BAPHAHT 3

# Paage« 1. AVQHPOBAHHE

 *Bbl* j/CAbJ au *me 6* abJCKd8bJBn u tiii. *Hcma joanme coomaemcm aue se:iiröy* BbJCKO3bJBO H ttJlNtZ *u:a:ur6ozo zoaopapezo A —F u ymaep:›x:6euuamu, 6aHHbl vu a cnucu:e 1 —’7. HcnOnb3yu me u:a:›n6oe ymaep:›x:6euue, o6ooiia zeiiiioe coomaemcmaympeti quifipou, mornno o6uu par. B aa6auuu ecmu o6-*

*no nuuiuee ymaep:uc6euue. Bbl QCS bl uiume can HCb 6aa:air bl. Saiiecume caou omaembi IS ma6nmy.*

1. Our guests will appreciate live musical entertainment.
2. We offer seasonally inspired cooking.
3. The restaurant is an excellent venue for business lunch.
4. Our restaurant caters for special occasions.
5. We create a family-style atmosphere.
6. The restaurant is close to nature.
7. We offer delicious food.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Foaopntqxii | A | B |  | D | E | F |
| Yzaepm,qeiixe |  |  |  |  |  |  |

 *Bbl )CJibluiume duanoz. Onpe6enume, KaKue no npuaedeu Hblx ymaep:xcdeiiuti A — G coom- aemcmaymm codep:›«:a sum men:cma (1 — True), u:aKue we coomaemcmaymm (2 — Fatse) u o uem* a *men:cme tie* cxnanuo, mo *ecmb* on ocuoanuuu *men:cma newbo9 6aiTlb* on *nono:›x:umenbuOzo,* uu om-

*omaema (3 — Not stated). 13aiiecume iiomep abi6paumono aamu aapuauma omae-*

**fItO fJ fItO** A u qy. bJ *)CH bluiume* enntZCb dBnM bJ.

A Mrs Ryefield has been planning her visit to the hotel for a long time. B The hotel is fully booked until the 18th of September.

1. Mrs Ryefield would like to have a single room with the garden view.

## Mrs Ryefield would like to have two meals a day included into the price. E Mrs Ryefield chooses to pay 110 euro per night for a double room.

F Mrs Ryefield’s credit card is valid until the end of next year. G Mrs Ryefield’s confirmation number is 757685.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Yzaepmpeiiiie** | A | B |  | D | E | F | G |
| **Cooraezczaiie** pxanory |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*Bbt CHbluiume us mepabm C 3H:cnepmom no or:py:iirampeu cpe6e. B oa6aiiuax 3 —9 oanuuiume a none omaema qu‹fipy 1, 2 non 3, coomaemcmaympylD 8bi6paiiiiomy Banu aapuaumy omaema. B bl CCII bluiume* snntZCb dBnM bJ.

 Stewart Brand criticizes his fellow environmentalists because they

1. have changed radically.
2. want to re-examine fundamental ideas.
3. stiek to old environmental problems.

OzaeT:

 Stewart Brand is convinced that new technologies

1. can help to solve the problem of global warming.
2. don’t make sense anymore.
3. are harmful to the environment.

OTBeT:

26 AH r/in ficxn fi 93blK: 10 TPEH HP0B09 H blX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAgH0HH blX PA60T



##  At present the attitude to nuclear power generation is

1. mainly negative. 2) constantly changing.

OTaez:

##  Stewart Brand blames environmentalists for using science

1. to oppose growing transgenic crops in Africa.
2. to prove global climate change.
3. only when it matches their ideas.

**OTeeT:**

## New technologies in agriculture

1. mostly positive.
	1. allow to grow organic food.
	2. cause air pollution.

**OT\*eT:**

Air pollution from coal burning is

## are more productive.

* + 1. less than pollution from nuclear reactors.
		2. absolutely irreversible.
		3. greater in the USA than in China.

**OT\*eT:**

##  A future breakthrough in nuclear technology refers to

1. the possibility of recycling the spent nuclear fuel.
2. the new ways of spent nuclear-waste storage.
3. the borehole technology.

