

ЕГЭ

Л. И. РОМАНОВА

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК



ЧТЕНИЕ



АЙРИС ПРЕСС

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Данное пособие содержит тренировочные тестовые задания для подготовки ко второму разделу ЕГЭ по английскому языку «Чтение». Задачей экзаменационного теста в данном разделе является проверка сформированности умений в трех видах чтения: понимание основного содержания; понимание структурно-смысловых связей текста; полное понимание. Тесты составлены в соответствии со спецификацией, разработанной Федеральным институтом педагогических измерений, и включают три составных задания: задание базового уровня, задание повышенного уровня и задание высокого уровня.

Книга адресована учителям, которые могут использовать на занятиях в классе как отдельные задания из тестов, так и целые тесты, чтобы учащиеся получили представление о форме проведения ЕГЭ и необходимый опыт работы для его успешной сдачи. Учащиеся могут использовать данное пособие независимо от того, учатся они в выпускном классе или хотят начать подготовку к экзамену раньше.

Четкая структура и простое оформление позволят как учащемуся, так и учителю использовать пособие в соответствии со своими индивидуальными потребностями. Наличие ключей будет удобно для самостоятельной работы учащихся.

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Предисловие

Основное назначение единого государственного экзамена по иностранным языкам состоит в определении уровня подготовки выпускников средней общеобразовательной школы по иностранному языку с целью их итоговой аттестации и отбора при поступлении в высшие учебные заведения.

ЕГЭ по иностранным языкам проводится с 2003 года.

Экзаменационная работа по английскому языку состоит из пяти разделов, включающих 48 заданий.

Раздел 1 (Аудирование) включает 15 заданий, из которых первое — на установление соответствия и 14 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из трех предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 1 — 30 минут.

Раздел 2 (Чтение) включает 9 заданий, из которых 2 задания на установление соответствия и 7 заданий с выбором одного правильного ответа из четырёх предложенных. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 2 — 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. Рекомендуемое время на выполнение Раздела 3 — 40 минут.

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 — 60 минут.

Раздел 5 (Говорение) включает два задания: тематическое монологическое высказывание и диалог с целью обмена оценочной информацией. Время устного ответа — 10 минут на одного испытуемого.

Чистое время проведения экзамена на одного человека (без учёта времени ожидания и инструктажа) — 170 минут.

Результаты единого государственного экзамена по иностранным языкам в 2006 году были представлены в виде аттестационных отметок по пятибалльной шкале и в тестовых баллах по стобальной шкале для представления при поступлении в вузы.

Определение результатов разбивалось на 2 этапа: подсчет первичных баллов за выполнение учащимися заданий в пяти разделах экзаменационной работы; расчет аттестационного балла (по пятибалльной шкале).

При подсчете первичных баллов в разделах «Аудирование», «Чтение», «Грамматика и лексика» за каждый правильный ответ экзаменуемый получал один балл, за исключением заданий на установление соответствия, где количество полученных баллов соответствовало количеству правильно установленных соответствий. В разделах «Говорение» и «Письмо» количество первичных баллов испытуемых определялось экспертами с помощью специальных схем оценивания выполнения заданий по выделенным критериям.

Расчет тестового балла проводился путем суммирования первичных баллов за каждый раздел письменной и устной части.

Пересчет результата, полученного по стобальной шкале, в аттестационную отметку производился по следующей схеме: «2» — от 0 до 30 баллов; «3» — от 31 до 58 баллов; «4» — от 59 до 83 баллов; «5» — от 84 до 100 баллов.

Максимально возможного результата (100 баллов) на экзамене по английскому языку не набрал ни один из участников. Лучший результат на экзамене составляет 99 баллов.

Для дифференциации испытуемых по уровню владения иностранным языком в пределах, определенных федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом по иностранным языкам, во все разделы экзаменационной работы помимо заданий базового уровня включены задания повышенного и высокого уровня сложности. Уровень сложности заданий определяется уровнями сложности языкового материала и проверяемых умений, а также типом задания.

Базовый, повышенный и высокий уровни заданий ЕГЭ соотносятся с уровнями владения иностранными языками, определенными в документах Совета Европы следующим образом:

Базовый уровень — А2

Повышенный уровень — В1

Высокий уровень — В2

Задания в экзаменационной работе располагаются по возрастающей степени трудности внутри каждого раздела работы.

Варианты экзаменационной работы равноценны по трудности, одинаковы по структуре, параллельны по расположению заданий: под одним и тем же порядковым номером во всех вариантах работы по данному языку находится задание, проверяющее один и тот же элемент содержания.

Задачей экзаменационного теста в разделе «Чтение» является проверка уровня сформированности у учащихся умений в 3 видах чтения: понимание основного содержания; понимание структурно-смысловых связей текста; полное понимание.

С целью выполнения поставленной задачи экзаменуемым предложено три составных задания, включающих 20 вопросов: задание **В2** — базового уровня, **В3** — повышенного уровня, **А15–А21** — высокого уровня.

Каждое задание состоит из инструкции на русском языке, объясняющей, как выполнять задание, текста и тестовых вопросов.

Рекомендуемое время на выполнение этих заданий — 30 минут.

Уровень сложности заданий различается уровнем сложности проверяемых умений, сложностью языкового материала и тематики текста. Проверяемые умения по чтению делятся на три блока: умение понять основную информацию в аутентичном тексте описательного характера; умение понять структурно-смысловые связи в тексте; умение полностью понять содержание текста.

В базовый уровень **В2** включены задания на установление соответствия. Экзаменуемые должны прочитать тексты, представленные в виде журнальных статей, брошюр, путеводителей, и ответить на 7 вопросов. Целью данного задания является умение понять основную тему текста.

Раздел **В3** представляет собой повышенный уровень и его целью является умение понять структурно-смысловые связи текста. Экзаме-

нуемые должны ответить на 6 вопросов, прочитав экзаменационные тексты из газет или журналов.

Целью высокого уровня **A15–A21** является умение понимать логические связи в предложении и между частями текста, а также делать выводы из прочитанного. Экзаменуемые должны ответить на 7 вопросов с множественным выбором ответа. Тексты представлены журнальными статьями, отрывками из художественной прозы.

Средний балл выполнения тестовых заданий 2006 года в разделе «Чтение» показал следующее:

Задания	Проверяемые умения	Средний балл (в %)
B2	Понять тему прочитанного текста	83
B3	Понять структурно-смысловые связи в тексте	68
A15–A21	Делать выводы из прочитанного; понять логические связи внутри частей и между частями текста; догадаться о значении выражения из контекста	51

Анализ выполнения каждого из трех составных заданий показал, что выпускники весьма хорошо справляются с заданиями базового уровня, несколько хуже с заданиями повышенного уровня и значительно хуже с заданиями высокого уровня.

Как видно из таблицы, у экзаменуемых устойчиво сформировано как умение понимать основное содержание прочитанного, так и умение определять структурно-смысловые связи в тексте.

Задания **A15–A21** успешно выполняют немногим более половины экзаменуемых, что говорит о том, что уровень сформированности умений, необходимых для полного и точного понимания прочитанного, относительно невысок.

Результаты проведенных исследований говорят о том, что для успешной сдачи ЕГЭ к нему надо серьезно готовиться. В этом вам поможет данное пособие.

Целью данного методического пособия является подготовка к успешной сдаче единого государственного экзамена — раздел «Чтение».

Пособие состоит из пяти разделов. В начале пособия приводится **Демонстрационный вариант ЕГЭ по английскому языку (2008 год)**.

Назначение демонстрационного варианта заключается в том, чтобы дать возможность любому участнику ЕГЭ и широкой общественности составить представление о структуре будущих КИМ (контрольных измерительных материалов), числе, форме, уровне сложности заданий: базовом, повышенном и высоком.

Приведенные критерии оценки выполнения заданий с развернутым ответом, включенные в этот вариант, позволят составить представление о требованиях к полноте и правильности записи развернутого ответа.

Эти сведения позволят выпускникам выработать стратегию подготовки и сдачи ЕГЭ в соответствии с целями, которые они ставят перед собой.

Во вторую часть пособия включены 20 текстов на установление соответствия, которые относятся к базовому уровню **В2**. Аутентичные тексты представлены газетными или журнальными статьями, вывесками, объявлениями, рекламой, брошюрами, путеводителями.

Третья часть пособия состоит из 60 текстов, которые представляют собой повышенный уровень, соответствующий Разделу **В3**. В данную часть включены три типа заданий: 1) найти ответы на вопросы; 2) установить соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста и 3) заполнить пропуски частями предложений. Третий тип заданий представляет определенную сложность для экзаменуемых. Экзаменуемому предлагается восстановить текст, из которого изъяты отдельные части предложений, представленные списком с одним дистрактором. Задание сформулировано следующим образом: *«Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений А–G. Одна из частей в списке А–G — лишняя»*. Следует подчеркнуть, что выполнение этого задания требует понимания как смысловых связей текста, так и их структурного оформления. Учащиеся должны увидеть, какой из данных в списке отрезков текста в смысловом отношении подходит для определенного предложения с пропуском, и проанализировать структурно-синтаксические средства связи (союзы и союзные слова, местоимения, согласование подлежащего и сказуемого и т. п.).

Четвертая часть пособия состоит из тестов, соответствующих высокому уровню: задания — **A15–A21**. Тексты представлены жур-

нальными статьями, научно-популярными очерками, рассказами страноведческой тематики и отрывками из художественной прозы различных жанров: фантастика, детектив, триллер, любовная история и другие.

Пятая часть пособия — это ключи к текстам, что дает возможность работать над их выполнением самостоятельно.

Анализ типичных ошибок экзаменуемых позволяет дать рекомендации по подготовке учащихся к сдаче ЕГЭ по английскому языку.

Что касается задания на установление соответствия (**B2** и **B3**), наиболее часто встречаемые ошибки заключаются в следующем:

а) Невнимательное прочтение инструкции к заданию и, соответственно, неправильное занесение ответов в бланк ответов (например, экзаменуемые заносят в бланк лишние символы или заносят ответ в неправильные позиции бланка).

б) Попытка дать ответ на тестовый вопрос, основываясь на значении отдельного слова.

в) Неправильное определение ключевых слов, соответствующих теме текста.

г) Попытка найти в тексте лексику, использованную в вопросе без подбора синонимов или синонимичных выражений к словам из текста.

д) Выбор ответа в задании **B3** на основании только грамматической формы или только на лексическом наполнении фразы.

Какой вывод можно сделать из вышеизложенного?

Внимательно читайте инструкцию к выполнению задания и извлекайте из неё максимум информации.

Чтение с пониманием основного содержания не предполагает полного понимания всего текста, поэтому не нужно переводить каждое слово.

Выбирайте ключевые слова в тексте, необходимые для понимания основного содержания, и не обращайтесь на слова, от которых не зависит понимание основного содержания.

Если по заданию требуется понять тему отрывка, нужно читать первый и последний абзацы, где обычно заключена тема или основная идея текста.

Если в задании даются микротексты и требуется понять их тему, то первое и последнее предложения каждого текста больше всего помогут вам понять то, что требуется.

Следите за временем. При тренировке чтения с извлечением необходимой информации следует ограничивать время выполнения заданий.

При выполнении заданий по извлечению запрашиваемой информации, необходимо концентрировать внимание на поиске только этой информации. Важно уметь отделить запрашиваемую информацию от избыточной, второстепенной, ненужной при выполнении данного задания. Выбор ответа в заданиях по извлечению запрашиваемой информации должен быть основан только на той информации, которая есть в тексте, а не на том, что вы думаете или знаете по предложенному вопросу.

Обращайте внимание на средства логической связи.

Не нервничайте, если в тексте много незнакомых слов.

Всегда давайте ответы, даже если у вас нет полной уверенности в их правильности.

Удачи вам!

ДЕМОНСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ ЕГЭ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

При ознакомлении с Демонстрационным вариантом 2008 года следует иметь в виду, что задания, включенные в демонстрационный вариант, не отражают всех вопросов содержания, которые будут проверяться с помощью вариантов КИМ в 2009 году.

Раздел 1

Аудирование

Во время выполнения теста по аудированию перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

В1 *Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–Г. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.*

- A.** Different activities in a foreign country helped the speaker learn the language.
- B.** The speaker learns the foreign language while listening to music.

- C. The speaker thinks that some foreign languages give better career opportunities than others.
- D. The speaker's hobby was a strong motivation for learning the foreign language.
- E. The speaker started learning the foreign language because she/he was going to travel.
- F. A job in a foreign country helped the person speak the language better.
- G. Mixing with native speakers helped the speaker learn about their way of life.

Говорящий	1	2	3	4	5	6
Утверждение						

Вы услышите разговор матери с сыном. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A1–A7 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). Обведите номер выбранного вами ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A1** Ted and his mother had breakfast together.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A2** Ted made more sandwiches for breakfast than he could eat.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A3** Ted is going to be away from home for the whole day.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A4** Ted's mother forgot about Riverdale Day.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated
- A5** The playground area is not as big as it should be.
 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A6** Ted friend's father is going to work on the playground on Riverdale Day.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

- A7** Ted's mother had to work overtime the whole week.
- 1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

Вы услышите интервью с иммигрантом из Кении. В заданиях A8–A14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды.

- A8** The life of the speaker's family was difficult because
- 1) his father didn't have stable money for his work.
2) they suffered from unemployment.
3) they didn't have any financial support from the state.

- A9** An obvious advantage of the house the speaker lived in was that it
- 1) had a modern water supply system.
2) had a design suitable for hot climate.
3) was close to the railway station.

- A10** The speaker went to school which
- 1) was designed by a famous English architect.
2) had a reputation for its good educational quality.
3) was opened by the Duke of Gloucester.

- A11** The Duke's visit to school gave the speaker a chance to
- 1) see a different side of the school authorities.
2) show himself in a good light.
3) shake hands with a British aristocrat.

- A12** The fact that very little was taught at school about their native country
- 1) extremely puzzled all the students.
2) made students wish things were different.
3) was hardly questioned by students.

A13 The speaker remembers that when he was a child

- 1) there were delicious things he could only dream of trying.
- 2) his parents made him eat different kinds of fruit.
- 3) he was exceptional in his attitude to luxury things.

A14 The speaker's mother was often furious with him for

- 1) behaving badly at school.
- 2) going wild at home.
- 3) spending much time outdoors.

По окончании выполнения заданий В1 и А1–А14 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В1, А1–А14 располагаются в разных частях бланка. В1 расположено в нижней части бланка. При переносе ответов в задании В1 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 2

Чтение

B2 Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. First computers | E. Professional sport |
| B. Risky sport | F. Shopping from home |
| C. Shopping in comfort | G. New users |
| D. Difficult task | H. Digging for the past |

1. A group of university students from Brazil have been given the job of discovering and locating all the waterfalls in their country. It is not easy because very often the maps are not detailed. The students have to remain in water for long periods of time. Every day they cover a distance of 35 to 40 kilometres through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.

2. For many years now, mail-order shopping has served the needs of a certain kind of customers. Everything they order from a catalogue is delivered to their door. Now, though, e-mail shopping on the Internet has opened up even more opportunities for this kind of shopping.

3. Another generation of computer fans has arrived. They are neither spotty schoolchildren nor intellectual professors, but pensioners who are learning computing with much enthusiasm. It is particularly interesting for people suffering from arthritis as computers offer a way of writing nice clear letters. Now pensioners have discovered the Internet and at the moment they make up the fastest growing membership.

4. Shopping centres are full of all kinds of stores. They are like small, self-contained towns where you can find everything you want. In a large centre, shoppers can find everything they need without having to go anywhere else. They can leave their cars in the shopping centre car park and buy everything in a covered complex, protected from the heat, cold or rain.

5. Not many people know that, back in the fifties, computers were very big, and also very slow. They took up complete floors of a building, and were less powerful, and much slower than any of today's compact portable computers. At first, the data they had to process and record was fed in on punched-out paper; later magnetic tape was used, but both systems were completely inconvenient.

6. Potholing is a dull name for a most interesting and adventurous sport. Deep underground, on the tracks of primitive men and strange animals who have adapted to life without light, finding unusual landscapes and underground lakes, the potholer lives an exciting adventure. You mustn't forget, though, that it can be quite dangerous. Without the proper equipment you can fall, get injured or lost.

7. Substantial remains of an octagonal Roman bath house, probably reused as a Christian baptistry, have been uncovered during a student training excavation near Faversham in Kent. The central cold plunge pool was five metres across, and stood within a structure which also had underfloor heating and hot pools, probably originally under a domed roof.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

B3 Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу.

Before the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong.

The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named after American astronomer Edwin Hubble, 1 _____.

He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications.

In many ways, Hubble is like any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, 2 _____.

Hubble was launched in 1990 from the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, 3 _____. It is far from the glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, 4 _____. And what a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon.

Yet in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require no film. The telescope takes digital images 5 _____.

Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on our solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and beyond. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy. A galaxy is a city of stars. Hubble cannot take pictures of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing so could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light 6 _____. Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may even change the number of planets in it.

- A. which is above Earth's atmosphere.
- B. which are transmitted to scientists on Earth.
- C. which is invisible to the human eye.
- D. who calculated the speed at which galaxies move.
- E. so it has a clear view of space.
- F. because many stars are in clouds of gas.
- G. but where it is.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания A15–A21. В каждом задании обведите цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа.

Sometimes my father scares me. He can tackle something he knows nothing about, and nine times out of ten, it will come out all right. It's pure luck, of course, but try convincing him. "Frame of Mind," he says. "Just believe you can do a thing, and you'll do it." "Anything?" I asked. "Some day your luck will run out. Then see what good your Frame of Mind will do," I said.

Believe me, I am not just being a smart Alec. It so happens that I have actually tried Frame of Mind myself. The first time was the year I went all out to pass the civics final. I had to go all out, on account of I had not cracked a book all year. I really crammed, and all the time I was cramming I was concentrating on Frame of Mind. Just believe you can do a thing — sure. I made the lowest score in the history of Franklin High. "Thirty-three percent," I said, showing my father the report card. "There's your Frame of Mind for you." He put it on the table without looking at it. "You have to reach a certain age and understanding," he explained. "That's the key to Frame of Mind." "Yeah? What does a guy do in the meantime?" "Maybe you should study. Some kids learn a lot that way."

That was my first experience with Frame of Mind. My latest one was for a promotion at the Austin Clothing Store. Jim Watson had a slightly better sales record and was more knowledgeable and skillful. Me, I had Frame of Mind. Jim Watson got the job. Did this convince my father? It did not. To convince him, something had to happen. To him, I mean. Something did happen, too, at the Austin Clothing Store. My father works there, too. What happened was that Mr Austin paid good money for a clever Easter window display. It's all set up and we're about to draw the curtain when we discover the display lights won't work. I can see Mr Austin growing pale. He is thinking of the customers that could go right by his store in the time it will take him to get hold of an electrician.

This is when my father comes on the scene. "Is something the matter?" he says. "Oh, hello, Louis," Mr Austin says. He calls my father "Louis."

Me, Joe Conklin — one of his best salesmen — he hardly knows. My father, a stock clerk, he calls “Louis.” Life isn’t always fair. “These darned lights won’t work.” “H’mmm, I see,” my father says. “Maybe I can be of service.” From inside his pocket comes a screwdriver. Mr Austin looks at him. “Can you help us, Louis?” “No, he cannot,” I volunteer. “You think he’s Thomas Edison?” I don’t intend to say that. It just slips out. “Young man, I was addressing your father,” Mr Austin says, giving me a cold hard look. My father touches something with his screwdriver and the display lights go on.

What happened next was that the big safe in Mr Austin’s office got jammed shut with all our paychecks in it. From nowhere comes my father. “Is something the matter?” he says. “The safe, Louis,” Mr Austin is saying. “It won’t open, I was going to send for you.” “H’mmm, I see,” my father says. “Can you help us, Louis?” Mr Austin inquires. I start to say he cannot, but I stop myself. If my father wants to be a clown, that’s his business. “What is the combination of this safe?” my father says. Mr Austin whispers the combination in my father’s ear. Armed with the combination, he starts twirling the knob. I can’t believe it: grown men and women standing hypnotized, expecting that safe door to open. And while they stand there, the safe door opens.

“Go ahead, say it was luck, my opening the safe today,” my father says. “OK,” I reply. Then I tell him what I saw in the faces of those people in Mr Austin’s office: confidence and trust and respect. “The key to Frame of Mind is you have to use it to give support to those who need it when there’s no one else to save the situation. Otherwise it will not work.”

A15 The narrator thought that his father

- 1) believed that he was the luckiest man in the world.
- 2) was a knowledgeable and highly qualified man.
- 3) succeeded in almost everything he did.
- 4) didn’t mind being called a lucky man.

A16 In paragraph 2 “I had to go all out” means that the narrator had to

- 1) take the civics examination one more time.
- 2) take the civics examination in a different school.
- 3) try as hard as he could to prepare for the exam.
- 4) find somebody to help him pass the exam.

A17 They didn't promote the narrator because he had

- 1) proved less successful than Jim.
- 2) sold few records.
- 3) no Frame of Mind.
- 4) not reached the promotion age.

A18 Mr Austin was in despair because

- 1) the curtain wouldn't draw open.
- 2) he couldn't find an electrician.
- 3) the display had cost him a lot of money.
- 4) he was likely to lose some customers.

A19 When Mr Austin called the narrator's father "Louis" the young man felt

- 1) proud of his Dad.
- 2) hopeful of his Dad.
- 3) jealous of his Dad.
- 4) sorry for his Dad.

A20 The narrator was sure that

- 1) his Dad would open the safe.
- 2) his Dad knew nothing about safes.
- 3) Mr Austin wanted to make fun of his Dad.
- 4) Mr Austin had sent for his Dad to open the safe.

A21 According to Louis' words, Frame of Mind worked if one was

- 1) an expert in many fields.
- 2) ready to help other people.
- 3) a lucky person.
- 4) respectful and trustful.

По окончании выполнения заданий В2, В3 и А15–А21 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В2–В3, А15–А21 располагаются в разных частях бланка.

Раздел 3

Грамматика и лексика

*Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **B4–B10**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **B4–B10**.*

Where did the Olympic Games come from?

B4	There are many different stories about the beginning of the Olympics. One myth says that Zeus himself started the Games. Athletic games _____ as an important part of many religious festivals in ancient Greek culture.	HOLD
B5	Spectators _____ to watch the games also enjoyed the beauty of architecture and landscape. Olympia was one of the oldest religious centers in the ancient Greek world.	COME
B6	The _____ sight at Olympia was the gold and ivory statue of Zeus. The statue was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.	IMPRESSIVE
B7	This explains why Olympia _____ as the site for the most important athletic competition. Some athletes travelled hundreds of miles, from colonies. These colonies were as far away as modern Spain, Egypt, Ukraine and Turkey.	CHOOSE
B8	Any free-born Greek (a man or a boy) _____ take part in the Olympics.	CAN
B9	_____ did not compete, they were also barred from attending the games, under penalty of death. Unmarried girls were allowed to attend.	WOMAN
B10	Unlike the modern Olympics, judges _____ from all over the world, but were drawn from Elis, the local region which included Olympia.	NOT COME

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами B11–B16, так чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы B11–B16.

Arbor Day and Earth Day

<p>B11 _____ originally from Michigan. When he became a member of Nebraska’s state board of agriculture, he proposed that a special day be set aside dedicated to tree planting and increasing _____ of the importance of trees. Nebraska’s first Arbor Day was an amazing success. More than one million trees were planted.</p> <p>B12 _____</p> <p>B13 On April 22, 1970, Arbor Day _____ were modified to emphasize the critical importance of the environment. It was a time when cities were buried under their own smog and polluted rivers caught fire. Earth Day was created to remind people of their _____ to protect the planet. Now Earth Day is celebrated _____ around the globe. What started as a day of national environmental recognition has evolved into a worldwide campaign to protect our _____ environment.</p>	<p>POLITICS</p> <p>AWARE</p> <p>ACTIVE</p> <p>RESPONSIBLE</p> <p>ANNUAL</p> <p>GLOBE</p>
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Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22–A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22–A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Tracy

Tracy was as excited as a child about her first trip abroad. Early in the morning, she stopped at a **A22** _____ agency and reserved a

suite on the Signal Deck of *the Queen Elizabeth II*. The next three days she spent buying clothes and luggage.

On the morning of the sailing, Tracy hired a limousine to drive her to the pier. When she **A23** _____ at Pier 90, where *the Queen Elizabeth II* was docked, it was crowded with photographers and television reporters, and for a moment Tracy was panic stricken. Then she realized they were interviewing the two men posturing at the foot of the gangplank. The members of the crew were helping the passengers with their luggage. On deck, a steward looked at Tracy's ticket and **A24** _____ her to her stateroom.

It was a lovely suite with a private terrace. It had been ridiculously expensive but Tracy **A25** _____ it was worth it. She unpacked and then wandered along the corridor. In almost every cabin there were farewell parties going on, with laughter and champagne and conversation.

She felt a sudden ache of loneliness. There was no one to see her **A26** _____, no one for her to care about, and no one who cared about her. She was sailing into a completely unknown future. Suddenly she felt the huge ship shudder as the tugs started to pull it out of the harbor, and she stood **A27** _____ the passengers on the boat deck, watching the Statue of Liberty slide out of **A28** _____, and then she went exploring.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| A22 | 1) journey | 2) trip | 3) travel | 4) tourist |
| A23 | 1) achieved | 2) arrived | 3) entered | 4) reached |
| A24 | 1) set | 2) came | 3) headed | 4) directed |
| A25 | 1) determined | 2) resolved | 3) decided | 4) assured |
| A26 | 1) in | 2) off | 3) of | 4) after |
| A27 | 1) among | 2) along | 3) between | 4) besides |
| A28 | 1) glance | 2) stare | 3) sight | 4) look |

По окончании выполнения заданий В4–В16, А22–А28 НЕ ЗАБУДЬТЕ ПЕРЕНЕСТИ СВОИ ОТВЕТЫ В БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ №1! ОБРАТИТЕ ВНИМАНИЕ, что ответы на задания В4–В16, А22–А28 располагаются в разных частях бланка. При переносе ответов в заданиях В4–В16 буквы записываются без пробелов и знаков препинания.

Раздел 4

Письмо

Для ответов на задания C1, C2 используйте Бланк ответов № 2. При выполнении заданий C1 и C2 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.

При заполнении Бланка ответов № 2 вы указываете сначала номер задания C1, C2, а потом пишете свой ответ.

Если одной стороны Бланка недостаточно, вы можете использовать другую сторону Бланка.

C1 You have 20 minutes to do this task.

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

...At school we are doing projects on reading habits of people in different countries. Could you tell me what kind of books you and the members of your family like reading?

As for the family news my sister got married last week...

Write a letter to Steve.

In your letter:

- answer his questions
- ask 3 questions about his sister's husband

Write **100–140 words**.

Remember the rules of letter writing.

C2 You have 40 minutes to do this task.

Comment on the following statement.

Our grandparents say their way of life was much more secure. However, young people have many more life opportunities nowadays.

What is your opinion? Which way of life do you find more satisfying?

Write 200–250 words.

Use the following plan:

- make an introduction (state the problem)
- express your personal opinion and give reasons for it
- give arguments for the other point of view and explain why you don't agree with it
- draw a conclusion

Раздел 5

Говорение

Вы получите карточку, на которой представлены два задания для устного ответа: C3 — тематическое монологическое высказывание, C4 — диалог с целью обмена оценочной информацией. Окончание выполнения каждого задания определяет экзаменатор. Во время проведения этой части экзамена идет постоянная аудиозапись вашего ответа.

Задания для экзаменуемого

C3 Task 1 (3–3.5 minutes)

Give a talk on **learning English**.

Remember to discuss:

- whether it is easy or difficult to learn English, why
- which is most important — grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, why
- what you prefer doing — listening, speaking, writing, reading, why
- what you could do to improve your English.

You will have to talk for **1.5–2 minutes**. The examiner will listen **until you have finished**. Then she\he will ask you some questions.

C4 Task 2 (3–4 minutes)

Your friend and you are asked to organize a special event during the Arts Week for senior classes of your school. You can choose from:

- **picture exhibition**
- **musical**
- **disco**
- **photo competition**

Discuss with your friend and choose the **one** you both would like to be responsible for.

You begin the conversation. The examiner will play the part of your friend.

Remember to:

- discuss **all** the options
- be **polite**
- take an **active** part in the conversation:
 - **explain** the situation
 - **come up** with **your** ideas
 - give **good reasons**
 - find out your **friend's attitudes** and take them into account
 - **invite** your friend to **come up with suggestions**
- come to an agreement

Приложение 1

Тексты для аудирования

Вы сейчас будете выполнять тест по аудированию. Во время его выполнения перед каждым заданием дана пауза с тем, чтобы вы смогли просмотреть вопросы к заданию, а также паузы после первичного и повторного предъявления аудиотекста для внесения ответов. По окончании выполнения всего раздела «Аудирование» перенесите свои ответы в бланк ответов.

Задание В1

Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего 1–6 и утверждениями, данными в списке А–G. Используйте каждое утверждение, обоз-

наченное соответствующей буквой, только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Вы услышите запись дважды. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданием.

Now we are ready to start.

Speaker 1

In Spain I lived in a flat with students from the local university. In my drama class I met a Spanish girl who was looking for someone to speak English with. We became best friends and we spoke half the time in English, and half the time in Spanish. I also joined a gym and had great fun trying to do an aerobics class which was not a difficult task though the instructions were given in Spanish. On Sundays I went to the cinema and only watched Spanish films. Now I'm quite good at Spanish.

Speaker 2

I went to China to work as an English language teacher because I wanted to understand people who live in China. It took me a long time before I met local Chinese people with the same interests as I had. I met even more interesting people thanks to them. I had great fun and left China with a better understanding of the lifestyle of ordinary Chinese people.

Speaker 3

The first foreign language which I studied was French. I learnt it at a secondary school. Between school and university I spent three months working on two farms in southern France. This helped me to speak easily in French and to get a rich vocabulary connected with farming. I can still speak and read in French quite well. However, my written French is rather bad.

Speaker 4

I have always been good at languages that's why I studied French and German at high school. To brush up my French and German I took part in a few student exchange programmes. But then I thought that my chances of finding a good job might be improved if I chose a more unusual language. I considered Chinese, Japanese and Arabic. Finally I decided on Chinese and Japanese, which I studied at the University of Leeds. During

my second year I spent a term studying Chinese in China, and another term studying Japanese in Osaka.

Speaker 5

I began learning Arabic because I planned to visit different Arabic-speaking countries, including Morocco. Using a textbook I learnt Arabic pronunciation, the Arabic script, a few words and a bit of grammar. Soon I spent some weeks in Morocco. Unfortunately I found out that my French was much more useful than the little Arabic I knew.

Speaker 6

Many years ago I was given an Irish whistle as a birthday present. I liked it so much that soon I started to collect Irish tunes, songs and albums, it became my favourite occupation. I enjoyed listening to Irish music so much that I started playing it myself. As I listened to and played Irish music I got interested in the Irish language as well. And you see, my hobby led me to the decision to start learning the Irish language.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задания A1–A7

Вы услышите разговор матери с сыном. Определите, какие из приведенных утверждений A1–A7 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 — True), какие не соответствуют (2 — False) и о чем в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 — Not stated). Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 20 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

Mother: Morning, Ted.

Ted: Good morning, Mum.

Mother: I'm making scrambled eggs. Shall I make some for you or would you rather have a sandwich?

Ted: No, thanks Mum. I've already eaten. I got up early. Did you see some sandwiches? I made some sandwiches earlier. They were right here.

Mother: They're in the fridge. You have enough sandwiches to feed a small army. Why don't we do something together today?

Ted: I'm sorry, Mum. But I'm busy from morning till night.

Mother: Where are you going?

Ted: To the park.

Mother: Why? What's happening at the park?

Ted: Don't you remember, Mum? It's Riverdale Day.

Mother: Oh, that's right. Today's the day when everyone helps clean up the town parks.

Ted: You know they're doing something special to improve the playground area.

Mother: They want to make it bigger or smaller?

Ted: Not bigger, it's big enough. Mostly they want to make it safer. Do you remember my friend Jimmy? He broke his arm on the playground last year.

Mother: Jimmy? The tall guy with freckles on his face? He has a job as a lifeguard at the town swimming pool. Right?

Ted: That's right. He and I will be working together today. Jimmy's father is a builder, and he's bringing a tractor to make the rough ground smooth. He doesn't want Jimmy to break his arm again.

Mother: There must be something I can do to help you. I could do some painting or any other job.

Ted: Thanks, Mum but you've been working so hard. You should just rest this weekend.

Mother: OK. Do a great job!

Ted: We will.

Mother: Take care.

Ted: Bye.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

Задания А8–А14

Вы услышите интервью с иммигрантом из Кении. В заданиях А8–А14 обведите цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа. Вы услышите запись дважды. У вас есть 50 секунд, чтобы ознакомиться с заданиями.

Now we are ready to start.

- **Can you tell me where you were born and about your family?**

I was born in Nairobi, Kenya, in 1934. I was one of eight children. My mother didn't go to work, she was a housewife, but my father was a tailor, a master tailor. He used to make clothes privately for people. And it was a very, very hard time for him to support us financially. The size of the family probably made it doubly hard and the allowances for children were very small. They didn't really help. I think it was made even harder because my father was selfemployed and he worked from home. I don't think this gave him any financial stability, as there were days when there were no clients. We just had to live from hand to mouth from day to day. Yes, I think those were very hard times for my parents.

- **What was this area like where your house and workshop were?**

The area had lots of terraced houses. They were very simple. Our house had a veranda in front, two rooms, and a veranda at the back. This was because of the tropical weather. They gave some sort of shade. The primitive kitchen was located in a courtyard. No electricity, no gas, and there was only a pipe for water which was a communal one. Everyone used to bring water in buckets into the house. The area was residential. It was about say an hour's walking distance to the railway station. And schools were quite far away from there.

- **Where did you go to school?**

Well, it was one of the well-known British Government Primary Schools with a team of qualified and experienced teachers. It later changed to the Duke of Gloucester School just because the Duke of Gloucester happened to go there as a visitor one day. The school was a very nice place and beautifully designed too. All by English architects here in Kenya, and most of the materials were shipped from England. I was very happy there overall. And I think I got a very good standard of education there as well. I

remember well the day when the Duke came to school. When I think back about that, it makes me laugh. In my opinion, some officials just wanted to make themselves look important. Everybody wanted to shake the Duke's hand. Maybe I'm being cynical, but on reflection, I don't think the officials really behaved very nicely. Their behaviour was very false, I think. They just wanted to show themselves in a good light.

- **When you were at school, I mean did you learn much about Britain and about London?**

Yes. I did learn about the history of Great Britain. Very little was taught to us about Kenya itself. I also learned about the history of the world. Things like that, but very little of my own culture or history. You might wonder if that puzzled us, but I can honestly say that at that time we were not bothered about it. I honestly think that we just got on with whatever we were told to do. I never realized that things could or should have been any different.

- **What was life at home like at this time?**

Life was quite difficult. There wasn't much money coming in and we were very much restricted in food. There was plenty of cheap fruit available, like bananas and oranges. But sometimes we wished we could afford things like ham or cheese, but it never became an obsession. We just thought it would be nice to have some luxury things. I think that would be the normal reaction of any child. I don't think we were exceptional in that.

