

*Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

1. SHOP AND TRAVEL

2. THEY DON'T WANT TO CHANGE ANYTHING

3. A SHOP FOR THE RICH

4. SHOPPING ON WATER

5. CHILDREN'S DREAMLAND

6. SHOPPING ALONE

7. A TASTE FROM THE PAST

8. NOT NEW BUT GOOD AND CHEAP

- A.** Hamleys is the best toyshop in the UK. It has seven floors of toys, games and sweets. The shop assistants often dress up in costumes of famous characters from fairy tales and stories. Because of this the place looks like a magic land. The atmosphere is wonderful, and the shop really has everything young ones could ever want.
- B.** Harrods, is perhaps London's most famous department store, named after Charles Harrods, who opened a family grocer's shop on the site in 1849. The little shop has grown and become a symbol for expensive and glamorous shopping. It contains over 300 departments selling luxury items, from furniture and ladies fashion to sports equipment. Harrods continues to astonish customers from around the world with first-class service and product quality.
- C.** The Old Umbrella Shop is one of the shops that hasn't changed from the early twentieth century. Inside it looks exactly as it was years ago. There are old telephones, shelves, shop windows and an umbrella museum. What's more, it still sells umbrellas and doesn't want to specialize in anything else. The shop has faithful clients who have been coming there for years.
- D.** Muara Kuin is an unusual river market in Indonesia. With the sunrise people from local villages arrive here by boat with fresh fruit and vegetables. Buyers get to the market in the same way. Nobody goes on shore, all business is done from boats. If you wish to get a cup of tea, there are special motor boats selling drinks and cookies.
- E.** The city of Dongguan in China has the world's largest shopping mall. There are seven zones in it, which are designed to look like world's cities and regions. In no time you'll get from Paris to Amsterdam. Take a lift and it will take you from Europe to Canada. There's even a small river with boats, where you can relax and take a trip after shopping.

- F.** Hope and Greenwood is a sweet shop in London. It offers traditional British sweets. They were popular in the 50s and 70s. Now you can't find them anywhere else, because chocolate factories use new modern recipes and ingredients. This shop offers a unique opportunity to try the desserts of the previous century.
- G.** Oxfam is a chain of shops all over the world, which sells very cheap things. Its aim is to attract shoppers by offering them many second-hand and donated things of good quality. Also anyone can come and bring the books or clothes they no longer need. Oxfam takes everything: from stamps to furniture.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
5	3	2	4	1	7	8

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Imagine a world white with snow all year, where it can be so quiet **A)** _____. That's where Maria Davis and her husband, Randy, lived for a year – in the Antarctic. They went there to study the behavior of the Weddell seals which are the only seals **B)** _____. Maria and Randy wanted to find out how the seals keep warm and what they eat during the long cold season. This kind of information may someday help humans survive in cold places. The seals had no fear of Maria and Randy, so they could get close enough to attach recorders to their hind flippers. The air temperature dropped every day. Then, to their surprise, the seals disappeared. They knew that seals could not live in the severe winter weather, **C)** _____. Maria and Randy soon learned **D)** _____. They couldn't see the seals, but they knew they were there **E)** _____. On land, seals bleat and baa like sheep. Underwater, they sing. Maria and Randy stood on the ice and heard the seals peep, chirp, gurgle, and whistle, and knew they were under their feet. To avoid the cold, the seals spend the entire winter in water. The water is warmer than the air **F)** _____. There the seals are protected from the wind and are close to their food source.

1. but they didn't expect them to vanish into thin air

2. because they could hear them
3. the seals had gone into the water under the ice
4. even though it is under a thick crust of ice
5. you can hear your heart beat
6. because they swam through the dark water under the ice
7. known to survive under ice

A	B	C	D	E	F
5	7	1	3	2	4

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1. THE OPENING CEREMONY
2. A GREAT HONOUR
3. THE OLIMPIC TEAM
4. THE GREEK CALENDAR

5. A SYMBOLIC MEANING
6. A PLACE TO VISIT
7. A NEW START
8. THE BEST LOCATION

- A.** The first winners of the Olympic Games got free food and housing for the whole lives. They were mentioned in poems and well-known all over Greece. Sculptors even built statues of the competitors. Everyone respected and admired the winners. In short, the victory in the competitions made the man a national hero and all the little children wanted to be like him.
- B.** Olympia was chosen as the place of the Games because it was a peaceful and neutral area. There the ancient Greeks praised their most important God – Zeus. Another factor was that it had a beautiful green valley. It was very suitable for all kinds of sports competitions. Also people could easily get to Olympia because there were two rivers nearby. It was impossible to find a better place anywhere else in Greece.
- C.** The Olympiads were named in honor of the runner who came first in the stadium race. For example, the Olympiad of Dionis. So the years after this Olympiad were named as the first, the second, the third or the fourth year since the Olympiad of Dionis. The early historians used this system to give dates to important events.
- D.** The Olympic Museum was founded in 1993 in Switzerland. It has a big collection of pieces connected with the Olympic movement. It also has the

largest number of books and documents about the Games in the world. No wonder the place is one of the main tourist attractions. The museum is surrounded by a park with wonderful works of art based on a sporting theme.