OTaev:

*GO OKOHWarm Bbinoniieiiua 3obaiiuu 1 —9 tie oa6ybbme nepeiiecmu caou omaembi B EJIAHK OTBETOB . 1! han uuiume omaem cnpaaa om iiomepa coomaemcmaym eeo oa6aiiua, nazuiiaa c nepaou u:nemoz :u. M pu nepeiioce omaemoa a aabanuax 1 u 2 Øuippci aanucbiaammca* dea *n*pode- *noa, zan imnix u 6pq zmx 6ononuumenuunix camaonoa. Ka:iic6ym quifipy nu um me a om6enbiiOH*

*:nemozu:e a coomaemcmauu c npuae6eii ublMu a 6naii :e o6paagavn.*

Pasoe« 2. VTEHHE

*Hcmauoaume coomaemcmaue se:iicäy* sazoaoaxomu *1 —8* u *mee:cmamu A* — G. *ja uecume* caou

*omaembi 8 ma6nuu,y. Hcnonbo)time. :a:›x:öym u,u‹fipy mon uno oduu pam. B oadauuu oduu*

‹z2 o ioaoK ittiloitiiii.

1. Recognize Your Limitations S. Plan Your Work
2. Take a Rest 6. Stay Calm Under Pressure
3. Clear Out Distractions 7. Work With Interest
4. Have Help Handy 8. Stay Focused
	1. The overriding idea is to go for simplicity. A quiet basement, a library table or the ground next to a big tree outside allow you to focus on what you’re doing. Examples of poor locations would include the kitchen table, common areas where you’re likely to en- counter friends, or even your own room, as it’s usually stocked with a computer, televi- sion, and video games that seem a lot more appealing than what you’re doing. You have to remove yourself far enough from any potential disturbance. This is the key to any suc— cessful session of work.
	2. Making your work relate to your leisure activities or hobbies eliminates mu«h of the tedium associated with it. Whenever possible, make your schoolwork centre around something you love, and run with it. Essay assignment? Write about your favourite hob— by. History report? Write about your favourite historical battle. Just pick anything to make your reports and assignments less mundane. As long as you meet all the require— ments of the assignment, the rest is yours to choose.
	3. It’s okay to reward a long session of hard work with a quick break here or there.

Eat something, watch a TV show, play a bit of your favourite video game, pick up a mu-

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sical instrument and practise a little bit. Trying to work too long at too hard a pace with- out a break is only going to spoil your work in the end, as you’ll start to tire, grow apa- thetic, and make mistakes. Taking semi-frequent breaks proportional to the amount of time you spent working keeps your mind fresh and your spirits up.

* 1. Ultimately, you are going to have to make executive decisions about the impor— tance of various assignments relative to how much time and effort you’re expending on them. Don’t get bogged down worrying about finishing a small assignment that is worth a negligible fraction of your grade if it means that finishing it will cost you important points on a far more important project or paper for another class. Always rank assign- ments based on their due date and importance. In the grand scheme of things, it’s always best to do what will get you the best overall average of grade points.
	2. If you have multiple assignments to do, don’t try and work on more than one at a time. Pick the most immediately due assignment and stick with it like glue until it’s done. Then move on to the next most pressing assignment. This way, you resist the temp- tation to bypass hard, looming assignments to jump to easier but less pressing assign- ments for your sense of accomplishment. Concentrating your efforts on one task is the key to any successful session of work.
	3. Often, you’ll be tempted to pull all-nighters simply to get things done and out of your head. This is extremely counterproductive. If you feel very tired, you can just drop off at any moment. If you sense you’re giving less and less effort to your work, then stop. It’s always better to pick it up the next day when you’re focused than to run a marathon all night and wind up with substandard work that you aren’t proud of.
	4. It’s not always easy to stay on the ball in college, but if you know how to stay calm, and make your assignments work for you, you can simplify things tremendously. If you have no idea how to even start an assignment, always feel free to contact your professor, campus tutoring office, or even your parents for advice. Don’t let your fears get in the way of your doing well. If asking a professor for assistance is the difference between a C and an A on an assignment, you should not care about your pride, you should care about your college marks.