- **Were your friends mainly from school?**

Oh yes, yes. They were mostly from school. As soon as we came home we used to go out and play until mother got very angry and called us in. I loved that time after school when we were free just to do whatever we wanted. School rules were quite strict, you know, and we had to behave well and sit still a lot. So it was great just to be wild for a bit.

You have 15 seconds to complete the task. (Pause 15 seconds.)

Now you will hear the text again. (Repeat.)

This is the end of the task. You now have 15 seconds to check your answers.

This is the end of the Listening Test.

Приложение 2

Ответы

Раздел 1 Аудирование		Раздел 2 Чтение		Раздел 3 Грамматика и лексика	
№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ	№ задания	Ответ
A1	2	A15	3	A22	3
A2	1	A16	3	A23	2
A3	1	A17	1	A24	4
A4	1	A18	4	A25	3
A5	2	A19	3	A26	2
A6	1	A20	2	A27	1
A7	3	A21	2	A28	3
A8	1				
A9	2				
A10	2				
A11	1				
A12	3				
A13	1				
A14	3				

Аудирование

B1 AGFCED

Чтение

B2 DFGCABH

B3 DGAEBC

Грамматика и лексика

B4 were held

B5 coming

B6 most impressive

B7 was chosen

B8 could

B9 women

B10 did not come *u.u* didn't come

B11 politician

B12 awareness

B13 activities

B14 responsibility

B15 annually

B16 global

В2 Установите соответствие между темами А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.

Задание 1

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| A. Newspaper | E. Radio |
| B. TV | F. Internet |
| C. Book | G. Magazine |
| D. Cinema | H. Theatre |

1. Scientists in many countries worked to devise a system that could overcome the limitations of the telegraph wire. In 1895, Italian inventor Marconi transmitted a message in Morse code that was picked up about 3 km away by a receiving device that had no wired connection to Marconi's transmitting device. Marconi had demonstrated that an electronic signal could be cast *broadly* through space so that receivers at random points could capture it. The closed circuit of instant communication, bound by the necessity of wires, had at last been opened by. The invention was called a wireless telegraph *or* radiotelegraph, because its signal moved outward in all directions, or radially, from the point of transmission.

2. First, news editors assign newsworthy events to reporters. The reporters research the events and write their own stories on computers. Copy editors edit the stories and write headlines for them. The stories go back to the news editor, who checks over the stories and headlines. Meanwhile, photographers shoot pictures to accompany the stories, and graphic art-

ists create any charts and diagrams that that will accompany the stories in the paper.

3. Media and entertainment companies use it to broadcast audio and video, including live radio and television programs. They also offer online chat groups, in which people carry on discussions using written text, and online news and weather programs.

4. Periodicals are publications released on a regular basis that feature articles, poems, stories, and other types of writing. Many periodicals also include photographs and drawings. Periodicals focus on more specialized material, and when they deal with the news they tend do so in the form of summaries or commentaries. For centuries periodicals generally appeared on fine paper, and at intervals longer than a day (weekly, every two weeks, monthly, quarterly, or even annually).

5. The invention was a lengthy, collaborative process. An early milestone was the successful transmission of an image in 1884 by German inventor Paul Nipkow. His mechanical system, known as the rotating disk, was further developed by Scottish scientist John Logie Baird, who broadcast a televised image in 1926 to an audience at the Royal Academy of Science in London.

6. A motion picture is a series of images that are projected onto a screen to create the illusion of motion. Motion pictures, also called movies, are one of the most popular forms of entertainment, enabling people to immerse themselves in an imaginary world for a short period of time.

7. The arena stage places the stage at the center of a square or circle. Seating for the audience surrounds the stage. This stage offers more intimacy between actor and audience, since the playing space has no barrier separating them.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 2

- A. Physicist
- B. Physician
- C. Lawyer
- D. Cook
- E. Meteorologist
- F. Historian
- G. Statistician
- H. Economist

1. The Aztec Calendar is a system of measuring time used by the Aztecs, a people who ruled what is now central and southern Mexico in the 15th and early 16th centuries. The Aztec calendar was central to a complex system of religious beliefs and ceremonies, which included ritualized warfare and human sacrifice. An agricultural people, the Aztecs believed that such practices guaranteed the continuity of natural cycles that affected the fertility of their fields, such as the daily reappearance of the sun and the annual return of summer rains.

2. Fever is a rise in the body's temperature above 37°C. The first signs of fever may be chilly sensations, with associated periods of flushed or warm feelings. The temperature may rise slowly or rapidly and may fluctuate. A rise in temperature may be accompanied by shaking chills. A falling temperature may bring on heavy sweating.

3. Essential modern kitchen equipment includes the following: a stove, or range; sink; work surface; various knives, pots and pans; such utensils as spatulas, whisks, specialized spoons, and rolling pins; and a more highly specialized array of gear for producing pastries and other baked goods. In recent years such sophisticated equipment as blenders, food processors, and microwave ovens have become common. Although such tools do save considerable preparation and cooking time, none of them has improved on the results to be achieved by more traditional techniques.

4. Power is the rate of performing work or transferring energy. Work is equal to the force applied to move an object multiplied by the distance the object travels. Power measures how quickly the work is done.

5. Demographic data may include analysis of the population on the basis of age, parentage, physical condition, ethnicity, occupation, and civil position, giving the size and density of each composite division; changes in the population as a result of birth, marriage, and death; data on migrations, their effects, and their relation to economic conditions.

6. Weather forecasting entails predicting how the present state of the atmosphere will change. Present weather conditions are obtained by ground observations, observations from ships and aircraft, radiosondes, Doppler radar, and satellites. This information is sent to centers where the data are collected, analyzed, and made into a variety of charts, maps, and graphs. These charts, maps, and graphs are then sent electronically to forecast offices where local and regional weather forecasts are made.

7. In 1961, Clarence Earl Gideon, a 51-year-old criminal, was arrested and charged with burglary. When he was brought to court, Gideon

informed the judge that he could not afford to hire an attorney. He asked the court to provide one for him, asserting that “the Supreme Court of the United States says I am entitled to be represented by counsel.” The trial judge rejected Gideon’s request because the crime with which he was charged was not a capital offense.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 3

- A. Theatre
- B. Medicine
- C. Sport
- D. Mathematics
- E. Literature
- F. Transportation
- G. Physics
- H. Architecture

1. The availability of suitable materials fostered the crafts to exploit them and influenced the shapes of buildings. Large areas of the world were once forested, and their inhabitants developed carpentry. Although it has become relatively scarce, timber remains an important building material.

2. The course of the Tour de France changes each year. It lies mostly in France, but it has also passed through neighboring countries such as Belgium, Spain, England, Ireland, Germany, and Switzerland. The final stretch of the course always runs along the Champs-Élysées, a famous avenue in Paris. Only about half of the cyclists who enter finish the race.

3. Special equipment, such as skis and snowshoes, has long been used to help people move over difficult terrain, such as snow-covered ground. Other inventions, such as the bicycle, make travel over flat terrain faster and more efficient. Today, in Beijing residents own over 7 million bicycles. In cities in Denmark, between 20 and 30 percent of daily trips are made on bicycles.

4. Like detectives, physicians and other health care professionals use clues to identify, or diagnose, a specific disease or injury. They check the patient’s medical history for past symptoms or diseases, perform a physical examination, and check the results of various Tests. After making a diagnosis, physicians pick the best treatment.

5. It can serve many ends. It can be designed to entertain, instruct, motivate, persuade, and even shock. But whatever the intentions of the director, performers, and crew, the result depends on the interaction with an audience. In addition to the actor and the audience in a space, other elements include a written or improvised text, costumes, scenery, lights, sound, and properties (props). Most performances require the collaborative efforts of many creative people working toward a common goal: the production.

6. In the 5th century BC, some of the great geometers were the atomist philosopher Democritus of Abdera, who discovered the correct formula for the volume of a pyramid, and Hippocrates of Chios, who discovered that the areas of crescent-shaped figures bounded by arcs of circles are equal to areas of certain triangles. This discovery is related to the famous problem of squaring the circle — that is, constructing a square equal in area to a given circle.

7. In 1913, the New Zealand-born British physicist Ernest Rutherford, making use of the newly discovered radiations from radioactive nuclei, found Thomson's earlier model of an atom with uniformly distributed positive and negative charged particles to be untenable. The very fast, massive, positively charged alpha particles he employed were found to deflect sharply in their passage through matter. This effect required an atomic model with a heavy positive scattering center.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 4

- A. Agriculture
- B. Climate
- C. Economy
- D. Fauna
- E. Industry
- F. Land
- G. Political structure
- H. Population growth

1. The West Indies is a region of ministates, partly due to the area's colonial history and partly due to the area's thousands of tiny islands. The islands of the West Indies comprise 13 independent nations and a number of colonial dependencies, territories, and possessions.

2. The West Indies archipelago consists of four island chains: The Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the eastern and southern islands of the Lesser Antilles. Together, these islands cover more than 236,000 sq km of land area. The northernmost island chain is The Bahamas. The Bahamas include 29 inhabited islands and nearly 3,000 islets stretching southeastward from Florida. Most of them are flat islands formed from coral and limestone.

3. Except for the northern half of The Bahamas, the islands of the West Indies are all in the tropics. The sun's heat is moderated by the cool temperatures of the Atlantic Ocean and by the trade winds, which blow from the northeast throughout the year. Temperatures vary little between winter and summer in the West Indies. Average January temperatures range between 22°C to 25°C, and average July temperatures range from 25°C to 29°C. There are no sharply marked changes in the seasons. Hurricanes are part of West Indian life through the summer and autumn months. On average an island is hit infrequently, but these storms, which can bring high winds and torrential rains, leave a lasting impact on inhabitants.

4. The ecology of the islands of the West Indies is typical of other island ecosystems. The variety of native animals is relatively limited. Only a handful of mammal and amphibious species are indigenous. Native species include iguanas, green turtles, hawksbill turtles, and agoutis, rodents which can be destructive to farm crops. The number and diversity of bird and saltwater aquatic species, however, is greater than that of the native animals.

5. The West Indies depends largely on agriculture and tourism. A few islands have mineral deposits, and many of the island nations have tried to encourage manufacturing with varying success. Per capita income varies from island to island. By 1996, the Bahamas had the highest annual per capita income in the region, \$13,200, largely a result of tourism, which attracted 1.6 million visitors in 1998. In Puerto Rico per capita income was \$11,350; in Barbados, \$6,600; and in Trinidad and Tobago, \$4,510. Haiti has the region's lowest per capita income, \$380 annually.

6. Most of the islands produce similar crops because their climate and land formations are comparable. On the tiny plots of land that dot the steep mountain slopes of the smaller islands, farmers grow sweet potatoes; cassava, or manioc; beans; corn, or maize; and sometimes tobacco. These crops are all indigenous to the region. In addition imported plants flourish, such as sugarcane, yams, bananas, citrus fruits, and coffee.

7. The West Indies number of people has grown rapidly since the 1960s as the mortality rate — especially the rate of infant deaths — fell and the birth rate remained high. Mortality rates fell as improved public health measures led to better sanitation, sewerage systems, and safer water supplies.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 5

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A. Agriculture | E. Forestry |
| B. Currency | F. Land |
| C. Energy | G. Welfare growth |
| D. Foreign trade | H. Mining |

1. Scientific farming, including intensive fertilization and mechanization, makes possible good crop yields despite poor soil, rugged topography, and a short growing season. Swedish farms vary in size from large estates to small farms. In recent years, many small farms have been combined into larger units. The leading farm commodities remain livestock and livestock products, especially dairy items. The major crops are wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, rapeseed, rye, and sugar beets. The livestock population includes 1.8 million cattle, 2.3 million hogs, 420,000 sheep, and 7.8 million poultry. Sweden is also a leading producer of fur pelts, particularly mink.

2. Sweden has the largest timber reserves in western Europe and is its largest producer of timber products. Timber production in 2003 was 46.9 million cubic meters; about one-half of the logs are made into lumber, and the other half are used in making paper. The most productive lumbering areas are in the lower slopes of the northern highlands and in the Smeland region. Timber-processing plants are concentrated along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia; some of the many rivers that flow into the gulf are used to supply the mills with power.

3. Extensive high-grade iron-ore deposits are located in central and northern Sweden, notably around Kiruna and Malmberget. The country also contains an estimated 15 percent of the world's uranium reserves. Zinc, gold, crude petroleum, and iron pyrites also were produced.

4. Sweden is rich in waterpower resources, and 46 percent of its electricity is produced in hydroelectric facilities. Some 45 percent is generated in nuclear power plants. After the 1986 Chernobyl' nuclear disaster in the USSR, a decision was made to phase out nuclear power plants in Sweden by the early 21st century, but the country's economic recession has so far forced postponement of this program.

5. The basic monetary unit of Sweden is the *krona*, or crown, which is divided into 100 *ure*. The main stock exchange is in Stockholm.

6. Principal exports of Sweden include transportation equipment, primarily automobiles; paper and paper manufactures; chemicals; raw and processed forest products; electronic sound equipment; iron and steel; power-generating equipment; and ships. Leading purchasers are Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, United States, Denmark, and Finland. Chief imports are chemicals, petroleum and petroleum products, transportation equipment, food products, computers and office machines, and clothing and accessories. Leading suppliers are Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, Denmark, the United States, Finland, and France.

7. All citizens receive old-age pensions, health insurance, and workers' compensation disability benefits. An unemployment-insurance plan is subsidized largely by the government but administered by the trade unions. There are subsidies to families who are raising children, maternity benefits, and government-subsidized low-rent housing.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 6

- A. The Pyramids of Egypt
- B. The hanging gardens of Babylon
- C. The statue of Zeus at Olympia
- E. The mausoleum of Halicarnassus
- F. The Apollo Belvedere in Vatican
- D. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus
- G. The Pharos of Alexandria
- H. The colossus of Rhodes

Seven Wonders of the World

Seven Wonders of the World are works of art and architecture regarded by ancient Greek and Roman observers as the most extraordinary structures of antiquity. Only one wonder of the seven, the pyramids of Egypt, still stands today.

1. It was carved in the mid-5th century BC by the Greek sculptor Phidias. The colossal statue was the central feature of the Temple at Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held. It was considered to be Phidias's masterpiece. The seated figure of the king of the Greek gods was 12 m in height and made of ivory and gold. An earthquake probably leveled the temple in the 6th century AD, and the statue was later taken to Constantinople, where a fire destroyed it.

2. The lighthouse, built in about 280 BC during the reign of Ptolemy II, stood more than 134 m tall — about as high as a 40-storey building. A fire was kept burning at its top to welcome sailors coming to the Egyptian land. Storms and an earthquake had damaged the lighthouse by 955 AD; an earthquake completely destroyed it during the 14th century.

3. They consisted of several tiers of platform terraces built upon arches and extending to a great height. Accounts of their height range from about 24 m to a less reliable estimate of more than 90 m. Trees and colourful plants and flowers grew on the terraces, irrigated with water brought up from the Euphrates River.

4. A huge bronze statue of the Greek sun god Helios was erected in about 280 BC to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor. The statue stood about 32 m tall and according to legend, it straddled the harbor. An earthquake destroyed it in 224 BC.

5. Queen Artemisia built the tomb in memory of Mausolus, her brother and husband, in what is now southwestern Turkey. It was decorated by the leading sculptor of the age. An earthquake probably toppled the structure, and its materials were later used as building material. Only fragments remain of this tomb from which the word *mausoleum* derives.

6. They were built on the west bank of the Nile River at Giza during the 4th Dynasty (about 2575 to about 2467 BC). The oldest of the seven wonders, they are the only one remaining nearly intact today. Their white stone facing was later removed for use as building material in other places. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, ten years were required to prepare the site and 100,000 labourers worked thereafter for 20 years to complete the largest of them, which contains the king's tomb.

7. An imposing temple in honour of the goddess of the hunt was built in what is now Turkey in the 6th century BC and rebuilt after it burned in 356 BC. Archaeologists estimate that the temple measured 104 m in length and 50 m in width. Its 127 stone columns stood more than 18 m tall. The temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 AD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 7

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A. Cinematography | E. Literature |
| B. Medicine | F. Cosmetics |
| C. Perfumery | G. Physics |
| D. Photography | H. Architecture |

1. By far the largest professional group is nurses. Registered nurses help physicians during examinations, treatment, and surgery. They observe, evaluate, and record patients' symptoms, administer medications, and provide other care.

2. The principle states that a body immersed in a fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the displaced fluid. This principle, also known as the law of hydrostatics, applies to both floating and submerged bodies, and to all fluids.

3. There are several types of plots. An episodic plot features distinct episodes that are related to one another but that can also be read individually, almost as stories by themselves. Most novels involve more complex plots, in which the story builds on itself so that each episode evolves out of a previous one and produces another one.

4. The technical demands on building remain the elemental ones — to exclude enemies, to circumvent gravity, and to avoid discomforts caused by an excess of heat or cold or by the intrusion of rain, wind, or vermin.

5. The most prominent roles behind the scenes are the producer, screenwriter, director, unit production manager, casting director, director of photography, designers, assistant directors, film and sound editors, and music composer.

6. Millions of people around the world own cameras and enjoy taking pictures; every year more than 10 billion exposures are made with still cameras.

7. Cold cream is an emulsion of various oils and waxes and water; it is employed to cleanse and soften the skin. Face powder and dusting powder are based on talcum and zinc oxide and are used to dry and give a satiny texture to the skin. Lipsticks, either applied directly or brushed on the lips, are made of cocoa butter or lanolin and are manufactured in an endless variety of shades, as are rouges, mixtures of red pigments and starch or finely powdered clay. Nail polishes are lacquers or plastics available in many colors. Hair lotions and hair sprays are used to condition the hair, keep it in place, or make it glossy.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 8

- A. Track and field events
- B. Wrestling
- C. Tennis
- D. Hockey
- E. Handball
- F. Volleyball
- G. Soccer
- H. Polo

1. A game played with a racket and a ball by two (as in singles) or four (as in doubles) competitors, on a rectangular court with a net strung between the midpoints of the longer sides of the court.

2. Sport in which two contestants try to force each other's shoulders to the floor, thus scoring a *fall* and winning the match.

3. A group of running, hurdling, jumping, and throwing events held between individuals or teams at indoor and outdoor meets.

4. It is a competitive game in which a ball is hit with the hand against a wall alternately by opposing players. Players wear form-fitting gloves, usually made of soft leather. The gloves serve to protect the hands and to prevent moisture on the hands from making the ball slippery. Players also wear shoes with good traction to prevent them from slipping or falling.

5. Games last 90 minutes and are divided into two 45-minute halves. There is a 10-minute break between the halves, called halftime. Before each

game the referee tosses a coin to determine which team will kick off. Once play begins, the movement of the ball and the players is constant. If the ball leaves the field it is returned to play by throw-in, goal kick, or corner kick, depending on where the ball left play and who knocked it out of play. The only time that play stops is when a player commits a foul.

6. The popular team sport is played by hitting an inflated ball back and forth over a high net. In the indoor game, each team has six players. Points are scored by successfully landing the ball in the court of the opponents without its being returned successfully.

7. It is a game in which two opposing teams of players mounted on horseback attempt to drive a small ball through each other's goal by means of mallets. A goal counts as 1 point.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 9

- A. Opera
- B. Play
- C. Circus
- D. Ballet

- E. Conservatoire
- F. Puppet show
- G. Musical
- H. Rock music

1. The introduction of wild animals to the performance dates from about 1831, when the French trainer Henri Martin performed with his lions, elephant, and other animals at the Cirque Olympique in Paris. He was soon followed by the American trainer Isaac A. Van Amburgh, reputedly the first man to stick his head into a lion's mouth, who in 1838 took his act to England and so fascinated the young Queen Victoria that she commissioned the artist Edwin Landseer to paint a portrait of the brave American with his "big cats."

2. It is one of the world's most prestigious dance competitions, open to both male and female dancers of all countries, and much like the Olympic Games in purpose. It was first held in Bulgaria in July 1964. The competitions were organized by the Bulgarian Ministry of Culture to sponsor a dance event of international interest, creating opportunities for dancers,

choreographers, directors, and teachers to demonstrate and exchange skills. Following the original competitions the next were held in 1965, 1966, 1968, and every two years thereafter.

3. Britain's worldwide influence in music in the second half of the 20th century, especially in the area of popular music, is enormous. Such groups and singers as the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, The Who, Elton John, and Sting are famous all over the world. The British people are of opinion that pop and rock music remain the most popular kinds of music in Britain, although jazz also has a large following.

4. Throughout the world the name *Shakespeare* is associated with the greatest achievements of England in the performing arts. Unfortunately, we have vague facts about Shakespeare's life. He apparently arrived in London about 1588 and by 1592 had attained success as an actor and a playwright.

5. The genre had taken a new turn with the production in 1927 of *Show Boat*; it was the first musical to provide a cohesive plot and initiate the use of music that was integral to the narrative, a practice that took hold until the 1940s. Based on a novel by Edna Ferber, the performance presented a serious drama based on American themes incorporating music that was derived from American folk melodies and spirituals.

6. "Chinese shadows", the European version of the Chinese shadow-puppet show, was introduced in Europe in the mid-18th century by returning travelers. Soon adopted by French and English showmen, the form gained prominence in the shows of the French puppeteer Dominique Séraphin, who presented the first popular performance in Paris in 1776. In 1781 he moved his show to Versailles, where he entertained the French court, and three years later he established a highly successful puppet theatre in Paris.

7. Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 10

Установите соответствие между рубриками газет А–Н и газетными сообщениями 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| A. Political news | E. Stock prices |
| B. Sports events | F. Economic forecast |
| C. Fashion | G. Crime news |
| D. Hi-tech news | H. Advertising |

1. Internet Banking is a simple, safe, and secure means of banking when and where you want to. It will allow you to manage your finances better and at your convenience. You may access any of your accounts 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, from wherever you can access the Internet. Even if you are vacationing in Siberia.

2. We would look strange indeed if we wore the styles our great-grandparents wore. We do tend to distinguish between basic clothing, such as blue jeans, parkas, and T-shirts, and the haute couture, the exclusive and expensive clothing produced by leading designers.

3. Microsoft will today move to extend its reach to the home entertainment market, by launching a new set top box allowing viewers to access the internet through ordinary television broadcasts.

The device, developed by the software group's subsidiary Web TV — acquired earlier this year — contains a video modem which will convert special television signals into web pages for viewing. The information will be transmitted at night and stored on a 1.1 gigabyte hard disk, which is capable of storing up to 12 hours of VHS quality video or thousands of pages from web sites.

4. Today is Tony Blair day at the Labour Party conference in Bournemouth, England. Today's speech by the British prime minister and party leader comes at a time when his personal popularity is at its lowest ebb since he came to power six years ago, because many citizens and party members believe he lied to justify British military participation in Iraq.

5. Former French Prime Minister, Alain Juppe, has defended President Jacques Chirac on the first day of a fraud trial over party slush funds at Paris City Hall. The case against Juppe dates back to the early 90s when

he was finance director of Paris and leader of Chirac's conservative RPR party. If found guilty, Alain Juppe risks losing much more than his job as mayor of Bordeaux, the affluent south-western French city. Although few believe he will receive a five-year jail term, a conviction would crush his hopes of emulating his close ally, Jacques Chirac, and running for the presidency in 2007.

6. US Postal rider Spain's Roberto Heras wins his second Tour of Spain following the 21st and final stage around the Spanish capital Madrid. But Alessandro Petacchi won the stage to make it his fifth in this year's Vuelta.

7. Explosive population growth in developing countries is likely to lead to intense pressure to produce more rice, according to estimates from the Manila-based International Rice Research Institute.

Global demand for rice will be 489m tonnes by 2020, with 421m tonnes of that consumption being in Asia. This is substantially more than current production levels. The UN's Food and Agricultural Organization's latest estimate for 1997's milled rice production is 378m tonnes, with consumption closely matching that figure.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 11

Установите соответствие между названиями магазинов А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одно название магазина лишнее.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. Butcher shop | E. Specialty store |
| B. Grocery | F. Fish and seafood |
| C. Bakery | G. Greengrocery |
| D. Confectionery | H. Dairy |

1. Look, how many tasty things are in the window shop! We've run out of bread and besides I would like to buy those rolls. I hope they are fresh.

2. Our suppliers provide us with fresh fruit and vegetables all year round. In this section you can buy carrots, beets, potatoes, cucumbers and many other kinds of vegetables. You can also see a great variety of fruit on display.

3. I've bought salmon. Unfortunately, there were no shrimps. So we have salmon with fried potatoes for supper.

4. Cheese is nutritious food made from the milk of cows and other mammals, including sheep, goats, buffalo, reindeer, camels, yaks, and mares. Cheese is one of the world's oldest food products — for thousands of years, people have raised animals for milk, turning their surplus milk into cheese.

5. The leading supplier is, of course, Asian countries which produce about 90 percent of rice grown worldwide. China and India together produce about 50 percent of the world's rice, and it is a significant agricultural crop in more than 50 other countries.

6. The meat of cattle is known as beef; calves, as veal; sheep, as mutton; lambs, as lamb; and swine, as pork.

7. Records show that candy was used as an offering to the gods of ancient Egypt. Honey was used as the sweetener until the introduction of sugar in medieval Europe. Among the oldest types of candies are licorice and ginger from the Far East and marzipan from Europe. Candymaking did not begin on a large scale until the early 19th century, when with the development of special candymaking machinery it became a British speciality.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 12

Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- A. An unexpected queen
- B. Childhood
- C. Victoria's duty as queen
- D. Married life

- E. Widowhood
- F. Grandmother of Europe
- G. People's recognition
- H. Victorian age

1. During the years after Albert's death, the queen remained concerned with her ever-growing family. All nine of her children married, and eight of them had children of their own. Some of Victoria's children and grandchildren eventually married the heirs to thrones of Spain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and Romania.

2. Immediately after becoming queen, Victoria began regular meetings with William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne, the British prime minister at the time. The two grew very close, and Melbourne taught Victoria how the British government worked on a day-to-day basis. In the course of her reign, Queen Victoria played a role in appointing some cabinet ministers (and even a prime minister), as well as particular ambassadors and bishops of the Church of England, and she consulted regularly with her prime ministers by letter and in person.

3. Sometimes in history, a child or a teenager has actually become a king or queen. One such case happened in 1837, when King William IV of Great Britain died and the crown passed to his 18-year-old niece, Alexandrina Victoria. Suddenly, the teenager became Queen Victoria, ruler of the British Empire.

4. Queen Victoria never truly recovered from Albert's death in December 1861 at the age of 42. For almost a decade she remained in strict mourning. She rarely set foot in London, and she avoided most public occasions, including the state opening of Parliament. She made an exception, however, for the unveiling of statues dedicated to Prince Albert and, after a few years, for attendance at army reviews. In the course of the later 1870s and the 1880s, she gradually returned to the public arena, and her popularity rose once more.

5. The length of Queen Victoria's reign gave an impression of continuity to what was actually a period of dynamic change as Britain grew to become a powerful industrialized trading nation. The queen sympathized with some of these changes — such as the camera, the railroad, and the use of anesthetics in childbirth. She felt doubtful about others, however, such as giving the vote to many more people, establishing tax-supported schools, and allowing women into professions such as medicine. During her reign, the popularity of the British monarchy underwent both ups and downs but ultimately increased. Victoria was important because she brought morality, good manners, and a devotion to hard work to her role as constitutional monarch. She took pride in her role as formal head of the world's largest multiracial and multireligious empire, and her honesty, patriotism,

and devotion to family life made the queen an appropriate symbol of the Victorian era.

6. In 1839, Victoria fell in love with her first cousin, Prince Albert, of the small German principality of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. They were married in February 1840, and Albert soon developed a keen interest in the government of his new country. Albert was an unusually studious and serious young man, and he served as his wife's private secretary. The royal couple offered an example of family life that contrasted sharply with the images of previous British monarchs. Between 1840 and 1857, Victoria and Albert had nine children. They took an intense personal interest in the upbringing of their children, and they did not leave them solely in the care of nannies and governesses. They increasingly enjoyed a private family life, particularly at Osborne House on the Isle of Wight and Balmoral Castle in Scotland, both of them rebuilt on the basis of Albert's designs.

7. By the 1880s, Victoria had again become the popular symbol of dutiful public service. She appeared in public more often. Excerpts from her private journals that she published in 1868 and 1884 helped to humanize her in the eyes of her subjects. In 1887, her Golden Jubilee, the 50th anniversary of her accession to the throne, was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The Diamond Jubilee of 1897 brought representatives of all the different parts of the British Empire to London and led to the first meeting of the prime ministers of Britain's colonies; it was then that Victoria's popularity reached its peak. Four years later, after a reign of 63 years, she died on January 22, 1901, in Osborne House.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 13

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| A. Antibiotics | E. Mechanical clock |
| B. Compass | F. Printing press |
| C. Electric power | G. Steam engine |
| D. Glass lens | H. Telegraph |

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 14

- A. Essential environmental issue
- B. Do you love history?
- C. National customs are carefully preserved
- D. Improved utilities
- E. Risky hobby
- F. National cuisine

G. Amateurs can play as well as professionals

H. Future politician

1. The system includes a wide variety of features that help you run your PC smoothly and resolve most system problems. For example, the Simple File Checker utility repairs corrupted or changed system files; the new backup applet copies files to another disk easily; the ScanDisk and Defragmenter accessories help you keep your hard disk working properly.

2. During his senior year, Clinton won a Rhodes Scholarship to the University of Oxford in England, and he spent two years in Oxford's graduate program after graduating from Georgetown. In 1970, Clinton enrolled at Yale University Law School, where he studied for a law degree. He paid his way with a scholarship and by working two or three jobs at the same time. At Yale he met fellow law student Hillary Diane Rodham from the Chicago area. They began dating and in 1972 Clinton and Rodham worked in Texas for the presidential campaign of Democrat George S. McGovern of South Dakota.

3. Although rates of population increase are now much slower in the developed world than in the developing world, it would be a mistake to assume that population growth is primarily a problem of developing countries. In fact, because larger amounts of resources per person are used in developed nations, each individual from the developed world has a much greater environmental impact than does a person from a developing country. Conservation strategies that would not significantly alter lifestyles but that would greatly lessen environmental impact are essential in the developed world.

4. Killarney Lakes contain numerous islands and are part of a national park. The wooded slopes of the mountains of Kerry rise abruptly from the lakeshores. On the Island of Ross in Lough Leane, the largest lake, stands an ancient ruined castle. Between Lough Leane and Muckross Lake is the ruin of a Franciscan abbey founded in 1440. The outlet of the lakes is the Laune River, which flows northwest into Dingle Bay, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean.

5. Achill Island is the largest island off the coast of Ireland. Located in county Mayo, it is 24 km long, with an area of 146 sq km. It lies off the west central coast of Ireland and is rather mountainous. The impressive Minaun cliffs located on the island have a sheer drop of 250m down to the sea. The waters surrounding the island are popular for deep-sea fishing, primarily for tuna and sharks.

6. This dish is haggis, which is made from ground sheep entrails, mixed with oats and spices, and tied in a sheep's stomach and cooked.

7. Highland Games are held in many parts of the Scottish Highlands during the summer. They are a traditional kind of track and field meeting where the events include tossing the caber (a roughly trimmed tree trunk) and throwing the hammer (a heavy metal ball attached to a chain). Participants often wear traditional dress, and musicians play traditional bagpipe music.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 15

- A. The best targets for future exploration
- B. Buy at home
- C. What do the stars say
- D. Strange but true
- E. Computer games — evil or blessing
- F. Stop the killing now!
- G. Bill Gates — we are working
- H. 14 nights for £879

1. E-commerce offers buyers convenience. They can visit the World Wide Web sites 24 hours a day and seven days a week to compare prices and make purchases, without having to leave their homes or offices. In some cases, consumers can immediately obtain a product or service, such as an electronic book, a music file, or computer software, by downloading it over the Internet.

2. Dolphins are not fish at all. They are mammals, smaller relatives of the great whales. And some dolphins are among the most intelligent animals on the planet, in the respected company of chimpanzees and elephants. One thing is clear. For the past two decades dolphins around the world have come under intense pressure. A million or more dolphins and porpoises of many species are dying each year in nets. Most are not even wanted but are the “bycatch” of fishermen seeking other prey, usually fish or squid.

3. In 2001, Microsoft released a new operating system known as Windows XP, the company's first operating system for consumers that was not based on MS-DOS. The same year the company also released Xbox, its first venture into video-game consoles. Microsoft announced a new business strategy in 2001 known as .Net (pronounced dot-net). The strategy sought to enable a variety of hardware devices, from PCs to PDAs to cell phones, to communicate with each other via the Internet, while also automating many computer functions. Confusion over the term .Net led to the adoption of the slogan "seamless computing" in 2003.

4. Fly into New York's John F. Kennedy Airport and upon arrival our Jetsave representative will arrange your transfer to the Century Paramount Hotel, situated just off Broadway, which will be your home for the first seven nights. During your first week you will have plenty of opportunity to see the sights of this fascinating city.

5. Upcoming missions will investigate the sun and the powerful solar wind that it hurls toward the planets.

6. The blue whale, the largest animal ever to exist, may grow over 24 m in length. The loud moans of blue whales may carry through deep waters to distances more than 160 km away, allowing them to communicate across vast areas of water.

Whales and elephants are the only animals whose brain mass exceeds that of humans.

7. Most people will say there is nothing in horoscopes. So you would expect that most people wouldn't read them. But they do.

First of all we asked 1,000 people whether they read horoscopes, whether they found them useful, and what their reactions were. Their reaction ranged from "nonsense" through "they're fun" to one person who always looked at them "before making any major decision."

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 16

- A. The twentieth century disease
- B. Plants that cure

- C. World wood consumption
- D. Debate over climate
- E. Death of the earth
- F. Unfavourable forecast
- G. Business: innovations
- H. Greatest business deals of all time

1. Trees bind the earth with their roots, protecting the soil from erosion and reducing the evaporation of water. When they are cut down the earth is left naked, to be flushed away by rain or dried by the sun and attacked by the wind. Deforestation is a major factor in the increase of floods; droughts have increased dramatically in areas where deforestation is most severe.

2. Cadbury Schweppes moved to defend its position in the US soft drinks market. From the beginning of next year, 7-Up will be given a sharper, stronger lemon-and-lime flavor. The move will be accompanied by new packaging, a new advertising campaign, aggressive marketing and an effort to increase the drink's popularity among 18-24 year-olds, who are the main customers for carbonated soft drinks.

3. In 1803, Napoleon, Emperor of France, decided to dispense with France's American possessions. He sold the entire Mississippi valley, an area of 828,000 square miles extending from Canada down to the Gulf of Mexico and westwards to the Rockies, for over 27mn dollars. Through this transaction, President Thomas Jefferson doubled the size of the United States for only 15 cents per acre.

4. Four children out of every five in 1960 died of leukemia. Now four out of five survive. The secret lies in a forest plant *rosy periwinkle* that lives in the rainforests. It supplies vital material against leukemia and several other cancers. Less than 1 per cent of the plant species that make up the rainforests of the world have been examined for their potential. Cures for cancer, unknown miracle foods and products await discovery. And plants that could be used to develop new medicines face extinction.

5. Many companies already have large debts and are paying heavy costs. Any new increase will definitely make problems worse. A representative of the Workers' Union said: "Many businesses will close. This new increase in the cost of borrowing is a disaster."

6. Millions of people, without knowing it, are allergic to everyday foods and chemicals. Headaches, depression, tiredness, high blood pressure are just some of the conditions which can be caused by unrecognized allergies.