- E.** The modern Olympics began in 1894. Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a Frenchman decided to bring back the ancient Greek tradition. He wanted to begin a sports festival to celebrate health, youth and peace. The first modern Olympiad took place in Athens in 1896. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years with two exceptions because of the two world wars.
- F.** The Olympic Games traditionally start with the “Parade of the Nations”. Most of the participating athletes walk out into the stadium. The Greek athletes open the parade and the hosts appear on stadium the last. The name of each country is announced in French and English, the official languages of the Olympic Games, and the language spoken in the country that organizes the Games.
- G.** The five Olympic rings represent the five main regions of the world – Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and Oceania. Every national flag in the world includes one of the five colours, which are blue, yellow, black, green, and red. The rings are connected and there is a reason for it. It’s done to show that the Games are for all nations. All good sportsmen can come and compete against one another in unity.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	8	5	6	7	1	3

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In the summer of 1869, John Wesley Powell set out with ten companions and four boats **A)** _____. Powell and his men planned to travel hundreds of miles through unknown parts of the western United States. Powell was a naturalist, explorer, and former army officer. Although his right arm had been amputated above the elbow **B)** _____, he never turned away from danger. In August, after travelling through many canyons, the group reached the Grand Canyon. It often rained in torrents and cloudbursts. At midday the sun poured down **C)** _____. More than half the party was without hats and not one of them had the an entire suit of clothes. They sat up all night on the

rocks, shivering, and were more exhausted by the night's discomfort than by the day's heat and toil. They guarded their precious flour supply **D)** _____, keeping it always in watertight compartments and dividing it equally among the four boats – so that if one of the boats cracked up only a fourth of it would be lost. Mile after mile, day after day, the vast gorge of the Colorado twisted on through the earth, **E)** _____. They had seen a few ancient ruins, but no sign that any living Indians ever came down to the river. Suddenly, with their flour almost gone, they saw a sight **F)** _____. On the bank they found a garden planted with corn and squash.

1. as if it would fry them down
2. as if its waters would roar for eternity
3. they made about twenty miles a day
4. on one of the greatest adventures of all time
5. they could scarcely believe
6. as if it had been sacks of gold
7. as a result of a war injury

A	B	C	D	E	F
4	7	1	6	2	5

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1. FIRST COMPUTERS
2. RISKY SPORT
3. SHOPPING IN COMFORT
4. DIFFICULT TASK

5. PROFESSIONAL SPORT
6. SHOPPING FROM HOME
7. NEW USERS
8. COMPUTERS FOR BUILDING UP TEAM SPIRIT

- A.** 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 kilometers through the jungle, each carrying 40 kilos of equipment.
- B.** If someone asked you about the negative aspects of a computer game, probably the first thing that would come to your mind is that it isolates a person from other people. Now the first virtual reality computer game has

appeared which can be played in group of 6 people at the same time. The game is called “The Loch Ness Expedition”. Each player is given a role in the underwater expedition. Players have to cooperate to achieve the goal.

- C. 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.
- D. 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.
- E. 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.
- F. 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.
- G. 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.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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Министерство образования и науки Краснодарского края
ГБОУ ИПО Краснодарского края

таблицу.

The ancient Olympic Games took place between the 8th century BC and the 4th century AD in different parts of Greece. However, in 393 AD, the Roman emperor Theodosius I banned the games.

One thousand five hundred years later, in 1896, the first modern Olympic Games took place in Athens. The ancient games lasted only one day until 684 BC, A) _____. They are now held in a different country once every four years and last a maximum of sixteen days.

Women were neither allowed to compete in nor watch the ancient games because Olympia was dedicated to Zeus B) _____. If a woman was caught watching the games, she was punished.

Women had their own games, however, C) _____. Still, the women were only allowed to take part in foot races. Women first participated in the Olympic Games in 1900, but only in tennis and golf. This changed slowly with every Olympiad until women were able to compete in almost every sport.