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Solar panels on the roof aren’t just providing clean power; they are cooling the house. Using thermal imaging, researchers determined that during the day, a building’s ceiling was 5 degrees Fahrenheit cooler under solar panels than under an exposed roof. At night, the panels help hold heat in, A

As solar panels sprout on an increasing number of residential and commercial roofs, it becomes more important to consider their impact on buildings’ total energy costs. Data for the study was gathered over three days on the roof of the San Diego School of Engineering with a thermal infrared camera. The building is equipped with tilted solar panels and solar panels B . Some portions of the roof are not covered by panels.

The panels essentially act as roof shades. Rather than the sun beating down onto the roof, C , photovoltaic panels take the solar beating. Then much of the heat is removed by wind blowing between the panels and the roof. The benefits are greater if there is an open gap D , so tilted panels provide more cooling. Also, the more efficient the solar panels, the bigger the cooling effect. For the building researchers analyzed, the panels reduced the amount of heat reaching the roof by about 38 percent.

Although the measurements took place over a limited period of time, the team devel- oped a model that allows them to extrapolate their findings to predict cooling effects throughout the year.

28 AH rx n l?cxn i? fi3bIK: 10 TPEHHP0B0h H blX BAPHAHTOB 3K3AMEHAL(H0H H blX PA60T

For example, in winter, the panels would keep the sun from heating up the building.

But at night, they would also keep in E

There are more efficient ways to passively cool buildings F But, if you are considering installing solar photovoltaic, depending on your roof thermal properties, you can expect a large reduction in the amount of energy you use to cool your residence or business.

1. which causes heat to be pushed through the roof
2. where air can circulate between the building and the solar panel
3. that are flush with the roof
4. such as reflective roof membranes
5. reducing heating costs in the winter
6. that was not covered with panels
7. whatever heat accumulated inside

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Since he was a boy, Sean Ireton has been an ardent hiker, climbing mountain trails all over the world. Even on family trips, it was typical for him to take a day by himself to knock off a tempting peak. In January 2009, he and his wife, Megan, planned a two-week backpacking adventure in Spain with their son, Aidan. They took off in December and spent their days touring and hiking in the southern mountains, making time to sample the regional cuisine and enjoy the country’s robust red wines along the way. Sean was looking forward especially to a solo hike on El Mulhacén, a rocky knob in Spain’s Sierra Nevada and, at 3478m, the highest peak on the Spanish mainland. From Mulhacén on a clear day you could see all the way across the Mediterranean to Morocco.

When they got near Pradollano, a ski village near Mulhacén, the family pitched their tent in the woods. At this time of year, the mountain’s snowy trails were well packed and straightforward, requiring a hiker to travel at only a moderate clip to reach Mulhacén’s broad summit in about four hours. Early the next morning, Sean put on several layers of warm clothes and set out under a purple and golden sunrise.

Now it was dark, and Sean’s wife and son lay in their tent and worried. ‘When is Dad coming back?’ Aidan asked Megan over and over. ‘Why isn’t he back yet?’

‘He’ll be back soon, sweetie, his mother reassured him. In the past her husband had returned late from excursions. But this was pushing it, so sometime after midnight, Megan got up and took Aidan into town to look for help. The ordinarily lively village was deserted, the motionless chairlifts hanging eerily in the dark. Megan didn’t speak Span- ish, and a hotel clerk’s directions just sent them in circles. They had to wait till morning. ‘Aidan was so upset, Megan recalls. ‘He sensed something was wrong. He had that child’s intuition.’

Sean had neared Mulhacén’s summit by mid-af ternoon but turned around a few hun- dred metres from the top when the trail became dangerously steep and icy. Clouds blew in as he descended, and he veered off track. By the time he realised his mistake, daylight was fading, and it had begun to drizzle. ‘I was getting wet, and it was growing dark fast, he recalls. Luckily, he spied a crude stone shelter nearby. ‘I didn’t want to get lost and end up on the other side of the mountain, so I decided to spend the night in the hut.’ Inside, it was dark and clammy, but there was a table, wooden bunks, and even some foam padding for a bed. Sean ate a chocolate bar from his backpack, and settled in. It would be an easy hike back to camp in the morning, and he imagined his family’s relief

when he returned unharmed.

