ON THE WAY TO ZNO. EXAM PREPARATION TIPS 2

In this issue we'll continue "Writing Bank" tips. This section is dedicated to:

- different types of writing tasks required by the ZNO test,
- useful tips,
- lists of phrases one can use for each task type.

Стратегії виконання

- 1. Уважно прочитайте завдання і визначте головні питання, про які треба написати. З'ясуйте формат письмового завдання.
 - 2. Оберіть відповідний стиль.
 - 3. Складіть план і підберіть необхідні слова і висловлення.
 - 4. Пишіть відповідно до плану і пам'ятайте про поділ тексту на абзаці.
- 5. Намагайтеся вживати не тільки прості речення, але й складнопідрядні, використовуючи засоби логічного зв'язку.
- 6. Намагайтеся правильно використовувати часові форми дієслова, різноманітні граматичні структури.
 - 7. Уважно перевірте роботу, звертаючи увагу на наступне:
 - Чи дотримано формат і стиль висловлювання;
 - Чи логічно поділено текст на абзаці
- Чи вірно використані засоби зв'язку всередині речень, між реченнями, між абзацами;
 - Перевірте написання кожного слова.

INFORMAL LETTERS

Remember that in <u>informal</u> letters we use:

Informal vocabulary, including phrasal verbs

'go on' instead of 'continue'

Simpler sentence structure

I'll be late for the party. It's because of my French exam.

Punctuation using exclamation marks

If you'd been at the wedding, you'd have loved the food!

	Dear (first name),
Beginnings	Thank you/Many thanks for your (recent/last) letter/postcard. It was good/nice to hear from you recently. I'm sorry I haven't written/been in touch for such a long time. It's ages since I've heard from you. I hope you're/you and your family are well.
Asking Referring to their	Hi! How are the things? How are you? How's it going?
news	Great news about Glad to hear that Sorry to hear about Listen, did I tell you about You'll never believe what
Giving news	Oh, and another thing This is just to let you know that I thought you might be interested to hear about/know that By the way, have you heard about/did you know that
Apologies	I'm writing to apologise for missing your party but I'm afraid I was with flu. I'm really sorry that I forgot to send you a birthday card but I was busy with my new job. If you let me know where you bought it/how much it cost I'll gladly pay for it/replace it. Please let me know how much the bill is and I'll gladly pay it.
Invitations	I'm/We're having a party on Friday 19th and I/we hope you'll be able to come. Would you like to <i>come/go</i> to see 'Room With a View' with me at the weekend. I was wondering if you'd like to <i>go to the theatre/come on holiday with us</i> ? Could you let me/us know if <i>you can come/you'd like to join us</i> ? Thank you very much for your invitation. I'd love to come. Thank you for <i>asking/inviting</i> me to but I'm afraid I won't be able to
Requests	I'm writing to ask for your help/you (if you could do me) a favour. I wonder if/I was wondering if you could help me/do me a favour. I hope you don't mind me asking but could you (possibly)? I'd be very/really/terribly grateful if you could
Thank you Congratulations Good Luck	I'm writing to thank you for your hospitality/the wonderful present. It was so kind of you to invite me to stay with you. I really appreciated all your help/advice. Congratulations on passing your exams/your excellent exam results! I wish you good luck/Good luck in/with your exams/your driving test/your interview. Don't worry, I'm sure you'll do well/pass. Do be on time, won't you, and don't forget to
Making suggestions and recommendations.	Why don't you? Maybe you could? How about? You can't leave New York without doing smth. I'm sure you will enjoy doing smth. If you like, we can Do visit somewhere Don't forget to do sth (Imperative -> Strong Recommendation) I'm told that People say that (If you heard smth. is good)
Endings	Give my <i>love/regards</i> to Say hello to Hope to hear from you soon. See you soon! Write soon. Once again, thank you for all your help.
Signing off	Love, Lots of love, Yours, Best wishes,

First name	2

A REPORT

To: From: Initial information Subject: or Re: Date: As requested, I did/have done smth Introduction I summarise below/Below is a summary of the most important relevant points as well as some recommendations. 1. ... **Findings** Or 2. ... Important points 3. ... In relation to ... In contrast with ... Useful phrases As far as ... is concerned ... In spite of ... In an attempt to ... Having considered the options, ... Conclusion or

recommendations.

I would like to suggest/recommend ... I therefore suggest/recommend ...

You may wish to consider ...