The Olympic flame was lit at the start of the ancient games and was kept burning until the end. This symbolised the death and rebirth of Greek heroes. Nowadays, an Olympic flame or torch is still a symbol of the Olympic Games, D) _____.

The first 'torch relay' took place in 1936 for the Berlin games. Now, before every Olympics the torch is carried around the world, usually by runners, E) _____.

The ancient games rewarded winning athletes with an olive branch or a crown of olive leaves. In 1896, the winning athletes were given a crown of olive leaves and a medal F) _____.

The Olympic Games have undergone many changes over the years, but they will always be about athletes taking part to do the best they can.

1. and the first games only included one event, a short race
2. which were held in honour of Hera, the wife of Zeus
3. when they were extended to three days and then later to five
4. and then used to light the fire in the stadium at the start of the games
5. and was therefore considered a sacred area that women weren't allowed in
6. but a new one is always designed each time
7. but it wasn't until 1904 that the modern medal system began to be used

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- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. AN INTERNATIONAL PASTIME | 5. TWO IN ONE |
| 2. A NEW FORM OF EXPRESSION | 6. PLAYING WITH NUMBERS |
| 3. THE EVOLUTION OF AN ART | 7. TWO-WHEELED CRIME FIGHTERS |
| 4. RISING CRIME | 8. HELP FROM TECHNOLOGY |

- A.** In the city of Fairfax, USA, police have discovered a new way to fight crime — on bicycles! Car break-ins, vandalism, muggings and other types of street crime were rising until police officers took to the streets on bikes. The 'bike patrol' team has been successful because they are able to move around quickly and quietly, so they often catch criminals in the act.
- B.** There are many teashops and cafes in London, but one in particular stands out from the rest. In this unusual cafe, customers can paint on ceramic, glass and wood or make pottery while sipping their cup of tea or coffee. They have a chance to refresh themselves and explore their creativity at the same time. The cafe also hosts creative parties for both adults and children.
- C.** Scrabble is a game for two to four players and it is played in over one hundred countries in almost thirty different languages. The aim of the game is to form words using lettered tiles on the game board, which is marked out in a fifteen by fifteen grid design. Like a crossword puzzle, words can be formed either vertically or horizontally.
- D.** Video diaries have become very popular among teenagers. Armed with a video camera or mobile phone, teenagers record their experiences or the world around them as a way of presenting their views. They then post their video diaries on social networking sites on the Internet or sometimes they even get shown on reality shows or teen TV programmes.

- E.** The modern game of Sudoku was the brain child of an American architect called Howard Garns. First published in a well-known magazine in 1979, the game reached the height of its popularity in 2005. Each puzzle has only one solution and it is reached by entering digits into blank spaces in a three by three square. Every row and every column must contain one of each digit one to nine.
- F.** Police officers in Edinburgh, Scotland, think they might have come up with a simple way to decrease vandalism and theft in their city. They are asking people to text the names of criminals or details of crimes they have witnessed to them. Not only will the witnesses remain anonymous, but they can claim a reward if any criminals are charged and convicted.
- G.** Graffiti is not new. Examples of this art form date back to ancient Greece and Rome where graffiti was often simple images and messages declaring love or simple ideas. In modern times, the preferred tools used to create graffiti are colourful markers or spray paints. The messages are now different and often express political and social ideas.

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Russia is a huge country covering a large part of Eastern Europe and the whole of northern Asia.

Russia's climate is continental **A)** _____. Much of the country has only two seasons; summer and winter.

There are two main reasons for the cold of the Russian winter. Firstly, the large area of land means that no warm ocean waters are able to affect the land mass. The second reason is the high latitude of much of the country. Its northern coastline borders the Arctic Ocean, **B)** _____.

The harshness of the Russian winter causes particular problems for transport. The rivers remain frozen for long periods in winter, **C)** _____. As road transport can also be difficult, railways and air transport are very important.

As a general rule, the severity and length of winter increase the further eastwards you go in Russia. The only harbours that remain ice-free throughout the year are those on the Black Sea coast and around Murmansk and

Archangelsk, **D)** _____. The sea route along from the Atlantic to the Pacific is kept open for short periods in the summer with the help of ice-breakers.

The cold is so extreme in northern and eastern Siberia that a phenomenon called permafrost exists. This is where the soil below the topsoil remains frozen all year **E)** _____. This raises problems for building construction and pipelines.

Almost everywhere in the country, rainfall levels are low. In fact, in some major grain producing areas there can be droughts, **F)** _____. The spring and early summer months are the wettest in much of the country.

