**COMPOSITION FOR ЕГЭ**

Comment on the following statement: **Soap operas are not worth watching.**

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

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**Чтобы успешно написать сочинение с элементами рассуждения следует:**

* строить высказывания в соответствии с предложенным планом;
* начинать введение с об­ще­го пред­став­ле­ния темы и пред­ло­же­ния, отоб­ра­жа­ю­ще­го ее про­блем­ный ха­рак­тер;
* во вве­де­нии (1) не­об­хо­ди­мо пе­ре­фра­зи­ро­вать тему/про­бле­му, ис­поль­зуя си­но­ни­мич­ные вы­ра­же­ния;
* в ос­нов­ной части (2, 3, 4) сна­ча­ла вы­ска­зать свое мне­ние и ар­гу­мен­ти­ро­вать его (2), затем пред­ста­вить точки зре­ния дру­гих людей (3) и дать ар­гу­мен­та­цию, по­че­му с ними не со­глас­ны (4);
* при­во­дя контр­ар­гу­мен­ты, от­ста­и­вая свою точку зре­ния, же­ла­тель­но ис­поль­зо­вать пе­ри­фраз, си­но­ни­мию;
* в за­клю­чи­тель­ном аб­за­це (5) еще раз ука­зать на про­блем­ный ха­рак­тер темы, по­ка­зать, что вы спо­соб­ны ви­деть и дру­гие точки зре­ния, тем не менее, ваша ка­жет­ся вам более убе­ди­тель­ной;
* де­лить текст на аб­за­цы, ко­то­рые от­ра­жа­ют со­дер­жа­тель­ную и ло­ги­че­скую струк­ту­ру тек­ста;
* сде­лать вве­де­ние и за­клю­че­ние при­бли­зи­тель­но оди­на­ко­вы­ми по объ­е­му;
* сделать абзацы 3 и 4 приблизительно одинаковыми по объему;
* сле­дить за тем, чтобы общий объем ос­нов­ной части был не мень­ше об­ще­го объ­е­ма вве­де­ния и за­клю­че­ния;
* осо­бое вни­ма­ние уде­лять сред­ствам ло­ги­че­ской связи тек­ста, как внут­ри пред­ло­же­ния, так и между пред­ло­же­ни­я­ми.

После вы­пол­не­ния за­да­ния уде­ли­те вни­ма­ние про­вер­ке и под­сче­ту ко­ли­че­ства слов (долж­но быть 200—250 слов).

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1. Nowadays, …/It is impossible to imagine our life without…/ … has always been … Some people are sure that …, while/whereas others think differently./There is a view that …, whereas/while not everybody shares/supports this idea/… is/are popular with/enjoyed by … , yet there is a view that ….
2. In my opinion, …. Firstly, …. Secondly, …. Thirdly, ….
3. However, there is an opposing view on this problem/subject. Some people claim that … because …. Moreover, …/Furthermore, ….
4. I cannot completely agree to/with this opinion. To begin/start with, …. Moreover, …/Furthermore, ….
5. All things considered, it is possible to state that although … may/might/could have some advantages/disadvantages …, I am still convinced that ….

In conclusion/To conclude, I would like to say that although … may/might/could be harmful/may/might/could have some negative/positive effect …, it definitely/undoubtedly …

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**LINKING WORDS**

**Linking words help to connect ideas and sentences.**

***1. Giving examples:***

* ***for instance*; *for example*; *e.g.; such as***

***2. Adding information:***

* ***moreover*; *furthermore* ; *in addition (to)*; *what is more*; *besides; and; also; too; apart from; not only … but also***

We **don’t** usually start a sentence with ***also****.* If you want to start a sentence with a phrase that means ‘also’, you can use ***In addition***, or ***In addition to this***.

*People should also think of serious consequences of global warming.*

*In addition to this, people should think of serious consequences of global warming.*

You can use ***also*** with ***not only*** to give emphasis.

*People are concerned not only by the costs of space exploration programmes, but also by the dangers connected with them*.

***3. Summarising:***

* ***in conclusion*; *to conclude, all things considered***

***4. Structuring ideas:***

* ***first(ly)*; *second(ly)*; *third(ly)*; *lastly*; *finally*; *first of all*; *to begin/start with***

***5. Giving a reason:***

* ***due to/due to the fact that*; *owing to/owing to the fact that*; *because/because of*; *since*; *as***

***6. Giving a result:***

* ***therefore*; *so*; *consequently*; *this means that*; *as a result***

***7. Contrasting ideas:***

* ***but*; *however*; *although/(even) though*; *despite/despite the fact that*; *in spite of/in spite of the fact that*; *nevertheless*; *nonetheless*; *unlike*; *in theory … in practice*; *yet***

***But*** is more informal than ***however***. It is **not** normally used at the beginning of the sentence.

*He works hard, but he doesn’t earn much.*

*He works hard. However, he doesn’t work much.*

***Yet*** can be used to suggest that something is surprising or unexpected.

*Extreme sports are popular with many people, yet there is an opinion that they are dangerous and should be forbidden.*

***8. Balancing contrasting points:***

* ***while*; *whereas***

These words are used to balance two facts or ideas that contrast, but do not contradict each other.

*Some people enjoy spending their free time reading, while/whereas others prefer watching television.*

***9. Generalising:***

* ***on the whole*; *in general*; *in all/most/many/some cases*; *to some extent***

***10. Giving opinion:***

* ***I think/suppose/believe/guess*; *in my view/opinion; to my mind*; *there is an opinion that*; *some people claim that***

***11. Trying to persuade people:***

* ***apparently*; *there is no doubt*; *I am sure/convinced; it is obvious that*; *obviously***

***12. Focusing and linking:***

* ***as far as … is concerned*; *as for …***

These expressions focus attention on what is going to be said.

*As far as global warming is concerned, using new technologies is the best way to reduce it.*

*As for playing computer games, it can be rather harmful for children’s health.*