Sean wars on foot again by 6 a.m. , tracking his way across a broad bowl and up a steep, snowv slope. On the other side of the ridge there was the ski area, and from there he

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could practically jog down the slopes. He made good progress until a storm suddenly swept over the ridge and nearly blew him off his feet. In minutes, he was caught in a white-out. ‘ID I can just make the ridge, I’m horne free, Sean thought, as he powered for— ward, bending against the gale.

But the ridge never appeared, and Sean knew it was crazy to stay on the exposed slope. He’d have to find an alternative route. He had no idea where he was but thought he could make out a trail still farther below.

Sean studied the snow in front of him. It looked hard and slick. He regretted that he hadn’t brought his crampons — sharp spikes that attach to hiking boots — or an ice axe, which would have helped ensure safe passage. All he had was a pair of trekking poles. He reached out a foot to test the frozen surface and gradually brought his weight down. For a moment, he balanced but then his feet shot out from under him, and he began tumbling down the steep slope. He accelerated as he fell, rolling wildly over rocks and snow. When he came to rest, far below from where he had stood, he was in a seated position as if he’d just plopped down to have a snack. It would have been comical if he hadn’t been so stunned. He sat for a while and gathered his wits. He was wearing only a ski hat but his head seemed OK. Then Sean looked down at his legs. The long underwear covering his left leg

was shredded, and bright red blood soaked the abraded flesh around his kneecap.

He gingerly inspected the wound. With effort, he got back on his feet, but his injured leg buckled beneath him, and he fell face-first into the snow. He felt a hot surge of alarm. He was kilometres away from help, and certainly no one would come through this area for days, maybe weeks. He sat in the snow, on the verge of despair.

*(Adapted [rom ’Missing’ by Nick Heil*

 The main aim of Mean’s visit to Spain was

* 1. to climb the highest peak on the Spanish mainland.
	2. touring and walking.

S) to try the regional cuisine.

4) to enjoy the country’s robust red wines.

**OTBeT:**

 At that time of year, the mountain’s snowy trails were

1) icy. 2) slippery. S) difficult. Omen:

 Megan and Aidan had to wait till morning because

1. Megan didn’t speak Spanish.
2. the chairlifts didn’t work at night.
3. they couldn’t find any help.
4. a hotel clerk’s directions were wrong.

### OiaeT:

 Sean

1. reached Mulhacén’s summit by mid-afternoon.
2. lost his way.

S) descended until dawn.

4) decided to spend the night in the wooden hut.

### OiaeT:

 Sean could not make the ridge because

1) it was too far. 3) of a blizzard.

4) uncomplicated.

2) he was very tired. 4) of a strong wind and poor visibility.

**OTBeT:**

Mean fell down the slope because

1. a strong wind was blowing.
2. the slope was too steep.

**OTBeT:**

## he didn’t have special equipment.

1. he didn’t use his trekking poles.

30 AHrIin?icKnfi fl3bIK. 10 TPEHHP0B0HHblX BAPHAHTOB 3K3AMEHAL(H0HHbIX PA60T

 While falling, Sean

1. was not injured.
2. injured his head.

OTaeT:

1. shattered his kneecap.
2. broke his leg.

*GO OKOH han ud abinoniieiiua aa6aii uti 10 —18 tie aadfi6bme nepeiiecmu caou omaembi a E›JIAHK OTBETOB 1! Sanuuiume omaem cnpaaa om iiomepa coomaemcmaympeeo oa6a- nuet, na zunar c nepaoti u:vernon :u. M pu nepeiioce omaemoa a sa6aiiu ix 10 u 11 Ø H pbl 3OR HCbl- aammci 6ez upo6enoa, zauxmnix u 6pqzux 6ouonuumenuu mx* cowxooo . *Ka»rdym quØp!j nuum- me a om6enbiiObi :nemozu::e a coomaemcmann c npuae6eii Hbl.u H a dna iiu:e odpasgavn.*

