knew I couldn't wait any longer,' she recalls. 'I just had to get my nephew.'

Crump and Adrian's father, Dale Clark, lowered Lilly down the shaft as far as they could, then let go. The well got wider part of the way down, and she slid past her nephew and into the water below. Fortunately, Lilly instinctively pushed off the bottom, 12 feet underwater, and surfaced just under Adrian. 'I got focused,' she says. With the water level just under her nose, Lilly then bolstered her 100-pound nephew, who was shaking in his soaking clothes. With one arm, she grabbed the cord that Adrian's father was dangling from above and tied it around Adrian's waist. 'I was pushing him and holding on with my legs while they were pulling,' Lilly says. 'Somehow they got him out.'

Lilly herself was pulled out just as the rescue squad arrived. Both Adrian and Lilly were taken to the hospital, where he was blanketed with heat packs to ward off



hypothermia and she was treated for bruises and lacerations. County workers sealed the well for good a few days later.

The next week, Crump threw a surprise party to honour the gentle-natured teen, who in the past had expressed fear of even the tamer rides at a nearby amusement park. 'I think if my baby had drowned, if he hadn't been able to hold on ...' Crump says. 'I can't thank Lykesia enough.' Now working in a day-care centre, Lilly is hoping for a scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina, where she wants to study forensics. 'She's more serious and responsible now,' observes Crump. 'I don't think she knew she had it in her.'

Lilly and Adrian have been uniquely close since the rescue. 'He reminds me all the time,' she says fondly. 'He'll say, 'Thank you, Auntie, for saving me.' And he'll hug me. **Just out of the blue.**

**12** Arriving home, Lykesia Lilly intended

- 1) to take some photographs.
- 2) to shoot a gun with her nephew.
- 3) to play with a hula hoop.
- 4) to play basketball.

ОТВЕТ:

**13** Burnsville is

- 1) a hamlet with almost no traffic.
- 2) a tiny village with no shops.
- 3) a small town in North Carolina.
- 4) a city with dangerous traffic.

ОТВЕТ:

**14** Finally the family found Adrian

- 1) in a pile on his grandmother's lawn.
- 2) in a deep hole under the stones.
- 3) in the river deep below the ground.
- 4) behind a mound of rocks.

ОТВЕТ:

**15** Lilly decided she had to go down to Adrian because

- 1) she could swim very well.
- 2) the rescuers could arrive too late.
- 3) everyone was crying for help.
- 4) there were no volunteers.





Ответ:

- 16** A few days later county workers
- 1) found a lot of goods in the well.
  - 2) searched the well for goods.
  - 3) closed the entrance of the well for ever.
  - 4) fenced the well for good.

Ответ:

- 17** After the accident Lilly
- 1) got a scholarship to attend the University of North Carolina.
  - 2) sees less of her nephew.
  - 3) is as serious and responsible as she was before.
  - 4) has changed for the better.

Ответ:

- 18** In the last paragraph '**Just out of the blue**' means
- 1) heartily.
  - 2) tightly.
  - 3) unexpectedly.
  - 4) energetically.

Ответ:

**По окончании выполнения заданий 10–18 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 10 и 11 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.**

### Раздел 3. Грамматика и лексика

*Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–25, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–25.*

#### **It was simple**

- 19** One day last summer my nine-year-old daughter went off to the camp. All her things \_\_\_\_\_ in ПАСК a small bag.

Two weeks later, Anna came back home and I



- unpacked her things. Everything was clean and well folded. “Camp sure has changed you. Your things look much \_\_\_\_\_ than usual.”
- 20 GOOD
- “It was simple, Mom,” she answered. “I didn’t unpack. Many \_\_\_\_\_ did the same.”
- 21 CHILD

### Excuses, excuses...

- For years my husband, Tom, and I had complained bitterly about the lack of sidewalks in our village. We didn’t have enough exercise but we \_\_\_\_\_ jog because there were no sidewalks.
- 22 NOT CAN
- Tom had often told \_\_\_\_\_, “If only we had sidewalks, we would jog or walk daily and become models of fitness”.
- 23 I
- So we were thrilled when a community sidewalks project was announced, and watched eagerly as paving neared completion. Then the \_\_\_\_\_ thing happened: wishful thinking and reality collided.
- 24 BAD
- “Well, dear,” Tom said. “What’ll we use as an excuse for not walking now?” I said I \_\_\_\_\_ of some excuse.
- 25 THINK