7. Tropical timber is one of the leading exports of the Third World. It earns as much as cotton, twice as much as rubber and three times as much as cocoa. Altogether the world consumes enough wood to cover Manhattan to the height of a 10-storey building.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 17

- A. Marriage
- B. Meals
- C. Socializing
- D. Recreation
- E. Origin
- F. Family
- G. Holidays and celebrations
- H. Location

1. The country has one of the lowest population growth rates in the world. Links with the extended family remain close. The husband is traditionally considered to be the head of the household, and the wife is responsible for caring for the house and children.

2. A handshake usually accompanies a greeting. Male friends often add a pat on the back and, if they have not seen each other for some time, embrace each other. Female friends often kiss each other on both cheeks when greeting or parting. The use of first names is not widespread, and it is still fairly common in business or when addressing older people to use Señor ("Mr."), Señora ("Mrs."), or Señorita ("Miss"). In some areas, the titles Don and Doña are used with the first name to show particular respect.

3. The main spectator sport is soccer, which is followed passionately. Spaniards also enjoy golf, basketball, tennis and, in certain regions, hunting, skiing, and fishing. Bullfights still draw crowds. The bullfight, so important a part of Spanish tradition, has been called a *fiesta brava*. It is far more than a mere spectator sport; fans applaud not only the bravery of the *toreros* but their dexterity and artistry as well. Television and cinema are popular. Theatre, music, dance, and opera are well supported in cities such as Madrid and Barcelona.

4. Spain occupies the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula, and is bounded in the north by the Bay of Biscay, France, and Andorra; in the east

by the Mediterranean Sea; in the south by the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and in the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. The British dependency of Gibraltar is situated at the southern extremity of Spain. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa are governed as provinces of Spain.

5. Spain's earliest written history tells of a long sequence of migrations and cultural mingling. Home to Iberians in prehistory, Spain was colonized by Celtic and Phoenician settlers by the 8th century BC. The name Spain (Hispania) owes its origins to the Phoenicians, who called the Iberian Peninsula "Span," which meant hidden or remote land. Celtic and Phoenician settlers were followed by Greeks and Carthaginians and then by Romans. It took Roman soldiers 200 years to conquer all of Spain, a process completed in the 1st century BC.

6. Another important festival is *Fallas de San José* (Bonfires of Saint Joseph), which takes place in Valencia in March. Enormous, elaborate papier-mâché sculptures — satirical depictions of public figures and the year's events — are displayed. At the end of the week, all but the finest of the sculptures are burned in a ceremony accompanied by fireworks. The *Feria de Abril* in Seville is a particularly lively event in late April.

7. Spaniards enjoy a wide range of meat and fish, salad and fruit, and cheese. Adults usually drink wine with their meals, and children drink mineral water or soft drinks. There is usually plenty of bread. Traditional Spanish dishes include *gazpacho* (a cold soup of onions, peppers, tomatoes, and garlic); *paella* (rice, saffron, chicken, seafood, and a variety of other items cooked and served in a large, shallow pan); *calamares en su tinta* (squid cooked in its ink and served on a bed of rice); and *cocido* (Castilian stew).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 18

- A. Land of poetry
- B. Tourism industry
- C. Paradise — or Paradise Lost?
- D. A new discovery of the ancient land

- E. Want to entertain?
- F. If you like winter
- G. White beaches, warm sun
- H. Leader No!

1. China was closed to almost all foreign visitors from 1949 to the mid-1970s. Since economic reforms were implemented in 1979, China's tourism has developed very rapidly. The government has constructed major hotels, increased air travel to China and within the country, and opened historic sites to tourists. Millions of visitors travel to China for its beautiful landscapes, interesting and diverse culture, and important historical attractions.

2. With the famous Alps and a wealth of cultural and recreational facilities, Austria is one of the world's top tourist destinations. Skiing is a popular pastime in the region of Tirol, in western Austria. The resort village of St. Christoph on the Arlberg Pass offers skiing at an altitude of more than 2,000 m.

3. Surfers Paradise, less than an hour's drive south of Brisbane, the capital of Queensland, is now at the heart of Australia's fastest-growing region in terms of both population and economic development. To some, Surfers Paradise on the Gold Coast — a strip of coastline that extends southward from Brisbane for about 100 kilometres to the New South Wales border — is the nightmare that will overwhelm much of Queensland's coastal regions if present population and tourist development trends continue. To others, Surfers Paradise is a dream about to come true, the symbol of a glittering future that will see Queensland transformed from Australia's poorest state into its richest and most populated one.

4. Early in the 1950s, Alaskans recognized tourism as a major source of income and tourists discovered Alaska as a vacationland. Each year visitors spend \$1.5 billion while in Alaska. The development and advertising of national parks has contributed to a dramatic increase in Alaskan tourism during the past decade. Tourists come in organized groups on tour ships, buses, or airplanes; as motor home caravans; and as individuals enjoying a wilderness experience. International tourism has also shown a dramatic increase in the 1990s.

5. Las Vegas bills itself as the "Entertainment Capital of the World," and tourism, gaming, and entertainment represent a large portion of the city's revenue. In addition to its renowned casinos, Las Vegas attracts visi-

tors to its outdoor shows, including simulated volcanic eruptions, pirate duels on artificial lakes, and laser cannon displays. Indoor casino shows, with world-famous entertainers, are also popular. Annual events include the National Finals Rodeo and the Las Vegas Invitational Golf Tournament.

6. Lake District extends about 50 km from north to south and about 40 km from east to west. It became famous when a group of British poets (including William Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and Robert Southey) made it their home about the beginning of the 19th century; they were described by unsympathetic critics as the Lake School of poetry. In 1906, 304 hectares on Ullswater were set apart as a national park. Lake District National Park now incorporates 2,240 sq km of the region. The area is a popular tourist destination.

7. An attractive and varied landscape, a rich set of cultural resources, and a world-renowned collection of foods and wines make France a major tourist destination. In 2002, France had 77 million visitors, more than any other nation in the world. Tourism is a leading industry in France. The French themselves travel widely in their own country, an activity encouraged by the mandatory five-week paid vacation received annually by most workers.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 19

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Zero ending | E. Preference or disadvantage |
| B. German is more difficult | F. Introduction |
| C. Simplicity of form | G. Complex sentence |
| D. Words that can deceive | H. Spelling |

1. There is almost no declension and no conjugation in the English language which makes it much easier for someone who is learning the language to form simple sentences that are grammatically correct. The example of conjugation is the verb “be” who has forms “I am”, “you, we, they are” and “he, she, it is.”

2. In English all nouns are spelled with small letters. Exceptions are: proper names, the days of the week, the personal pronoun “I”, the names

of the months, titles, positions and greetings such as Mr, Mrs, Dr, Director of Marketing, etc.

3. Your learning efforts will be more effective if you have an overview of the language you are working with. That's why we have put together a number of features characterizing the English language. In some aspects we compare English against German to better illustrate — you might want to compare these features with your mother tongue.

4. In English we have “You”, and there is no “Du” or “Sie” form — an idiomatic pitfall that causes non-Germans as much trouble as the appropriate use of the formal “Sie” and the sociable “Du” when addressing people. There are 19 German equivalents to the possessive adjective “your”. There is only one definite article in the English language whereas in German there are three.

5. The English language contains a lot of homophones. These are words that have the same pronunciation but are spelled differently. Of course they have different meanings. Examples: meet/meat, by/buy/bye, son/sun, waste/waist, through/threw, write/right, our/hour, then/than, here/hear.

6. English is a very compact language. The average English word for example is shorter than its German equivalent. That's because English verbs, nouns and adjectives don't have endings. But don't forget the Present Tense that has the letter “s” for the third person as in “he speaks”. Also, there are many more English words containing only 3 or 4 letters than in the German language for example.

7. Most words in English have several meanings. This can be an advantage for learners as you can convey different meanings using the same word in a different context. On the other hand this might cause confusion especially for beginners.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Задание 20

- A. Innovations
- B. Bilingual approach
- C. For and against
- D. Origins
- E. The ideal means of payment
- F. Pastime
- G. Mineral resources
- H. Cultural heritage

1. In recent years flat screens have become increasingly popular. Users talk of benefits such as more desk space, how easy they are to adjust for tilt and height, crisper, clearer images and the total elimination of screen flicker. It's like having a different PC, they say, a new window on the world. But there is one major drawback to flat screens: their cost. They are expensive compared with CRT monitors. Prices are falling, however, and they'll soon find their way into homes, schools and businesses.

2. Coal is the chief mineral wealth and the industry is nationalized. Nearly all the major coal deposits are found in the Central Lowlands. Limestone, clay, and silica are also mined. Iron ores and other metals have been virtually exhausted. Beginning in the late 1970s, offshore oil deposits in the North Sea became an important part of the Scottish economy. North Sea petroleum and natural gas are sent by pipeline to points in the Orkney and Shetland islands and to the mainland. Major oil refineries are located at Grangemouth and Dundee.

3. VoIP is a new technology introduced by broadband. The idea of communicating voice over the Internet has been around for some time, but the slow connection has always meant that the quality was unreliable. Now, with broadband the quality is much improved, and the integration with computers makes VoIP a highly attractive technology. It is set to revolutionize the telcom industry. For business it will mean reduced bills and automatic dialing every time.

4. Saint Petersburg is home to some of the finest museums in the world. The most famous is the State Hermitage Museum, founded in 1764 by Russian empress Catherine the Great as a museum for the royal court. The Hermitage has a vast collection of Russian, Asian, and Western European art. Other museums in the city are the Russian Museum, which has one of the best collections of Russian art in the country, and the Ethnographic Museum of Russia, with exhibits on the peoples of Russia and the former Soviet Union.

5. In 1966, a group of bankers from across the United States organized the Interbank Card Association (ICA) to establish credit card transaction procedures for their member institutions. ICA issued its first credit card for nationwide use in 1966. In 1968 the ICA began to form partnerships overseas, beginning with Banco Nacional in Mexico, and then with institutions in Europe and Japan later that year.

6. The advantages of MasterCard for businesses are obvious: your company has less cash in the register and you can reduce costs and risks.

As for customers, they always have enough cash on hand, even in foreign currencies and can pay quickly and easily. Their money remains in their account longer, therefore earning customers more interest.

7. My son, Elias, was born in February 1997 in Leipzig. His mother is German, and I am American. Naturally, he is being brought up with both languages being spoken at home, but for the most part his main language is German, this is because everyone speaks it — especially the children he plays with. It was difficult for me to teach him English because I was the only one who really spoke it all the time. His mother would speak English to him, but she mixed more, choosing to speak more often in her native tongue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Часть I

ВЗ *Прочитайте вопросы 1–6. Установите, в каких текстах А–F можно найти ответы на эти вопросы. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждый текст только один раз. В задании один текст лишний.*

Задание 21

Which computers

- 1. are the smallest?**
- 2. are widespread models?**
- 3. can fulfil several tasks simultaneously?**
- 4. are the most expensive?**
- 5. may be used separately or joined to a network?**
- 6. were called at first microcomputers?**

A

A supercomputer is extremely powerful. It can be used for very complex tasks, such as computer modelling of weather systems. These computers are extremely expensive, and are generally used by educational or scientific institutions, rather than individual ones.

B

A mainframe is a powerful computer which is capable of processing large amounts of data, often enabling many people to use it, and to carry out

many tasks, at the same time. A network of smaller computers or terminals is used to access the files and programs on the mainframe. Mainframes are therefore described as multi-user, multitasking machines.

C

A smaller computer in a network connected to a mainframe, or other more powerful computer, is often called a workstation. A workstation may, however, also be a relatively powerful computer, usually with good graphic capabilities, that may be either attached to a network or used as a stand-alone machine.

D

A small computer designed to be used to by an individual, for example at home or in an office, is sometimes called a PC, or personal computer. This kind of machine used to be called a microcomputer.

E

Another type of personal computer is a desktop or desktop computer. This is a very common model, which as the name suggests fits on a desk. Many users have desktop computers either at home, at work or in educational institutions. A desktop is not designed to be portable, which means it does not have an independent power supply, and is too big and heavy to be carried easily.

F

A laptop is smaller than a desktop. Laptops are portable and can use batteries. As the name suggests, a laptop is small and light enough to fit on the user's lap. A notebook is like a laptop, but is smaller, and a subnotebook is even smaller.

G

A handheld computer, sometimes called a palmtop, a PDA (personal digital assistant), or a pocket computer, is small enough to be held in the user's hand.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 22

In which museum can a visitor see

- 1. precious stones?**
- 2. modern European paintings?**
- 3. original airplanes?**
- 4. works of art from Asia?**
- 5. portraits made by American artists?**
- 6. old household things?**

A

The National Air and Space Museum has aeronautical exhibits that include the original craft used by the Wright Brothers and the Mercury capsule in which astronaut John Glenn orbited the Earth.

B

The Cooper-Hewitt features examples of historical and contemporary design. Its collections include furniture, metalwork, glass, ceramics, jewelry, woodwork, embroidery, woven and printed textiles, lace, wall coverings, and drawings and prints.

C

The National Museum of African Art was the first museum in the United States devoted exclusively to African art.

D

The Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden contains notable paintings and sculptures by 19th- and 20th-century European and American artists.

E

The National Museum of Natural History is one of the world's leading centres for research and learning about the natural world and humans' place in it. Its collections, which number more than 120 million specimens, are the foundation for research, exhibitions, and education. Highlights include the 45.5-carat Hope Diamond, the largest deep blue diamond in the world.

F

Another major art collection, the National Portrait Gallery, is in a building with the National Museum of American Art, which houses American paintings, sculptures, graphics, folk art, and photographs from the 18th century to the present.

G

The Arthur M. Sackler Gallery houses a permanent collection of art from China, South and Southeast Asia, ancient and Islamic Iran, and Japan. Changing exhibitions of Asian art are drawn from collections in the United States and abroad. The core of the collection was a gift from American research physician and medical publisher Arthur M. Sackler.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 23

Where can a visitor to Washington

- 1. see wild animals?**
- 2. see and hear Spanish songs and dances?**
- 3. hear political discussions?**
- 4. see flora of the USA?**
- 5. look at the most important political documents of the USA?**
- 6. play sports games?**

A

Washington hosts many annual events, including the National Cherry Blossom Festival, which celebrates the blossoming of the Japanese cherry trees in the Tidal Basin. The weeklong Hispanic Festival has taken place each summer in Washington since 1970. The city also celebrates the Chinese New Year, Columbus Day, and Saint Patrick's Day with parades.

B

The Washington region has many well-known parks and recreational areas. The Mall is Washington's most prominent park, and it hosts many special demonstrations and events.

C

Nearby East and West Potomac parks, formed from reclaimed land along the Potomac River, provide space for a range of recreational activities, including rugby, softball, volleyball, and polo.

D

The Ellipse, between the White House and the Washington Monument, is a large public park that contains the Zero Milestone, from which distances are measured on all national highways that pass through Washington.

E

Within the city, Rock Creek Park, which stretches from downtown to the Maryland border, is home to the National Zoological Park.

F

The National Arboretum is in northeast Washington. Visitors can see there evergreen and deciduous plants native to North America.

G

Between 6th and 15th streets the two avenues form an area known as the Federal Triangle. Within this triangle are concentrated a number of government buildings. Also in the triangle is the National Archives Building, which contains the original drafts of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the Bill of Rights

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 24

Where in the text can a reader find information about

- 1. the probable creators of Stonehenge?**
- 2. the location of Stonehenge?**
- 3. the most common idea of constructing Stonehenge?**
- 4. the size and form of Stonehenge?**

5. **the skeptical attitude to the recent concept of constructing Stonehenge?**
6. **the modern notion of Stonehenge use?**

A

Stonehenge, a prehistoric monument near Salisbury in southwestern England, dates from the late Stone and early Bronze ages. Stonehenge was a ritual monument for prehistoric peoples.

B

The monument, now in ruins, consists of a circular group of large upright stones surrounded by a circular earthwork. Stonehenge is the best preserved and most celebrated of the megalithic monuments of Europe. It is not a single structure, but a series of structures that were rebuilt, revised, and remodelled over a period of approximately 1,500 years.

C

Little is known of Stonehenge's architects. In the 17th century, English antiquary John Aubrey proposed that Stonehenge was a temple built by Druids, a caste of Celtic priests encountered by the Romans as they conquered ancient Britain in the 1st century AD. Another early notion was that the Romans themselves constructed the monument. These theories were disproved in the 20th century, when archaeologists showed that work on Stonehenge began some 2,000 years before Celts, and later Romans, had arrived in the area. Today it is widely believed that Neolithic peoples of the British Isles began constructing the monument about 5,000 years ago.

D

Why Stonehenge was constructed remains unknown. Most scholars agree that it must have been a sacred and special place of religious rituals or ceremonies. Many have speculated that Stonehenge was built by Sun worshipers. The axis of Stonehenge, which divides the sarsen horseshoe and aligns with the monument's entrance, is oriented broadly toward the direction of the midsummer sunrise.

E

In the early 1960s, American astronomer Gerald S. Hawkins theorized that Stonehenge was an astronomical observatory and calendar of surprising

complexity. Hawkins suggested that ancient peoples used the monument to anticipate a wide range of astronomical phenomena, including the summer and winter solstices and eclipses of both the Sun and the Moon.

F

The astronomical interpretation of Stonehenge remains popular today, despite many uncertainties. Some scholars are doubtful that the peoples who constructed Stonehenge and other sites of the era possessed the mathematical sophistication necessary to predict many of the events that Hawkins theorized. They note that Stonehenge's architects may have been aware of the subtle movements of the Sun, Moon, and other heavenly bodies without having an analytically advanced understanding of astronomy.

G

The true purpose of Stonehenge is an enduring mystery. Modern observers can only speculate about what it meant to its builders and what compelling impulse drove them to invest so much labor and care in creating it.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 25

Where can a reader find information about

1. the essential dominant natural vegetation?
2. the vegetation which poses an exceptional threat to native one?
3. plants being native to Australia?
4. vegetation eaten by cattle?
5. the national flower of Australia?
6. the tallest trees of Australia?

A

The plant and animal life of Australia is biologically diverse and distinctive. Many of the native plant and animal species are endemic, meaning they do not naturally occur elsewhere. They developed only on

the Australian continent because it was isolated from the wider world for more than 50 million years. In addition to its native species, Australia is home to many other plants and animals that humans introduced, mostly since the late 18th century.

B

Australia's dominant natural vegetation is essentially evergreen, ranging from the dense bushland and eucalyptus forests of the coast, to the mulga and mallee scrub and saltbush of the inland plains. The tropical northeastern belt, with its abundant seasonal rainfall and high temperatures, is heavily forested. Palms, ferns, and vines grow prolifically among the oaks, ash, cedar, brush box, and beeches.

C

Along the eastern coast and into Tasmania are pine forests. Pine ranks second to the eucalyptus in terms of economic importance. The Huon and King William pines are particularly valuable for their timber, but the Huon pine is now considered rare and is usually protected. In the forest regions of the warm, well-watered southeastern and southwestern sectors, eucalyptus predominates; more than 500 species are found, some reaching a height of 90 m. The mountain ash, blue gums, and woolly butts of the southeast mingle with undergrowth of wattles and tree ferns.

D

The jarrah and karri species of eucalyptus, which yield timber valued for hardness and durability, and several species of grass tree are unique to Western Australia. The wildflowers of the region are varied and spectacular. In the less dense regions of the interior slopes grow red and green kangaroo paws, scented boronia, waxflowers, bottle brushes, and smaller eucalyptuses, such as the stringybark, red gum, and ironbark.

E

More than 500 species of acacia are indigenous to Australia. The scented flower of one acacia, the golden wattle, is the national flower of Australia and appears on the official coat of arms. In the interior region, where rainfall is low and erratic, characteristic plants are saltbush and spinifex grass, which provide fodder for sheep, and mallee and mulga shrubs.

F

The survival of more than 1,000 native plant species is considered threatened. Activities such as commercial agriculture, livestock grazing, and forestry have significantly altered or removed nearly all of the native vegetation in many areas of the continent. Fast-spreading introduced plants such as weeds and ornamentals pose an exceptional menace to native vegetation. The mimosa plant, capable of growing more than 6 m and doubling in area each year, has become a prime threat to the Kakadu World Heritage Area in the Northern Territory. Other widespread nonnative plants include blackberry and gorse from Europe; bridal creeper from South Africa; and rubber vine from Madagascar.

G

The most valuable native grasses for cattle feeding are found in Queensland and northern New South Wales. During occasional seasonal floods, native grasses and desert wildflowers grow rapidly and luxuriantly, and water lilies dot the streams and lagoons.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 26

Which university

1. got its name after the person who promoted to establish it?
2. is the biggest in the USA?
3. prepares specialists in the field of sea explorations?
4. was supported by a famous American politician?
5. had some trouble after its foundation?
6. is one of the largest in the world?

A

Massachusetts Maritime Academy was founded in 1891. The academy confers bachelor's degrees in a range of fields. It offers courses of study in engineering, engineering technology, marine engineering, marine transportation, and marine sciences.

B

The University of California, one of the largest institutions of its kind in the world, was established in 1868. The system includes the University of California, Berkeley, in Berkeley; the University of California, Davis, in Davis; the University of California, Los Angeles, in Los Angeles; the University of California, San Francisco, in San Francisco; the University of California, Santa Barbara, in Santa Barbara; and the University of California, Santa Cruz, in Santa Cruz. The largest number of courses are offered at Berkeley and Los Angeles. Other facilities of the University of California include a veterinary school at Davis; dental schools at Los Angeles and San Francisco; medical schools at Davis, Irvine, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco; law schools at Berkeley, Davis, and Los Angeles; and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at La Jolla.

C

New York University is a private, coeducational institution in New York City established in 1832. New York University, with an enrollment of more than 47,000 students, is the largest private university in the United States. More than 2500 courses are offered. The university confers more than 25 different bachelor's, master's, doctor's, and professional degrees.

D

Harvard University is a private, coeducational institution of higher education, the oldest in the United States. In 1636 a college was founded by the Great and General Court of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. It was opened for instruction two years later and named in 1639 for English clergyman John Harvard, its first sponsor. Harvard gradually acquired considerable autonomy and private financial support, becoming a chartered university in 1780. From its earliest days Harvard established and maintained a tradition of academic excellence and the training of citizens for national public service. More U.S. presidents have attended Harvard than any other college: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy.

E

Pennsylvania University is a private coeducational institution in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Founded as the Charity School in 1740, the institution was reestablished as the Academy of Philadelphia in 1751 under

the leadership of Benjamin Franklin. The academy's name was changed in 1755 to the College of Pennsylvania, and the current name was adopted in 1779. The university's four undergraduate schools are the School of Arts and Sciences, the School of Engineering and Applied Science, the School of Nursing, and the Wharton Undergraduate Division.

F

The University of Utah is a public, coeducational institution in Salt Lake City. Founded in 1850 as the University of Deseret, the school was closed after one year because of inadequate financial support. It opened again in 1867 as a commercial college. In 1869, the college was reorganized to include educational and classical departments, and in 1892 it was chartered again under its present name.

The University of Utah confers bachelor's, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees in a variety of fields. Programs are offered through the colleges of business, engineering, fine arts, health, humanities, law, mines and earth sciences, nursing, pharmacy, science, and social and behavioral science.

G

Yale University is a private coeducational institution of higher education in New Haven, Connecticut. Yale is the third oldest institution of its kind in the United States. It was founded in 1701. Each of the 12 colleges accommodates approximately 250 students and has its own library, common rooms, and living and dining facilities. It is headed by a master and dean, who are both university faculty members. The first professional school established at Yale was the School of Medicine; other graduate divisions are the schools of architecture, art, divinity, drama, engineering, forestry and environmental studies, law, music, and organization and management.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 27

Where in the text can the reader find information about

- 1. the language of the people inhabiting the Isle of Man?**
- 2. the country to which the Isle of Man belongs to?**

3. the animal which can be found only on the Isle of Man?
4. the legislature of the island?
5. economy of the island?
6. the main city?

A

The Isle of Man an island in the Irish Sea, about midway between the coasts of Northern Ireland and England. It includes the Calf of Man, a rocky islet off the southwestern coast. The shore of the Isle of Man is lined with tall cliffs and indented by bays. Most of the surface is covered with wooded glens and rounded hills that reach their greatest height in Snaefell (621m above sea level). A mild climate makes possible the growth of many subtropical plants. The area of the island is 572 sq km.

B

More than half of the island area is devoted to agriculture; flowers, fruits, vegetables, and grains are produced. Other occupations are the raising of livestock; dairying; fishing; and the mining or quarrying of small quantities of lead, zinc, nickel, iron, copper, slate, granite, sandstone, and limestone. The Isle of Man is a popular tourist resort.

C

Many mammals inhabit the island, including badgers, foxes, otters, red squirrels, and wildcats. Native to the island is the Manx cat, characterized by the absence of a tail. although there are many stories about how tailless cats first came to the island, it is most likely that the genetic mutation originated there.

D

During the early Celtic Christian era, the Isle of Man was closely associated with Ireland. It fell under Norwegian control in the 9th century and was ruled by Norway until the 13th century, when it was ceded to Scotland. During the following century it was alternately ruled by Scotland and England, finally being granted to the latter in 1346.

E

The island is governed by the Court of Tynwald, consisting of an 11-member legislative council, or upper house, at the head of which is a

crown-appointed lieutenant governor; and by the House of Keys, or lower house, composed of 24 elected representatives.

F

People of the island speak Manx, a dialect of Scottish Gaelic, with strong Norse influence. It began to decline in the 19th century, and in the early 20th century it became virtually extinct. It persists among a small segment of the population, but English is the principal language of the island.

G

Douglas is the capital and administrative centre of the Isle of Man. Douglas is located on the eastern coast of the island, at the common mouth of the Dhoo and Glass rivers (from which the borough's name is derived), and is encircled by hills. The borough is the principal passenger and cargo port of the Isle of Man and is noted as a summer resort. Douglas also has some light industry.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 28

Which state in the USA

- 1. is the richest in mineral resources?**
- 2. was home to the famous American president?**
- 3. was the first where women's suffrage won a victory?**
- 4. is number one to join the USA?**
- 5. has the mildest climate?**
- 6. was next to last admitted to the USA?**

A

The name Wyoming is a contraction of the Native American word mecheweamiing ("at the big plains"), and was first used by the Delaware people as a name for the Wyoming Valley in northeastern Pennsylvania. Wyoming is known as the Cowboy State and the Equality State. The latter

recognizes Wyoming as the first state to specifically give women the right to vote, which it did as a territory in 1869 and retained upon entering the Union. Cheyenne is Wyoming's capital and largest city.

B

Texas is the size of Ohio, Indiana, and all the New England and Middle Atlantic states combined, and its vast area encompasses forests, mountains, deserts and dry plains, and a long, humid, subtropical coastal lowland. Texas's wealth of mineral resources is almost unequaled among the other states. The rapid economic development stimulated by these resources and the state's vast size have made Texas an American legend. Oil wells, chemicals, ranches, and cattle have played a major part in that legend. Texas was an independent republic until it joined the Union on December 29, 1845, as the 28th state.

C

Delaware is one of the South Atlantic states of the United States. It occupies part of the peninsula between Delaware Bay and Chesapeake Bay. Delaware was one of the 13 original states. Delawareans played a major role in the events that occurred during and after the American Revolution, and on December 7, 1787, Delaware became the first of the original 13 states to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Delaware is primarily an industrial state. Most of the manufacturing industries are located in New Castle County, although a number of industrial plants have been established in the two southern counties.

D

Kentucky has had a rich and varied history since frontier times, when it was the haunt of Daniel Boone and other famous pioneers. Located on the border between the historical U.S. regions of the North and the South, the state officially remained in the Union during the American Civil War. But the state was a contested area, and a considerable number of its citizens fought with the Confederate army. Significantly, the key Civil War political figures of the Union and the Confederacy, Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis, were both born in Kentucky. Kentucky slowly recovered from the war, and in the remaining decades of the 19th century, its people began to develop the manufacturing sector of the state's economy that remains its cornerstone today.

E

Alaska is the northernmost and westernmost state of the United States, and the largest state of the Union. It occupies the extreme northwestern region of the North American continent and is separated from Asia by the 82-km- (51-mi-) wide Bering Strait. Alaska has belonged to the United States since 1867, when it was bought from Russia by Secretary of State William H. Seward. The United States paid Russia \$7.2 million for the rights of the Russian American Company in Alaska.

By 1900 Alaska had become a land of golden opportunity as one gold discovery followed another and prospectors arrived by the tens of thousands. Although the gold rush was over within a few years, many people settled in Alaska, and fishing developed as an important industry. On January 3, 1959, Alaska was admitted to the Union as the 49th state.

F

Florida leads all other states in the production of citrus fruits. Each year the state accounts for two-thirds of the total U.S. citrus crop. It ranks first in the nation in the production of oranges and grapefruit. Other kinds of citrus fruits grown include tangerines, tangelos, and limes. Sugarcane is extremely sensitive to frost, and where frosts occur, it must be replanted every year. The southernmost part of Florida is one of the few places in the mainland United States where such replanting is not necessary. Six to seven crops may be obtained from one planting. The city of Clewiston, on the southern shore of Lake Okeechobee, is the center of Florida's sugarcane cultivation.

G

Utah is the state in the western United States, partly in the Rocky Mountains. Its great variety of landscapes includes high wooded mountains, lakes, valley oases, barren salt flats, deserts, and a wild plateau country with strange rock formations and rainbow-colored canyons. The Middle Rocky Mountains, in northeastern Utah, include the Uinta and the Wasatch mountain ranges. The Wasatch Range is noted for its majestic granite peaks, deep canyons carved by valley glaciers, and hundreds of glacial lakes. The older Uinta Mountains, or Uintas, are one of the few major ranges in the Rocky Mountains that extend in an east-to-west direction. The Double Arch sits in a section of Utah's Arches National Park known as the Windows. The park contains the world's largest concentration of natural stone arches.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 29

If you are in Saint Petersburg, where can you

- 1. see the oldest building of the city?**
- 2. find the place the mayor work in?**
- 3. make a stroll along the main street?**
- 4. go to see the famous historical sites which are located in the suburbs?**
- 5. find the intersection of all main streets?**
- 6. listen to classical music, e.g. symphony or concert?**

A

Saint Petersburg proper is divided into 21 administrative districts, including 5 suburbs. Most of the city's industry is located on the outskirts of the city. The dockyards are to the west, along the Gulf of Finland. The commercial areas are in the city centre, close to Nevsky Prospekt, the chief line and stylish shopping boulevard famous for its magnificent buildings and large department stores.

B

Situated on the south bank of the Neva and circumscribed to the east and south by the Fontanka River is the Admiralty district, the hub of the city, where the main avenues of central Saint Petersburg come together. The district houses the Admiralty fortress and dockyard, which was a shipyard before it became part of a naval college in 1925.

C

Outside the city proper, Saint Petersburg's metropolitan area is home to some of Russia's most renowned historical sites. Among them is the royal village of Tsarskoye Selo (now Pushkin), where the Catherine Palace, a magnificent structure, is located. Pavlovsk is home to the Great Palace of Emperor Paul I. On the Gulf of Finland, 40 km west of Saint Petersburg, is the former imperial residence of Petrodvorets, named for the city's founder.

D

Farther up the river, on Zayachy Island, is the Peter and Paul Fortress. It was built in 1703, before construction of the city itself began. The fortress held political prisoners until the beginning of the 20th century. The Peter and Paul Cathedral, located inside the fortress, is the burial place of the tsars and the tallest historical building in the city.

E

The headquarters of Saint Petersburg's municipal government are located in the Mariinsky Palace, which was built in 1844 on Saint Isaac's Square in the Admiralty district for Emperor Nicholas I's daughter Maria. Also on Saint Isaac's Square is the Cathedral of Saint Isaac.

F

Far to the east of the Admiralty district is the Smolny Institute, founded by Catherine the Great in the 1700s to serve as a boarding school for upper-class girls. The Smolny now houses the offices of the city's mayor.

G

The city is also a thriving center for dance, music, and theater. The Mariinsky Opera and Ballet Theatre has been the home of some of Russia's most famous dancers, including Rudolph Nureyev and Mikhail Baryshnikov. Among the composers who spent their lives in Saint Petersburg are Peter Tchaikovsky and Dmitry Shostakovich. The Pushkin Dramatic Theater is known for its classical and modern drama productions, while the Theater of Musical Comedy is highly regarded for its original repertoire. Saint Petersburg celebrates music and arts during a week-long festival held in midsummer.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 30

Where can a visitor to London

- 1. see beautiful English lawns and enjoy flowers?**
- 2. open a bank's account or withdraw money from it?**

3. see a masterpiece of the famous English architect of the 17th century?
4. buy souvenirs or visit the largest London department stores?
5. see graves of outstanding people of Great Britain?
6. go to see the place where bills are introduced and debates are held?

A

The historical centre of London is now a relatively small area still known as the City, which covers only about 1 sq mi. Most of the financial activities are crowded along Threadneedle Street, near the intersection known as the Bank, which includes the huge Bank of England complex, the Royal Exchange, and the Stock Exchange. The permanent residential population of the City is now less than 6000, but about 350,000 commute here daily to work.

B

Located just west of Soho and Covent Garden in the West End is a more residential area. The relatively dense development of this area is broken up by a series of Royal Parks, areas once owned by the Crown, including Hyde Park, Kensington Gardens, and Regent's Park.

C

The most prominent landmark of the City is Saint Paul's Cathedral, designed by the English architect Christopher Wren to replace the original church, which was destroyed during the Great Fire of London in 1666.

D

Some of the City's traditional functions have disappeared. The newspaper industry was concentrated in the Fleet Street area for centuries, but during the 1980s the *Times* and other papers moved to highly automated quarters at the Docklands in the East End. The old wholesale fish market, Billingsgate, located for centuries on the river between the Tower and London Bridge, also moved to the Docklands.

E

The City of Westminster, about two miles upstream from the City of London, emerged as England's political and religious centre of power after the 11th century. At the heart of Westminster is Westminster Abbey, begun by Edward the Confessor in the 11th century and rebuilt in the 13th

century. It has always been closely associated with the monarchy and is used for such state occasions as coronations and royal funerals. It is also a giant mausoleum, and more than 3000 notable people are buried there. Statues and monuments line the magnificent nave.

F

Virtually across the street are the Houses of Parliament, officially called the New Palace of Westminster. Farther west is the monarch's permanent residence in London, Buckingham Palace.

G

To the west and north of Trafalgar Square is the West End, which is usually regarded as the centre of town because it is London's shopping and entertainment hub. The busiest shopping area is Oxford Street, where such large department stores as Selfridges, John Lewis, and Marks and Spencer are located. Other well-known shopping areas include Knightsbridge, the location of Harrods department store; and Piccadilly, where Fortnum and Mason specializes in fine food.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 31

What information does the Madison Hotel provide about

- 1. area attractions?**
- 2. hotel features?**
- 3. hotel amenities?**
- 4. fitness facilities?**
- 5. hotel location?**
- 6. hotel guestrooms?**

A

This hotel contains 353 rooms. Coloured furnishings compliment the leather chairs and ottomans. Amenities include plasma televisions featuring web television, star line service, and video game consoles. Bedding includes down pillows and Egyptian cotton sheets. In-room safes are complimentary and high-speed

Internet access is available. For guest convenience, rooms include minibars and room service is available 24 hours a daily. Guest baths include complimentary toiletries and bathrobes, heated towel racks and bathroom telephones.