Paapen 3. FPAMMATHKA H IiEKCHKA

*II po umaüme npuae6eii HbtÚ un:ace meu:cm. M peodpasytime, ecnu iieodxoôumo, cnoaa, caneca- mattabre :saeual HbtM u dy u:8Omu a u:oude cmpou:, OdO3 na seu u btx uomepamu 19 —2ü, THOK, z modbi* OHu *apac.wamu zecKu coomaemcmaoaanu co6ep:xcauum meu:cmoa. danoscume riponycu:u nonyzeu- HblMU CJIOBOm u. FaM6bl ti riponyC K cOomaemc may em omôe.JibHOM saôauum um zpy nn ti 19 —2ü.*

Graffiti

Graffiti is any type of public markings that may appear in the forms of sim-

 ple written words to elaborate wall paintings. Graffiti since ancient EXIST times.

 The forms of graffiti date back to 30,000 BC in the form of prehis- EARLY toric cave paintings and pictographs using tools such as animal bones and

pigments.

The images drawn on the walls showed scenes of animal wildlife and hunt-

 ing expeditions. These illustrations in ceremonial and sacred loca- PLACE tions inside of the caves.

##  Modern graffiti in many different forms, from the scrawled mes- COME sage in a public bathroom stall to the spray-painted murals boasted on sub-

way walls.

Nowadays, paint, particularly spray paint, and marker pens have be- COMMON- come the used graffiti materials. LY

In most countries, marking or painting property without the property

 consent is considered to be vandalism, which is a punishable crime. OWNER Because of the controversial material contained in many murals, graffi-

ti is now considered to be a form of resistance art, in rebellion against

common public and government laws.

Way to Success

Are you a talented actor or a popular singer? Have you got extraordi-  nary leadership qualities or an appearance?

No? Don’t get upset because that doesn’t make any difference today.

**BELIEF**

## ATTRACT

*II pos umatime npuae6eiiHbl time men:cm. Odpasytime om cnoa, iianezamaH HbtX enznaBHbtMU dyHaamu a Koiiqe cmpo :, OdO3uazeuubix uomepamu 26—31, o6uou::opeuiibie cnoaa man:, IHOdbl OHtt epammamuzecu:u u neKcuzec :u coomaemcmaoaanii co6ep:xcaiium men:cma. Sanoniiume nponycKu no- nyzeuubimu cnoaamu. Ka0K6btu nponycK coomaemcmayem om6e zbHOM) maka sum us zpynnbi 26—31.*

There is a great of other ways how to magically change your life. VARY

Firstly, you may get acquainted with a popular and make him PRODUCE invite you to star in his new film.

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##  If you have in finding one, then try taking part in a reality DIFFICULT show. Reality television has the potential to turn its participants into

national celebrities.

 If you succeed in the show, you can become a superstar and EASY your like will be full of excitement.

 In any case, you should take action now because won’t make LAZY

## you successful.

*II pornmatt me men:cm c nponycu:am, o6oouawe H HbtN II HOmepamu 32 —38. Emu iiomepa coom - ae* mcmaynm undo uunm 3f —38, e *u:omOpbtx nye6cmaaneiibt* someone bJC *aapuaii ITI bt* OfItéIPfItO6i. *Sanuuiume a none omaema qu‹ppy 1, 2, 3 non 4, coomaemcmaympyD 8bt6paiiirony Banu aapuaii-*

my omaemo.

The Phoenix Legend

This magical, mythical bird has long been a part of legends, dating 32 to an— cient civilizations. In today’s culture, the phoenix’s legend is still going 33 , with a major city in the United States named after the resurrecting beast and popular books and movies, including the phenomenally successful ‘Harry Potter’ series encompassing the bird into characters and plots.

Since the story has come 34 to us through the oral tradition, there is no single version of it. It varies from teller to teller — each adding something of their own and changing tiny aspects of it. 35 , the main facts of the legend of the Phoenix re- main intact, even though the myth has been adulterated.

According to the legend, the Phoenix is a supernatural creature that has an incredi- bly long 36 , stretching to at least a thousand years. It cannot fall sick or get in— jured at any point in its lifetime. However, some believe that it does get affected by dis- ease or drought, which leads it to prematurely enter the next phase of its life.