Report Types:

- 1. News reports (describe a particular event or topic which is of interest to the public).
- 2. Assessment reports (present and evaluate the positive and negative qualities of a person or a building/place in order to make a judgment or recommendation about them)
- **3.** *Survey reports* (based on research)

Report Structure:

To: Bob Prescot, Chairman of Council
From: Mary Scott
Date: 5 September 2004
Subject: Big Shop Complex
Introduction (state the purpose of
your report)
Main Body (list of good/bad points)
Conclusion (make suggestions)

	Ü	
- To:	From:	Date:

Heading

Introduction

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- the purpose of your report

Main Body

- general information
- positive points
- negative points

Conclusion

- state your opinion or evaluation
- make suggestions and recommendations

Report Types	Introduction	Main Body	Conclusion
News reports	§ 1.	§ 2,3,4 .	§ 5- final paragraph
It consists of:			
 a short eye-catching headline which introduces the subject of the report introduction main body conclusion 	Summary of the event- time, place, people involved	 Description of the main events and people involved- give detailed facts Information about the causes and results of the incident 	people's comments on the eventreference to future developments
Formal impersonal style About headlines: • They should both catch the reader's attention and inform the reader about the subject of the report.		*do not write about your feelings or your point of view concerning the incidents	*use passive voice and direct/reported speech to include people's comments
 Omit articles, parts of tenses 			

Assessment reports	§ 1.	§ 2,3,4 .	§ 5- final paragraph
It consists of:			
- introduction -main body	-state the purpose and content of the report	-general information of the place (location, facilities, activities)	-summarize the information from the main body
- final paragraph		-present each point in detail under suitable	-state your general assessment and /or
Formal style		subheadings - give positive and negative points	recommendation
		*Join the positive and negative comments using linking words: however, nevertheless, on the other hand, in contrast)	
Survey reports	§ 1.	§ 2,3,4	§ 5- final paragraph
It consists of:			
introductionmain bodyfinal paragraphFormal style	-state the purpose and content of the report	-all information is presented in detail - facts can be presented in the form of percentages (ten per cent / three in ten) or proportions (the majority/minority)	-summarise the information from the main body - your recommendations or suggestions
		*you can use sub- headings, numbers or letters to separate each piece of information.	

1. News reports.

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
Acquaintance with Events:	Description of Events:	• "This is one of the worst

Київс	ький університет імені Бориса Грін	гченка, 2012
 A hurricane hityesterday morning, causing thousands of pounds worth of damage to buildings) Underground workers remained on strike yesterday as Two people were seriously injured in Two people were killed and another person was seriously injured in a car crash There was a large house fire early this morning One man is said to be in a critical condition. Nine people died in a rail crash near London this afternoon. Two trains which were traveling in the same direction collided 	started/ began / approached / reached who was badly injured in a car crash The accident happened when N. lost control of his car The accident, however, Kidnappers asked for ransom Police traced Points of View and Aspects of the problem: Firstly,/First of all, Firstly,/First of all, To start with,/ to begin with, Secondly,/Thirdly, Finally, There are also problems caused by Addition to the Problem discussed: Furthermore,/Moreover,/What is more, As well as/In addition to this / that	natural disasters to hit the area for a long time", said Transport authorities announced that To sum up, the situation is All things considered, there seems to be

• In this way they hope to	
• They have introduced things such	
as/ like	
• This is bad, particularly / especially in	
the area	
Result:	
• As a result of this, people now	
expect	
• What this means is people now	
expect	

2. Assessment reports (Evaluating places / events/ arrangements)

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
• The purpose /aim of	There are several good/bad things about	• In conclusion, it is
this report is to	• On the other hand, I find these things	recommended
assess	disappointing	that
• As requested I	There are not enough	•need to do
visited, which is	Another thing is	something to
becoming	However,nevertheless,	They should
increasingly popular	At the same time	• On the whole, it is
with young people.	• In contrast	advisable that
• As requested, this	Although	• To sum up,
report is to assess the	• Despite the fact that In spite of the fact	• In spite of the
suitability of the	that	(dis)advantages, I
newfor	• It may seem	would
tourists.	Apparently	recommend
• The report consists		Although there are
of the results of	Positive points	certain drawbacks,
• This report was		I would
carried out to	• The positive aspects ofmake it highly suitable	recommend
assess	for	• There are no
• This survey was	• Thewould appeal to many people.	obvious
carried out	• The facilities allow tourists to spend a whole day	disadvantages;
	there.	therefore, I would
	Many of the staff speak a second language.	highly
	Good transport links to the city make the	recommend
	easily accessible.	• The drawbacks
	• and can be easily reached by public transport.	outweigh the
	Wind-surfers and jet skis can be hired.	advantages, so I
	Broad range of water sports would appeal to all	would not
	kinds of people.	recommend
	• The area is very beautiful, and the sea is perfect for	Thomas n. 1 '4 4'
	swimming.	• I have no hesitation
	All visitors are made to feel welcome.	in recommending
	Magatina mainta	the
	Negative points	
	Prices in general are quite high.The beach is not cleaned every day,	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	- and so there is some rubbish near the tables;	
	- so rubbish can be seen everywhere The toilets are not kept clean	
	The toilets are not kept clean.The drawbacks of make it unsuitable for	
	• There isn't a very wide choice of different brands.	
	• It's quite a long way from the town centre, and it's	

hard to find a parking space.	