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 26–31, однокоренные слова, так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 26–31.*

### Future population

- The United Nations (UN) has published its predictions about the size and age of the world’s population three hundred years from now. This report can help environmental \_\_\_\_\_ and policy-makers to understand dramatic changes in the world’s population in the future.
- 26 SCIENCE
- The report suggests that if the birth rates stay the same, there’ll be a huge expansion of the \_\_\_\_\_ population.
- 27 GLOBE
- 28 POSSIBLE
- You may think it is \_\_\_\_\_ but three centuries from now there may be over one hundred and thirty trillion people.
- The report says that the world’s population is likely to be \_\_\_\_\_ older. The average age will be fifty while today it is twenty six.
- 29 SIGNIFICANT
- Almost a quarter of all the \_\_\_\_\_ of INHABIT



- 30** the planet will live in Africa.  
\_\_\_\_\_ think that India, China and the RESEARCH  
**31** United States will continue to be the countries with the  
biggest population.

*Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 32–38. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 32–38, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### Learn How to Sing

Everyone needs to be able to sing. It's fine if you naturally have perfect **32** \_\_\_\_\_ but if not, the embarrassment ruins birthdays and other events. People who can sing take this musical ability **33** \_\_\_\_\_ granted. If you can't sing, people make fun of you, until the teasing just isn't amusing any longer.

Luckily online courses make it possible to improve your singing voice over the Internet! With the help of technology, these classes are as good as having a real live singing teacher right in your living room. Singing lessons at home are **34** \_\_\_\_\_ because you can fit them around your life. They are taken at any time in the privacy of your own home, and if you are very embarrassed, you can do them when nobody else is about to hear. Moreover, vocal lessons you take in your own home allow you to succeed rapidly. You get your singing education at your own **35** \_\_\_\_\_ and it's up to you to decide how fast you will go. This means the course is fully customized for you.

No matter how bad your voice is singing courses can help you, although if you do not have the talent, they will not **36** \_\_\_\_\_ you into the next pop star. Most singing courses start off with the simplest of exercises, and as you progress, give you more advanced instructions to help improve your singing skills. Soon you'll find yourself singing the most complicated melodies, and this will **37** \_\_\_\_\_ up your confidence!

Perhaps you would like to sing in a public forum onstage? Does learning about different singing styles and harmonies sound interesting to you? Whatever singing category you are interested **38** \_\_\_\_\_, online courses can assist you with your singing goals.

**32** 1) vocal                      2) pitch                      3) hearing                      4) ear  
ОТВЕТ:

**33** 1) like                      2) as                      3) for                      4) by  
ОТВЕТ:

**34** 1) convenient                      2) comfortable                      3) suitable                      4) appropriate  
ОТВЕТ:

**35** 1) time                      2) risk                      3) rate                      4) pace  
ОТВЕТ:



**36** 1) lead                      2) take                      3) turn                      4) put  
Ответ:

**37** 1) raise                      2) build                      3) increase                      4) restore  
Ответ:

**38** 1) by                      2) with                      3) in                      4) at  
Ответ:

**По окончании выполнения заданий 19–38 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов в заданиях 19–31 буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую букву или цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.**

#### Раздел 4. Письмо

Для ответов на задания **39** и **40** используйте бланк ответов № 2. Черновые пометки могут делаться прямо на листе с заданиями, или можно использовать отдельный черновик. При выполнении заданий **39** и **40** особое внимание обратите на то, что Ваши ответы будут оцениваться только по записям, сделанным в БЛАНКЕ ОТВЕТОВ № 2. Никакие записи черновика не будут учитываться экспертом. Обратите внимание также на необходимость соблюдения указанного объёма текста. Тексты недостаточного объёма, а также часть текста, превышающая требуемый объём, не оцениваются. Запишите сначала номер задания (**39**, **40**), а затем ответ на него. Если одной стороны бланка недостаточно, Вы можете использовать другую его сторону.

**39**

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

*...I like to go to the gym. I think it makes me look fit and healthy. Every day I spend one hour and a half doing exercises, such as jogging, stretching, etc. What about you? Is it important for you to go in for sports? What kind of sports do you go in for? Have you ever participated in any sports events?*



*I'm going to take part in our school gymnastics competition...*

Write a letter to Susan.

In your letter

- answer her questions
- ask **3 questions** about her school gymnastics competition

Write **100 – 140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

**40**

Comment on the following statement.

*Some people think that our state of health depends on our humour.*

**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