Once that time is over, the bird builds its own funeral pyre. The traditional story goes that the phoenix ignites himself, burns to ash, and then rises again from the ashes to live another thousand years. This triumph over adversity has caused the bird to become the 37 or symbol of many groups and organizations. Once the bird is born from ashes, the cycle begins anew.

Another version of the story is that before the fire consumes the bird, it lays an egg, which hatches a new phoenix. This phoenix will live to be a thousand years old before having an 38 in the same method. There is no way of ascertaining which version of the story is true, but all of them express the same theme: the triumph over adversity.

##  1) from 2) back 3) away 4) through

OTBeT:

* 1. healthy
	2. strong
	3. alive
	4. line

OiaeT:

* + 1. back
		2. round
		3. forward
		4. down

OTBeT:

 1) As a result 2) Therefore 3) Nonetheless 4) Regardless OzaeT:

* + - 1. lifespan
			2. lifespin
			3. lifescan
			4. lifespan

OzaeT:

* + - * 1. pendant
1. anthem
2. mascot
3. amulet

OTBeT:

* 1. ancestor 2) offspring 3) predecessor 4) offcut

## Oi+ei:

32 AHrli H fiCKH I R3bIK: 10 TPEHHP0B0fl HbIX BAPHAHTOB 3K3ANEHAL(H0HH blX PA60T

*HO On:onvarm H 8btnoniieiiua oa6aiiu’u 19—38 tie sadQ6bme nepeiiecmu caou omaembt a E›MAHA OTBETOB - 1! l3anuuiume omaem cnpaaa om moarpa coomaemcmaympezo oa6a- um, na mimi e nepaou u:vernon u:u. II pu nrpeiioce omaemoa a ua6aiiu ix 19 u 3 ] H pbl SOM tiCbl-* øammen *6ea npo6enoa,* aanamsix ii #pyziix *6ononuumenuu mx* ciiwaonoa. Aawdym *quØpy* mar- *ine e om6encuou u:vernon u:e a coomaemcmauu e npuae6eiiHblHu a 6naiiu:e odpau gav u.*

# Paspen 4. NHCbMO

*Que omaemoa* va matamos 59 u *d0 uC HOJIb3 yüme dra un: omaemoa* U• d. *Vepiioabtr nomem :u mosito demantu np imo ua sue me c sabiaiiuna u, un H M OK NO HCOOH b3OBamb omóenbiibt u epiioau :. II pu abtnoniieiiuu oaóaiiuti 39 u d0 ocodoe anucauur. odpamume va mo, zmo Bauiu omaembt 6y- 6ym ou,eiiuaOTH bC9 T OJI bKO no vanuevo, cierran HblM a DHAHKE OTBETOB . 2. Hu :a :ue mann- cu zepiioau :a ue 6yóym yaulHbt8OlHbCRm :cnepmom. Odpamu me aiiumaiiue mas:se ua iieodxoóu- mocmb COdnioóeiiu i y :asan mozo odzema me :ema. Tec:c mbt iieóocmamoziiozO odzema, a mas:se aemc me :ema, npeabiUdam gas mpedyembtÚ Odzem, ue openuaammc i. 3anuuiume citacasa iiomep oa6aiiu i (39, 40), a carnes omaem va neto. Eeuu oóiioti emopOiibl dean :a iieóocmamoz no, Bbl*

*ro:dice me ue nOJi b3O8OTH b 6 pyz ym eso cmopoii y.*

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

*. At school we are doing projects on teenagers in di[ferent countries. What is your idea of a t ypical Russian teenager? You mill help me a lot i f you tell me about Russian teenagers. What do they en joy? What are their most popular leisure activities?*

*Anyway, the ueather is fine today and I’m going to try my new skateboard...*

Write a letter to David. In your letter

* tell him about Russian teenagers
* ask 3 **questions** about his hobbies Write **100** — **140 words.**

Remember the rules of letter writing.

 Comment on the following statement.

*Today some scientists claim that cloning experiments should not be sub ject to govern-*

*ment scrutiny.*

**What is your opinion? Should governments oversee human cloning research?**

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