3. Survey reports

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
• The purpose /aim of	• % of the people we surveyed said	• all points
this report is to	• only.% actually admitted they	considered,
analyse the results of	• per cent of the people questioned	• In conclusion, it is
a survey in which	• A large number of people who participated in the	recommended
people were	survey stated that	that
questioned about	Many people do not find/think/suppose	• need to do
• The aim of this	• People are becoming increasingly concerned	something to
report is to outline	about	• They should
the results of a	• It's becoming increasingly popular	• On the whole, it is
survey which was	• More and more people are getting	advisable that
carried out to	involved/interested in	• To sum up, it
assess	• This is illustrated by the fact that	seems that
• As requested, this	• This shows/indicates/illustrates that the majority of	
report is to analyze	people consider	
the results of a	• There were also comments on	
survey	• The results were quite interesting	
• The report consists	• It turns out that	
of the results of	• one in five / seven out of ten	
• This report was	• the majority of those questioned	
carried out to	• a large proportion of/the largest proportion	
analyze the results	of/a minority of/a small number	
of	• more than we expected	

AN ARTICLE

Heading	Freezing! (dramatic) My Lone Walk to the North Pole (a summary) Rescue from the rapids (a summary) What's the big idea? (a question) Seven banks a day are robbed in LA (a surprising)
	You're already well equipped to prevent crime (a surprising)
Opening	Did you know? What would you do if?
General Structure	Give your article a heading or headline which makes the subject clear and also catches the reader's attention. Divide the article into paragraphs to help the reader follow the argument. Begin with an interesting introduction – an example, perhaps, or a question. End with an overall comment or concluding.

Article Structure

Headline	Introduction	Main Body	Conclusion
 ★ Use Present Simple to describe events which have occurred very recently (Earthquake hits L.A.) • Omit the verb "to be" when using the passive voice to describe a past event (Lost boy found = Lost boy was found) • Use "to be + past participle" in the passive voice to describe a future event (Hospital to be opened by Queen = a hospital is going to be opened by the Queen) • Use "to + Verb" in the active voice to describe a future event (Queen to open hospital = The Queen is going to open a hospital) • Omit articles • Avoid prepositions (under, over, across, through) Use abbreviations (UFO, NATO) 	§ 1 - state the problem and content of the article -say why it is important or interesting	\$2-4 - the topic is presented in detail -provide some background about when it stated and major developments up to now - say what is happening at the moment -say how things will develop in the future	§ 5 -summarise the main points and say again why you think your subject will continue to be important - gives an appropriate ending to the article

Useful Vocabulary

Introductory Phrases	Main Body Phrases	Closing Phrases
 Would you like to? I'm sure you can imagine I'm sure you'd agree that Let's 	History of the Matter: Since earliest times, By the beginning of the century has its roots back in the age ofbegan in the history ofgoes back to	I hopeI supposeAll in all,In conclusion,
	Present situation Recently, there has been renewed interest in Recent developments in the field include Other exciting developments have been Assumption of the Events	

Development:	
The outlook is bright	
The outlook is gloomy	
The future looks rosy	
The future looks grim	
Who knows what will happen	
in the future, but	
Many experts predict that	
Some forecasts predict	
one aspect of the topic.	

A STORY

Beginnings and endings

A narrative needs an interesting beginning to catch the reader's attention and encourage him or her to read on, and a clear ending to round the story off satisfactorily. A weak beginning or ending can spoil the effect of the story, so it's worth spending time working out how to start and finish.

We use:

The **simple past** to describe the main events:

I ran to answer the phone but it stopped ringing as I picked up the receiver.

The **past continuous** to set the scene:

It was raining heavily as we set off.

Verb tenses

The **past perfect** to describe events which happened before the main events:

When I got on the bus all the seats had been taken.

Preset participles to show two actions which are linked:

Noticing that she looked lost, I asked if I could help.

Perfect participles to show that one action was complete before another started:

Having reported my stolen passport to the police, I returned sadly to the hotel.

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before .... then ... at first, ... next ...
later ... during ... after that ... afterwards ...
when ... finally, ... as soon as ... eventually, ...
immediately ... in the end, ... once ...
A few days earlier ... Just after that ... Some time later ...
Following the accident ... Later on ...
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Adding variety and interest

Time Links

Try to use different adjectives to convey the atmosphere. For example, if you want to convey the idea of fear, you could use *frightened*, *terrified*, *scared*.