1. although the topsoil may thaw out during the summer
2. which remains frozen for much of the year
3. so except in the extreme south, inland water transport is not possible
4. which drastically affects crop production some years
5. which means that it experiences anything from Arctic to hot desert conditions
6. where the waters of the Gulf Stream and Atlantic Ocean raise sea temperatures
7. where tea and rice are grown

A	B	C	D	E	F
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- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. SMART SHOPPERS | 5. A MUCH-LOVED SNACK |
| 2. DIFFERENT TASTES | 6. IMPROVING HEALTH |
| 3. A MORE CONVENIENT FOOD | 7. NOT SUCH A HEALTHY SNACK |
| 4. THE RIGHT INFORMATION | 8. SHOPPING PREFERENCES |

A. Sandwiches – or ‘sarnies’ as Brits like to call them – were first eaten in Western Europe, but they are now enjoyed in countries all around the world. Sandwiches have been a favourite lunchtime snack in Britain for years. Each year more than 2 billion are sold there. The most popular sandwich filling is chicken, which accounts for 30% of all sandwich sales.

B. Some experts say that a visit to the countryside can be very good for you. Getting close to nature can help people who feel angry, depressed, confused, tired or stressed, they say. And in fact, a recent report showed that after spending a few

hours on a farm, 95% of visitors felt less tired.

- C. Recently, several newspapers have published articles with headlines like 'Bacon sandwich contains more salt than 10 bags of crisps' and 'Cheese sandwiches more fat than a hamburger'. This came as a shock to many people because they thought they had been buying something healthy to eat. Maybe the best thing to do is to make your own sandwich at home.
- D. Although teenagers research merchandise and learn about the latest trends online, it seems that they prefer traditional shopping when it comes to purchasing the items they want. Teenage boys often buy more online than girls. They sometimes buy items such as music and high-tech gadgets. It appears that most teenage girls still prefer the social occasion of going to shopping centre with their friends.
- E. Many people are trying to do their part to help solve environmental problems by making better choices about what they buy. Consumers are learning more about which products are recyclable, non-toxic and energy efficient and deciding their purchases based on this information. Today, there are more eco-friendly products to choose from than ever, which shows how the buying power of consumers can make a difference.
- F. In English-speaking countries, people generally prefer sweet-tasting ice cream – popular flavours include chocolate, vanilla and strawberry. But in Japan, sour-tasting ice cream is very popular. Fish-flavoured ice cream, cheese ice cream, beef ice cream and garlic ice cream are just a few of strange flavours available there. But you can also buy sweet ice cream in Japan; the two top-selling flavours in the country are vanilla and chocolate.
- G. Watermelons are a favourite summer fruit, but as they are so big, it isn't always easy to carry them home from the supermarket. Well, now farmers have developed a baby watermelon that is only two and a half centimetres in size! It is called the Pepquino micro-melon and it looks just like a normal-sized melon but the skin is soft, it has a fresh, crisp taste like a cucumber and it can be eaten in just one bite!

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Engineers around the world have been very busy working on a new generation of robots that can do most household chores.

Unlike robots of the past, these new robots can adapt to different situations **A)** _____. Some can even interact directly with humans.

One such robot is a robot called 'Domo', **B)** _____. Domo has cameras inside his eyes that enable him to 'see' everything that happens in front of him.

The information that Domo 'sees' is fed to twelve computers **C)** _____. Domo can learn how big an object is, for example, and then decide how to put it on a shelf. Also, if Domo drops something in the middle of doing a task, he can stop, pick it up, and start again.

Across the Atlantic, researchers in Japan have developed the 'Home Assistant Robot' or HAR. HAR is very good at carrying out many different kinds of household chores **D)** _____. In recent demonstrations, HAR has shown that it can mop floors, tidy a room, clear a table, open and close doors, move furniture and even pick up and wash clothes.

HAR is so clever it can even learn from its own mistakes **E)** _____.

The engineers who made Domo and HAR hope that these and similar robots will soon be able to assist those **F)** _____. In this way, they will be able to live more independent lives.

Of course, these robots could also be useful in places other than homes, such as in factories to help workers on assembly lines, or on farms.