B

The Madison Hotel, located in Washington, D.C., sits only four blocks north of the White House and is within three miles of the Smithsonian Museums, monuments, government buildings and nation’s landmarks. Ronald Reagan National Airport is five miles away.

C

Children Stay Free — 16 Years and Under. Restaurant(s). Business services. Concierge desk. Steam room. Comp newspapers in lobby. Room service (24 hours). Pets allowed.

D

Book a stay in a “Breakfast Package room” category and receive accommodations as selected and complimentary daily American breakfast for two at the Palette Restaurant & Bar. Breakfast offer includes tax and gratuity.

E

The Madison hotel was opened in 1963 and has hosted U.S. presidents, entertainers and corporate travelers. Decor features chandeliers, marble floors and rugs in rich blue and gold tones. Guests dine on contemporary American fare at the hotel’s Palette, which showcases American art and cuisine.

F

Spa services. Sauna. Fitness equipment — 24 Hours. Massage-treatment room.

G

White House — 5 blocks; Washington Monument — 6 blocks; Ford’s Theater — 0.7 mile ; Air and Space Museum — 2.0 miles; Natural History Museum — 2.0 miles; National Gallery of Art — 2.0 miles

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 32

In what department of a big department store can a person buy

- 1. goods for kitchen?**
- 2. shoes?**
- 3. jewelry?**
- 4. household textiles?**
- 5. dining facilities?**
- 6. perfumery and cosmetics?**

A

A wide variety of boots for cold season. Height — ankle, low, mid, and tall. Soft leather and suede. More colours are available.

B

I bought three cotton sheets, two pillows with ornament for my brown sofa and three towels of light-green colour which will match the walls of my bathroom.

C

Yes, I like these forks and knives. They are of modern form and design. But I think they are a bit too expensive. By the way, what electric kettles can you show? Oh, a discount of 15 per cent is offered. That's fine.

D

We can offer our customers lipsticks of any colour and nail polishers to match. What brand do you usually wear? Our company can offer you any brand you like. At the end of each week large discounts. We are looking forward to seeing you in our shop!

E

The collection includes six chairs, two tables, and a large sofa. They are made of cherry wood; the sofa and chairs are covered with silk. The tables are simple, but of elegant shape.

F

I want an oval table cloth with napkins. It should be a large one made of cotton. No, I don't want white ones. What other colours do you have? And how much are those plates? Is it china?

G

Can you see that ring with sapphire on the left next to the diamond earrings? I wonder if it is a set. But I don't see a bracelet to match. I am sure they are made of white gold. White gold is in fashion now. Let's see them.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 33

Which company

1. never speaks about its rival?
2. put a famous person to risk of being hurt?
3. is associated with the traditional American way of life?
4. tried to take away the rival's leading position on the market?
5. kept its formula in the secret?
6. advertised its product linking it with stylish and young people?

A

The world's best selling soft drink Coca-Cola is one of the symbols of the USA. For millions of Coke drinkers around the world, it is the product which sums up the American dream. At home in the United States, it stands for the traditional America — freedom, family life and family values and small town-America.

B

The receipt for Coke — code named Merchandise 7X — has remained unchanged since 1886 when John Styth Pemberton, a pharmacist from Atlanta, invented it, and the secrecy which surrounded it was legendary.

C

In recent years Coca-Cola has found itself under increasing pressure from its rival, Pepsi. The science of marketing teaches that the dominant company in a market never mentions its challengers. According to legend, the word "Pepsi" is never used at Cole's headquarters in Atlanta.

D

Pepsi has always been the industry's number two, but it has had a much more youthful image. It showed the customers that Pepsi was younger than Coke, newer than Coke, more fun than Coke and as a result of the Pepsi Generation advertising campaign positioned Pepsi as the drink of the young and fashionable.

E

Each American drinks around 230 litres of soft drinks a year. But how do they choose which drink to buy? Little by little the adverts helped Pepsi to eat away at Coca-Cola's dominant market positions. But despite this, in the early 70s Coke was still out selling Pepsi by two bottles to one.

F

Pepsi signed Michael Jackson at the peak of his fame. His album, *Thriller*, sold more than 40 million copies, to become the world's biggest seller of all time.

G

Jackson was highly paid for his work on the Pepsi campaign. But he certainly earned some danger money. Not only did he appear with wild animals, but while filming a TV advert, his hair was caught fire and he had to be rushed to hospital for treatment.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 34

Which place

- 1. commemorates the memory of the national British hero?**
- 2. used to be the capital of Kent?**
- 3. is home to three separate churches?**
- 4. is the centre for cattle breeding?**
- 5. used to be the centre for producing cold steel?**
- 6. earned a lot of money by slave trade?**

A

Much of the land in Britain that is devoted to agricultural purposes is used for grazing. These sheep graze in Hathersage, a town in the English county of Derbyshire in the heart of the Peak District. Sheep farming is an important part of the economy in Derbyshire.

B

Trafalgar Square is one of the most popular meeting spots in London. It is surrounded by museums, theaters, and restaurants. The square was built as a monument to British naval hero Viscount Horatio Nelson and his victory at the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. A statue of Nelson sits atop a tall column rising above the square. The National Gallery houses paintings, some of which date from the 13th century.

C

The town of Canterbury is dominated by its huge cathedral, seat of the Primate of the Church of England since the late 6th century. The present cathedral was constructed between 1070 and 1180, with important additions dating from the 15th and 19th centuries. Canterbury is a town of ancient British origins. It was occupied by the Romans in the 1st century AD. In the late 6th century it became the capital of Ethelbert, king of Kent. The first Christian missionary to England, Saint Augustine, arrived here from Rome in 597, founded the abbey, and converted Ethelbert to Christianity.

D

In 1166, the town of Birmingham was granted a market charter. By the 16th century, it had become a thriving manufacturing center specializing in metal goods. At the time of the English Revolution in the 1640s, Birmingham produced some 16,000 sword blades for the Parliamentary forces, as a result of which the town was besieged and taken by the Royalists. Because of its manufacturing capacity, Birmingham assumed a position of great importance in the late 18th century, during the Industrial Revolution. Active in the town at that time were a number of influential inventors and scientists, including the inventor of the steam engine, James Watt, and the chemist Joseph Priestley.

E

Cardiff, the capital of Wales, is located in southern Wales at the mouths of the Taff and Ely rivers on Bristol Channel. Cardiff is an important sea-

port and industrial centre. Among its manufactures are steel, machinery, processed foods, metal products, textiles, and paper.

It remained a small town until the opening of the Glamorganshire Canal in 1794 made it an outlet for the mineral wealth of southern Wales. The first docks were completed in 1839, and Cardiff eventually became the world's largest port for shipping coal, an activity that has since declined.

F

In 1207, King John granted the village of Liverpool the privileges of a free borough. It remained an insignificant port town until the late 17th century. The growth of manufacturing in surrounding areas and the increase of trade with America and the West Indies caused Liverpool to thrive. Expansion of the harbour was necessary, and in 1715 the first wet dock in Britain was constructed here. By the end of the 18th century the city had become a rich metropolis thriving on the slave trade and privateering. In 1830, a railroad was constructed between Liverpool and Manchester, and by the 1860s the city was the hub of an extensive rail network.

G

Dundee is the second most important industrial centre of Scotland. It is also a seaport receiving a large inward traffic of petroleum products and handling service vessels for North Sea oil fields. Among the many manufactures are textiles, rope, carpet, plastic, light engineering products, and processed foods. A local landmark is City Churches, which houses three separate churches under one roof. The city has a municipal museum and art gallery and is the seat of the University of Dundee

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 35

Which place is famous for

1. producing kitchen utensils?
2. an outstanding pop group?
3. conducting arts festivals?
4. being the royal residence?

5. **supplying the Middle East with its production?**
6. **starting to publish a famous newspaper?**

A

Belfast is a major commercial and industrial city. It is one of the most important shipbuilding and repairing centres of the United Kingdom and has long been known for its linen textiles. Its manufactures include aircraft, guided weapons, and tobacco and food products. A large petroleum refinery here is supplied by imported petroleum received at the city's deepwater port. Other imports include grain, coal, chemicals, and iron and steel. Among the chief exports are petroleum products, soap, foodstuffs, and textiles.

B

Sheffield is a major steel-manufacturing centre, known especially for its stainless steel products, notably cutlery. The city is located in an important coal-mining region and has iron and brass foundries and manufactures that include steel tools and other metal products, processed foods, and glass. Sheffield was already known by the 14th century for the production of cutlery. A silver-plating technique was invented here in 1742, and in the 1850s the inventor, Henry Bessemer, developed a process for the inexpensive manufacture of steel.

C

Buckingham Palace in London has been the official town residence of the British monarch since 1837. The Buckingham Palace guards undergo inspection while on duty outside the residence of Queen Elizabeth. Tourists visiting the palace witness the ceremonial "changing of the guard" in which a sentry is relieved of duty with traditional military precision.

D

Relatively few of the existing buildings in Liverpool are very old. A notable exception is the town hall which was built in 1754 and rebuilt 1795. Other sights are Saint George's Hall, housing concert halls, law courts, and exhibition rooms; the Gothic-style Anglican Cathedral, one of the largest ecclesiastical structures in the world; and the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Christ the King, a striking example of modern architecture. The city also has a symphony orchestra and several theatres. The Beatles began their musical career in Liverpool in the late 1950s.

E

Manchester is a major industrial centre and has long been known as the leading cotton textile manufacturing city in Britain. It is also an important English port, connected by the Manchester Ship Canal to Eastham on the Mersey River and accessible to oceangoing vessels. The city's diversified manufactures include paper products, pharmaceuticals, electrical and aircraft equipment, computers, electronic equipment, and food products. Manchester lies near a coal-mining region.

The city also became a publishing centre; the esteemed daily newspaper, the *Guardian*, was founded here in 1821 as the *Manchester Guardian*.

F

In the 10th century Bristol was a flourishing commercial port. By the early 11th century it had become a centre for wool trade with Ireland. Clothmaking was introduced here in the 14th century, and Bristol merchants soon developed a prosperous cloth trade with much of Europe and the Middle East. From the port of Bristol in 1497, the Italian navigators John and Sebastian Cabot sailed to the mainland of America. During the English Revolution Bristol was taken by the Royalists in 1643 and fell to the Parliamentarians in 1645.

G

Swansea is located in southern Wales and is an important industrial centre with manufactures that include steel and nonferrous metals and motor-vehicle parts. A large petroleum refinery and chemical works are located in the suburb of Llandarcy. The city is the seat of the University College of Swansea and is host to wide-known annual arts festival.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 36

On which holiday

1. do people celebrate the rescue of the King and the parliament?
2. are paper poppies sold?

3. are butter and eggs consumed?
4. do people wait for a stranger to come in?
5. do people wear national emblems?
6. are there a lot of jokes?

A

Shrove Tuesday is known as Pancake Day in England. It was traditionally a day to make pancakes and use up all the butter and eggs that would not be allowed during Lent, which starts the following day, Ash Wednesday. Some families still make pancakes at home on Pancake Day.

B

Mothering Sunday, traditionally the fourth Sunday in Lent, is a day to visit and bring gifts to one's mother. On 1 April, April Fool's tricks are played.

C

May Day is celebrated on the first Monday of May. On Guy Fawkes or Bonfire Night (5 November), fireworks and bonfires on which effigies of Guy Fawkes are burned celebrate Fawkes's failure in his attempt to blow up the houses of Parliament on 4 November 1605.

D

On the second Sunday in November, Remembrance Day honours veterans. Red paper poppies are sold by the British Legion to raise money for veterans.

E

Boxing Day (26 December), so called for small earthenware boxes that tradespeople and civil servants traditionally carried around to collect tips, is now simply a leisure day and a very busy day in the sporting calendar. Many offices, but not shops, close for all of the Christmas-to-New Year period.

F

Saint David's Day (1 March), which celebrates the nation's patron saint, is not an official holiday but is a day of special dinners and other events. On Saint David's Day, people wear a leek or daffodil, which together form the national emblem, on their clothing.

G

New Year's Eve (Hogmanay) is when some of the year's most lively celebrations take place. Traditionally, on Hogmanay, children would go to the doors of their neighbours, and sing and cry out "Hogmanay!" to receive oatmeal cakes in return. Another tradition associated with New Year's Eve is the "first-footer," or the first person to cross the threshold of a home after midnight on New Year's Eve. If the first-footer is a dark-haired man carrying presents, the family should have good luck for the rest of the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 37

In what country

1. do people tend to eat healthy meal?
2. is meat sold at a low price?
3. is a dish from goat a holiday meal?
4. do people eat dishes made from corn?
5. is sausage eaten throughout the country?
6. do people often not eat meat?

A

The most common meats are beef, pork, lamb, and chicken. Fish and seafood are found mainly on the coast and in cities but are often expensive. Olives are grown throughout Greece, and olive oil is used a great deal in cooking. Salads are often eaten with the main meal. Main courses include souvlaki, a shish kebab with cubes of meat — often pork or lamb — and vegetables, and stuffed eggplant or tomatoes. At Easter, Greeks enjoy roast lamb or goat, as well as kokoretsi, which is lamb's liver, lungs, and spleen wrapped in intestines and roasted on a spit.

B

What people eat depends largely on what is produced in the region where they live. Dishes with potatoes, tofu, maize meal, rice, and other grains are main meals. Noodles are also common and man tou (steamed

bread) is a staple in northern China. Dishes made with pork, beef, chicken, or fish are popular but expensive. Chopsticks are used for all meals in China. Specialties vary from region to region, from duck in Beijing to spicy dishes in Sichuan province.

C

Foods vary widely in India, depending on the culture and region. For example, rice is the main food in the south, while wheat bread is the principal in the north. Indian meals are usually very spicy. Different types of curry, made with eggs, fish, meat, or vegetables, are popular. Vegetarianism is widely practiced, often for religious reasons. Hindus consider cows to be sacred and they, like Sikhs, will not eat beef. Observant Muslims do not eat pork or drink alcohol.

D

Swedes today are generally health conscious and aware of the nutritional content of what they eat, although young people also enjoy fast food, which is increasingly available. The typical Swedish breakfast includes coffee, fruit juice, crisp bread or open sandwiches with ham or cheese. Lunch is usually a hot meal, even in schools. Typical Swedish food is herring, meatballs, raw pickled salmon, potatoes, and pancakes. During the last three weeks of August (the crayfishing season), crayfish parties are a favourite tradition.

E

Maize, beans, rice, and chilies are main foods. They are often combined with spices, vegetables, and meats or fish in the daily meals. What people eat varies to some extent according to region, but tortillas, frijoles refritos (refried beans), and mole (spicy sauce) are common throughout the nation.

F

Argentines eat more beef per capita than any other people in the world. Because Argentina is a major beef producer, domestic prices are low enough for most people to eat beef every day, and many people entertain on weekends with an asado, or barbecue. Popular foods include empanadas, which are pies made with meat or vegetables; and milanesas, or breaded veal cutlets.

G

German food traditionally includes substantial portions of meat and potatoes or, to a lesser extent, noodles. Pork is a popular meat, along with beef and, to a lesser extent, chicken. Pork is prepared in a variety of ways, often according to region: it may be roasted with dumplings in Munich, for example, or served as a ham in parts of North Rhine-Westphalia. Lamb is more of a delicacy but is widely available in the north. Every region has its own type of sausage. Cakes and pastries are also eaten.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 38

In which country

1. do people like walking in the evening?
2. are people fond of flowers?
3. do people like swimming in cold water?
4. is arch and arrows one of the most popular sports?
5. do people love windsurfing?
6. are people fond of gambling?

A

The outdoors and physical fitness are important to the Finns, who enjoy a wide range of activities, including walking, fishing (and ice fishing), hunting, camping, skiing, track and field, basketball, ice hockey, cycling, and boating. Golf is gaining in popularity; some people even play on the ice in the winter. The sauna is a traditional way to relax and socialize for people of all ages. During a retreat to a summer cottage, a popular activity is to run from a hot sauna for a swim in a cold, clear lake nearby.

B

Badminton and soccer are the most popular sports in Indonesia, and many people play volleyball and tennis. Shadow-puppet theatre is a traditional art, and performances are particularly common in rural areas

and on special occasions. Other recreational activities include watching television and going to the cinema. Censorship is strict.

C

Tahitians spend many of their leisure hours socializing, and parties and other festivities play an important part in their lives. Soccer is the national sport, but many others are enjoyed, such as boxing, volleyball, basketball, canoeing, windsurfing, swimming, fishing, and diving. Other popular recreational activities include watching television, going to the cinema, and dancing.

D

An evening or Sunday afternoon stroll around the town is a well-established tradition in both rural and urban areas. On Sundays many Italians go to the countryside, or to a sports event. In summer, crowds flock to the beach. Discotheques are popular among unmarried young people, particularly on Saturday nights. Soccer is by far the most popular sport. Bicycling, auto racing, skiing, and tennis are also popular. Recently, basketball has attracted a large Italian following.

E

Mongolian wrestling, horse racing, and archery are the most popular sports. The annual wrestling championships are enthusiastically followed throughout the country. Boxing, soccer, volleyball, basketball, and table tennis are also enjoyed. Leisure activities include visiting family and friends, watching television, going to the movies, and, especially in summer, making outings to the countryside. Sunday is a favourite day for picnics, and some people own small summer cabins in the hills around the capital.

F

People spend their leisure time socializing with relatives and neighbours or watching films; the Philippines is the world's fourth largest producer of films, a number of which have a strong religious theme. In the cities, video cassette recorder ownership has grown considerably among the middle class, and video rental stores are common. Sundays are big days for sports; basketball, baseball, and soccer are all played. Filipinos are keen gamblers, which accounts for the popularity of horse races and cockfights, and playing mah-jongg, a Chinese table game played with tiles.

G

The Dutch enjoy home improvements and indoor plants — most Dutch homes overflow with greenery. Flowers are picked (if home grown) or purchased regularly to adorn the home, restaurants, and businesses. Television is very popular, and the Dutch have access through cable to numerous European channels. Soccer and cycling are the most popular sports. Almost everyone in the Netherlands cycles; there are numerous cycle clubs and bike paths throughout the country, and many people use bicycles as a means of transportation.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 39

Which planet

1. was discovered in the last century?
2. got its name because of its distinction from other celestial bodies?
3. is the hottest?
4. is known for its density?
5. comes the second after Jupiter in size?
6. was discovered by a musician?

A

Venus, one of the planets in the solar system, is the second in distance from the Sun. Except for the Sun and the Moon, Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The planet is called the morning star when it appears in the east at sunrise, and the evening star when it is in the west at sunset. Venus is never visible more than three hours before sunrise or three hours after sunset. Venus has a carbon dioxide atmosphere 90 times thicker than that of Earth, causing an efficient greenhouse effect by which the Venusian atmosphere is heated. The resulting surface temperature is the hottest of any planet — about 477°C.

B

Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. The fourth brightest object in Earth's sky, after the Sun, the Moon, and Venus, Jupiter is more

than three times brighter than Sirius, the brightest star. Due to its prominence in the sky, the Romans named the planet for their chief god, Jupiter. Unlike the rocky inner planets of the solar system (Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars), Jupiter is a ball of dense gas and has no solid surface.

C

Neptune is the fourth largest planet in diameter. Astronomers believe Neptune has an inner rocky core that is surrounded by a vast ocean of water mixed with rocky material. From the inner core, this ocean extends upward until it meets a gaseous atmosphere of hydrogen, helium, and trace amounts of methane. Neptune has four rings and 11 known moons.

D

Pluto is farther from the Sun than the other planets in the solar system. The small, rocky, and cold planet takes 247.7 years to revolve around the Sun. Pluto is about 2,360 km in diameter, about two-thirds the size of Earth's moon. Discovered in 1930, Pluto is the most recent planet in the solar system to be detected.

E

Uranus is a major planet in the solar system. Uranus has 11 known rings and 27 confirmed moons. The mass of Uranus is 14.5 times greater than the mass of Earth, and its volume is 67 times greater than that of Earth. Uranus was the first planet that people discovered by using a telescope. Sir William Herschel, a German-born British musician and astronomer, discovered the planet in 1781.

F

Mercury orbits closest to the Sun of all the planets, at an average distance of approximately 58 million km. Mercury is surprisingly dense, apparently because it has an unusually large iron core. With only a transient atmosphere, Mercury has a surface that still bears the record of bombardment by asteroids early in its history.

G

Saturn is the second largest planet in the solar system. Saturn's most distinctive feature is its ring system, which was first seen in 1610 by the Italian scientist Galileo, using one of the first telescopes. He did not understand that the rings were separate from the body of the planet, so he described

them as handles. The Dutch astronomer Christiaan Huygens was the first to describe the rings correctly. These rings are now known to comprise more than 100,000 individual ringlets, each of which circles the planet.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 40

Which continent

- 1. is next to last in size?**
- 2. is the most densely populated?**
- 3. is famous for its rainforests?**
- 4. comprises three countries?**
- 5. is represented by a variety of relief, nations and ways of life?**
- 6. has no high mountains?**

A

Asia constitutes one-third of Earth's total land area, making it the largest of the seven continents. With about 3.7 billion inhabitants, the continent contains about three-fifths of the world's population. Asia contains some of the world's most spectacular natural features, including high mountain ranges, vast plateaus, majestic river basins, and lakes and inland seas.

B

Antarctica is the Earth's southernmost, coldest, windiest, highest, most remote, and most recently discovered continent which surrounds the South Pole. The last continent to be discovered, Antarctica remained hidden behind barriers of fog, storm, and sea ice until it was first sighted in the early 19th century. Because of the extreme cold and the lack of native peoples, forests, land animals, and obvious natural resources, the continent remained largely neglected for decades after discovery.

C

Australia remained relatively unknown to most of the outside world until it was developed as a group of British colonies during the 19th century.

In 1901, the colonies federated to form a unified independent nation, the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia lacks mountains of great height; it is one of the world's flattest landmasses. The average elevation is about 300 m. The interior is mostly a series of great plains or low plateaus, which are generally higher in the northeast. Low-lying coastal plains, averaging about 65 km in width, border the continent. In the east, southeast, and southwest, these plains are the most densely populated areas of Australia.

D

North America, third largest of the seven continents, includes Canada, the 2nd largest country in area in the world, the United States (3rd largest), and Mexico (14th largest). With more than 405 million inhabitants estimate, North America is the 4th most populous continent. Together with Central America, the West Indies, and South America, North America makes up the Western Hemisphere of Earth. The lowest point in the western hemisphere, 86 m below sea level, is located in Death Valley, California.

E

The second smallest continent (Australia is the smallest), Europe has an area of 10,355,000 sq km, but it has the third largest population of all the continents. Europe is a highly fragmented landmass consisting of a number of large peninsulas, such as the Scandinavian, Iberian, and Italian, as well as smaller ones, such as the Kola, Jutland, and Brittany. It also includes a large number of offshore islands, notably Iceland, the British Isles, Sardinia, Sicily, and Crete.

F

Africa is a land of great diversity. If you were to trek across the continent, you would pass through lush, green forests and wander vast, grassy plains. You would cross barren deserts, climb tall mountains, and cross some of the mightiest rivers on Earth. You would meet diverse people with a wide range of cultures and backgrounds and hear hundreds of different languages. You would pass through small villages where daily life remains largely the same as it has been for hundreds of years, as well as sprawling cities with skyscrapers, modern economies, and a mix of international cultural influences.

G

The South American continent represents 12 percent of the Earth's land surface, but is populated by only 6 percent of the Earth's population. Extensive mountain ranges and massive tracts of rainforests prevent from settlement in large regions of the continent. The Andes, a South American mountain range, extends about 7200 km.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Часть II

В3 Прочитайте утверждения 1–6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Запишите в таблицу цифру 1, если утверждение **верное**, цифру 0, если утверждение **неверное**.

Задание 41

1. There are quite a few borrowings in English.
2. Native Americans borrowed such words as *raccoon* and *wigwam*.
3. The origin of the word *canyon* has been traced to Portuguese or Spanish.
4. Peru gave English such words as *quinine* and *cannibal*.
5. The word *boomerang* came from Africa.
6. There are Greek or Latin roots in such words as *stethoscope* and *supersonic*.

If you speak English, you have plenty of people to talk to. It is spoken in more parts of the world than any other language.

English is constantly borrowing. It started out taking words from Latin, Greek, French, and German. Then English went on to borrow words from

more than 50 different languages. From Italian, it took *cameo*, *pizza*, and *violin*, for example. From Spanish and Portuguese, it borrowed the words *alligator*, *canyon*, and *sombrero*. From Native Americans, it got *raccoon* and *wigwam*. Peru contributed *llama* and *quinine*. The Caribbean islands gave English *barbecue* and *cannibal*. From Africa came *chimpanzee* and *zebra*, from India came *bandanna*, *curry*, and *punch*, and from Australia came *kangaroo* and *boomerang*.

Science caused an explosion in words. Some words in science combine parts of Greek and Latin words. They include *penicillin*, *stethoscope*, and *supersonic*. Others were borrowed from languages spoken today. *Robot* comes from a Czech word.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 42

1. The meaning of words has been changing in English within centuries.
2. The written form and pronunciation do not often coincide in English.
3. English has 14 different forms of pronunciation for the *sh* sound.
4. In many cases English spelling preserved old forms of pronunciation.
5. Six different spellings of *ough* are the most striking examples of differences between spelling and pronunciation in English.
6. English is expanding at the cost of new words borrowed both from other languages and science development.

The English language has been borrowing words for more than 1,500 years. The most complete dictionary of the English language contains a whopping 600,000 words.

It's common for new words to grow from previously existing words — for example, *to burgle*, formed from *burglar*. The use of words can change. *Shower* started out meaning “light rain.” It later referred to a bathroom shower, and then became used as a verb, *to shower*.

English is said to have one of the most difficult spelling systems in the world. Take a look at these four words: *anxious*, *fission*, *fuchsia*, and *ocean*. They all spell the *sh* sound differently. English has 14 different spellings for the *sh* sound.

Throughout history, the spelling of English words hasn't changed as much as their sounds have. For example, people once pronounced the *k* in *knife* and the *gh* in *right*. We no longer say those letters, but we've kept the old spelling. English also tends to hold on to the spelling of words it borrows from other languages.

The most striking examples of differences between spelling and pronunciation in English are the six different pronunciations of *ough*. Say these words aloud: *bough*, *cough*, *thorough*, *thought*, *through*, and *rough*. Some spellings have lasted from a time when the *gh* was pronounced in English.

The English language is unusual in the way it borrows and grows. New words are constantly being introduced. The verb *to google* is a new word that means "to do a fast Internet search." It comes from the widely used Internet search engine, Google.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 43

1. English and Latin are world languages for all educated people.
2. Twenty-five percent of the world's people and one fourth of the world's land surface were controlled in some way by Britain at the beginning of the 20th century.
3. The British Empire spread to all six continents of the world.
4. Daughter nations developed into dominions.
5. India today is the world's most populous dominion.
6. The influence of the British Empire may be traced in law, institutions, and customs of many countries.

Many nations around the world have been influenced by British history and culture. With each passing year, English comes closer to being

a world language for all educated people, as Latin once was. The prominence of English can be traced to the spread of the British Empire during the last three centuries. In the early 20th century, a quarter of the world's people and a quarter of the world's land surface were controlled in some way by Britain. Some parts of the world received substantial numbers of British emigrants and developed into what were called daughter nations. These colonies eventually became self-governing areas called dominions. Canada, Australia, and New Zealand fit this pattern. For a long time India was the most important colony in the British Empire, but after a long anti-colonial struggle with Britain, independent India today is the world's most populous democracy. The British Empire once included substantial portions of southern, western, and eastern Africa; important areas in Asia, such as Hong Kong; a few holdings in the Americas; and a large number of islands in the Pacific. Today most of these are independent nations, but many retain some British law, institutions, and customs.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 44

1. Some countries which were not part of the British Empire are affected by the Westminster model.
2. The Westminster model may be referred to as the democratic form of governing.
3. The 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries were marked by the Industrial revolution in Great Britain.
4. Great Britain was a pioneer in urbanization of the nation.
5. The middle class prevailed in Great Britain.
6. Queen Victoria turned the nation into the richest in the world.

The British Empire influenced a lot of countries. Even parts of the world never included in the British Empire have adopted the British system of parliamentary government, often referred to as the Westminster model. Originally a vehicle for royal authority, this system gradually evolved into a representative government and finally became a means through which democracy could be

exercised. Today legislative power comes from the lower house of Parliament, known as the House of Commons. The freely elected members of the House of Commons select the nation's chief executive, the prime minister. He or she in turn appoints members of the House of Commons to the Cabinet, a body of advisers. Because the executive is not separated from the legislature, the government is efficient as well as responsive to the electorate.

Britain was a pioneer in economic matters. The first industrial revolution occurred in Britain in the 18th and early 19th centuries and led to the development of the world's first society dominated by a middle class. Britain was the first nation to have more than half of its population living in urban areas. Rapid economic development and worldwide trade made Britain the richest nation in the world during the reign of Queen Victoria in the 19th century. For a long time before and after the Industrial Revolution, London was the center of world capitalism, and today is still one of the world's most important business and financial centres.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 45

1. Martin Luther, the founder of German Protestantism, began the tradition of commemorating the birth of Christ.
2. Queen Victoria's husband spread fir trees throughout Great Britain very quickly.
3. The practice of exchanging Christmas cards originated about two centuries ago.
4. Most people spend Christmas at home watching Christmas plays.
5. According to children's beliefs, one must burn the letter written to Father Christmas if he wants his wish to be fulfilled.
6. On Boxing Day people exchange boxes.

Christmas is an annual Christian holiday commemorating the birth of Jesus Christ. Most members of the Roman Catholic Church and followers of Protestantism celebrate Christmas on December 25, and many celebrate on the evening of December 24 — on Christmas Eve — as well.

According to legend, the Christmas tree tradition began with the founder of German Protestantism, Martin Luther. While walking through the forest on Christmas Eve, Luther was so moved by the beauty of the starlit fir trees that he brought one indoors and decorated it with candles to remind his children of God's creation. In 1841 Prince Albert of Germany gave his wife, Queen Victoria of England, a gift of a Christmas tree. This was the first Christmas tree in England, but the custom spread quickly.

The practice of exchanging Christmas cards also became a widespread custom in the 19th century. In 1843 English illustrator John Callcott Horsley created the first modern Christmas card. The card depicted a family celebration and its caption read, "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to You."

Religious customs of Christmas celebrations in England center on retelling the story of Christ's birth. Most people who celebrate Christmas consider it a family holiday when the whole family gather together and participate in such secular customs as watching Christmas plays, feasting, singing, and helping the poor. Before Christmas Day, children write wish lists to Father Christmas, who is the British version of Santa Claus. They then throw these letters into the fire. Children believe that if a draft draws the letter up through the chimney, their wishes will be fulfilled. Children open their gifts on Christmas afternoon, following a meal of goose or roast beef and a dessert of plum pudding.

The day after Christmas is also a national holiday in England, known as Boxing Day. Long ago, English gentry gave small gifts known as Christmas boxes to their servants on the day after Christmas. English custom still sets aside Boxing Day for tipping the delivery person and others who have performed personal services throughout the year. Many people in England also make charitable contributions to churches and to the needy on Boxing Day.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 46

1. John hasn't written to Pete for some time.
2. John appoints the date of meeting with Pete.

3. Jane has found a job for one semester.
4. John is glad to have an opportunity of seeing his family quite often.
5. John lives in London.
6. John is in process of finding a good job.

Hi Pete,

It's been a while since we wrote, so I thought I'd drop you a line to bring you up to date with what's been happening here.

I suppose the most important thing is that Jane's job is more secure than we thought. At the beginning of the year, when she got the job, we thought it might only be for one semester, but we just found that she has a permanent contract of sorts. Obviously this is great, as it means we can relax a little. I still don't have what I really want work wise, but it will happen soon. You have to stay positive, don't you?

My parents are both fine, and I think they are really happy that we've moved back. For us, it's great to be so close to family again, an extra sense of comfort and security. We see my sister quite often as she's in London, although we're not that bothered about going into the city.

So, what about you these days? Are you still stuck in that old job? Since I've been having so much trouble getting a job I understand your reluctance to change. There's nothing worse than filling in endless application forms, with no idea of what it will lead to. Anyway, I've got another form to fill in so I'll love you and leave you.

Regards,
John

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 47

1. According to the text, there are eleven countries in the European Union.
2. The euro was introduced into circulation in January, 1999.
3. Eleven countries decided to accept the euro as their common currency.

4. Britain, Denmark, Greece, and Sweden did not join the European Union.
5. There are different euro notes: 100 euros, 50 euros, 2 euros, and 1 euro.
6. The parallel lines in the symbol for the euro mean the euro's stability.

On 1 January 1999, eleven European Union countries adopted the new euro currency: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain. Four European Union countries did not adopt the euro: Britain, Denmark, Greece, and Sweden. The official abbreviation for the euro is EUR.

There are 7 euro notes in the following denominations: 500 euros, 200 euros, 100 euros, 50 euros, 20 euros, 10 euros, 5 euros

There are 8 euro coins in the following denominations: 2 euros, 1 euro, 50 cents, 20 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents, 2 cents, 1 cent.

Bank notes and coins for the euro will not be used until 2002. Until that time, the 11 euro countries will continue to use their existing bank notes and coins.

The symbol for the euro is like a round E with two horizontal parallel lines. The inspiration for this symbol was the Greek letter epsilon (a reference to Greece as the foundation of European civilisation). The parallel lines are intended to represent the euro's stability.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 48

1. Amundsen entered the University of Christiania in 1894.
2. Amundsen was the first to discover the Northwest Passage.
3. Amundsen was the first to discover the magnetic pole.
4. The native people helped him to survive in the harsh Arctic environment.
5. Before going to the South Pole, Amundsen lived more than a year in Antarctica.
6. The British explorer Robert Scott couldn't reach the South Pole.

Roald Amundsen, a Norwegian polar explorer, was born in Borge, and educated at the University of Christiania studying medicine. He entered the Norwegian navy in 1894 and spent the following nine years studying science.

From 1903 to 1906, he led his first important expedition in the small sloop *Gjøa*. During this voyage he sailed successfully through the Northwest Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean and determined the position of the north magnetic pole. Amundsen also made surveys and studied the weather. In addition to this, he studied how the Inuit people of northern Canada survived in the harsh Arctic environment.

His next expedition sailed in a larger ship, the *Fram*, and gained fame as one of the most successful undertakings in the history of Antarctic exploration. With his companions, he lived in Antarctica for more than a year, conducting explorations and scientific investigations. From the far north, he brought Inuit husky dogs to pull sleds packed with equipment.

With the sleds fully loaded, Amundsen led his men toward the South Pole. They arrived at the pole on December 14, 1911, becoming the first people ever to get there. Amundsen had favorable weather conditions during the voyages, but his success was due primarily to his knowledge of polar conditions, his attention to minute details, and his ability to endure great physical stress. He and his companions planted a Norwegian flag in the ice and began their return trip. Amundsen reached the South Pole just five weeks before his great rival, British explorer Robert Scott. Scott and his entire expedition party died on their return journey.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 49

1. The expeditions undertaken by Amundsen in the first quarter of the 20th century were a failure.
2. The attempt to cross the North Pole in the dirigible was a great success for Amundsen.
3. Amundsen and Nobile quarreled because the credit they received was too high.
4. Nobile's airship *Italia* crashed and Nobile perished.

5. Amundsen couldn't save Nobile because the remains *Italia* were found too late.
6. Amundsen died during a brave, risky quest to rescue a friend.

