

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НА ОБРАЗОВАНИЕТО И НАУКАТА

НАЦИОНАЛНО МНОГОЕЗИЧНО СЪСТЕЗАНИЕ

Областен кръг • 26 октомври 2013 г.

ТЕКСТОВЕ НА АНГЛИЙСКИ ЕЗИК

ТЕСТ ЗА УЧЕНИЦИТЕ

I. СЛУШАНЕ С РАЗБИРАНЕ

Инструкция: Ще чуете текста два пъти последователно. По време на второто четене **можете** да си водите бележки. Сред втория прочит **преразкажете** текста в рамките на 80-100 думи, като се ръководите от опорните въпроси:

1. Why was the boy attracted to the store?
2. What did he want to know?
3. What did the store owner do?
4. What happened after the boy saw the puppies?
5. What was wrong with the limping puppy?
6. Why did the boy want to buy it?

Обърнете внимание: НЯМА ДА СЕ ПРОВЕРЯВАТ И ОЦЕНЯВАТ ПИСМЕНИ РАБОТИ БЕЗ ПОЛЕ, С НЕПРАВИЛНО ОСТАВЕНО ПОЛЕ ИЛИ НЕБРЕЖНО И НЕЧЕТЛИВО НАПИСАНИ.

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II. ЧЕТЕНЕ С РАЗБИРАНЕ

Инструкция: Прочетете текста, извлекете основната тема и идея и изразете собственото си мнение в текст от 300-320 думи, като го подкрепите с подходящи аргументи и/или примери.

CELL PHONES AT SCHOOL

Text messaging has become one of the fastest and most popular forms of communication. Just a few years ago, cell phones were seen as the newest teenage addiction. Today, however, they can be an important classroom tool, although some schools regard them as disruptive, distracting, and have implemented policies that prohibit using them on school grounds. Most parents are okay with cell phone use, the students are more than okay, yet schools have adopted zero tolerance policies. The reality is that students still use cell phones in school even if they are banned.

Some teachers worry that cell phones will increase cheating, decrease use of proper grammar, and will be a distraction to learning. Others don't disprove these concerns, but think that schools are missing out on an opportunity for growth, collaboration, information, and free technology.

Why should cell phones be allowed in schools?

Students are not just making calls, texting, and updating Facebook. In reality, they are making social connections, collaborating, researching, and sharing information.

Schools need to be more flexible with their cell phone policies. This piece of technology can replace reference books, calculators, cameras and so on. They can save schools money and enhance instruction if done in an appropriate way.

Furthermore, cell phones have the potential to bridge the gap between home and school.

Frequent communication with parents is a necessity, but letters home to parents are becoming outdated. In one experiment, parents were encouraged to join a text messaging classroom group. The results were surprising. Parents commented that they appreciated the text message reminders about homework and tests and updates on their child's progress.

In another experiment called "text a friend", parents and cell phones were involved. The students' assignment was to text a family member or friend asking the question "Did you vote in the last election? Why or why not?" Through the responses they received, they learned firsthand far more than just having the textbook or a teacher's perspective.

Cell phones truly bring the world into the classroom.