1. which process the information and 'decide' how to best deal with a situation
2. who are elderly or disabled with their everyday household tasks
3. and perform tasks without users always having to tell them what to do
4. because they could store information which was used at another time
5. which engineers at the MIT Humanoid Robotics Group have recently developed
6. which will probably make it very popular with home owners when it goes on sale
7. so any errors it makes, such as putting clothes in the fridge, are never repeated

A	B	C	D	E	F
3	5	1	6	7	2

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- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. A CONVENIENT WAY TO TRAVEL | 5. ANIMALS IN CHARGE |
| 2. ADOPT AN ANIMAL | 6. EXTINCT ANIMALS |
| 3. A BRIGHT FUTURE FOR TRANSPORT | 7. MORE THAN ENTERTAINMENT |
| 4. AN UNUSUAL ANIMAL | 8. THINK BEFORE BUYING |

- A.** According to a new survey, many pets are the ‘masters’ of their homes. One in ten people in Britain say that their cat or dog sleeps in their bed and eats freshly made food, for example. What about you? Are you the boss of your pet or is your pet the boss of you?
- B.** There are quite a few companies producing battery-powered vehicles these days. For example, the Tesla Roadster travels at more than 200kph and accelerates to 100kph in four seconds. Remarkably, it looks a lot like any other sports car. Therefore, the cars of the future will hopefully be greener and quieter than the cars of today, but they will look just as attractive.
- C.** Using the underground can be a very fast and efficient way to get around a city. Trains usually run every few minutes at busy times and there are usually several lines that take you wherever you want to go. Moreover, you avoid the chaos of the city traffic.
- D.** When the Duckbilled Platypus was first discovered in the late 1700s, a drawing of the animal was sent back to Britain. At first, the scientists there thought that the strange collection of features must be a joke. They believed somebody had sewn a duck’s beak onto the body of a beaver-like animal.
- E.** With just one small payment a month you can not only save the life of one particular animal that you choose, but you can also help to protect an entire species. Your donation will be put to very good use, funding the care and protection of your animal and helping the conservation of its species. You will also receive a certificate, stickers and photos of your animal to show you how it’s doing.
- F.** One of the best ways to reduce the amount of rubbish you create is to shop more carefully. Never buy more than you need, for example, and try to buy products that are reusable, refillable or concentrated. Also don’t forget to take your own bags with you instead of using new ones.
- G.** Most of today’s zoos keep wild animals. However, this is not just for the amusement of their visitors, but more importantly for the conservation of endangered species, and also for education and research. Zoos aim to help save the variety of life on Earth through conservation activities such as the breeding of endangered species.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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5	3	1	4	2	8	7
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One evening in early October, 1871, a small fire started in a shed behind the Chicago home of a Mr and Mrs O’Leary.

Neighbours hurried to try to protect the house from the blaze. As the fire grew, the Fire Department was called, **A)**_____.

When the fire fighters were finally sent, they were sent in the wrong direction, **B)**_____. Also, there was a strong wind from the southwest that evening, which drove the blaze towards the business and commercial districts of the city.

Wood was commonly used as a building material at the time, and this made the situation worse **C)**_____.

Eventually, the mayor realised that situation was out of control and called for help from neighbouring cities. However, the fire fighters were forced to give up the fight **D)**_____.

At first, most of the residents of the city were not too worried about the fire, **E)**_____. Many people fled to the banks of Lake Michigan to escape the fire.

The fire burnt itself out more than twenty-four hours after it had started, **F)**_____. At first, the smoking remains of the buildings were far too hot to be examined, so it was not possible to see how much damage had been caused for several days.

It eventually became clear that the fire had destroyed an area of eight square kilometers and three hundred people had lost their lives.

1. as it meant that flying embers soon set other buildings on fire
2. but then people began to panic as the flames continued to spread
3. because nobody knew exactly how the fire started
4. which gave the flames more time to take hold
5. as the winds began to drop
6. but it seems that the office on duty did not take the alarm seriously
7. when the flames destroyed the city’s waterworks

A	B	C	D	E	F
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6	4	1	7	2	5
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- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. PLACES TO STAY IN | 5. DIFFERENT LANDSCAPES |
| 2. ARTS AND CULTURE | 6. TRANSPORT SYSTEM |
| 3. NEW COUNTRY IMAGE | 7. NATIONAL LANGUAGES |
| 4. GOING OUT | 8. EATING OUT |

- A.** Belgium has always had a lot more than the faceless administrative buildings that you can see in the outskirts of its capital, Brussels. A number of beautiful historic cities and Brussels itself offer impressive architecture, lively nightlife, first-rate restaurants and numerous other attractions for visitors. Today, the old-fashioned idea of 'boring Belgium' has been well and truly forgotten, as more and more people discover its very individual charms for themselves.
- B.** Nature in Belgium is varied. The rivers and hills of the Ardennes in the southeast contrast sharply with the rolling plains which make up much of the northern and western countryside. The most notable features are the great forest near the frontier with Germany and Luxembourg and the wide, sandy beaches of the northern coast.
- C.** It is easy both to enter and to travel around pocket-sized Belgium which is divided into the Dutch-speaking north and the French-speaking south. Officially the Belgians speak Dutch, French and German. Dutch is slightly more widely spoken than French, and German is spoken the least. The Belgians, living in the north, will often prefer to answer visitors in English rather than French, even if the visitor's French is good.
- D.** Belgium has a wide range of hotels from 5-star luxury to small family pensions and inns. In some regions of the country, farm holidays are available. There visitors can (for a small cost) participate in the daily work of the farm. There are plenty of opportunities to rent furnished villas, flats, rooms, or bungalows for a holiday period. These holiday houses and flats are comfortable and well-equipped.
- E.** The Belgian style of cooking is similar to French, based on meat and seafood. Each region in Belgium has its own special dish. Butter, cream, beer and wine are generously used in cooking. The Belgians are keen on their food, and the country is very well supplied with excellent restaurants to suit all