The fame of Amundsen helped him raise money for his expeditions. In 1918, Amundsen set off on a pioneering voyage through freezing seas close to the North Pole. The expedition failed, as did a second one in 1922.

In May 1926, he succeeded in crossing the North Pole during a flight of more than 70 hours from Norway to Alaska; he was accompanied by the American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth and the Italian explorer and engineer Umberto Nobile. This flight was made in the dirigible *Norge*, designed and built by Nobile with the support of the Italian government. Though they made friends, Nobile and Amundsen quarrelled, each claiming that the credit for the flight belonged to his respective country.

In 1928, however, when Nobile's airship *Italia* was wrecked during a polar flight, Amundsen, who had retired, volunteered to search for him. Nobile was eventually rescued, but Amundsen was last heard from June 28, 1928, a few hours after he and five others had left Tromsú, Norway, by airplane. The remains of his airplane were found near Tromsú on August 31.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 50

1. Australia is made up of six states and two territories.
2. Australia is one of the largest countries in the world.
3. Australia has mountains of great height.
4. The east, southeast, and southwest are the most densely populated areas of Australia.
5. The western half of the continent is lower than the eastern one.
6. Agriculture is mostly cultivated in the western half of the continent.

Australia is a continent located southeast of Asia and forming, with the nearby island of Tasmania, the Commonwealth of Australia, a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations. The Commonwealth of Australia

is made up of six states and two territories. The area of the commonwealth is 7,682,300 sq km, making Australia the smallest continent in the world, but the sixth largest country. The capital of Australia is Canberra, and the largest city is Sydney; both are located in the southeast.

Australia lacks mountains of great height; it is one of the world's flattest landmasses. The average elevation is about 300 m. The interior is a series of great plains, or low plateaus, which are generally higher in the northeast. Low-lying coastal plains, averaging about 65 km in width, fringe the continent. In the east, southeast, and southwest, these plains are the most densely populated areas of Australia.

In the east the coastal plains are separated from the vast interior plains by the Great Dividing Range, or Eastern Highlands. This mountainous region averages about 1,200 m in height and stretches along the eastern coast. Much of the region consists of high plateaus broken by gorges and canyons.

The western half of the continent is an enormous plateau, about 300 to 450 m above sea level. The central basin, or the Central-Eastern Lowlands, is an area of vast, rolling plains. In this region lies the richest pastoral and agricultural land in Australia.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 51

1. Students generally are required to attend lectures at Oxford.
2. At some colleges students must change clothes to dinner.
3. In a short stroll one can pass the house where Christopher Wren discovered his comet.
4. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy in one of Oxford's pubs.
5. Mathematician Charles Lutwidge Dodgson wrote a children's book called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Oxford.
6. Margaret Thatcher and John Kennedy studied at Oxford.

For 800 years the University of Oxford has been polishing minds and confusing outsiders in roughly equal measure. It is a place where students

generally aren't required to attend lectures, don't receive grades, seldom study anything outside their chosen subject, and take just three sets of exams during the course of their college careers — “one to get in and two to get out,” as one alumnus told me.

“There are more rules and traditions than you can imagine,” Owen Sheers, a cheerful but slightly shell-shocked-looking first-year student, told me toward the end of his first week in New College. “At my college you dress one way if you go to the first sitting of dinner, another way if you go to the second. It's very confusing.”

A confusion of tradition is perhaps an inevitable consequence of a place so deeply steeped in history. In a short stroll you can pass the house where Edmund Halley discovered his comet; the site of Britain's oldest public museum, the Ashmolean; the hall where architect Christopher Wren drew his first plans; the pub where J.R.R. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy (it stands opposite the pub where Thomas Hardy made similar preparations for *Jude the Obscure*); the track where Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile; the meadow where a promising young mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson refined *The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants* and — oh yes — a children's trifle called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Walk down the broad and curving High Street and you follow in the footsteps of Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Jonathan Swift, Roger Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Graham Greene, T. S. Eliot, C. S. Lewis, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Bill Clinton, to name just a few who have worked and studied here.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 52

1. There are many highlands in California.
2. Redwoods and giant sequoias may be found in many states of the U.S.A.
3. California is the most densely populated state.

4. According to the author, California may be described as a paradise.
5. The gold rush took place on September 9, 1850.
6. California was not among the first states to enter the Union.

The third largest state in the Union, California covers an area of great physical diversity in which uplands dominate the landscape. California's size, complexity, and economic productivity make it preeminently a state of superlatives. It has the lowest point in the country, in Death Valley, and the highest U.S. peak outside of Alaska, Mount Whitney. Among the 50 states it has the greatest number of national parks and national forests, and the only stands of redwoods and giant sequoias. Its annual farm output is greater in value than that of any other state, and it leads the rest of the nation in the production of many crops. It is the leading state in volume of annual construction and manufacturing. California has more people than any other state and more automobiles, more civil aircraft, and more students enrolled in universities and colleges.

Between the late 1940s and late 1980s, the rate of growth and actual growth of California's population and economy were phenomenal compared with other states. However, this growth also gave rise to, or aggravated, several major problems that now face Californians. Much of the growth occurred in the dry south where water shortages must be offset by vast, expensive public projects delivering water from the wetter north. Urban centers extended outward into good farmland, forever removing it from food production. In addition, as population continues to increase, California is faced with the problem of providing its inhabitants with more schools, hospitals, water, highways, recreational facilities, and other services.

The name *California* was first used to designate the region by the Spanish expedition led by Juan Rodríguez Cabrillo, as it sailed northward along the coast from Mexico in 1542. The name itself was probably derived from a popular Spanish novel published in 1510 in which a fictional island paradise named California was described. The state's official nickname is the Golden State, referring to the gold rush, which played a central role in California's entry into the Union on September 9, 1850, as the 31st state. The nickname also suggests the state's golden fields and sunshine.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 53

1. There is an airport in Baltimore.
2. Agriculture is highly developed.
3. There are both federal and private institutions in Baltimore.
4. Boston is more populated than Atlanta.
5. Five Points is the business and historic heart of the city.
6. It can be inferred from the passage that there are several parks in Atlanta.

With one of the world's largest natural harbors, Baltimore has always been a port city. Excellent rail, road, and air connections make it attractive for industry, manufacturing, and trade. Today, however, Baltimore's economy focuses on research and development, especially in the areas of aquaculture, pharmaceuticals, and medical supplies and services. In addition to private laboratories, the city is home to more than 60 federal research laboratories, and to Columbus Center, a large marine biotechnology center that opened in 1994.

Atlanta is sometimes described as a "horizontal city." With few natural barriers to contain or restrict its growth, the city has randomly distributed. The city's low population density levels contrast sharply with those of older, more densely packed northern cities such as New York, Boston, or Chicago. The tallest and most closely grouped buildings are found in downtown Atlanta around an intersection called Five Points, and in the area immediately north. This is the business and historic heart of the city. Further north of this area are Midtown and Buckhead, the location of many of the city's cultural institutions, and Piedmont Park, Atlanta's largest public park.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 54

1. The London Underground has 267 stations under the ground.
2. New underground stations are being developed.
3. Trains often stop because of breakdowns.

4. New York City lies on the island.
5. Interstate facilities include the bridge under the Hudson river.
6. New York City's Kennedy International Airport is the largest in the country.

The London Underground operates 391 km of railway, of which some 171 km are under the ground. Known as the tube, the system has 267 stations, with more than 470 trains running during peak periods. Extensions continue to be built in the east and southeast of London. Much of the system is old, and breakdowns are a recurring problem. Vandalism in the form of pulling emergency switches also causes many delays. Yet, the Underground provides reliable public transportation for an impressive number of commuters across a large metropolitan area.

The fact that New York City lies mostly on islands has created the need for many transwater connections, including numerous bridges and tunnels to connect the various boroughs with one another. Tunnels under the lower Hudson River and the George Washington Bridge across it are also interstate facilities. Ontario, Canada, is linked with New York state by a number of bridges across the Niagara River and by three highway bridges across the St. Lawrence River.

Some 13 airports serve New York state. They vary from small single landing strips to New York City's giant Kennedy International Airport and La Guardia Airport, the nation's 19th and 20th busiest, respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 55

1. Queens is the largest district of New York.
2. One can reach Manhattan from Queens by bus.
3. Long Island is linked with Queens by Queensboro Bridge.
4. Rich people did not want to live in the area south of the Thames.
5. There were no historical sights in the southern part of London.

6. The Globe Theatre was considered by its contemporaries as an indecent place.

Queens is a borough of New York City on western Long Island. The largest borough in New York City, Queens has a land area of about 282 sq km. Being a residential section, Queens has numerous well-defined neighborhoods. Jamaica, Long Island City, and Maspeth are business centres of the borough. Queens is linked to extensive transportation facilities that include municipal subway and bus lines and the Long Island Rail Road, which provides service to Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Long Island. The borough has an extensive network of limited-access highways and is linked to Manhattan by the Queensboro Bridge.

The area south of the Thames has long been regarded with disdain by the rest of the city. For centuries Southwark, originally the area around the southern end of London Bridge, was the disreputable entertainment center of London, with brothels, bars, and theatres outside of the City's jurisdiction. Not far from the infamous Bankside, where brutal sports like cockfighting and bearbaiting took place, was the beautiful Southwark Cathedral, which dates from the 13th century. Bankside was also the location of Elizabethan theatres, which were restricted in the City because they were considered places of vice. One of these, the Globe Theatre, where William Shakespeare put on his greatest plays, was recently reconstructed.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 56

1. The English Channel is not deep.
2. The cost of the tunnel was two times as high as it was supposed.
3. To reach England from France by ferry is quicker than by tunnel.
4. The length of the Panama Canal is more than sixty metres.
5. The voyage is shorter through the Panama Canal.
6. The Panama Canal builders overcame a lot of difficulties.

The Channel tunnel links England with France and runs underground beneath the relatively shallow English Channel. The current tunnel, finished in 1994, was built by British and French private investors and cost more than \$16 billion to complete, twice its estimated budget. Cost overruns caused financial difficulties and threatened the completion of the project. The main tunnel is 50 km long and runs from Folkestone, England, to Calais, France, at an average depth of 40 m below the sea bed. The trip takes about 35 minutes. Since ferries continue to compete with the tunnel, some believe the tunnel is of only marginal economic importance. Nevertheless, it has enormous symbolic importance as an unbroken link between Britain and the Continent.

Panama Canal across the Isthmus of Panama, in Central America allows vessels to travel between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. The waterway measures 64 km. The Panama Canal handles a large volume of world shipping and enables vessels to avoid traveling around South America, reducing their voyages by thousands of miles and many days. The canal consists of artificially created lakes, channels, and a series of locks, or water-filled chambers, that raise and lower ships through the mountainous terrain of central Panama. Built by the United States from 1904 to 1914, the Panama Canal posed major engineering challenges, such as damming a major river and digging a channel through a mountain ridge. It was the largest and most complex project of this kind ever undertaken at that time, employing tens of thousands of workers and costing \$350 million.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 57

1. If you want to send a letter, you should use the Royal Mail.
2. Goods are delivered by Parcelforce.
3. Money transfer service is carried out by the Post Office.
4. Magazines and journals are delivered by second-class mail.
5. If you buy a sweater by e-mail, it will be delivered by fourth-class mail.

6. If you want a present to be delivered on a special date, you should pay extra money.

The Post Office in the United Kingdom was founded in 1635 and is noted in history for issuing the famous Penny Black, the world's first adhesive stamp, in 1840. In 2001, the Post Office Group changed its name to Consignia. The operations of Consignia are divided into three distinct businesses: The Royal Mail handles the collection and delivery of mail, Parcelforce handles parcel delivery, and the Post Office handles retail services to the public. The Post Office also handles the payment of government pensions and welfare benefits, issues licenses, collects utility company bills, and offers banking services for certain banks. It also issues foreign currency and traveler's checks, sells travel insurance, and acts as the agent for Western Union's money transfer service.

First-class mail includes letters, postcards, and matters wholly or partly in writing; second-class mail comprises newspapers and periodical publications; third-class mail includes books, adverts, and matters wholly in print; and fourth-class mail covers goods and all matters not covered in the other three classes. Express mail, the newest service, provides overnight delivery for packages. Letters and postcards sent by airmail to foreign countries are considered first-class mail, as are parcels sent by air or as registered mail. Additional fees are charged for special delivery or special handling.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 58

1. An individual packet contains a group of data.
2. A digital signal first should be transmitted into an analog one to be sent to the receiver.
3. Voice conversations are often delayed.
4. A Virtual Classroom enables pupils to speak to each other.
5. If you want to speak, you should click a button on the screen.
6. The teacher uses a microphone to write down key words.

With the advances in network technologies, we are able to send voices over the Internet now. The way it works is that a group of data will be separated into an individual packet. These packets are then transmitted from the sender to the designated receiver through the Internet. They can take different routes in the way, but will be repackaged to the original format at the receiver's end. In case of voice transmission, since it is an analog signal, it will have to be converted into digital signals first, sent over the Internet to the receiver, and converted back to analog signals to resume the original voice. The major difference with the data transmission is that voice conversations have to be in real time, with no delays and discontinuity, so it will be just like talking on the phone. The quality is getting there with the latest VoIP technologies.

Unlike a physical classroom where the teacher and students are all in the same room, in a Virtual Classroom the teacher and the students are all sitting in front of their computers. They are able to listen and speak to each other using their computers and microphones through the Internet. This is what we call a virtual classroom. It is actually very similar to a physical classroom, in that:

1) When one person speaks, the rest of the people in the room will be able to listen.

2) A student need to "raise hand" to request to speak, typically by clicking a button on the screen.

3) There will be a white board where the teacher can write down key words, sentences, and etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 59

1. In winter Arctic is not devoid of life.
2. Fat helps animals to survive.
3. The Arctic has more than four hundred species of animals.
4. The Antarctic Peninsula is essentially circular.
5. 10% of the world's total is not covered by ice.
6. Some animals can live in Antarctica.

The Arctic is not a frozen desert devoid of life on land or sea, even during the cold, dark winter months. Spring brings a phenomenal rebirth of plant and animal life. Some animals adapt well to Arctic conditions; for instance, a number of species of mammals and birds carry additional insulation, such as fat, in cold months. The Arctic has more than four hundred species of flowering plants. The vast stretches of tundra that cover the plains and coastal regions consist of low creeping shrubs, grasses, thick growths of lichens and mosses, and herbs and sedges.

Lying almost concentrically around the South Pole, Antarctica — the name of which means “opposite to the Arctic” — is the southernmost continent. It covers about 5.5 million square miles and would be essentially circular except for the Antarctic Peninsula, which reaches toward the southern tip of South America. Its landmass is almost wholly covered by a vast ice sheet.

The continental ice sheet contains approximately 7 million cubic miles of ice, representing about 90 percent of the world’s total. The average thickness is about 6,500 feet. Because of this vast ice, the continent supports only a primitive population of cold-adapted land plants and animals. Antarctica, the most remote and inaccessible continent, is no longer the most unknown. All its mountain regions have been mapped and visited by geologists, geophysicists, glaciologists, and biologists. Mapping data can now be obtained by satellites.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 60

1. The public was informed of the *Titanic* tragedy on the radio.
2. The new technology saved a lot of lives.
3. Wireless communication affects our lives.
4. John Baird got a profound education.
5. John Baird and Marconi were rivals.
6. In February 1937, the BBC adapted to the Marconi EMI system exclusively.

Much of the public first learned about radio because of a tragedy. When the luxury liner *Titanic* struck an iceberg in April 1912, the doomed ship used the new technology to desperately call for help. Only about 700 of the 2,220 passengers were rescued, but the number of survivors might have been much lower if other ships who received the transmission had not arrived.

At first, radio functioned as a wireless telegraph, sending pulses of Morse code. American physicist Reginald Fessenden came up with a scheme for modulating radio waves, a technique that made it possible to sound. In 1906 he conducted the first radio broadcast. The first home television receiver was demonstrated in 1928. Wireless communication technologies have transferred the world, bringing news and ideas to far-flung corners of the globe and influencing everything from fashion and language to the rise and fall of political systems.

John Baird, a Scottish engineer, is the first man to televise pictures of objects in motion. Educated at Larchfield Academy, the Royal Technical College, and the University of Glasgow, he produced televised objects in outline in 1924, transmitted recognizable human faces in 1925, and demonstrated the televising of moving objects in 1926 at the Royal Institution, London. The German post office gave him facilities to develop a television service in 1929. When the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) television service began in 1936, his system was in competition with one promoted by Marconi Electric and Musical Industries, and in February 1937 the BBC adopted the Marconi EMI system exclusively. Baird demonstrated colour television in 1928 and was reported to have completed his researches on stereoscopic television in 1946.

1	2	3	4	5	6

Часть III

В3 Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 частями предложений А–Г. Одна из частей в списке А–Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Задание 61

The most famous schools in Britain are private boarding schools, such as Eton College, Harrow School, Rugby School, and Winchester School. These famous private schools, founded during the Middle Ages, are theoretically open to the public, but in reality are attended by those **1** _____. Many of Britain's leaders have attended these private schools, which cater to the wealthy and influential **2** _____. A variety of other schools are also private, including kindergartens, day schools, and newer boarding schools. Private schools that take pupils from the age of 7 to the age of 11, 12, or 13 are called preparatory schools. Private schools that take older pupils from the age of 11, 12, or 13 to 18 or 19 are often referred to as public schools. Only 7 percent of British students attend those schools.

In England, Wales, and Northern Ireland the education systems are similar. The majority of the students attend schools **3** _____. These include state schools, voluntary schools, and self-governing or grant-maintained (GM) schools that receive funds directly from the government rather than local authorities.

At the age of sixteen, **4** _____, students are tested in various subjects to earn a General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE). They should take Advanced Level examinations, commonly known as "A" Levels **5** _____.

Scotland has comparable qualifications. About a third of British students leave school as soon as possible after turning 16, usually taking lower-level jobs in the workforce.

Those **6** _____ may pursue either further education or higher education. Further education is largely vocational. Students may also stay in school until age 18 to prepare for higher education.

- A. who stay in school past the age of 16
- B. if they wish to go on to higher education at a university
- C. which are called comprehensive schools
- D. who can afford the fees
- E. prior to leaving school
- F. but also offer some scholarships to gifted poorer children
- G. which are wholly or partly supported with public funds

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 62

Britain has more than 90 universities. British universities can be divided into several categories. The foremost universities are the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge, both founded in the Middle Ages. England's oldest institution of higher learning, Oxford University, is a federation of 35 colleges, **1** _____ . The University of Cambridge is a system of faculties, departments, and 31 independent colleges.

Another type of university is the so-called redbrick variety — old and solid schools built in the 19th century when bricks were the standard building material. An education act in 1992 changed the status of these colleges to universities. The large number of ultramodern universities **2** _____ are often called cement block and plateglass universities.

London has its own great schools, the enormous University of London **3** _____ .

Students interested in advanced education can also attend polytechnics, **4** _____ . An education act in 1992 changed the status of these colleges to universities.

Higher education can also be obtained through the Open University **5** _____ . They are taught through correspondence, television and radio programs, and videocassettes. The Open University also sponsors local study centres and residential summer schools. The purpose of the Open University is to reach people **6** _____ .

- A. and its world-famous college, the London School of Economics
- B. who may not ordinarily be qualified for university study
- C. that appeared in the last half of the 20th century
- D. which are schools dedicated to the sciences and applied technology
- E. which was founded in 1909
- F. each with its own structure and activities
- G. which offers extension courses

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 63

Games come in many varieties. They may have any number of players and can be played competitively or cooperatively. They also may involve a wide range of equipment.

Some games are also considered sports, especially 1 _____. Board games probably make up the largest category of games. They are usually played on a flat surface 2 _____.

Role-playing games can be played without boards. In these games, each player assumes the role of a character with particular strengths and weaknesses.

Some games, such as billiards and table tennis, are played on larger surfaces than board games, 3 _____. These table games also require different kinds of equipment from board games. In billiards, players use a cue stick to knock balls into one another. Table tennis players use paddles to hit a light ball back and forth over a net strung across the table.

Card games require a deck of cards, 4 _____. Many popular games, including poker, bridge, and rummy, call for a standard deck of 52 playing cards.

Tile games can be similar to card games, but they use pieces made of harder materials, 5 _____. These popular games include Mah Jongg and dominoes.

Electronic games grew in popularity in the late 20th century, as the power of computers increased. In most games, players use a keyboard, joystick, 6 _____.

- A. such as chess or bridge against the computer
- B. typically tables with legs
- C. such as wood, plastic, or bone
- D. when they involve physical skill
- E. or some other type of game controller
- F. which is made of cardboard, wood, or other material
- G. and sometimes paper and pencil for keeping score

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 64

The Congress of the United States is a legislative branch of the United States government. Congress is composed of two chambers with equal powers: the 100-member Senate and the 435-member House of Representatives. The primary duty of Congress is to write, debate, and pass bills, **1** _____. Once the president approves the legislation, the executive branch enforces the new laws and the judicial branch interprets them. Other congressional duties include investigating pressing national issues, supervising the executive and judicial branches, **2** _____.

The Constitution of the United States grants Congress “all legislative powers” in the national government. Article I, Section 8, of the Constitution lists a wide range of congressional powers, including printing money, maintaining a military, declaring war, and regulating interstate and foreign commerce. Congress also controls federal taxing and spending policies.

Congress shares many powers with the president. Congress takes equal responsibility with the president in framing U.S. foreign policy. The president and his representatives negotiate treaties with other countries, but the treaties go into effect only **3** _____.

Similarly, the president appoints ambassadors, federal judges, and many other government officials, **4** _____.

Congress also shares control over the military with the president. Congress has the authority to declare war and provide funding for soldiers and weapons, **5** _____.

The Constitution limits congressional power. The original articles of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights — the first ten amendments to the Constitution — forbid Congress to pass some types of laws. The First Amendment, for example, prevents Congress from creating a national religion. It also declares that Congress cannot violate certain basic freedoms **6** _____.

- A. and shaping U.S. foreign policy
- B. when the Senate approves them
- C. which are then passed on to the president for approval
- D. such as freedom of the press, speech, association, and petition
- E. but the president serves as the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
- F. which duty is to pass new laws
- G. but they must be confirmed by the Senate

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 65

The Sydney metropolitan area has a population of 3.27 million residents, **1** _____. About 22,000 of these people live in the central area of the city proper. Sydney's population density is among the lowest of any major world city.

Sydney's population grew rather steadily after the city was founded in 1788. One of the main reasons is that suburban expansion began in earnest in the late 19th century **2** _____.

Economic and political factors affected growth rates during the 20th century. Higher growth occurred in the prosperous decade of 1911 to 1921, **3** _____. Soon after the war, however, Australia introduced an aggressive campaign to attract migrant workers from other countries to assist economic growth and development. This brought a period of higher population growth.

In the second half of the 20th century, declining birth rates and a net loss of native residents to other parts of the country meant **4** _____. Ups and downs in growth rates since the 1970s thus largely reflect variations in immigration rates.

The importance of immigration in Sydney's growth is reflected in the city's many ethnic groups. Immigration before World War II was mostly from the United Kingdom and Ireland. Immediately after the war, it was from the United Kingdom and northwestern Europe, followed by a wave of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Most recently, immigrants from the Middle East and Asia, **5** _____, have settled in Sydney. Much larger numbers of Sydney-born residents have parents or grandparents **6** _____.

- A. that Sydney's growth depended increasingly on immigration and movement from rural areas to the city
- B. who included refugees from the war-torn countries of Vietnam and Lebanon
- C. that led to the population growth
- D. who call themselves Sydneysiders

- E. who immigrated to the city
- F. which was followed by much lower growth during the Great Depression years
- G. when mechanized transportation became available

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 66

The smallest independent country in the world, with an area of 44 hectares, Vatican City was established in 1929 under terms of the Lateran Treaty, concluded by the Italian government and the papacy after many years of controversy. Vatican City is situated on Vatican Hill in northwestern Rome, **1** _____. It is surrounded by medieval and Renaissance walls and has six gates.

Many of the most renowned artists and architects of the Italian Renaissance were authorized by popes to work on the Vatican's buildings. The most imposing and important among them is Saint Peter's Basilica. Built for the most part between the 15th and 17th centuries, **2** _____, including Michelangelo, it is the world center of Roman Catholic worship. In front of the basilica is the great Piazza San Pietro (Saint Peter's Square).

The other major building is the Palace of the Vatican, also known as the Papal Palace. It is a complex of buildings **3** _____ and houses the papal apartments, the government offices of the Roman Catholic church, several chapels and museums, and a library. The most famous portions of the palace are the Sistine Chapel, with its great ceiling frescoes painted by Michelangelo; and papal apartments with frescoes painted by the Italian artist Raphael.

The Vatican's museums are outstanding and include the Gregorian Museum of Egyptian Art; the Gregorian Museum of Etruscan Art; the Pio Clementino Museum, with a superlative collection of antiquities; and the Vatican Pinacoteca, with representative works by Italian masters. The Vatican Library has a priceless collection of ancient manuscripts **4** _____. Also within the Vatican's walls are the Government Palace and the Vatican Gardens.

Vatican City is governed by the pope, **5** _____. Swiss Guards maintain internal security and protection of the pope.

Vatican City has its own currency and postal system. It also has a railroad station and radio station, and manages its own telephone and telegraph services. Government expenditures in 2004 were \$175 million. A daily newspaper and an official monthly journal are published, 6 _____ . Population estimates 850.

- A. which was ordered by the pope
- B. as are books and pamphlets in numerous languages
- C. and designed by several artists
- D. who has absolute executive, legislative, and judicial powers
- E. and more than one million bound volumes
- F. just west of the Tiber River
- G. that contains more than 1,000 rooms

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 67

Elizabeth I was the longest-reigning English monarch in nearly two centuries and the first woman 1 _____ . Called Glorianna and Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth enjoyed enormous popularity during her life and became an even greater legend after her death.

Elizabeth's parents were disappointed when she was born. They desperately wanted a son. But Elizabeth eventually became one of England's greatest rulers.

Elizabeth's reign was marked by her effective use of Parliament and the Privy Council, 2 _____ . She also developed legal institutions in the English counties. Elizabeth firmly established Protestantism in England. She set up a new Church of England 3 _____ .

Elizabeth encouraged English enterprise and commerce. During Elizabeth's reign, England expanded trade overseas and 4 _____ . Private shipbuilding boomed and navigational advances made long sea voyages safer 5 _____ .

In 1587 the Spanish king Philip began organizing an immense naval fleet, the Spanish Armada, for a direct attack upon England. The defeat

of the armada was one of the great achievements of Queen Elizabeth I. It established the glory of the English navy and inspired merchants and explorers toward colonization of a wider world.

Elizabeth`s reign was noted for the English Renaissance. An outpouring of poetry and drama led by William Shakespeare, Edmund Spenser, and Christopher Marlowe remains unsurpassed in English literary history.

She was the last of the Tudor monarchs, never marrying or producing an heir, 6 _____.

- A. that pleased most of her people
- B. because it stimulated English nationalism
- C. and was succeeded by her cousin, James VI of Scotland
- D. as a result the merchant community grew
- E. that led to establishing the first English outposts in North America
- F. who successfully occupied the English throne
- G. a small advisory body of the important state officials

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 68

In 1804, Lewis and Clark set out to explore the American West. This journey was U S president Thomas Jefferson`s idea. He wanted to claim control of the western part of North America and he also wanted to explore the area`s natural resources. He believed that there must be a route across America by water, and this “Northwest Passage” could carry ships, soldiers, and settlers to the heart of the West and to the Pacific Ocean.

Jefferson chose two young army officers, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, to find this hoped-for waterway. Lewis and Clark set out from Missouri in May 1804. Their team consisted of 48 men. In 1805, a woman of the native Shoshone people joined the expedition. She became the expedition`s chief interpreter. She explained the peaceful purpose of the explorers 1 _____. She also helped bargain for horses and food. Lewis and Clark would not have survived without the information 2 _____.

Lewis and Clark planned to follow the Missouri River to its source, cross the Rocky Mountains, **3** _____. But they had no knowledge of western geography, and no experience with the harsh western environment. As the explorers headed west, they found their way blocked by rocks, rapids, and huge waterfalls. In the mountains they got stuck in snowdrifts. Pouring rain kept them soaking wet for months at a time.

Slowly, they made their way north and west. In November 1805, **4** _____, they finally reached the Pacific Ocean. Try as they might, however, they found no trace of a Northwest Passage.

But their expedition was not a failure. Lewis and Clark kept journals to record their discoveries. They found 298 types of plants and animals **5** _____. They made the first scientific study of a vast territory: they drew up detailed maps charting the courses of rivers and sketched magnificent mountain scenery. They detailed the hardships they endured, and described native peoples' traditional ways of life. They gathered enormous amounts of information, **6** _____.

- A. after about a year and a half of travel
- B. when they met native peoples
- C. that were previously unknown
- D. which was provided by the native peoples about nearby areas
- E. thus they strengthened U.S. claims to western lands
- F. that they had not discovered a Northwest Passage
- G. then look for waterways flowing west towards the coast

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 69

Music is part of virtually every culture on Earth, but it varies widely among cultures in style and structure. Many people feel that **1** _____. It gives us pleasure, soothes, excites, or cheers us up. Music can be happy, sad, romantic, sleepy, spine-tingling, healing — all kinds of things. But what is it? Some people define it **2** _____. Our ears interpret these sounds as loud or soft, high or low, rapid and short, or slow and smooth.

The sounds need to continue for a time in some sort of pattern to become music. Music, like language, is a uniquely human form of communication with well-developed rules of construction much like grammar. Most ancient Greek philosophers believed that listening to music based on positive modes in use at the time was beneficial to the development of a young person's character, and warned against listening to music based on certain other modes 3 _____ . For centuries Chinese beliefs about music were influenced by the philosophy of Confucius, according to which music was not to entertain but to purify one's thoughts.

As with language, there are many different kinds of music such as jazz, rock, classical, folk, country, and many other kinds of music. Each kind of music has its own rules and "speaks" to us in its own way. Today, many cultures divide music into art music and music of the people. Art music, 4 _____ , is more complicated than the music of the people — folk music and popular music. Art music is generally harder to write and perform. Musicians who perform it need a lot of training. Popular and folk styles typically are easier to create, perform, and understand. No one knows for sure 5 _____ . Music goes along with many of our activities. We dance to music, sing songs, or exercise to music, we hear music in cars and stores. Music entertains us and accompanies many important occasions, 6 _____ .

- A. which we call classical music
- B. so music is part of our lives
- C. as an artful arrangement of sounds across time
- D. because melody and rhythm are two basic elements of music
- E. when music began
- F. music makes life worth living
- G. because it would have harmful effects

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 70

It's been called the fastest game in the world. It's certainly one of the roughest. Players on ice skates collide at great speeds. Shots streak toward

the goal at more than 161 kilometers per hour! The game is ice hockey,
1 _____.

Ice hockey is played by two teams of six players. It can be played indoors or outdoors. Most games are played indoors on an ice hockey rink. Rinks are divided into sections, or zones, by painted lines across the ice. Circles and dots also mark important locations. The red centerline splits the ice surface in half. Blue lines situated roughly 18 m from each goal denote end zones. For each team, the zone that it is defending is the defending zone, and the one that houses the opponents' goal is the attacking zone. The area between the blue lines is the neutral zone. Near each end of the rink a goal with a meshed net is attached to the ice.

Players try to score by using long, curved sticks to hit a hard rubber disk, called a puck, into the other team's goal. The team 2 _____ wins.

A hockey game is divided into three periods. Each hockey team has three forwards, two defenders, and a goalkeeper, or goalie. Each player has a specific job to do. The forwards do most of the scoring. Defenders mostly try to stop the other team from scoring. The goalie's main job is to guard the goal. The goalie is the only player 3 _____.

Officials on the ice enforce the rules and make sure 4 _____. They include one or two referees and two linesmen. Like the players, they wear ice skates. Play stops 5 _____. For fouls such as hitting an opponent with a hockey stick or fighting, the referee calls a penalty. The offending player must leave the ice for several minutes and spend time in the penalty box. No substitute player goes in. The team must play one player short 6 _____. This is called a power play.

- A. that scores the most goals
- B. whenever a rule is broken
- C. that's why the game stops
- D. that play is fair
- E. until the penalty is over
- F. who can stop play by catching the puck or falling on it
- G. a sport invented in Canada

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 71

Basketball is one of the world's most popular sports. It's played in more than 200 countries, in playgrounds, school gyms, and sports arenas. The equipment is quite simple: **1** _____.

Basketball is played by two teams of five players. Players score points by throwing a ball through a hoop 10 feet above the ground. The team **2** _____ wins. Players move the basketball by dribbling it or by passing it to another player. Shooting the ball through the basket usually scores two points. The basket scores three points **3** _____. This line is called a three-point line. A player gets to shoot one or more free throws after a foul by an opposing player. A successful free throw scores one point.

A team plays a basketball game with five players on the court. These players have different roles, or positions. The standard positions are two guards, two forwards, and one centre, **4** _____. The centre is usually a team's tallest player. The centre usually plays near the basket and shoots from there. When the other team has the ball, the centre tries to block shots and rebound the ball **5** _____.

There are two kinds of guards. The point guard is usually the team's best ball handler and passer. The shooting guard is often the highest scorer on the team. Guards shoot from near the basket and from the three-point line.

There are also two kinds of forwards. A small forward is quick and nimble in getting to the basket. A power forward is strong and grabs rebounds — unsuccessful shots that bounce back. But any player may play anywhere on the court.

One or more referees keep order. They make sure **6** _____.

- A. if the shooter is beyond a line on the court
- B. when it doesn't go into the basket
- C. all you need is a ball and a hoop
- D. who passes the ball
- E. that rules are followed and play is fair
- F. that's why different skills are required for each position
- G. that scores the most points

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 72

Old Ellsworth was sitting in his study and reading a newspaper, when Koppel, his servant, came in to offer him orange juice. But Mr Ellsworth refused.

When doctor Caswell came Koppel told him that the old man didn't take his juice, he didn't want to listen to the radio, and he didn't like anything.

Doctor Caswell had thought a lot about Mr Ellsworth since his last visit. It was a difficult case. The old gentleman was quite well for a man of seventy six, **1** _____. He bought everything he saw: cars, factories, railroads. He was losing his money quickly and it was necessary to keep him away from business.

The doctor decided to recommend him to study art and promised to get a student from one of art schools **2** _____.

The doctor found a young student Frank Swain by name, who agreed to give Mr Ellsworth lessons on art. Swain came to Mr Ellsworth the next afternoon and the lessons began.

It was difficult to say whether Mr Ellsworth had really got interested in art but one thing was certain: he stopped buying things and his family was delighted. Frank took him to art galleries and exhibitions. Ellsworth wanted to know everything about art galleries and artists **3** _____. He also wanted to know how the museums arranged exhibitions and **4** _____.

When spring came Ellsworth produced an awful piece of painting which he called "Trees dressed in white". The old man said that he was going to exhibit it at one of the largest galleries in New York **5** _____.

Two days before the exhibition closed Ellsworth received a letter from the Gallery. The letter said that Ellsworth had got the first prize for his painting.

When his doctor heard about it he said: "Well, now you see yourself **6** _____."

"Art is nothing," answered the old man, "I bought the Gallery last month."