Varying the length of sentences can be effective.

Use direct speech occasionally for dramatic effect (remember to use inverted commas correctly: "No," he yelled, "don't touch that switch!")

Writing a story.

1.First-person Narratives (I/we) about a series of events, real or imaginary events which happened to us)

2.Third-person Narratives (he/she/they) and are real or imaginary stories about another person or other people.)

Use **Past Continuous** to set the scene, to express an interrupted past action

Use **Past Simple** to describe the main actions which follow each other in a story

Use **Past Perfect** to express an action that happened before another action in the past

Types	Introduction	Main Body	Conclusion
Einst manage	§ 1	§ 2-4	§ 5
First-person Narratives or	-set the scene describing the main action	-develop your story, presenting events in the order	-end of the story -people's feelings and
Third-person	-identify the time and	they happened	emotions;
 Narratives Describing an accident (in the first person and formal style) A story 	-who was involved; - introduce the characters	- describe the event in detail	-final comments or reactions
beginning • A story ending			

Useful Vocabulary

Beginning	Main Body	Ending
• Situation before the	Description of Simultaneous Activities:	 Use direct speech
accident (weather,		• Refer to your feelings or
surroundings,	• As/ while/ when/during	moods
people)	• While I wasI did/learned/made	• Describe people's
• Use direct speech		reactions to the events
• Ask a rhetorical	<u>Description of Consecutive Activities:</u>	developed in the main
question (a question	• First,/before/ at once/ finally,	body
which expects no	• When/ after/ later,/ as soon as/ by	• Create mystery or
answer)	the time/ it wasn't until	suspense
• Create mystery or	• After some time, After that,	 Ask a rhetorical question
suspense	• The next thing	
• Refer to your	• A few seconds / minutes/ hours later	
feelings or moods		<u>Phrases</u> :
• Address the reader		• But over the years
directly	<u>Description of the Activity Interrupted by the</u>	• From then on
	other Activity:	• In the end,
	•was/were just about to when	• Eventually,
<u>Introductory Phrases:</u>	•was/were in the middle of when	• At last,
• At first,	•was/were doing when	• Finally,
• In the beginning,	• I was about leaving the room when I	-

• The first thing that	neard
happened was	
• One day / a few days	Description of changes and events development:
ago	• At first,
-	At the beginning,but then
	At that time
	After a while,
	Now and again
	and from time to time
	• Suddenly, All of a
	sudden,
	All at once, Immediately,
	• Soon,
	In a few minutes,
	• In the next few hours,
	To my surprise
	• (Un)fortunately,
	Argumentative and Example Phrases:
	• For example, / For
	instance,
	One / Another example
	ofis
	• In particular,
	•, such as
	•, like

1. The Beginning: the most interesting episode.

- It was a typical day at the office. Phones were ringing; secretaries were rushing around and.... I sat at my desk, writing a report for the boss....
- On a rainy night I was trying to fall asleep but the sound of the howling wind kept me up. Just as I was dozing off, I heard someone knocking on the front door....
- The snow lay like frosty icing on a Christmas cake. It was still snowing, frozen crystals falling gently from the heavy grey sky.
- Ben and Betty had been driving along a lonely road in New Hampshire when an amazing thing happened.
- The aero plane had only been in the air for about twenty minutes when suddenly it began to dive towards the ground. Immediately the passengers began to panic.

- As I was making my nightly rounds on Monday evening, I noticed a faint light coming from a third floor window of Scope Ltd. It must have been about 11.15pm because I had checked my watch just minutes earlier.
- It was night. There was a full moon......

2. Continuation: what had happened and what the result of that was.

- It was a damp, chilly night when Caroline and I eventually left the house. As soon as I stepped outside I shivered, feeling that something strange was about to happen.
- The morning sun was blazing as we set out on our first trip into the jungle.
 we had been walking through the undergrowth for some time when our guide suddenly stopped in his track.
- As soon as we had started the long walk back we heard......
- About two minutes later I heard a bomb explode and saw flames coming out of the third floor windows. The fire soon spread to other floors, and the whole building was in flames within minutes.
- Suddenly, an enormous spaceship with flashing lights landed right in front of their car and a strange, glowing figure got out.
- Suddenly he lost his balance.....

3. Ending: summary, conclusion

- It was the worst flight I had ever experienced.
- I would never go back there again.
- Ever since then, Jane and I have been close friends. Who would have thought that everything would turn out like that?
-the thing that scared me most was
- They cried when they realized they were safe.