budgets. The perfect evening out here involves a delicious meal, and the restaurants and cafes are busy at all times of the week.

- F.** As well as being one of the best cities in the world for eating out (both for its high quality and range), Brussels has a very active and varied nightlife. It has 10 theatres which produce plays in both Dutch and French. There are also dozens of cinemas, numerous discos and many night-time cafes in Brussels. Elsewhere, the nightlife choices depend on the size of the town, but there is no shortage of fun to be had in any of the major cities.
- G.** There is a good system of underground trains, trams and buses in all the major towns and cities. In addition, Belgium's waterways offer a pleasant way to enjoy the country. Visitors can take a one-hour cruise around the canals of Bruges (sometimes described as the Venice of the North) or an extended cruise along the rivers and canals linking the major cities of Belgium and the Netherlands.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	5	7	1	8	4	6

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Double-decker Bus

A double-decker bus is a bus that has two levels. While double-decker long-distance buses are in widespread use around the world, **A)** _____. Double-decker buses are popular in some European cities and in some parts of Asia, usually in former British colonies. Many towns around the world have a few that specialize in short sight-seeing tours for tourists because, as William Gladstone observed, “the way to see London is from the top of a ‘bus’”.

Double-decker buses are taller than other buses. They are extensively used in the United Kingdom, **B)** _____, removed from normal service in December 2005 - they still operate on heritage routes. Elsewhere in Europe, double-deckers are used throughout the Dublin Bus network in Ireland, where they are making a comeback on Dublin’s outer suburban routes and also the streets of Cork, Limerick, Galway and Waterford. They are a common sight in Berlin, where the BVG makes extensive use of them. Double-decker long-distance coaches are also in widespread use throughout Europe.

Most buses in Hong Kong and about half in Singapore are double-deckers as well. The only areas in North America that **C)** _____ are the western Canadian province of British Columbia and the United States city of Las Vegas. They are currently being tested in Ottawa on the express routes. The city of Davis, California, in the United States uses vintage double-decker buses for public transport. Davis, California is also home to the first vintage double-decker bus converted from diesel gasoline to run on CNG. The city of Victoria, BC, the city of Vancouver, British Columbia, and a couple of others use Dennis Tridents. A few are also used as tour buses, especially in New York. Double-deckers are have also been used in Mumbai since 1937.

In Brazil, **D)** _____, some companies use double-decker buses. Double deckers are not a good option for use outside the towns (most roads in Brazil are in very poor condition), and **E)** _____.

Double-decker buses are in widespread use in India in many of the major cities. Some double-decker buses **F)** _____, with no roof and shallow sides. These are popular for sightseeing tours.

1. double-deckers are adored by thousands of tourists
2. use double-decker buses for public transport
3. double-decker city buses are less common
4. where perhaps the most famous was the London Routemaster
5. their use is being discouraged by transportation authorities
6. have an open upper deck
7. where buses are sometimes the only interstate transport

A	B	C	D	E	F
3	4	2	7	5	6

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- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. PLACES TO STAY IN | 5. CAMPING HOLIDAYS |
| 2. PUBLIC TRANSPORT | 6. CONTACTS WITH NEIGHBOURS |
| 3. CULTURAL DIFFERENCES | 7. DIFFERENT LANDSCAPES |
| 4. NIGHTLIFE | 8. EATING OUT |

A. Sweden is a land of contrast, from the Danish influence of the southwest to the Laplanders wandering freely with their reindeer in the wild Arctic

north. And while Sweden in cities is stylish and modern, the countryside offers many simpler pleasures for those who look for peace and calm. The land and its people have an air of reserved calm, and still the world's best-selling pop group Abba, which used to attract crowds of hysterical fans, come from Sweden.