- A. who exhibited their paintings in them
- B. when he would go to the exhibition
- C. who'd give him lessons
- D. that art is more interesting than business
- E. though Frank thought the picture was awful

- F. but he had a kind of mania
- G. who chose paintings for those exhibitions

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 73

Of all the farmers in the district William Tweltree was the poorest and most unlucky. He was a good fellow, but the strangest thing about him was **1** _____. His life was not easy as he had to keep a wife and four daughters who too young to help him.

William and his family were good ordinary people, but William had a dream to play in a performance. Only his four children and his wife alone knew of that dream. Then, one autumn they came across an announcement printed in the local journal that all those interested in drama were asked to attend a meeting of a new dramatic society. All the members of William's family were anxious to see him act in a real performance and **2** _____. When William entered the hall where the meeting was held he was surprised to see so many people. The people who wished to take part in the performance were given a play to read and choose a part. William read the play and decided that he should play the part of the Duke. In a week it was announced to William's great regret that he would have the part of the monk. The information struck William as very unpleasant; he even hesitated **3** _____. But when he told his wife and daughters that he would play the part of a monk they thought that it was wonderful. So, he got down to learning his role and very soon he knew it by heart. He was sure **4** _____.

At last the day of the first performance came. William asked his wife not to come to the theatre, saying that he would be very nervous and **5** _____. He arrived early at the theatre and when he was dressed and made up, he looked like a real monk. In the first scene he was to be on the stage alone. Although he had been preparing for it for a long time he got terribly frightened. He forgot his lines completely, his manners were very funny. In fact he looked more like a clown than a monk and was greeted with laughter. The situation was awful. Now he wished to get out of it, so he rushed from the stage and hid himself in

the dressing-room. There he changed his clothes and went home. He was very much upset and didn't know 6 _____.

- A. that might spoil everything
- B. whether to take the part or give it all up
- C. that he lived in dreams
- D. how to break the news to his wife
- E. that he would be a failure
- F. they made him attend the meeting
- G. that the audience would appreciate his talent

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 74

Mars is one of the planets in the solar system. It is the fourth planet from the Sun and orbits the Sun at an average distance of about 228 million km. Mars is named for the Roman god of war and is sometimes called the red planet 1 _____.

The most detailed information available about Mars has come from unpiloted spacecraft sent to the planet by the United States between 1964 and 1976. From this data, scientists have determined that the planet's atmosphere consists primarily of carbon dioxide, with small amounts of nitrogen, oxygen, water vapour, and other gases. Daily temperatures can vary as much as 100 Celsius degrees 2 _____. In general, surface temperatures are too cold and surface pressures too low for water to exist in a liquid state on Mars. The planet resembles a cold, high-altitude desert.

Mars is a relatively small planet, with about half the diameter of Earth and about one-tenth Earth's mass. The force of gravity on the surface of Mars is about one-third of that on Earth. The surface area of Mars is almost exactly the same 3 _____. Mars is believed to be about the same age as Earth, having formed from the same spinning, condensing cloud of gas and dust that formed the Sun and the other planets about 4.6 billion years ago.

The Martian day, 4 _____, is about a half an hour longer than an Earth day and is sometimes called a sol. Its year, 5 _____,

is about two Earth years long. Mars has two moons, Phobos and Deimos, which are named after the dogs of the Roman god Mars. These tiny bodies are heavily cratered, dark chunks of rock and may be asteroids captured by the gravitational pull of Mars. Phobos orbits Mars once in less than one Martian day, 6 _____, usually twice each day. Deimos has the more ordinary habit of rising in the east and setting in the west.

- A. that is the time it takes Mars to rotate once on its axis
- B. so it appears to rise in the west and set in the east
- C. because it makes up a great distance
- D. because it appears fiery red in Earth's night sky
- E. or the time it takes to revolve once around the Sun
- F. because the atmosphere is extremely thin
- G. as the surface area of the dry land on Earth

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 75

I've been learning English since I was 7. The first few years were really disastrous to me! We — my brother and I — had to learn words and grammar rules, 1 _____. We completely didn't feel the need to learn English. Everything has changed since I went to the USA for the first time in 1989. I was under great impression of picturesque Great Canyon, Sonora Desert and by all means, as a little girl I was fascinated by Disneyland! As far as my education is concerned, I think that the most important thing to mention is that from the earliest childhood I've been taught by qualified teachers, 2 _____. I think that this is of prime importance especially for young learners, as they tend to learn wrong things very easily and later it takes an uphill struggle to eliminate those errors. My teachers focused on all aspects of the language: 3 _____. When I was younger they used to show me what the best ways of practicing a language are.

Nowadays, I know about what to do to learn it most effectively. I watch many films in original version and American programmes on TV, I read English books. To practice new words I write essays 4 _____.

Such exercises help me a lot during oral exams 5 _____. I could work on vocabulary many hours, especially on idioms and metaphors, they are my favourite. By all means, I use many exercise books which help me to practice my grammar. Yet I'm of the opinion that the most natural way to practice grammar is to talk, write essays etc. Of course, you have to know the grammar rules first. All in all, I must admit that I like oral English the most. Maybe it's 6 _____.

- A. who translated a lot
- B. grammar, vocabulary, oral and written English
- C. because I'm quite a talkative person
- D. either at home or in high school
- E. when I have to answer questions or deliver a speech
- F. which didn't seem to have much sense for us at that time
- G. which include new interesting vocabulary

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 76

The Internet is completely changing the way 1 _____. This general source of news and knowledge has revolutionized the world of media beyond all recognition. Thanks to the Internet we can find the most sophisticated pieces of information in a flash. It's no wonder 2 _____. Because of this new communication channel we feel almost as if we are eye witnesses of events 3 _____. And this is just the beginning of a great development. Nowadays, everybody feels the need to have access to the Internet. Personally, I just can't imagine that there is any information we can't receive by virtue of this medium.

I love to surf the Internet for hours. How in the world would I get faster to the people I care for? In no way would I dream of depreciating the importance of telephones. Particularly as a woman I can sit on the phone 4 _____. Yet, the Internet helps me to save time. I can talk with some friends via the Communicator; write e-mails to others 5 _____. The Internet is an infinite source of information on education and career

opportunities. As a student I don't want to lag behind those who are well informed about the best job vacancies. It's the Internet that gives me the means to select the most appropriate offers and get in touch with potential employers. Instead of buying dozens of newspapers and trawling through them in search of some worthwhile information sandwiched between things I'm not really interested in, I find everything I need in no time at all. In addition I can practise and improve my English on the Internet **6** _____ . The Internet has become a vital part of my daily life and it's so much more to me than just another source of entertainment.

- A. that we tend to say that the world is getting smaller
- B. while I meet new people from different parts of the world
- C. we access information
- D. because it appears to be quite interesting
- E. till the cows come home
- F. which take place in distant countries
- G. while simultaneously browsing the World Wide Web

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 77

In the main, Britain's ancestors were Anglo-Saxons. Germanic peoples from Europe — the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes — arrived in Britain in massive numbers between the 5th and 7th centuries AD. These people tended to be tall, blond, and blue-eyed. Their language became the foundation of the basic, short, everyday words in modern English. These groups invaded and overwhelmed Roman Britain, choosing to settle on the plains of England **1** _____. Native Britons fought the great flood of Germanic peoples, and many Britons who survived fled west to the hill country. These refugees and native Britons were Celts **2** _____. Celts tended to be shorter than Anglo-Saxons and have rounder heads. Most had darker hair, **3** _____ .

After the Anglo-Saxon conquest, the Celts remained in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland where Celtic languages are still used to some extent and

Celtic culture is still celebrated. This geographic separation between the Germanic Anglo-Saxons and the Celts has broken down over the centuries
4 _____.

A substantial number of Scandinavians raided and settled in Great Britain and Ireland during the 9th century. By then the Anglo-Saxons had established agricultural and Christian communities, and eventually they succeeded in integrating the Scandinavians into their kingdoms. In 1066 the Normans conquered England, 5 _____. Although the Normans were the last major group to add their people to the British population, waves of other foreigners and refugees have immigrated to Britain
6 _____.

- A. who had absorbed the earliest peoples on the island known as Iberians
- B. as people have migrated and intermarried
- C. due to religious, political, and economic reasons
- D. adding yet another ethnic component
- E. because of the mild climate and good soils
- F. and invaded the country
- G. but a strikingly high percentage of Celts had red hair

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 78

Today, when English is one of the major languages in the world, it is spoken in many countries either as the mother tongue or as a second language. It is the language of business, technology, sport, and aviation. In this article I'll focus on the two mostly commonly used versions of English — British and American English. Before we take a look at some of the differences between the two main types of English I'd like to stress 1 _____ and with the ongoing internationalization of our modern world they could even said to be diminishing. The few differences that exist between British and American English tend rather to enrich communication 2 _____. Although not all my British readers might agree, I think that the American

version of spoken English is becoming more and more dominant for several reasons. Let me give you an example to show you 3 _____. When you go to the UK and switch on the TV you will see a lot of American shows, movies and films 4 _____. Thus, especially young people watching TV will learn a lot of American vocabulary and phrases 5 _____. It follows that modern British English is much more likely to be influenced by American English than the other way round because when you live in the US and watch TV you rarely will see a British show or film. Another area where US English dominates is international business. Most globally operating companies are based in the US and 6 _____.

However, as with any issue, the more you think about it, the more variations you will encounter and it would be impossible to cover them all in one article.

- A. hence the influence of American English terminology is very strong
- B. why American English has a stronger impact on British English than vice versa
- C. that has given English its present standing in the world
- D. that these differences are somewhat minor
- E. which they easily use as their own
- F. than slow it down
- G. which are shown in the original American version

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 79

What intrigues me is 1 _____. Was it the phone or the letter? Or do we now have more contacts with people than we used to simply 2 _____? Or maybe the letter was too much of an effort? In the old days people 3 _____ would say: "Keep in touch. Give me a bell. Drop me a line". But did you? Do you now keep in touch with e-mail?

Then of course not all occasions are suitable for e-mails. Would you write an e-mail of sympathy to someone whose loved one had died? Take

another example. Would you send a love e-mail? A love letter, well that's something different. People look back over those in later life and treasure them. But would you save your love e-mails and keep them in a little box? Is it likely that an e-mail will acquire a historical significance in the future 4 _____? In this country sometimes an e-mail between important political figures is 'leaked' 5 _____. That rarely happened with letters. Again we have all seen and read books containing the collected letters of famous writers, artists, politicians and the like. Can you imagine a book containing the collected e-mails of similar figures in the future? And what about the word 'e-mail' itself? We can use it as a noun and a verb and possibly call someone who sends one an e-mailer. What would we use to describe the equivalent of correspondence? Could it be 'e-mailings' or again 'e-mailery'? What I'd really like to know is 6 _____?

- A. because they are so easy to get hold of and send to the press
- B. as letters have done in the past
- C. what sort of communication we all used before the coming of the e-mail
- D. what sort of status do e-mails have in your opinion
- E. you met briefly but got on with
- F. because the phone could have been too expensive
- G. as e-mails are so easy to send

1	2	3	4	5	6

Задание 80

It was a clear cold January afternoon. Mrs Smith had finished cooking and was waiting for Tom who promised to come at three. Mrs Smith decided to go shopping with her son. William, her husband, worked in a small advertising company as a bookkeeper 1 _____. She had been looking for William's birthday present for several days, but could not find anything that suited her. Mrs Smith counted the money again. William did not earn big money and it was difficult for her to save a sum sufficient enough for a good present. Mrs Smith wanted to buy him a new camera.

William was keen on taking photos, 2 _____. Tom decided to buy him a new jumper.

They drove to the department store 3 _____. Mrs Smith used the escalator to go to the Electrical Department on the third floor and Tom took the stairs up to the Men's Clothing Department on the first floor. When she got to the Electrical Department she found out that cameras were sold in the Photography Department on the ground floor. She took the elevator down and asked the sales assistant there for some help 4 _____. He recommended her an automatic camera by Olympus, but it was too expensive. She asked him if he had anything a little cheaper and he told her about a special offer on the Pentax range. It still seemed expensive to her so she thanked the assistant and decided to shop around. She went to the other departments looking for something else, but she soon understood 5 _____. Meanwhile, Tom was looking at the jumpers. He only had £10 to spend so he couldn't afford most of them. He dreamt of presenting his father with a blue jumper made of wool, but it cost £42. He left the department and went for his mother. They decided to go to the smaller shops round the corner 6 _____.

- A. which was located several blocks off their house
- B. that the department store was too expensive for her
- C. who explained everything in detail
- D. but his old camera broke down in September
- E. where goods cost a bit cheaper
- F. and on Saturday they were going to celebrate his forty-fifth anniversary
- G. because she didn't know much about cameras

1	2	3	4	5	6

A15–21 Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1–7, обводя цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Задание 81**A Bit of Singing and Dancing**

Esme was walking along the beach. The sea was grey and a sharp wind blowing from the north raised waves. It was a cold winter afternoon. There were no people on the beach because the season in the seaside town began in spring. She thought it was time to go home for tea and entertainment on television. For the last 11 years all the TV programmes Esme watched had been chosen by her mother. Her mother was extremely fond of television.

“It’s my only pleasure,” she always said. “You can learn so much if you watch the right programme.” She had watched variety shows, light comedies, and even pop concerts. “I like a bit of singing and dancing. It cheers you up,” she said. And every evening Esme had to watch these programmes on ITV instead of seeing something cultural or educational on BBC 2. Sometimes she thought that she hated them and dreamt of the time when she would choose programmes herself. No, she would never choose such trifles!

It was now two weeks since her mother died and though now Esme could choose any programme she liked, every evening she watched something light and entertaining. That night when she came back home to the small house where she lived, she felt very lonely. She switched on

TV and again chose a variety show, not an educational programme, to cheer her up.

As days went by Esme felt more and more lonely. She wasn't young, she didn't have any friends, and there was no place to go for entertainment in the small seaside town where she lived. She decided to rent away a room. She was a good cook and life with her mother who watched TV from early morning till late at night taught her to keep the house neat and tidy. Maybe it won't be so dull at home when you share it with a pleasant person, she thought. One day she heard the doorbell. She opened the door and saw an elderly man. He told her that he wanted to rent a room with breakfast. She expected him to explain who he was, but he was just standing and looking at her. She invited him to enter. In the house the man told her that he had just arrived in their town and wanted to stay here as the town suited for the work he would do during a summer season. He called himself Mr Curry. Esme did not hesitate. She was glad to have a person in her house to look at and speak to.

Mr Curry moved in that evening. He was a very nice, quiet, serious man and Esme enjoyed having him in the house. He got up at 8 and at 8.30 he came down to the kitchen for breakfast. He was a polite person and often said how tasty things Esme cooked. It was always pleasant for her. At 9 he took his suitcase and left the house. He came back at 6, went straight to his room and Esme did not see him again until the next morning. Sometimes she heard music coming from his room, probably from the radio, and she thought how nice it was that her house was a home for someone else. Then summer came and Mr Curry started coming home later. Esme wondered what work he was doing. One evening she decided to go and find it out.

A lot of people were walking along the beach, but Mr Curry wasn't seen anywhere. Esme was about to go back when she heard music. And then she saw Mr Curry standing at the corner. There was an old record-player near him and Mr Curry was singing and dancing to the music. A couple of passers-by watched his performance. At his feet there was a hat where people put money.

Suddenly Mr Curry saw Esme. He immediately stopped the record, collected his things and left. When Esme got to the house, Mr Curry had already come. He was sitting at the kitchen table and looked so miserable that Esme felt awfully sorry for him. She came up and said, "Mr Curry, my mother always liked a bit of singing and dancing. It cheers you up, she usually said." And Mr Curry smiled.

A15 According to the text, Esme

- 1) was fond of television.
- 2) hated television.
- 3) saw cultural or educational programmes.
- 4) watched television every day.

A16 The text lacks mentioning that

- 1) Esme's mother liked to dance and sing.
- 2) Esme lived with her mother for the last eleven years.
- 3) Esme's mother chose TV programmes by herself.
- 4) Esme lived in a town which was located on the seashore.

A17 After her mother's death Esme

- 1) felt cheerless.
- 2) saw programmes on BBC 2.
- 3) often went to the beach with her friends.
- 4) did not watch TV.

A18 She decided to let Mr Curry live in her house because

- 1) she liked him at first sight.
- 2) she lacked for money.
- 3) she couldn't bear the feeling of loneliness any longer.
- 4) she hoped to marry him not to feel lonely.

A19 Mr Curry wanted to live in her house because

- 1) he liked it.
- 2) he liked sea towns.
- 3) the town was not large.
- 4) the town fitted in his plans.

A20 Esme was curious of

- 1) Mr Curry's marital status.
- 2) his habits.
- 3) his occupation.
- 4) his hobbies.

A21 When Esme found out the truth about Mr Curry’s job, she felt all except

- 1) anger.
- 2) pity.
- 3) sorrow.
- 4) regret.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 82

The Skylight Room

One day Miss Leeson came hunting for a room. She carried a typewriter made for a much larger lady. She was a very little girl, with eyes and hair that had kept on growing after she had stopped and that always looked as if they were saying: “Goodness me! Why didn’t you keep up with us?”

Mrs. Parker showed her the double parlors. “Eight dollars?” said Miss Leeson. “Dear me! I’m just a poor little working girl. Show me something higher and lower.”

Mrs. Parker took her into a tiny room with a glimmer of light in its top and said “Two dollars!” “I’ll take it!” sighed Miss Leeson, sinking down upon the squeaky iron bed.

Every day Miss Leeson went out to work. At night she brought home papers with handwriting on them and made copies with her typewriter. Sometimes she had no work at night, and then she would sit on the steps of the high stoop with the other roomers. She was gay-hearted and full of tender.

As Mrs. Parker’s roomers sat thus one summer’s evening, Miss Leeson looked up into the firmament and cried with her little gay laugh: “Why, there’s Billy Jackson! I can see him from down here, too.”

All looked up — some at the windows of skyscrapers, some casting about for an airship, Jackson-guided.

“It’s that star,” explained Miss Leeson, pointing with a tiny finger. “Not the big one that twinkles. I can see it every night through my skylight. I named it Billy Jackson.”

“Well, really!” said Miss Longnecker. “I didn’t know you were an astronomer, Miss Leeson. But the star you refer to is Gamma, of the constellation Cassiopeia.”

“Oh,” said very young Mr. Evans, “I think Billy Jackson is a much better name for it.”

“Same here,” said Mr. Hoover. “I think Miss Leeson has just as much right to name stars as any of those old astrologers had.”

“He doesn’t show up very well from down here,” said Miss Leeson. “You ought to see him from my room. At night my room is like the shaft of a coal mine, and it makes Billy Jackson look like a big diamond.”

There came a time when Miss Leeson brought no papers home to copy. And when she went out in the morning, instead of working, she went from office to office and got refusals transmitted through office boys. This went on.

There came an evening when she wearily climbed Mrs. Parker’s stoop at the hour when she always returned from her dinner at the restaurant. But she had had no dinner. Step by step she went up, dragging herself by the railing. Up the carpeted ladder she crawled at last and opened the door of the skylight room. She was too weak to light the lamp or to undress. She fell upon the bed, slowly raised her heavy eyelids, and smiled.

For Billy Jackson was shining down on her, calm and bright and constant through the skylight. “Good-bye, Billy,” she murmured faintly. “You’re millions of miles away and you won’t even twinkle once. But you kept where I could see you most of the time up there when there wasn’t anything else but darkness to look at, didn’t you?”

Clara, the coloured maid, found the door locked at 10 the next day, and they forced it open. They found Miss Leeson lying unconscious on her bed. Some one ran to phone for an ambulance. In due time it backed up to the door, and the capable young doctor, in his white linen coat, ready, active, confident, jumped up the steps.

“Ambulance call to 49,” he said briefly. “What’s the trouble?”

“Oh, yes, doctor,” said Mrs. Parker. “I can’t think what can be the matter with her. Nothing we could do would bring her to life. It’s a young woman, a Miss Elsie Leeson.”

“What room?” cried the doctor in a terrible voice, to which Mrs. Parker was a stranger.

“The skylight room. It ...”

Evidently the ambulance doctor was familiar with the location of skylight rooms. He ran up the stairs, four at a time. Mrs. Parker followed slowly, as her dignity demanded.

On the first landing she met him coming back bearing the astronomer in his arms. The people noticed that he did not lay down the girl upon the bed prepared for it in the ambulance, and all that he said was: "Drive like hell, Wilson." to the driver.

That is all. Is it a story? In the next morning's paper I saw a little news item, and the last sentence of it may help you (as it helped me) to understand the incident.

It informed the reception into Bellevue Hospital of a young woman suffering from starvation. It concluded with these words: "Dr. William Jackson, the ambulance physician who attended the case, says the patient will recover."

A15 Miss Leeson came to Mrs. Parker's house because she wanted

- 1) to hunt a room.
- 2) to lend a room.
- 3) to rent a room.
- 4) to live in that house.

A16 Miss Leeson wanted

- 1) an inexpensive room.
- 2) a large room.
- 3) a skylight room.
- 4) a costly room.

A17 Miss Leeson worked as

- 1) a shorthand typist.
- 2) a secretary.
- 3) an astronomer.
- 4) a typist.

A18 By the name of Billy Jackson Miss Leeson called

- 1) a diamond.
- 2) a constellation.
- 3) a neighbour.
- 4) a star.

A19 It was difficult for Miss Leeson to climb the stairs because

- 1) she lived on the top floor.
- 2) was dying of hunger.
- 3) she was upset to lose her job.
- 4) she felt distressed she could not find Billy Jackson.

A20 They called the ambulance because

- 1) the door was locked.
- 2) nobody answered the door.
- 3) Miss Leeson lost consciousness.
- 4) Miss Leeson was lying in her bed.

A21 The story finishes

- 1) sadly.
- 2) happily.
- 3) in a silly end.
- 4) in an odd end.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 83

Little Brother™

Peter had wanted a Little Brother™ for three Christmases in a row. His favorite TV commercials were the ones that showed just how much fun he would have teaching Little Brother™ to do all the things that he could already do himself. But every year, Mommy had said that Peter wasn't ready for a Little Brother™. Until this year.

This year when Peter ran into the living room, there sat Little Brother™ among all the wrapped presents, babbling baby talk, smiling his happy smile, and patting one of the packages with his fat little hand. Peter was so excited that he ran up and embraced Little Brother™ around the neck. That was how he found out about the button. Peter's hand pushed against

something cold on Little Brother™'s neck, and suddenly Little Brother™ wasn't babbling any more, or even sitting up. Suddenly, Little Brother™ was lying on the floor, as lifeless as any ordinary doll.

"Peter!" Mommy said.

"I didn't mean to!"

Mommy picked up Little Brother™, sat him in her lap, and pressed the black button at the back of his neck. Little Brother™'s face came alive, and it wrinkled up as if he were about to cry, but Mommy bounced him on her knee and told him what a good boy he was. He didn't cry after all.

"Little Brother™ isn't like your other toys, Peter," Mommy said. "You have to be extra careful with him, as if he were a real baby." She put Little Brother™ down on the floor, and he took a few baby steps toward Peter. "Why don't you let him help open your other presents?"

So that's what Peter did. He showed Little Brother™ how to tear the paper and open the boxes. The other toys were a fire engine, some talking books, a wagon, and lots and lots of wooden blocks. The fire engine was the second-best present. It had lights, a siren, and hoses that blew green gas just like the real thing. There weren't as many presents as last year, Mommy explained, because Little Brother™ was expensive. That was okay. Little Brother™ was the best present ever!

Well, that's what Peter thought at first. At first, everything that Little Brother™ did was funny and wonderful. Peter put all the torn wrapping paper in the wagon, and Little Brother™ took it out again and threw it on the floor. Peter started to read a talking book, and Little Brother™ came and turned the pages too fast for the book to keep up.

But then, while Mommy went to the kitchen to cook breakfast, Peter tried to show Little Brother™ how to build a very tall tower out of blocks. Little Brother™ wasn't interested in seeing a really tall tower. Every time Peter had a few blocks stacked up, Little Brother™ pushed the tower with his hand and laughed. Peter laughed, too, for the first time, and the second. But then he said, "Now watch this time. I'm going to make it really big."

But Little Brother™ didn't watch. The tower was only a few blocks tall when he knocked it down.

"No!" Peter said. He grabbed hold of Little Brother™'s arm. "Don't!"

Little Brother™'s face wrinkled. He was getting ready to cry. Peter looked toward the kitchen and let go. "Don't cry," he said. "Look, I'm building another one! Watch me build it!"

Little Brother™ watched. Then he knocked the tower down.

Peter had an idea. When Mommy came into the living room again, Peter had built a tower that was taller than he was, the best tower he had ever made. “Look!” he said.

But Mommy didn’t even look at the tower. “Peter!” She picked up Little Brother™, put him on her lap, and pressed the button to turn him back on. As soon as he was on, Little Brother™ started to scream. His face turned red.

“I didn’t mean to!”

“Peter, I told you! He’s not like your other toys. When you turn him off, he can’t move but he can still see and hear. He can still feel. And it scares him.”

“He was knocking down my blocks.”

“Babies do things like that,” Mommy said. “That’s what it’s like to have a baby brother.”

“He’s mine,” Peter said too quietly for Mommy to hear. But when Little Brother™ had calmed down, Mommy put him back on the floor and Peter let him toddle over and knock down the tower.

A15 Peter wanted to have Little Brother™ because

- 1) he wanted to study Little Brother™.
- 2) he wanted another toy.
- 3) he was sick and tired of all his toys.
- 4) he wanted to teach Little Brother™ many things.

A16 Little Brother™ was a toy because

- 1) he was little.
- 2) he could be taught to do many things.
- 3) he could be turned on and off.
- 4) he was funny.

A17 Little Brother™ could do all except

- 1) talking.
- 2) walking.
- 3) smiling.
- 4) reading.

A18 Peter got fewer presents for Christmas because

- 1) Little Brother™ was a costly present.
- 2) he had a lot of toys.
- 3) he wasn't interested in toys.
- 4) he didn't like presents.

A19 Little Brother™

- 1) put all the torn wrapping paper in the wagon.
- 2) started to read.
- 3) turned the pages too quickly.
- 4) built a very tall tower.

A20 When Mother came into the room,

- 1) Little Brother™ was knocking down the blocks.
- 2) Peter was putting all the torn wrapping paper in the wagon.
- 3) Peter was reading a talking book.
- 4) Little Brother™ was turned off.

A21 Peter did not like his new toy because

- 1) Little Brother™ prevented him from playing.
- 2) Little Brother™ was stupid.
- 3) Little Brother™ was not like his other toys.
- 4) Mother loved Little Brother™ more than Peter.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 84

Blackberry Jam

“...and the weekend promises sunshine and southerly breezes. Make the most of it!” The weatherman’s cheery voice came from the TV that stood high on a pile of books, the only way she’d yet found for its cable to reach the socket. Piles of books, papers, magazines had always been a

feature of Maggie's lived-in kitchen and they had grown in the dark days since January as she had no desire to touch anything. But recent weeks had found her more able to cope with her situation and a measure of organisation had returned to her life. To the outside world, she seemed cool and collected; inside she felt deeply upset. She tried to avoid places that would arouse painful memories such as the moor which looked down on her every time she opened her front door. Over the years, she and Mike had spent many hours walking on it in each other's company. Late summer had always been a busy time as they gathered the harvest for jam and wine.

The forecast helped Maggie to make up her mind. Maggie turned off the TV and left the house. She started the engine and drove up to the hill. Taking a deep breath of the clear air, Maggie took a bag from her pocket and started to pick up berries. After a while, a figure appeared on the path behind her.

"Do you want to add these, then?" The voice startled her, quieter than before but unmistakable.

"What on earth are you doing here?"

"I thought I'd find you here, first weekend in September. Do you want these?" He held out a handful of berries, then tipped them into her bag. "Perfect day — are there any bilberries?"

How could he be so calm, so casual, when anger was going up inside her? She wanted to rage at him for spoiling her perfect day, but the words in her head wouldn't come out.

"I — I haven't looked."

"Let me have a bag, I'll go see." Mike made his way across the heather to the dense, low-lying bushes and started to move the leaves aside to seek out berries. After a while, he came back to the path. She answered his questions — the children, her job, her parents.

At last, they reached the point where all the moorland paths crossed. Maggie was glad of an opportunity to rest.

"Are you on your own?" Stupid question. No sooner was it said than Maggie wished she had phrased it differently. But it was the question that she had wanted to ask.

"Yes. In every way." He kept his eyes on the fields. Maggie didn't speak, waiting for him to go on. "It didn't last long. She moved on."

For the first time that day, Maggie turned and really looked at her husband. His eyes were deeper, his hair greyer, his face more lined, and

his expression more worn. Somewhere deep inside she wanted to tell him that everything was fine, to make those eyes smile again. But the pain that he'd caused could not be erased so easily, even in this place, and she looked away.

After a while, she stood up. "How did you get here?" she asked as she fumbled in her pocket for her keys. "Train to Tonechester, then bus to here. There's a bus back to Tonechester this evening." She resisted the sudden desire to offer a lift to the station. Instead she said, "Do you time for a cup of tea before you go?" She hoped it sounded more like a question than an order. "And would there be biscuits and blackberry jam?" Maggie laughed, relaxing for the first time since hearing his voice. "Is that all you've come back for? No biscuits, but I've fresh bread which is just as good." And after tea, she drove him to the bus stop. Getting out of the car, he turned, "Will you be out next week?" "Possibly, if the weather holds." A brief nod, and he joined the others waiting for the evening bus. She didn't wait. Making her way home, she chose the longer route that twisted along the foot of the moor. They had a long way to go, but, like the weather, **maybe the outlook was promising.**

A15 Mary listened to

- 1) the radio.
- 2) a TV play.
- 3) a weather forecast.
- 4) the latest news.

A16 Piles of books, papers, magazines had grown because

- 1) Mary wanted to read them.
- 2) Mary liked to read them.
- 3) Mary bought a lot of them.
- 4) Mary did not want to do anything.

A17 To her neighbours Mary seemed

- 1) worried.
- 2) quiet.
- 3) angry.
- 4) anxious.

A18 Mary went to the moor because

- 1) she wanted to meet Mike.
- 2) Mike often went there.
- 3) she usually went there at this time of the year.
- 4) Mike wanted her to do so.

A19 She startled because

- 1) she did not expect to meet her former husband.
- 2) she did not want to see Mike.
- 3) she did not expect to see a stranger here.
- 4) she saw a stranger.

A20 Mike told her that

- 1) he had acquainted with another woman.
- 2) he had left the woman he loved.
- 3) the woman he loved had left him.
- 4) he would like to see his children.

A21 The phrase “maybe the outlook was promising” means that

- 1) Mike promised Mary to return to her and their children.
- 2) Mary promised to forgive him.
- 3) they will divorce.
- 4) they will start their family life again.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 85

Film Star

As long as she could remember Pauline had always wanted to be a film star. Straight from school she went to a London studio where she hoped to get a job immediately. But the agent there told her: “There is nothing we can do for you at the moment. We are booked up for the whole

season.” That did not discourage Pauline. She continued trying one studio after another. Finally she did get into films — not as a star though — she became one of the unimportant characters in the background behind the stars.

Every evening she would go round to the agency to see if she was needed in a film the next day. Quite often she was, but as always in the background — in a crowd. Still she was looking forward to becoming a star. Many ambitious young people want to do this. Like many other careers the middle steps are always crowded but there is room at the top. Pauline did not mind waiting for her chance.

However, nobody asked her to be a star, the telephone never rang to offer her a big part; no producer ever came to her, cigar in one hand and a film contract in the other.

One evening the man at the agency rang and said: “There’s a film for you tomorrow, Pauline. Hampton Studios. You are due there by eight o’clock. You’re a telephonist. Wear your own clothes.”

Pauline got to Hampton Studios by a quarter to eight, and gave her name at the gate.

Two hours later, one of the assistant directors told her to go and get made up and she had to wait another hour before they came to the scene she was in. The second assistant director showed her where to sit — there were two other girls with her, and the three had to sit at a switchboard.

“O.K.” said a very loud voice. “You ready to go?”

“Yes, Mr Kline.” said the first assistant.

“Right,” said the voice. “Let’s begin shooting the scene.”

The red light went on, the bells rang and they ran the scene through. It was very short: the star, a famous American actor, had to come through a door, cross the set and stop just in front of where Pauline and the other girls were sitting, hesitate for a moment and then walk towards the camera.

Mr Kline didn’t like it. “That’s bad.” he said turning to his assistant for help. “Put some dialogue in there. Somebody must say something.”

The two men talked for a moment and then Mr Kline shouted out: “Hey, you at the end of the row there.”

Pauline jumped — “Me?” she said.

“Yes, you. I want a line from you here. I want you to look at Harry when he comes in and say, ‘Mr Marlower, there’s a call just come in for you.’ Can you say that?”

Pauline said she could, and they ran the scene through again. This time Mr Kline was very pleased, and the star smiled at her. Now Mr Kline was satisfied with the scene.

“That’s great,” he said, coming over to Pauline. “What’s your name?”

“Pauline Grant.”

“You do fit the part perfectly, Pauline,” Mr Kline said. “Thanks.”

Pauline went home that evening, feeling very happy, even triumphant. There was no reason to be so thrilled, she told herself, but she couldn’t help it. A line at last, two in fact, and the director, the great Kline, had thanked her. For weeks after that she expected a phone call, but there was none. Anyway, she thought, wait, until the opening night.

She went to the opening night, not invited, but she managed to get two tickets, one for herself and one for her boy friend.

Before the film started she saw the director of the film. “Mr Kline,” she shouted, but he didn’t hear her.

It was a good film — or at least the press said so the next morning. The star was given wide publicity. The review said that, as always, he portrayed his role with great talent. The critic expected a successful run for the film.

But there was no mention in the papers on Pauline, Her scene, in fact, together with lots of other unimportant scenes, had been cut and the name of Pauline Grant meant nothing to anyone, not even to **Samuel Kline, who had a very short memory.**

A15 Since childhood Pauline had dreamt of

- 1) shooting a film.
- 2) producing a film.
- 3) starring in the film.
- 4) showing a film.

A16 According to the text,

- 1) Pauline was looking forward to finding a job in London.
- 2) the agent did not discourage Pauline.
- 3) Pauline got acquainted with many ambitious people.
- 4) Pauline wanted to play the leading part in the film.

A17 Pauline can be characterized as

- 1) an intelligent person.
- 2) an intellectual person.
- 3) a persistent person.
- 4) a proud person.

A18 The statement that contradicts the text is

- 1) Pauline starred in the film.
- 2) Pauline participated in the film.
- 3) Pauline did not give up.
- 4) Pauline hoped to be a star.

A19 When Pauline received a role of a telephonist, she was full of all except

- 1) high ambitions.
- 2) enthusiasm.
- 3) high hopes.
- 4) high salary.

A20 While shooting the scene Mr Kline

- 1) wasn't satisfied with the star's performance.
- 2) decided to make Pauline's part bigger.
- 3) offered Pauline to speak on the phone with the main character.
- 4) did not approve of Pauline's performance.

A21 The phrase "...Samuel Kline who had a very short memory" means that Samuel Kline

- 1) did not remember anything .
- 2) lost his memory.
- 3) did not resemble Pauline.
- 4) did not consider his conversation with Pauline important.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 86

Sherlock Holmes' Brother

During my long acquaintance with Mr. Sherlock Holmes I had never heard him refer to his relations, and hardly ever to his own early life. I had come to believe that he was an orphan with no relatives living; but one day, to my very great surprise, he began to talk to me about his brother.

It was after tea on a summer evening, and the conversation came round at last to the question hereditary capabilities. The point under discussion was how far any singular gift in an individual was due to his ancestry and how far to his own early training.