B. Historically, Sweden has an interesting story. Its dealings with the outside world began, in fact, during Viking times, when in addition to the well-known surprise attacks of the nearby lands, there was much trading around the Baltic, mostly in furs and weapons. Swedish connections with the other Scandinavian countries, Norway and Denmark, have been strong since the Middle Ages. The monarchies of all three are still closely linked.

C. Sweden's scenery has a gentler charm than that of neighbouring Norway's rocky coast. Much of Sweden is forested, and there are thousands lakes, notably large pools near the capital, Stockholm. The lakeside resort in the centre of Sweden is popular with Scandinavians, but most visitors prefer first the Baltic islands. The largest island, Gotland, with its ruined medieval churches, is a particular attraction.

D. Sweden boasts a good range of hotels, covering the full spectrum of prices and standards. Many of them offer discounts in summer and at weekends during the winter. In addition, working farms throughout Sweden offer accommodation, either in the main farmhouse or in a cottage nearby. Forest cabins and chalets are also available throughout the country, generally set in beautiful surroundings, near lakes, in quiet forest glades or on an island in some remote place.

E. Living in a tent or caravan with your family or friends at weekends and on holiday is extremely popular in Sweden and there is a fantastic variety of special places. Most are located on a lakeside or by the sea with free bathing facilities close at hand. There are over 600 campsites in the country. It is often possible to rent boats or bicycles, play mini-golf or tennis, ride a horse or relax in a sauna. It is also possible to camp in areas away from other houses.

F. Swedes like plain meals, simply prepared from the freshest ingredients. As a country with a sea coast and many freshwater lakes, fish dishes are found on all hotel or restaurant menus. Top-class restaurants in Sweden are usually fairly expensive, but even the smallest towns have reasonably priced self-service restaurants and grill bars. Many restaurants all over Sweden offer a special dish of the day at a reduced price that includes main course, salad, soft drink and coffee.

G. Stockholm has a variety of pubs, cafes, clubs, restaurants, cinemas and theatres but in the country evenings tend to be very calm and peaceful. From August to June the Royal Ballet performs in Stockholm. Music and theatre productions take place in many cities during the summer in the open air. Outside

Stockholm in the 18th-century palace there are performances of 18th-century opera very popular with tourists.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	6	7	1	5	8	4

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Walking Is Not Enough To Keep Fit

Walking may not be enough on its own to produce significant health benefits, research suggests. A team from Canada's University of Alberta compared a 10,000-step exercise programme with a more traditional fitness regime of moderate intensity. Researchers found improvements **A)** _____ were significantly higher in the second group. They told an American College of Sports Medicine meeting that gentle exercise was **B)** _____. In total 128 people took **C)** _____. The researchers assessed influence on fitness by measuring blood pressure and lung capacity. They found out the 10,000-step programme did help to get people motivated — and was an excellent way to start **D)** _____. But to increase the effectiveness, some intensity must be added to their exercise. "Across your day, while you are achieving those 10,000 steps, take 200 to 400 of them at a faster pace. You've got to do more than light exercise and include regular moderate activity, and don't be shy to have an occasional period of time at an energetic level." The researchers were concerned there was too much focus **E)** _____, rather than on its intensity.

Professor Stuart Biddle, an expert in exercise science at the University of Loughborough, said it was possible that the current guidelines on how much exercise to take were set too low. "However, you have got to find **F)** _____. The harder you make it, the fewer people will actually do it." Professor Biddle said there was no doubt that energetic exercise was the way to get fit, but volume rather than intensity might be more useful in tackling issues such as obesity.

1. part in the project
2. taking exercise
3. gave marked health benefits

4. in fitness levels
5. on simply getting people to take exercise
6. not enough to get fit
7. a compromise between physiology and psychology

A	B	C	D	E	F
4	6	1	2	5	7

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- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. EDUCATION:THE WAY TO THE TOP | 5. THINGS WORTH LEARNING |
| 2. FROM AGONY TO LOVE | 6. THE RIGHT WORD CAN BRING CHANGES |
| 3. TEACHING TO LEARN | 7. WHAT MY FATHER TAUGHT ME |
| 4. LEARNING THAT NEVER STOPS | 8. THE POWER OF NUMBERS |

A. Education has the power to transform a person's life. I am the living example of this. When I was on the streets, I thought I was not good at anything but I wrote a poem, and it got published. I went back to school to learn. I have learned the benefit of research and reading, of debate and listening. One day soon a group of fresh-faced college students will call me professor.

B. Language has the capacity to change the world and the way we live in it. People are often afraid to call things by their direct names, use taboos not to notice dangerous tendencies. Freedom begins with naming things. This has to happen in spite of political climates, careers being won or lost, and the fear of being criticized. After Helen Caldicott used the word 'nuclear arms race' an anti-nuclear movement appeared.