“In your own case,” said I, “from all that you have told me, it seems obvious that your talents of observation and deduction are due to your own systematic training.”

“To some extent,” he answered thoughtfully. “My ancestors were country squires. But, none the less, my talents may have come with my grandmother, who was the sister of Vernet, the French artist.”

“But how do you know that it is hereditary?”

“Because my brother Mycroft possesses it in a larger degree than I do.”

This was news to me indeed. If there were another man with such singular powers in England, how was it that neither police nor public had heard of him? I put the question, if that it was my companion's modesty which made him acknowledge his brother as his superior. Holmes laughed at my suggestion.

“My dear Watson,” said he, “I cannot agree with those who rank modesty among the virtues. When I say that Mycroft has better powers of observation than I, you may take it that I am speaking the exact and literal truth.”

“Is he your junior?”

“Seven years my senior.”

“How comes it that he is unknown?”

“Oh, he is very well known in his own circle.”

“Where, then?”

“Well, in the Diogenes Club, for example.”

I had never heard of the institution, and my face must have shown it, for Sherlock Homes pulled out his watch.

“The Diogenes Club is the queerest club in London, and Mycroft one of the queerest men. He's always there from quarter to five to twenty

to eight. It's six now, so if you care for a stroll this beautiful evening I shall be very happy to introduce you to two curiosities."

Five minutes later we were in the street, walking towards Regent's Circus.

"You wonder," said my companion, "why it is that Mycroft does not use his powers for detective work. He is incapable of it."

"But I thought you said..."

"I said that he was my superior in observation and deduction. But he has no ambition and no energy. He will not even go out of his way to verify his own solutions, and would rather be considered wrong than take the trouble to prove himself right. Again and again I have taken a problem to him, and have received an explanation which has afterwards proved to be the correct one. And yet he was absolutely incapable of working out the practical points which must be useful for a judge or jury."

"It is not his profession, then?"

"By no means. He has an extraordinary memory for figures, and audits the books in some of the government departments. Mycroft has a flat in Pall Mall, and he walks round the corner into Whitehall every morning and back every evening. From year to year he takes no other exercise, and is seen nowhere else, except only in the Diogenes Club, which is just opposite his rooms."

"I cannot recall the name."

"Very likely not. There are many men in London who have no wish for the company of other fellows. Yet they need comfortable chairs and the latest periodicals. It is for the convenience of these that the Diogenes Club was started, and it now contains the most unsociable men in town. No member is permitted to take notice of any other one. No talking is, under any circumstances, allowed, and three offences result in the talker's expulsion. My brother was one of the founders, and I have myself found it a very quiet atmosphere."

A15 Dr. Watson came to conclusion that Mr. Holmes was an orphan because

- 1) he did not know his relatives.
- 2) Mr. Holmes did not mention anybody.
- 3) Mr. Holmes lived by himself.
- 4) Mr. Holmes was an unsociable man.

A16 According to the text,

- 1) Holmes considered that he had hereditary talents.
- 2) Watson considered that Mr. Holmes had hereditary talents.
- 3) Holmes was sure that he had acquired his talents because of training.
- 4) Holmes thought he had acquired his talents because of training and hereditary.

A17 The text says that Holmes

- 1) had a twin brother.
- 2) was younger than his brother.
- 3) was an elder brother.
- 4) was seven years older than his brother.

A18 Holmes said that his brother

- 1) surpassed him in observation and deduction.
- 2) was good at observation and deduction.
- 3) was behind him at observation and deduction.
- 4) had the same talents as he did.

A19 Holmes characterized his brother as

- 1) ambitious.
- 2) incapable.
- 3) inactive.
- 4) extraordinary.

A20 Mycroft Holmes could be seen everywhere except

- 1) Diogenes Club.
- 2) Piccadilly Circus.
- 3) Pall Mall.
- 4) Whitehall.

A21 Which of the statements is true?

- 1) Members of Diogenes Club must not see each other.
- 2) A member of Diogenes Club is expelled if he talks to other members.

- 3) If a Member of Diogenes Club speaks to three people he is expelled.
- 4) Members of Diogenes Club should not pay attention to each other.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 87

The Adventure of the Greek Interpreter

“I am all attention,” said Holmes. Our guest, Mr Melas, started:

“I interpret all languages, or nearly all, but as I am a Greek by birth, it is with that particular tongue that I am usually busy. For many years I have been the chief Greek interpreter in London, and my name is very well known in the hotels. It often happens that I am sent for at strange hours by foreigners who get into difficulties, or by travellers who arrive late and wish my services. I was not surprised, therefore, on Monday night when a Mr. Latimer came up to my rooms and asked me to accompany him in a cab which was waiting at the door. A Greek friend had come to see him upon business, he said, and as he could speak nothing but his own tongue, **the services of an interpreter were indispensable**. He added that his house was some little distance off, in Kensington, and he seemed to be in a great hurry.

I got into the cab and we started. But soon I became doubtful because the trip seemed to me to last too long. Suddenly my companion took out a pistol and placed it upon the seat beside him. Having done this, he drew up the windows on each side, and I found that they were covered with paper so as to prevent my seeing through them.

“I am sorry, Mr. Melas,” said he. “The fact is that I have no intention that you should see what the place is to which we are driving.”

I was utterly taken aback by such an address. For nearly two hours we drove without my knowing where we were going. It was ten minutes to nine when we at last came to a place. I was hurried from the carriage and I found myself inside the house. In the dim light I could make out that the person who had opened the door was a small, mean-looking, middle-aged man with rounded shoulders.

“Is this Mr. Melas, Harold?” said he.

“Yes.”

“Well done, well done! No ill-will, Mr. Melas, I hope, but we could not get on without you. If you deal fair with us you’ll not regret it, but if you try any tricks, God help you!” He spoke in a nervous, jerky fashion, and with little giggling laughs in between, but somehow he impressed me with fear more than the other.

“What do you want with me?” I asked.

“Only to ask a few questions of a Greek gentleman who is visiting us, and to let us have the answers.”

As he spoke he opened a door and showed the way in. The younger had left us, but he suddenly returned, leading with him a gentleman dressed in some sort of loose dressing-gown who moved slowly towards us. As he came into the dim light I was thrilled with horror at his appearance. He was deadly pale and terribly exhausted, with the brilliant eyes of a man whose spirit was greater than his strength. But what shocked me more than any signs of physical weakness was that his face was grotesquely crossed with sticking-plaster, and that one large pad of it was fastened over his mouth.

“Are his hands loose?” cried the older man. “Now, then, give him the pencil. You are to ask the questions, Mr. Melas, and he will write the answers. Ask him first of all whether he is prepared to sign the papers?”

The man’s eyes flashed fire.

“Never!” he wrote in Greek.

“On no conditions?” I asked at the order of our tyrant.

“Only if I see her married in my presence by a Greek priest whom I know.”

The man giggled again.

“You know what awaits you, then?”

“I care nothing for myself.”

Again and again I had to ask him whether he would give in and sign the documents. Again and again I had the same reply. But soon a happy thought came to me. I took to adding on little sentences of my own to each question. Our conversation ran something like this:

“You can do no good by this stubbornness. Who are you?”

“I care not. I am a stranger in London.”

“Your fate will be on your own head. How long have you been here?”

“Let it be so. Three weeks.”

“The property can never be yours. Are you ill?”

“It shall not go to criminals. They are starving me.”

“You will go free if you sign. What house is this?”

“I will never sign. I do not know.”

“You are not doing her any service. What is your name?”

“Let me hear her say so. Kratides.”

“You’ll see her if you sign. Where are you from?”

“Then I shall never see her. Athens.”

Another five minutes, Mr. Holmes, and I should have found out the whole story. But at that instant the door opened and a woman stepped into the room. I could not see her clearly enough to know more than that she was tall and graceful, with black hair.

“”Harold,” said she, speaking English with a broken accent. “I could not stay here longer. It is so lonely up there with only... Oh, my God, it is Paul!”

These last words were in Greek, and at the same instant the man tore the plaster from his lips, and screaming out “Sophy! Sophy!” rushed into the woman’s arms. Their embrace was short, however, as the younger man seized the woman and pushed her out of the room, while the elder easily took his victim and dragged him away. For a moment I was left alone in the room, but then I saw that the older man was standing in the doorway.

A15 The interpreter was not surprised when a stranger asked to go with him because

- 1) a Greek friend had come to see him upon business.
- 2) it was a common practice for him.
- 3) for many years he had been the chief Greek interpreter in London.
- 4) his name was very well known in the hotels.

A16 The phrase “...the services of an interpreter were indispensable” means

- 1) they could not do without an interpreter.
- 2) the services of an interpreter were expensive.
- 3) the services of an interpreter were expensive, but they needed them.
- 4) they knew that Mr. Melas was the best interpreter.

A17 Mr. Melas got nervous in the cab because

- 1) the stranger took the pistol.
- 2) the trip lasted too long.
- 3) he found that the windows were covered with paper to prevent his seeing through them.
- 4) all of these.

A18 When Mr. Melas saw a pale man with plaster over his mouth, he was

- 1) upset.
- 2) frightened.
- 3) amazed.
- 4) depressed.

A19 While translating the questions, Mr. Melas realized that

- 1) the prisoner did not want to answer the questions.
- 2) the prisoner's opposition had not broken down under repeated questioning.
- 3) the prisoner was afraid of the second man.
- 4) the prisoner had been badly hurt.

A20 Mr. Melas tried to find out the truth about the prisoner by

- 1) asking him additional questions about his origin.
- 2) speaking to him in his native language.
- 3) writing additional questions about his life.
- 4) persuading him to tell some facts from his life.

A21 Mr. Melas would have found out everything about the prisoner but for

- 1) the time.
- 2) the threats of the men.
- 3) for the girl's appearance.
- 4) the prisoner's being led away.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 88

On November 11, America celebrated the end of the War. But at Thornehill quite a different sort of celebration took place on that date every year. It was the birthday of Laura Elizabeth Thorne and her twin brother, Jackson Thorne III, known as Sonny.

For this birthday, the twins' sixth, Grace, their grandmother, had hired a small traveling circus. The weather turned bad that morning, so the tent was brought in and set up in the mansion ballroom.

Sonny and Laura had gone behind the circus tent to look at the wooden monkey she'd won. She turned it over to Sonny to take apart and see how it worked. Sonny's hobby was the despair of the household. Any object with articulated parts was in danger of taking to pieces. He had once taken apart a music box of Grace's with such thoroughness that it was hours before anyone figured out what all those tiny parts had once been part of.

Laura didn't share his curiosity, but was ready to accompany him. And when he got in trouble, she insisted on sharing his punishment as well. Neither Grace nor Evelyn had foreseen that **such a bond** would grow between the children. Like some real twins, they were very unlike each other. Sonny had the same straight dark hair and clear blue eyes his father had had as a boy. Laura was a full two inches taller, with fair hair that curled slightly and would probably turn black to match her brown eyes resembling her grandmother — Gram.

Sonny was still busy with bits of the monkey when Jackson came around the back of the tent. "There you two are. Your mama and gram were worried about you."

"I gave Sonny my monkey to take apart," said Laura and as Jackson did not pay attention, she added, "Look, Daddy."

"That's a baby toy. I have something really exciting to show you. The circus man has some ponies outside."

Sonny took a step toward Laura and went pale. "I don't like ponies."

"These aren't big horses, just ponies. You'll like them," Jackson said. "Get your coat and come outside. Act like a man, son."

"He's not a man, Daddy. He's a little boy."

"When I need your opinion, missy, I'll ask for it. Now, Sonny, you come along and ride a pony."

"I don't want to!"

"I didn't ask you if you wanted. I'm telling you you're going to do as I say."

“I’ll come too,” Laura offered. Sonny was beginning to cry and she knew when he cried Daddy got really mad. “Ponies are just little things,” she told Sonny confidently as they went up the stairs to get their coats. “Like dogs,” she added. They both found out how wrong she was when they got outside. Sonny started crying and Jackson grabbed him by the arm and marched him up to the animals. “Which one do you want to ride?”

“I don’t want to!”

Jackson slapped him on the shoulder. “Which one?”

“The white one,” Sonny sobbed.

“Me too. I want to ride the white one. Can we ride together?” Laura asked. Her knees were trembling and she jumped as the pony snorted.

The pony’s owner took Sonny up and placed him on the back of the white animal. Then the little girl in front. He pulled on the reins and started walking across the wide lawn. Jackson rode behind them.

They came around the side of the house and were in sight of the ballroom windows. “Wave at Mama and Gram, Sonny,” Jackson said.

Laura glanced at the windows and raised her free arm. “Wave, Sonny!” she whispered.

“I can’t, I’ll fall off,” he replied, both arms wrapped so tightly around her she could hardly breathe.

“Yes, you can. Just one arm.”

Sonny tried, but it was a disaster. As he waved, the pony turned its head, jumped, and rushed forward. Laura was terrified, unable to do or think anything. She realized that they were gradually slipping to the left. She tried to bend forward, but Sonny was holding so tightly to her waist that she couldn’t move.

The pony quickly tired and slowed. Laura and Sonny fell off into a muddy patch under a tree.

By the time Jackson and the pony’s owner caught up with them, the twins were mud-soaked and gasping for breath. “I’ll kill that bloody creature!” Jackson was shouting as he ran toward them. He knelt in the mud and touched Sonny’s head. “Are you hurt, son? Can you talk?”

Evelyn was the next one to get to them. She’d broken the heel off her shoe, and her face was as pale as a sheet. “Dear God! What’s he broken? Can he speak? Sonny, darling, speak to Mama?”

Laura turned away, resting her cheek in the mud. In a moment, she felt a hand on her shoulder and heard Grace’s voice saying softly, “Laura,

where are you hurt?" Laura sat up and clutched at her. "Everywhere, Gram. Everywhere."

When they reached the house, Grace undressed Laura, looking for bruises or cuts. There were none.

As Laura stepped into the hot water, she said, "Why don't Mama and Daddy love me?"

Grace's answer was prompt and brisk. "They do, dear. How could anybody not love you?"

"They don't. All they care about is Sonny."

"No, dear. Sonny isn't as big or smart as you and so they have to take a little better care of him. You see that, don't you? Besides, lots of other people love you a great deal."

A15 Laura was

- 1) older than Sonny.
- 2) younger than Sonny.
- 3) the same age as Sonny.
- 4) Sonny's elder sister.

A16 Laura gave Sonny the wooden monkey

- 1) because she had won it.
- 2) to play with.
- 3) to look at it.
- 4) to take it apart.

A17 The phrase "...such a bond" stands for

- 1) such a quarrel.
- 2) such close ties.
- 3) such a relation.
- 4) such close friends.

A18 Sonny did not want to ride a pony because

- 1) he did not like ponies.
- 2) the ponies were too little for him.
- 3) he had never seen ponies.
- 4) ponies frightened him.

A19 The fact that Laura decided to ride with Sonny shows that she

- 1) was fond of ponies.
- 2) wanted to share his misfortunes.
- 3) was eager to ride a white pony.
- 4) was not afraid of ponies.

A20 When they fell down, Laura was raised by

- 1) her father.
- 2) her mother.
- 3) the pony's owner.
- 4) her grandmother.

A21 At home Grace wanted

- 1) to comfort Laura.
- 2) to make Laura comfortable.
- 3) to explain the difference between Sonny and Laura.
- 4) to treat Laura.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 89

The Hitchhiker

Andrea turned off the motorway onto the road to Brockbourne, the small village in which she lived. It was four o'clock in the afternoon, but the sun was already falling behind the hills. At this time in December it would be completely dark by five o'clock. Andrea shivered. It was not cold in the car, but the trees bending in the harsh wind and the patches of yesterday's snow **made her feel chilly inside**. It was another ten miles to the cottage where she lived with her husband Michael, and the dim light and wintry weather made her feel a little lonely. She was just coming out of the little village of Mickley when she saw an old lady standing by the road. She was holding a hand-written sign saying "Brockbourne" in her hand. Andrea was surprised. She had never seen an old lady hitchhiking

before. However, the weather and the coming darkness made her feel sorry for the lady. Normally, Andrea would never pick up a hitchhiker when she was alone, thinking it was too dangerous, but what was the harm in doing a favour for a little old lady like this? Andrea pulled up a little way down the road, and the lady, holding a big shopping bag, hurried over to climb in the door which Andrea had opened for her.

When she got in, Andrea could see that she was not, in fact, so little. Broad and fat, the old lady had some difficulty climbing in through the car door, with her big bag, and when she had got in, she more than filled the seat next to Andrea. She wore a long, shabby old dress, and she had a yellow hat pulled down low over her eyes. She pushed her big brown canvas shopping bag down onto the floor under her feet, and said in a voice which was almost a whisper:

“Thank you, dear — I’m just going to Brockbourne.”

“Do you live there?” asked Andrea, thinking that she had never seen the old lady in the village in the four years she had lived there herself.

“No, dear,” answered the passenger, in her soft voice, “I’m just going to visit a friend. He was supposed to meet me back there at Mickley, but his car broke down, so I decided to hitchhike — there isn’t a bus until seven, and I didn’t want to wait. I knew some kind soul would give me a lift.”

Something in the way the lady spoke, and the way she never turned her head, but stared continuously into the darkness ahead, made Andrea uneasy about this strange hitchhiker. She did not know why, but she felt instinctively that there was something wrong, something odd, something dangerous. But how could an old lady be dangerous? It was absurd.

Careful not to turn her head, Andrea looked at her passenger. She studied the hat, the dirty collar of the dress, the shapeless body, the arms with their thick black hairs...

Thick black hairs? Hairy arms? Andrea’s blood froze. This wasn’t a woman. It was a man.

At first, she didn’t know what to do. Then suddenly, an idea came to her mind. Swinging the wheel suddenly, she brought the car to a halt.

“My God!” she shouted. “A child! Did you see the child? I think I’ve hit her!”

The “old lady” was clearly shaken.

“I didn’t see anything, dear,” she said. “I don’t think you’ve hit anything.”

“I’m sure it was a child!” insisted Andrea. “Could you just get out and have a look? Just see if there’s anything on the road?”

She held her breath. Would her plan work?

It did. The passenger slowly opened the car door, leaving her bag inside, and climbed out to investigate. As soon as she was out of the car, Andrea drove quickly away.

It was only ten minutes later that she thought about the bag lying on the floor. Maybe the bag would provide some information about the real identity of the old woman who was not an old woman. Andrea lifted the heavy bag onto her lap and opened it curiously.

It contained only one item — a small hand axe, with a razor-sharp blade. The axe, and the inside of the bag, were covered with the dark red stains of dried blood.

Andrea began to scream.

A15 The phrase “...made her feel chilly inside” means

- 1) she felt upset.
- 2) she felt lonely.
- 3) she felt anxious.
- 4) she was cold.

A16 Andrea decided to pick up a lady because

- 1) she felt lonely.
- 2) she was afraid to drive alone.
- 3) she felt sorry for an elderly lady.
- 4) a lady would not do her a harm.

A17 The lady decided to hitchhike because

- 1) her car broke down.
- 2) her friend did not meet her.
- 3) buses did not go to Brockbourne.
- 4) her friend could not meet her as his car broke down.

A18 Sitting beside the lady Andrea felt all except

- 1) distressed.
- 2) disturbed.

- 3) uneasy.
- 4) troubled.

A19 Andrea understood the hitchhiker pretended to be a lady because

- 1) the lady was not little.
- 2) she saw her hairy hands.
- 3) the lady spoke in a whisper.
- 4) the lady never turned her head.

A20 Andrea was able to escape

- 1) by deceiving the hitchhiker.
- 2) by jumping out of the car.
- 3) by persuading the lady to let her go.
- 4) by halting the car abruptly.

A21 Andrea could be characterized as a

- 1) smart person.
- 2) cold-blooded woman.
- 3) halting person.
- 4) hesitating woman.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 90

An Irish Legend

Just outside the Irish city of Cork, in the middle of a green valley, there is a beautiful lake. But its beauty is nothing to what is under it, because at the very bottom of this lake there are buildings and gardens far more beautiful than any you can see now. And this is how they came there.

Many years ago, long before Saxon foot pressed Irish ground, there was a great King, called Core. His palace stood where the lake is now, in a round green valley that was just a mile about.

Not far from the palace there was a spring. The water in the spring was so pure and so clear that it was the wonder of all Ireland. Many people came from far and near to get some water from the wonderful spring.

The King was proud of having such a curiosity within his palace, but as people came in crowds to take the precious water of this spring, he was afraid that in time it might become dry.

So he ordered his men to build a high wall around it, and would allow nobody to have the water. This was a very great loss to the poor people living about the palace. Whenever the King wanted water for himself he would send his daughter to get it. He did not trust his servants, fearing they might give some of the water away.

One night the King gave a grand entertainment, and there were many great princes present, and lords and nobles without end. There were wonderful doings throughout the palace: bonfires reaching up to the very sky, dancing to such sweet music that it ought to have wakened up the dead out of their graves, and feasting for all who came — no one was turned away from the palace gates.

At this grand entertainment there was a young prince and nobody had ever seen a man as handsome as he was. He danced merrily with the old King's daughter, wheeling there, as light as a feather, to the admiration of everyone.

After all this dancing, the young Prince was seated at table by the side of his beautiful partner. In the midst of the feast one of the great lords said to King Core, "May it please your majesty, here is everything that heart can wish for, both to eat and drink, except water."

"Water!" said the King, much pleased that he might show what he was proud of. "Water shall you have, my lord, very quickly, and that of such a delicious kind that nothing in the whole world can equal it. He turned to his daughter and said, "Go and fetch some water in the golden vessel which I ordered to be made for the purpose."

The King's daughter, who was called Fior Usga (which means "Spring Water" in English), did not much like to be told to fetch water before so many people (this was what servants were usually told to do). And though she did not wish to refuse her father's order, she hesitated to obey him, and looked down upon the ground.

The King, who loved his daughter very much, understood why she did not want to go. But when he said a word he never recalled it. So he thought of a way to make his daughter go to the spring.

“Oh, I see, you are afraid to go alone. But I’m sure the young Prince will be glad to go with you.”

The Prince stood up with a happy smile, took the golden vessel, and off they went.

When they came to the spring, the Princess unlocked the door with the greatest care. But stooping down with the golden vessel to take some of the water out of the well, she found the vessel so heavy that she lost her balance and fell in. The young Prince tried to save her, but in vain, because the water rose and rose and quickly covered the whole yard. He ran back to the palace but the water ran faster.

When the Prince was back in the palace and tried to speak to the King, Core was up to his neck in water. And a few minutes later the water rose to such a height that it filled the entire green valley where the King’s palace stood, and so the present Lake of Cork was formed.

Yet the King and his guests were not drowned, and neither was his daughter. And every night since then the same entertainment and dancing goes on in the palace under the water, and it will last until someone has the luck to bring up out of the lake the golden vessel which was the cause of this dreadful event.

Nobody can doubt that it was a punishment upon the King for his shutting up the spring from the poor people. And if you do not believe this story, you might go and see the Lake of Cork. When its waters are low and clear, the tops of towers and stately buildings may be clearly seen by those who have good eyesight.

A15 Many years ago Ireland could boast of

- 1) its kind King.
- 2) its landscape.
- 3) its source of water.
- 4) plenty of water.

A16 The king ordered his servants to build a high wall around the spring because

- 1) he did not want to see a lot of people.
- 2) he was afraid that people would pollute the spring.
- 3) he thought the spring would be emptied.
- 4) people prevented him from living quietly.

A17 The water for the King was usually brought by

- 1) his servants.
- 2) his daughter.
- 3) himself.
- 4) by the Prince.

A18 During the feast the King told his daughter to bring water because

- 1) he wanted to boast of his water before his guests.
- 2) he did not want to do it himself.
- 3) he wanted his daughter to go there with the Prince.
- 4) he wanted to show his guests how much water he had.

A19 The daughter of the King did not want to go for water because

- 1) she was afraid to go alone.
- 2) it was humiliating to take orders from the king.
- 3) it was humiliating to do the job which was usually done by servants.
- 4) she did not want to obey the King.

A20 When she came to the spring,

- 1) she took some of the water out of the well.
- 2) she slipped and fell down on the ground.
- 3) she lost her balance and fell into the spring.
- 4) there was no water in it.

A21 Which of these statements correspond to the text?

- 1) The King's daughter was drowned.
- 2) The King was punished for his love of water.
- 3) People with good eyesight can see dances going on in the palace under the water.
- 4) The curse will be eliminated when somebody takes the golden vessel out of the water.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 91

The History of the Sony Walkman

Akio Morita, the legendary head of Sony, once said how he had got his idea for the Sony Walkman. He used to go to the beach with his children, and the kids and their friends would listen to loud music from boom boxes from morning till night. **Teenagers are a cultural plague that we must all endure**, you say. But not Mr Morita. He asked his engineers to build a small radio or cassette player that would sound like a high-quality car stereo and yet could be attached to a person's head. That way, people could take their music with them, they could listen to it while riding bikes and doing other things, and they wouldn't annoy other people.

The Sony Walkman was first introduced in Japan in 1979.

The Walkman was a truly original product and Sony used innovative methods to launch and advertise it. It was decided to test this launch first on a group of magazine journalists.

The journalists arrived at the Sony Building located in the Ginza area of Tokyo, they were handed a Walkman, taken to Yoyogi (a major park in Tokyo) and asked to put on the headphones and push the play button.

Once upon a time, a long, long time ago, people used to walk, cycle, sit on trains, lie on the beach and just stare into the distance. Now they do all these things and still stare into the distance. But if you look closely you will see that they are listening, passing the time pleasantly, with a Walkman attached. These wonderful machines are also used in the bath (but not the shower!), on planes, in bed (a great sleeping pill), in cafés, when playing truant, while jogging — the list is endless. And the best thing of all? They don't disturb anyone else.

So sit back and listen to the history of the Sony Walkman! (Actually, you'll have to read it.)

Meanwhile, Sony staff members and students hired for the launch carried out various demonstrations of the product, including a young man and woman listening to a Walkman while riding on a tandem bicycle. All staff members and students wore Walkman T-shirts.

The journalists saw that the Walkman enabled people to listen to music of their choice, wherever and whenever they liked.

After the launch, young recruits walked around the busy Tokyo districts on Sundays, offering passersby the chance to listen to the Walkman. When people put on the headphones and listened, their skeptical expressions were replaced with ones of delight.

The popularity of the Walkman spread **by word of mouth**. It became a fashionable new way to enjoy music.

The plan had been to sell the Walkman worldwide. However, doubts about the name appeared and various other names were suggested. Plans were made to call it “Soundabout” in the United States, “Stowaway” in the United Kingdom and “Freestyle” in Sweden.

But when Mr Morita went on a business trip to Europe prior to its overseas launch, he met parents in both France and the United Kingdom who had been told by their children, “When you meet Mr Morita, please ask him where I can get a Walkman.” It seemed that many tourists who had visited Japan had taken a Walkman home with them and as a result the name was already known outside Japan. The name Walkman was easy to understand and had spread quickly.

In 1981, Walkman was listed in Le Petit Larousse, a well-known French dictionary, and in 1986 the name was included in the Oxford English Dictionary. Mr Morita said that nothing made him happier than the fact that Walkman had been accepted around the world as an English word.

The Walkman became a much loved product all over the world.

A15 The phrase “Teenagers are a cultural plague that we must all endure” means

- 1) we should put up with them.
- 2) we must be polite to them.
- 3) we must not pay attention to them.
- 4) we must forgive them.

A16 Why did Mr Morita decide to make the Walkman?

- 1) He wanted to entertain his children.
- 2) He was fond of designing new devices.
- 3) He was the legendary head of Sony.
- 4) He wanted to make small radio or cassette player which did not annoy others.

A17 The new device became known because

- 1) Sony is a famous company.
- 2) it was well advertised.

- 3) people wanted to buy it.
- 4) people dreamt of such a device.

A18 The people liked the new device because the Walkman enabled them to do all except

- 1) to ride a bicycle.
- 2) to lie on the beach.
- 3) to listen to music of their choice.
- 4) to speak to each other.

A19 The phrase “by word of mouth” stands for

- 1) orally.
- 2) from person to person.
- 3) quickly.
- 4) fast.

A20 Other names for the Walkman were turned down because

- 1) it had already been known under this name all over the world.
- 2) they were not good.
- 3) it was difficult to pronounce them.
- 4) customers liked this name better.

A21 Which of these statements correspond to the text?

- 1) Americans wanted to call the device “Stowaway”.
- 2) The Walkman enriched the English dictionary.
- 3) The Walkman is the best product all over the world.
- 4) The Swiss decided to call the device “Freestyle”.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 92

Where Sport Unites Friends

In 1979, Chris Brasher, a former middle distance runner and Olympic champion, returned from the New York Marathon. Although well

established in America, big international marathons were a novelty in England. What impressed Chris Brasher most was the incredible feeling of togetherness among people from different cultures, nationalities and backgrounds.

He said: "To believe this story, you must believe that the human race can be one joyous family, working together, laughing together, achieving the impossible."

In March 1981, the first London Marathon took place. 7,747 people were accepted out of over 20,000 applicants.

The full track is 26 miles long. The concept of the marathon comes from Ancient Greece. An Athenian soldier ran 26 miles to give news of the defeat of the invading Persian army at the battle of Marathon.

The London Marathon is an international competition, charity event and street festival, all in one. Runners from all over the world, both professional and amateur, have to apply a year in advance in order to take part in the Marathon. The selection is very strict. To qualify, candidates either need to be strong professional runners or raise a substantial amount of money for a charity of their choice.

Runners who support charities are called fun runners. Instead of competing against the clock they try to impress the public with silly costumes. Last year, one of the fun runners ran in a full deep-sea diving costume! As the costume was very heavy, he had to be accompanied by a doctor to make sure that the runner did not have a heart attack!

Professional runners take a different approach and start a serious training programme at least a year in advance to be able to achieve the necessary level of fitness. Proper training also helps prevent injuries, as steady running for 26 miles is a serious challenge for the heart and feet.

Winning the London Marathon is a considerable sporting achievement. This year's women's winner, Paula Radcliffe, broke her own world record to achieve a time of 2 hours and 15 minutes. Her remarkable result also narrowed the gap between male and female finishing times, narrowing it to only 8 minutes! 20 years ago, the difference was over 25 minutes.

However, the difference between the London Marathon and other marathons of its kind is that there are no losers. This year's Marathon not only brought great sport results but also raised millions of pounds for charities and brought lots of enjoyment to millions of people. And even if it is only a small step to making the world a safer and friendlier place, it is still well worth it, isn't it?

- A15** Chris Brasher wanted to establish the London Marathon because
- 1) it was a new kind of sport.
 - 2) Londoners knew nothing about it.
 - 3) he wanted to win it.
 - 4) he wished to unite people of different cultures.
- A16** Which statement corresponds to the text?
- 1) The first London Marathon took place in 1979.
 - 2) 20,000 people participated in the first London Marathon.
 - 3) The full track is 26 kilometres long.
 - 4) More than one third of the applicants took part in the first London Marathon.
- A17** Marathon owes its name to
- 1) the Olympic Games.
 - 2) the battle.
 - 3) a Persian soldier.
 - 4) a defeat of Persia.
- A18** The London Marathon differs from other marathons because
- 1) it is an international race.
 - 2) it raises millions of pounds for charities.
 - 3) the selection of runners is too strict.
 - 4) it prefers Londoners to be participants.
- A19** All participants in the London Marathon should
- 1) be rich people.
 - 2) make applications a year in advance.
 - 3) be both professionals and amateurs.
 - 4) raise a substantial amount of money for a charity.
- A20** Fun runners
- 1) can hardly win the race.
 - 2) wear heavy costumes.
 - 3) are silly.
 - 4) advertise their costumes.

A21 Which statement is not true?

- 1) The male world record is 2 hours and 23 minutes.
- 2) The female world record is 2 hours and 15 minutes.
- 3) Paula Radcliffe broke her own world record.
- 4) There are no losers in the London Marathon.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 93

The “Perfect” Prince

On the 21st of June 1982, Prince William Arthur Philip Louis Windsor was born at St Mary’s Hospital, London. The eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince William is second in line to the throne after his father, Prince Charles. On the 21st of June 2003, Prince William celebrated his 21st birthday.

Being a prince is not as easy as it may seem. Being a future king is even more difficult. So, what does the future hold for Prince William, a modern prince of the 21st century?

The British royal family has a long history. Britain has seen both successful and unsuccessful rulers, but until recently, very few people have seriously thought that Britain might ever stop being a monarchy. Now, there are a lot of people in Britain who believe that Britain should get rid of the royal family. Why? One of the main reasons is that having a monarchy is very expensive. In Britain, most royal ceremonies, accommodation and expenses are paid for by the taxpayer. A series of royal scandals, such as the divorce of William’s parents, Prince Charles and Princess Diana, has also damaged the reputation of the royal family and made many people believe that the days of the British royal family are nearly over.

Many people believe that Prince William is the only person who could save the situation. Since the tragic death of Princess Diana, who was deeply loved and admired both in Britain and abroad, British people have been desperate for a new hero. William, whose good looks are so like his mother’s, who has her smile, charm and a great sense of humour, seems the only possible candidate. William also inherited his grandmother’s strength

of character and determination. Nobody will ever forget the poignant image of Princes William and Harry walking behind Princess Diana's coffin in 1997. Even though both boys deeply loved and missed their mother, they managed to hold back their tears and demonstrated incredible self-control. It is already clear that William **knows his own mind**. For example, he insisted on going to St. Andrews University in Scotland rather than to traditional Oxford or Cambridge. This is why William is often called "the perfect prince" by the media.

However, William faces a lot of challenges in his life. To start with, he does not like seeing his name in the newspapers. All his life, William has been avoiding media attention as much as possible but how long can it last? So far, William has not done anything that journalists could make into a scandal but will he be able to do the "right thing" forever? As one journalist put it, William is the "red meat" wanted by the "media sharks". Finding a girlfriend is not easy either, as William knows that the minute he is seen with a girl, the whole world will know about it. William also needs to find something to do with his life until he becomes King. As **he is second in line to the throne** and his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II, is still alive (as well as his father), William might have to wait for about forty years before he may become King. At the moment, he is studying History of Art at St. Andrews University in Scotland but it will not be long before he needs to start thinking about what he wants to do in life.

Therefore, it is not surprising that there have been rumours that William does not want to be King and sees his royal status more as a burden than a blessing. This does not seem to be true. In his special birthday interview to *Hello* magazine, William said that the stories about him not wanting to be King were wrong, as it was something he was "born into" and his "duty". Whatever the truth, it is clear that William will have to work hard to organise his life.

Let's wish him very good luck!

A15 Many people think that Britain should stop being a monarchy because

- 1) they don't like the royal family.
- 2) they consider the royal family scandalous.
- 3) they have to pay a lot of money to support the royal family.
- 4) the royal family spends too much money.

A16 According to public, Prince William is the only person to restore the damaged reputation of the royal family because

- 1) he takes after his mother.
- 2) he looks like his mother.
- 3) he takes after his grandmother.
- 4) possesses all the features of the future king.

A17 Everybody could see Prince William's self-possession

- 1) during his parents' divorce.
- 2) at his mother's funeral.
- 3) when he chose the university to study.
- 4) in his attitude to mass media.

A18 The phrase "knows his own mind" means

- 1) Prince William knows well what he wants.
- 2) Prince William is a clever person.
- 3) Prince William wants to study.
- 4) Prince William is a stubborn youth.

A19 William is the "red meat" wanted by the "media sharks" because

- 1) he hasn't done anything wrong.
- 2) he hasn't found a girlfriend.
- 3) they expect him to do something wrong.
- 4) they like to write about his scandals.

A20 "William is second in line to the throne" means that

- 1) his grandmother is alive.
- 2) his father is alive.
- 3) he might hardly become king.
- 4) he might become king after his grandmother's and father's deaths.

A21 William sees his royal status

- 1) as a blessing.
- 2) as a burden.
- 3) as a duty.
- 4) as his job.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 94

The Happy Prince

Prince Henry Charles Albert David, born on September 15, 1984 at St Mary's Hospital, in central London, is third in line of succession to the throne, behind his father, the Prince of Wales, and his elder brother, Prince William.

Henry Charles Albert has always been known as Prince Harry and as he's been outgoing and fun-loving boy ever since he was a kid, he was later dubbed the Happy Prince. His mother, Princess Diana, was determined that her sons should enjoy a "normal" lifestyle, and the three were often seen at amusement parks, going into McDonald's restaurants or the cinema.

Harry attended the same schools as William, and in September 1998, he followed his elder brother to Eton, the most famous private school in Britain. Founded in 1440 by Henry VI, Eton College has given Britain 20 prime ministers and quite a few outstanding poets and writers.

Harry wasn't as academically gifted as his brother William, but he earned a place at Eton and became instantly popular with his fellow students.

He soon settled into the school's routine. He got used to Eton's school uniform — black tailcoat and waistcoat, stiff collar and pinstriped trousers. It's one of the oldest uniforms in the world (dating back to Tudor times) and can't be thrown on in a hurry. Harry also learned a whole new language. At Eton homework is called EWs or "extra works", the teachers are "beaks" and each school term is known as a half, though there are three of them in a year.

At Eton Harry had a reputation for being "**one of the lads**", unlike his more serious brother William.

But in his seventeenth year his name hit the headlines in a rather unpleasant way. His experiments with cannabis became public knowledge. Prince Charles's reaction was quick. Even before the newspapers appeared

with Harry's Drugs Shame, Trouble with Harry headlines, he had already taken his son to a drug clinic for a day. Talking to doctors and drug addicts seemed to have a sobering effect on Harry.

On September 15, 2002 Prince Harry celebrated his 18th birthday. To mark the occasion, Her Majesty the Queen gave the Prince his own Coat of Arms. On that day Harry was busy with good works: visiting hospitals and speaking to the homeless. He wanted to remind the public about his mother's huge contribution to charity.

Princess Diana's influence on Harry is very strong. And while most people note the marked resemblance between Princess Diana and William, some friends of the family say that in reality, it is Harry who is more like his mother in many ways.

Harry's academic achievements at Eaton were not outstanding, but he was excellent at sports and arts.

Prince Harry plays rugby, football and cricket, enjoys swimming and skiing and is an excellent polo player. Specialists say that he has got a great eye for the ball, he rides well, and if he worked hard, he could join the elite group of 100 professional polo players in Britain.

Like his father, Harry loves painting. He is a talented artist and has had his work exhibited at the school.

In March 2003, Harry played one of the leading parts in *Much Ado About Nothing*.

In June Harry left Eton College. No more "beaks" (teachers), no more books for him. As he left school for the last time, he turned to the photographers and cried, "At last!"

Prince Harry has announced his decision to enroll in a military academy, but before that he is taking a gap year. That means he will spend a year not working or studying but travelling and working.

Now Prince Harry is in Australia. He is working at a cattle station and "learning a bit how to be a jackaroo". He is already an expert in rounding up cattle.

What does the future hold for Prince Harry? William's role as the future king is clearly defined, but Harry is the "spare", as his mother called him. William is always **on his guard**, instinctively aware of his position, Harry is much more relaxed, showing his feelings and saying what he thinks. He seems to enjoy his second son's status to the full, although once some years ago, when William expressed his concern about his future role as a king, Harry exclaimed "I'd love it!"

A15 Harry is good at

- 1) studies.
- 2) the school's routine.
- 3) languages.
- 4) painting.

A16 The new language Harry learned was

- 1) Latin.
- 2) French.
- 3) a school slang.
- 4) a school codex.

A17 The phrase "one of the lads" means

- 1) a friendly person respected by everybody.
- 2) a respectful person.
- 3) a person who makes friends with anybody.
- 4) a reserved person.

A18 Of the two brothers Harry

- 1) is more gifted.
- 2) more looks like his mother.
- 3) is more like his mother.
- 4) more looks like his father.

A19 When Harry left school for the last time, he was

- 1) upset.
- 2) disappointed.
- 3) happy.
- 4) calm.

A20 The phrase "on his guard" means that Prince William

- 1) is always quiet.
- 2) is reserved and careful.
- 3) is always anxious.
- 4) is never worried.

A21 In the future Harry would not refuse to be

- 1) an expert in rounding up cattle.
- 2) an artist.
- 3) an actor.
- 4) king.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 95

Great Britain

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, officially called the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Great Britain is the largest island in the cluster of islands, or an archipelago, known as the British Isles. England is the largest and most populous division of the island of Great Britain, making up the south and east. Wales is on the west and Scotland is to the north. Northern Ireland is located in the northeast corner of Ireland, the second largest island in the British Isles. The capital of the United Kingdom is the city of London, situated near the southeastern tip of England.

The United Kingdom contains a number of small islands. These include the Isle of Wight, which lies off of England's southern coast; Anglesey, off the northwest coast of Wales; the Isles of Scilly in the English Channel; the Hebrides archipelago to the west of Scotland, consisting of the Inner and the Outer Hebrides; the Orkney Islands to the northeast of Scotland; and the Shetland Islands farther out into the North Sea from Scotland.

Several dependencies and dependent territories are associated with the United Kingdom. The dependencies, located close to Britain, are the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea and the Channel Islands off the northern coast of France. These dependencies, while not technically part of the United Kingdom, maintain a special relationship with it. The Channel Islands were once part of the Duchy of Normandy and retain much of their original French culture. The Isle of Man, controlled by Norway during the Middle Ages, came under English rule in the 14th century. Both dependencies are

largely self-governing and have their own legislative assemblies and systems of law. Britain is responsible for their international relations and defense.

Britain's dependent territories are scattered throughout the world and are the remains of the former British Empire. They are generally small in area and without many resources. Once considered colonies, they have opted to remain under British control for a variety of reasons.

People often confuse the names for this country, and frequently make mistakes in using them. *United Kingdom*, *UK*, and *Britain* are all proper terms for the entire nation, although the term *Britain* is also often used when talking about the island of Great Britain. The use of the term *Great Britain* to refer to the entire nation is now outdated; the term *Great Britain*, properly used, refers only to the island of Great Britain, which does not include Northern Ireland. The term *England* should never be used to describe Britain, because England is only one part of the island. It is always correct to call people from England, Scotland, or Wales *British*, although people from England may also properly be called *English*, people from Scotland *Scottish*, and people from Wales *Welsh*.

The United Kingdom is a small nation in physical size. At 244,110 sq km, the United Kingdom is roughly the size of Oregon or Colorado, or twice the size of New York State. It is located as far north in latitude as Labrador in North America, but, like the rest of northern Europe, it is warmed by the Gulf Stream flowing out of the South Atlantic Ocean. The climate, in general, is mild, chilly, and often wet. Rain or overcast skies can be expected for up to 300 days per year. These conditions make Britain lush and green, with rolling plains in the south and east and rough hills and mountains to the west and north.

Despite its relatively small size, Britain is highly populated, with an estimated population density of 243 persons per sq km in 2000. It is highly developed economically, preeminent in the arts and sciences, sophisticated in technology, and highly prosperous. In general, British **subjects** belong to one of the more affluent states of Europe and enjoy a high standard of living compared to the rest of the world.

A15 According to the text,

- 1) Great Britain is an archipelago.
- 2) England is the most densely populated part of the United Kingdom.
- 3) England is the largest island.
- 4) Northern Ireland is situated in the northern part of Great Britain.

A16 The Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are British dependencies because

- 1) they have their own legislative assemblies.
- 2) they belonged to France and Norway.
- 3) they are located near the British Isles.
- 4) Britain is liable for their international relations and defense.

A17 Britain's dependent territories

- 1) are the British colonies.
- 2) are rich in natural resources.
- 3) may be found far from Great Britain.
- 4) may be scattered.

A18 Which statement corresponds to the text?

- 1) The proper use of the term Great Britain refers to the entire nation.
- 2) The inhabitants of the UK should be called English.
- 3) The term Britain may be used when speaking of the whole country.
- 4) The expression "the islands of Great Britain" can be changed by the term "Great Britain".

A19 The United Kingdom is

- 1) two times as little as New York State.
- 2) situated on the same latitude as Labrador.
- 3) far more northern than Labrador.
- 4) far more southern than Labrador.

A20 The text lacks mentioning

- 1) the climate of the UK.
- 2) the landscape of the UK.
- 3) the average temperature of the UK.
- 4) the geographical position of the UK.

A21 The word "subjects" in the text means

- 1) parts of the UK.
- 2) states of Europe.

- 3) branches of industry.
- 4) people of the UK.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 96

Scotland

Scotland is one of the four national units that make up the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The other units are England, Northern Ireland, and Wales. Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland, and Glasgow is its largest city.

Scotland and its offshore islands comprise the northernmost part of the United Kingdom. The Scottish mainland, which occupies roughly the northern third of the island of Great Britain, is bordered on three sides by seas. To the north and west is the Atlantic Ocean; to the east is the North Sea. Rugged uplands separate Scotland from England to the south. The territory of Scotland includes 186 nearby islands. Scotland has a very irregular coastline. The western coast in particular is deeply penetrated by numerous arms of the sea, most of which are narrow submerged valleys, known locally as sea lochs, and by a number of broad indentations, generally called firths.

The landscape of Scotland is predominantly mountainous but may be divided into three distinct regions, from north to south: the Highlands, the Central Lowlands, and the Southern Uplands. More than one-half of the surface of Scotland is occupied by the Highlands, the most rugged region on the island of Great Britain. Consisting of parallel mountain chains broken by deep ravines and valleys, the Highlands are noted for their scenic splendor. Steep cliffs, moorland plateaus, mountain lakes, sea lochs, swift-flowing streams, and dense bushes are common to the Highlands, the most thinly inhabited section of Scotland. The highest peak is Ben Nevis, the highest summit in Britain.

To the south of the Highlands lie the Central Lowlands, a low-lying belt of fertile valleys. Rich soils and most of the country's coal deposits are found in the Lowlands. This region, which comprises just one-tenth of

Scotland's surface area, is home to Scotland's leading industries and cities and the majority of the country's population.

The land of the Southern Uplands, a region much less elevated and rugged than the Highlands, consists largely of a moorland plateau. Only a few summits in the Southern Uplands exceed 2500 ft in elevation. The Cheviot Hills adjoin the Southern Uplands region along the boundary with England.

Scotland is characterized by an abundance of streams and lakes (lochs). Most lakes are long and narrow. Notable among the lakes, which are especially numerous in the central and northern regions, are Loch Lomond and Loch Ness. As it is often reported, the latter is the home of the so-called Loch Ness monster, but its existence has never been proven. Both lakes are popular tourist attractions.

Many of the rivers of Scotland, in particular the rivers in the west, are short streams, generally of little commercial importance. The longest river of Scotland is the Tay; the Clyde, which flows through the city of Glasgow and through the industrial heartland, is Scotland's most important river and serves as a transportation outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

Like the climate of the rest of Britain, that of Scotland is subject to the moderating influences of the surrounding seas. As a result of these influences, extreme seasonal variations are rare, and temperate winters and cool summers are the outstanding climatic features. Low temperatures, however, are common during the winter season in the mountains.

Scotland has significant reserves of coal. In the north and west, where the climate is wetter and soils are less productive, forestry and sheep raising are important.

An independent nation for much of its history, Scotland was joined to England by a series of dynastic and political unions in the 17th and 18th centuries. Scotland retains a separate national identity, however, supported by separate legal and educational systems, a national church, a parliament with wide-ranging powers, and other national symbols and institutions.

A15 According to the text,

- 1) the territory of Scotland occupies a third of the United Kingdom.
- 2) the coastline of Scotland is deeply indented.
- 3) sea lochs and firths can be found in the valleys.
- 4) Scotland has only a maritime boundary.

A16 Which statement contradicts the text?

- 1) The mountains of the Highlands are higher than those in the Southern Uplands.
- 2) The most mountainous part of Great Britain is Scotland.
- 3) A lot of people inhabit the Highlands.
- 4) The Central Lowlands is the most densely populated area.

A17 The author states that

- 1) the landscape of the Highlands is picturesque.
- 2) the Central Lowlands are higher than the Highlands.
- 3) the Southern Uplands are lower than the Central Lowlands.
- 4) there are no mountains in the Southern Uplands.

A18 One can see in Scotland everything except

- 1) a lot of streams.
- 2) a lot of thick shrubs.
- 3) a lot of lochs.
- 4) a lot of navigable rivers.

A19 The climate in Scotland is characterized by

- 1) warm summers and cold winters.
- 2) cool summers and severe winters.
- 3) mild winters and hot summers.
- 4) not very cold winters and cool summers.

A20 It can be inferred from the text that

- 1) the longest river of Scotland is the Clyde.
- 2) the surrounding seas influence the climate of Scotland.
- 3) the most severe winters occur on the seashores.
- 4) Glasgow stands on the River Tay.

A21 According to the text, Scotland is

- 1) a separate state.
- 2) an independent state.
- 3) part of the United Kingdom.
- 4) a national independent state.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 97

Wales

Wales is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, united politically, legally, and administratively with England and occupying a broad peninsula on the western side of the island of Great Britain. Cardiff is the capital, principal seaport, and shipbuilding center. The major cities of Wales besides Cardiff are Swansea, a seaport and center of the tin-plate industry, and Newport.

Wales has an irregular coastline with many bays, the largest of which is Cardigan Bay. Except for narrow, low-lying coastal regions, mainly in the south and west, Wales is almost entirely mountainous. The principal range is the Cambrian Mountains, which extend north and south through central Wales. The Dee River, which rises in Bala Lake, the largest natural lake in Wales, and flows through northern Wales and England, is the principal river. The climate of Wales, like that of England, is mild and moist.

Coal is the most valuable mineral resource of Wales; deposits are located mainly in the south. Falling demand for coal since the 1940s has resulted in the closure of many Welsh mines. The mines of Wales produce about 10 percent of the total coal output of Britain. The most fertile soils are in the southeast and in a few coastal areas. In general the raising of livestock, mainly beef and dairy cattle and sheep, is more important than crop cultivation. Crops include barley, oats, potatoes, and hay.

Both English and Welsh are official languages. English is spoken by most of the population. A small percentage of the people speak Welsh only; more than one-quarter of the population speak both Welsh and English. As part of an effort to preserve Welsh culture, the government supports Welsh language books, plays, and other artworks. The British Broadcasting Corporation has set aside a channel to broadcast in Welsh during peak viewing hours.

Somewhat isolated by a rugged, mountainous terrain, the Welsh have retained more of the culture of **their Celtic ancestors** than have either the Scots or the English. The Welsh are well known for their love of singing,

and their hymns and folk songs are widely known throughout the world. The long and rich folk tradition has been maintained throughout the rural districts especially, and, since 1906, the Welsh Folk Song Society has done valuable work in collecting and publishing this material. Choral singing is an extremely popular and characteristic part of Welsh musical life. Traditional instruments, especially the harp, are still played. Music plays a large part in the annual festival, the Royal National Eisteddfod, at which poetry reading and Welsh folk arts are also featured. The Eisteddfod is held each year in a different locality, and Welsh natives and those of Welsh descent from all over the world attend. The International Music Eisteddfod is also held annually in Llangollen.

Wales is governed as an integral part of England, and Wales is represented by 40 members in the House of Commons. In 1999, Wales elected its own assembly, although it continues to send members to Parliament in London. The Welsh assembly, or Senedd, has 60 members and is led by an executive committee. The new Welsh assembly does not have the power to raise taxes. It is only able to distribute the money it receives from the British government.

The new assembly took over most of the responsibilities previously handled by the secretary of state for Wales. Some of these responsibilities include economic development, the environment, education, local government, health services, housing, transportation, the arts, and language. The British government continues to control foreign affairs, defense, taxation, overall economic policy, social security, and broadcasting.

A15 According to the text,

- 1) Wales is part of England.
- 2) Wales and England constitute a political, legal, and administrative entity.
- 3) Wales is an island.
- 4) England is an island.

A16 The text states that

- 1) the seashore of Wales is indented.
- 2) the landscape of Wales is flat.
- 3) coastal regions are mountainous.
- 4) the climatic zone of Wales differs from that of England.

A17 The text lacks mentioning such items as

- 1) population density.
- 2) land and resources.
- 3) major cities.
- 4) agriculture.

A18 The words “their Celtic ancestors” mean

- 1) manners.
- 2) relations.
- 3) traditions.
- 4) fathers.

A19 The Welsh folk tradition has been maintained especially

- 1) by the Welsh government.
- 2) in towns.
- 3) in villages.
- 4) by Welsh ancestors.

A20 Which statement contradicts the text?

- 1) Wales is governed by England.
- 2) There are two official languages in Wales.
- 3) There are 40 members of Wales in the House of Commons.
- 4) There are 60 members in the Welsh assembly.

A21 The responsibilities of the Welsh assembly include everything except

- 1) environmental issues.
- 2) transportation facilities.
- 3) foreign affairs.
- 4) education.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 98

Australia

Crime was so common in 18th-century Britain that executions were weekly spectacles. Food shortages, harsh penal laws, and the general displacement of people during the early stages in the Industrial Revolution added to its criminal population. Leading social reformers of the day assumed that the best way to eliminate crime was to remove criminals from society. The British government deported many criminals to British overseas colonies. Tens of thousands of convicts were sent to the Americas. With the loss of its American colonies in 1783, Britain no longer had a convenient place to send its criminals.

Australia was portrayed as a remote and unattractive land for European settlement. However, British merchants and ship owners were looking for new trading opportunities in the East. Naval strategists were seeking fresh supplies of ship timbers and sailcloth.

Australia turned out to be of social and strategic value for **a nation with rising crime rates** and commercial interests in the Pacific and East Asia. In addition, nearby Norfolk Island, with its tall pine trees, offered a new supply of wood for ships' masts and flax for rope and sailcloth.

In 1786, the British government announced its intention to establish a penal settlement at Botany Bay in Australia. Men, women, and sometimes even children were sent to Australia. When the time of their sentence had been served, they were permitted either to go home — if they could pay the passage — or stay in Australia, which was more usual.

On May 13, 1787, Captain Arthur Phillip of the Royal Navy set sail from Portsmouth with the First Fleet. In addition to their crews numbering over 400 seamen, the 11 ships carried about 780 convicts. Phillip arrived at Botany Bay on January 18, 1788. Finding the bay a poor choice, he moved north to Port Jackson, which he discovered to be one of the world's best natural harbors. Here he began the first permanent settlement on January 26, now known as Australia Day. The settlement was named Sydney for Britain's home secretary, Lord Sydney, who was responsible for the colony. Phillip's territory covered half of Australia, but his human resources were limited. In particular, he lacked the gardeners, skilled carpenters, and engineers needed to develop a self-supporting colony. His major concern, until his departure in 1792, was ruling virtually single-handedly over the small penal settlement.

Conditions were tremendously hard for both convicts and their warders. Three major problems confronted the early governors: providing a sufficient supply of foodstuffs; developing an internal economic system; and producing exports to pay for the colony's imports from Britain. Land around Sydney was too sandy for suitable farming, and the colony faced permanent food shortages through the 1790s. Natural food sources were largely limited to fish and kangaroo. Phillip encouraged the establishment of farms on the more fertile banks of the Hawkesbury River, a few miles northwest of Sydney, but floods often spoiled the crops. Starvation was prevented only by the arrival of ships bearing supplies of grain from Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

Vitally needed food supplies came mainly from Norfolk Island, nearly 1,600 km away, which Phillip had occupied in February 1788. The island later served as a jail for the more hardened criminals.

The population, both convict and free, increased rapidly after the end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815. There was a growing tension between convict and free colonists. The released convicts wanted land and opportunities and urged that they be given more rights. They also opposed further convict transportation and wanted it to be abolished. The free settlers demanded that convicts, even after their release, should be kept in reservation and excluded from polite society. The end to the tension was put only by the Act of Parliament in 1823.

A15 The British government came to the conclusion that the best way of eliminating crime was

- 1) to execute criminals.
- 2) to put criminals to prisons.
- 3) to remove criminals from the country.
- 4) to introduce harsh penal laws.

A16 Which of the following statements contradicts the text?

- 1) Britain regarded Australia as a place of strategic value.
- 2) Rising crime rates in Australia made this land unattractive for Europeans.
- 3) Britain was interested in the Pacific region.
- 4) The phrase "a nation with rising crime rates" refers to Great Britain.

A17 Britain was eager to establish its first settlement in Australia because

- 1) they did not want to send prisoners to America.
- 2) America was a long way from Britain.
- 3) the place where they sent convicts became independent of Britain.
- 4) it was a rich colony.

A18 British criminal population rose due to all those factors except

- 1) leading social reformers.
- 2) strict penal laws.
- 3) food shortages.
- 4) the general displacement of people.

A19 To develop a self-supporting colony, Captain Arthur Phillip needed all except

- 1) engineers.
- 2) gardeners.
- 3) soldiers.
- 4) skilled carpenters.

A20 One of major problems confronted the early governors was

- 1) producing imports to pay for the colony's exports from Britain.
- 2) ruling virtually single-handedly over the small penal settlement.
- 3) developing an external economic system.
- 4) providing a sufficient supply of foodstuffs.

A21 Released convicts wanted all except

- 1) land.
- 2) rights.
- 3) further convict transportation.
- 4) more opportunities.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Edinburgh

Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland, is located on the southern shore of the Firth of Forth. Edinburgh is the second largest city in Scotland, after the industrial center of Glasgow. It is, however, Scotland's financial, cultural, educational, and service-industry centre. Among the city's manufactures are paper, whisky, electrical and electronic equipment, food products, and chemicals. The printing and publishing industry was well established here by the 16th century. Edinburgh's port is a major service point for vessels associated with the North Sea petroleum industry. The principal imports are petroleum products, grain, ores, and wood; exports include whisky, steel, and fertilizer. The city is also one of Britain's major tourist centers.

Edinburgh's central dominating landmark is Edinburgh Castle, rising on sheer cliffs above the city. Located here is the 11th-century Chapel of Saint Margaret, the city's oldest structure. The Castle Rock is connected to the 16th-century royal Scottish residence of Holyrood Palace by a road known as the Royal Mile, the main one in the Old Town district of the city. Other notable buildings in Old Town include Saint Giles, the National Church of Scotland; the Parliament House, seat of the Scottish Parliament from its completion in 1639 until 1707 when Scotland became part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain; and the house of the 16th-century Protestant reformer John Knox. To the north of this district is New Town, which was developed in the late 18th century and contains many fine buildings designed by the Scottish architect Robert Adam. Separating the two districts is Princes Street Gardens, occupying the bed of a loch that was drained in 1816.

Edinburgh's expansion beyond its medieval boundaries to New Town was planned by the town council in 1767. During the 18th and 19th centuries the city flourished as a cultural center. It was the home of writers Robert Burns, James Boswell, and Sir Walter Scott and the philosophers Adam Smith and David Hume. The city's boundaries were expanded considerably in 1856, 1900, and 1920. Population according to 1996 estimate is 448,850 people.

The Edinburgh Festival is a general term for several annual and **biannual arts festivals** that take place in Edinburgh during August and September, attracting audiences from around the world. The Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama, the original festival, was founded in 1947 and

is now recognized as one of the world's most important celebrations of the arts. It presents famous international and Scottish performers of theatre, music, dance, and opera in all of Edinburgh's major theatres and concert halls. Other festivals have developed through the years, including the Edinburgh Film Festival, Edinburgh Jazz Festival, the biannual Edinburgh Book Festival, and the Edinburgh Festival Fringe.

The Edinburgh Festival Fringe, which began as an informal collection of theater performances in 1947, now displays all art forms, from theatre to world music and from dance to stand-up comedy. While the Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama invites only select artists and companies, the Edinburgh Festival Fringe is an open festival.

The economic importance of the Edinburgh Festival is significant. Its estimated annual audience is now 1,300,000 people.

The name of the famous Scottish poet Robert Burns who lived in Edinburgh is known to every Scott. Many Scots honor Burns's birthday on 25 January by celebrating his life and works at Burns Suppers, where haggis, their national dish, is served. The song "Auld Lang Syne," by beloved Robert Burns, is sung on New Year's Eve.

A15 According to the text,

- 1) Edinburgh is the largest city in Scotland.
- 2) Edinburgh is larger than Glasgow.
- 3) Glasgow is Scotland's financial, cultural, educational, and service-industry centre.
- 4) industry is concentrated in Glasgow.

A16 Edinburgh does not produce

- 1) electronic goods.
- 2) petroleum products.
- 3) spirits.
- 4) paper.

A17 Imported goods of Edinburgh do not include

- 1) wood.
- 2) petroleum products.
- 3) whisky.
- 4) grain.

A18 The statement which does not contradict the text is that

- 1) the Castle Rock is located in New Town.
- 2) New Town was developed by John Knox.
- 3) the Scottish Parliament ceased its activity at the beginning of the 18th century.
- 4) Edinburgh Castle is not located higher than other buildings.

A19 Edinburgh today

- 1) is located within the limits of New Town.
- 2) is not a cultural center of Scotland.
- 3) is not bigger than it was in 1920.
- 4) one of the largest cities of the United Kingdom.

A20 The words “**biannual arts festivals**” stand for festivals which are held

- 1) once a year.
- 2) twice a year.
- 3) three times a year.
- 4) once in two years.

A21 Edinburgh

- 1) houses 1,300,000 people.
- 2) is a great cultural centre.
- 3) is home to selected artists and companies.
- 4) holds national festivals for Scots.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Задание 100

The Atlantic Ocean

The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest of the earth's four oceans and the most heavily travelled. Only the Pacific Ocean is larger, covering about twice the area of the Atlantic Ocean. The Atlantic is divided into two

nominal sections: The part north of the equator is called the North Atlantic; the part south of the equator, the South Atlantic. The ocean's name is derived from Atlas, one of the Titans of Greek mythology.

The Atlantic Ocean is essentially an S-shaped north-south channel and has a surface area of 82 million sq km. Including its marginal seas — the Gulf of Mexico-Caribbean Sea, the Arctic Ocean, and the North, Baltic, Mediterranean, and Black seas — the total area is 106 million sq km. The Atlantic Ocean has an average depth of 3,600 m. At its deepest point the bottom is 8,605 m below the surface. The Atlantic receives the waters of many of the principal rivers of the world, among them the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, Congo, Niger, and Loire, and the rivers emptying into the North, Baltic, and Mediterranean seas. Nevertheless, primarily because of the **high salinity** of outflow from the Mediterranean, the Atlantic is slightly more saline than the Pacific or Indian oceans.

The largest islands of the Atlantic Ocean are Newfoundland and the British Isles.

The Atlantic Ocean has a significant effect on Britain's climate. Although the British Isles are as far north in latitude as Labrador in Canada, they have a mild climate throughout the year. This is due to the Gulf Stream, a current of warm water that flows up from the Caribbean past Britain. Prevailing southwesterly winds moving across this warmer water bring moisture and moderating temperatures to the British Isles. The surrounding waters moderate temperatures year-round, making the UK warmer in winter and cooler in summer than other areas at the same latitude. Great Britain's western coast tends to be warmer than the eastern coast, and the southern regions tend to be warmer than the northern regions. In general, frosts, when the temperature dips below 0°C, are rare.

Winds blowing off the Atlantic Ocean bring clouds and large amounts of moisture to the British Isles. Average annual precipitation is more than 40 in, varying from the extremes of 196 in in the western Highlands of Scotland to less than 20 in in the driest parts of East Anglia in England. The western part of Britain receives much more moisture than the eastern areas. It rains year-round, and in the winter the rain may change to snow, particularly in the north. It snows infrequently in the south, and when it does it is likely to be wet, slushy, and short-lived. Southern Britain has experienced episodes of drought in recent years, although historically these are rare occurrences. Some regard these episodes as indicators of global climatic changes.

The climate has affected settlement and development in Britain for thousands of years. The mild, wet climate ensured that thick forests rich in game, as well as rivers and streams abundant with fish, were available to prehistoric hunters and gatherers. Britain was regarded as a cold, remote, and distant part of the ancient Roman Empire in the first few centuries AD, so relatively few Romans were motivated to move there for trade, administrative, or military reasons. Preindustrial settlements may be found in southern England, where the climate was milder, the growing season longer, and the rich soil and steady rainfall produced bountiful harvests. Successive waves of invaders made the plains of southern England their primary objective. After the Industrial Revolution began in the 18th century, populations grew enormously in areas with rich resources beneath the ground, particularly coal, even though these resources were sometimes located in the colder, harsher northern regions of England or the western Lowlands of Scotland.

A15 The Atlantic Ocean

- 1) is deeper than the Pacific.
- 2) is larger than the Pacific.
- 3) is more heavily travelled than the Pacific.
- 4) has a larger surface area than the Pacific.

A16 The expression “high salinity” means

- 1) very deep.
- 2) very salty.
- 3) very shallow.
- 4) very stormy.

A17 The statement which is contrary to the text is that

- 1) the British Isles are in the far north.
- 2) Britain’s climate is influenced by the Atlantic Ocean.
- 3) the Gulf Stream is a warm current.
- 4) the British Isles are on the same latitude as Labrador.

A18 The text states that

- 1) winds blowing off the Atlantic Ocean bring year-round rainfalls to the UK.

- 2) frosts in the UK are rare, but severe.
- 3) the UK is warmer in summer and cooler in winter than other areas at the same latitude.
- 4) the level of precipitation in the UK is high.

A19 Snowfalls are the least frequent

- 1) in the west of Britain.
- 2) in the western Highlands of Scotland.
- 3) in the eastern Highlands of Scotland.
- 4) in the south of Britain.

A20 The common natural phenomena in the UK are all except

- 1) rainfalls.
- 2) snowfalls.
- 3) droughts.
- 4) winds.

A21 Which of the following statements contradicts the text?

- 1) Quite a few Romans were motivated to move to Britain.
- 2) Southern England was a preferable place to settle.
- 3) In the 18th century population was more densely distributed in the regions rich in raw materials.
- 4) The mild climate of Britain contributed to a great number of animals in forests.

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21

Раздел В2

Задание 1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Е	А	F	G	В	D	Н

Задание 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F	В	D	А	G	Е	С

Задание 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Н	С	F	В	А	D	G

Задание 4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G	F	В	D	С	А	Н

Задание 5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
А	Е	Н	С	В	D	G

Задание 6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
С	G	B	H	E	A	D

Задание 7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	G	E	H	A	D	F

Задание 8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
С	B	A	E	G	F	H

Задание 9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
С	D	H	B	G	F	A

Задание 10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	C	D	A	G	B	F

Задание 11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
С	G	F	H	B	A	D

Задание 12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F	C	A	E	H	D	G

Задание 13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E	D	F	G	C	H	A

Задание 14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	H	A	B	E	F	C

Задание 15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	F	G	H	A	D	C

Задание 16

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E	G	H	B	F	A	C

Задание 17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
F	C	D	H	E	G	B

Задание 18

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	F	C	B	E	A	H

Задание 19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	H	F	B	D	A	E

Задание 20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	G	A	H	D	E	B

Раздел В3

Часть I

Задание 21

1	2	3	4	5	6
G	E	B	A	C	D

Задание 22

1	2	3	4	5	6
E	D	A	G	F	B

Задание 23

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	E	B	F	C	G

Задание 24

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	A	D	B	F	E

Задание 25

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	F	A	G	E	C

Задание 26

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	C	A	E	F	B

Задание 27

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	D	C	E	B	G

Задание 28

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	D	A	C	F	E

Задание 29

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	F	A	C	B	G

Задание 30

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	A	C	G	E	F

Задание 31

1	2	3	4	5	6
G	E	C	F	B	A

Задание 32

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	A	G	B	F	D

Задание 33

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	G	A	E	B	D

Задание 34

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	C	G	A	D	F

Задание 35

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	D	G	C	F	E

Задание 36

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	D	A	G	F	B

Задание 37

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	F	A	E	G	C

Задание 38

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	G	A	E	C	F

Задание 39

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	B	A	F	G	E

Задание 40

1	2	3	4	5	6
E	A	G	D	F	C

Часть II

Задание 41

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	0	0	1

Задание 42

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	0	1	0	1

Задание 43

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	0	1	0	1

Задание 44

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	1	1	1	0

Задание 45

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	1	1	0	0

Задание 46

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	0	1	0	1

Задание 47

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	1	0	0	1

Задание 48

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	0	0	0	1	0

Задание 49

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	0	0	0	1

Задание 50

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	0	1	1	0

Задание 51

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	0	1	1	0

Задание 52

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	0	0	1

Задание 53

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	0	0	1

Задание 54

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	1	0	0	0

Задание 55

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	0	1	0	1

Задание 56

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	0	0	1	1

Задание 57

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	1	1	1	1

Задание 58

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	0	0	1	1	0

Задание 59

1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1	0	0	0	1

Задание 60

1	2	3	4	5	6
0	1	1	1	1	0

Часть III

Задание 61

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	F	G	E	B	A

Задание 62

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	C	A	D	G	B

Задание 63

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	F	B	G	C	E

Задание 64

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	A	B	G	E	D

Задание 65

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	G	F	A	B	E

Задание 66

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	C	G	E	D	B

Задание 67

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	G	A	D	E	C

Задание 68

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	D	G	A	C	E

Задание 69

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	C	G	A	E	B

Задание 70

1	2	3	4	5	6
G	A	F	D	B	E

Задание 71

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	G	A	F	B	E

Задание 72

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	C	A	G	E	D

Задание 73

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	F	B	G	A	D

Задание 74

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	F	G	A	E	B

Задание 75

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	D	B	G	E	C

Задание 76

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	A	F	E	G	B

Задание 77

1	2	3	4	5	6
E	A	G	B	D	C

Задание 78

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	F	B	G	E	A

Задание 79

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	F	E	B	A	D

Задание 80

1	2	3	4	5	6
F	D	A	G	B	E

Раздел A15–A21

Задание 81

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
4	1	1	3	4	3	1

Задание 82

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	1	4	4	2	3	2

Задание 83

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
4	3	4	1	3	4	1

Задание 84

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	4	2	3	a	3	4

Задание 85

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	4	3	1	4	2	4

Задание 86

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
2	4	4	1	3	2	4

Задание 87

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
2	1	4	2	2	3	3

Задание 88

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	4	2	4	2	4	1

Задание 89

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	3	4	1	2	1	1

Задание 90

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	3	2	1	3	3	4

Задание 91

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
1	4	2	4	2	1	2

Задание 92

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
4	4	2	2	2	1	1

Задание 93

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	4	2	1	3	4	3

Задание 94

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
4	3	1	3	3	2	4

Задание 95

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	4	3	3	2	3	4

Задание 96

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
2	3	1	4	4	2	3

Задание 97

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
2	1	1	4	3	1	3

Задание 98

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	2	3	1	3	4	3

Задание 99

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
4	2	3	3	3	2	2

Задание 100

A15	A16	A17	A18	A19	A20	A21
3	2	1	4	4	3	1

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