C. I never wanted to be a teacher. Yet years later, I find myself teaching high school English. I consider my job to be one of the most important aspects of my life, still I do not teach for the love of teaching. I am a teacher because I love to learn, and I have come to realize that the best way to learn is to teach.

D. One day my sister and I got one and the same homework. My sister finished the task in 2 minutes and went off to play. But I could not do it, so I went into my sister's room and quickly copied her work. But there was one small

problem: my father caught me. He didn't punish me, but explained that cheating makes people feel helpless. And then I was left feeling guilty for cheating.

E. Lifelong learning does not mean spending all my time reading. It is equally important to get the habit of asking such questions as 'what don't I know about this topic, or subject?', 'what can I learn from this moment or person?', and 'what more do I need to learn?' regardless of where I am, who I am talking to, or what I am doing.

F. Math has always been something that I am good at. Mathematics attracts me because of its stability. It has logic; it is dependable and never changes. There might be some additions to the area of mathematics, but once mathematics is created, it is set in stone. We would not be able to check emails or play videogames without the computer solving complex algorithms.

G. When my high school English teacher asked us to read Shakespeare, I thought it was boring and too difficult. I agonized over the syntax — I had never read anything like this. But now I am a Shakespeare professor, and enjoy teaching Hamlet every semester. Each time I reread the play, I find and learn something new for myself.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	6	3	7	4	8	2

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The Power of 'Hello'

I work at a company where there are hundreds of employees. I know most of them and almost all of them know me. It is all based on one simple principle: I believe every single person deserves to be acknowledged, **A)** _____.

When I was about 10 years old, I was walking down the street with my mother. She stopped to speak to Mr. Lee. I knew I could see Mr. Lee any time around the neighborhood, **B)** _____.

After we passed Mr. Lee, my mother said something that has stuck with me from that day until now. She said, 'You let that be the last time you ever walk by somebody and not open up your mouth to speak, because even a dog can wag its tail **C)** _____'. That phrase sounds simple, but it has been a guidepost for me and

the foundation of who I am. I started to see that when I spoke to someone, they spoke back. And that felt good. It is not just something I believe in; **D)** _____. I believe that every person deserves to feel someone acknowledges their presence, no matter how unimportant they may be.

At work, I always used to say 'hello' to the founder of the company and ask him how our business was doing. But I was also speaking to the people in the cafe, and asked how their children were doing. I remembered after a few years of passing by the founder, I had the courage to ask him for a meeting. We had a great talk. At a certain point, I asked him **E)** _____. He said, 'If you want to, you can get all the way to this seat.'

I have become vice president, but that has not changed the way I approach people. I speak to everyone I see, no matter where I am. I have learned that speaking to people creates a pathway into their world, **F)** _____.

1. it has become a way of life
2. when it passes you on the street
3. when you see him and talk to him
4. and it lets them come into mine, too
5. so I did not pay any attention to him
6. however small or simple the greeting is
7. how far he thought I could go in his company

A	B	C	D	E	F
6	5	2	1	7	4

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. NOT JUST FUN | 5. TEAM WORK IN SPORT AND LIFE |
| 2. RUNNING FOR HEART AND MIND | 6. NEXT YEAR WE WIN |
| 3. UNITED BY THE GAME | 7. LEARNING FROM FATHER |
| 4. I WANT TO BE A COACH | 8. SCHOOL BETWEEN PRACTICES |

A. I believe playing sports is more than an activity to fill your day, it can teach important life lessons. When I was a child, my dad spent a lot of time teaching me how to play different sports. He told me that if I can succeed in sports, I can succeed

at anything in life. He used to say, 'It's not about how good you become. It's about working hard to get where you want to be.'

B. I like bicycles. Group rides help me to get new skills and make new friends. I try to apply the tactics of group riding to team work in the real world. In the perfect group ride, each rider takes a turn leading the pack, while the others enjoy the benefits of drafting. I think this way of working is a great method for approaching a group task anywhere.

C. I believe in the power of running. Running should not be a battle for your body but rather a rest for your mind. I felt this last fall, when I was running in the park. Suddenly I felt as if I could have run forever, as if I could use running as a source of therapy for my body. Running allows the body to release different types of stress and even change our understanding of life.

D. My father coached basketball every day of his life, and I was right there with him in the gym watching him work his magic. Basketball appears entertaining and exciting. But the path to success is not simple. My father always told me, 'Nothing is free.' I took this advice and ran with it. I truly believe that only practice and determination lead to success.

E. Baseball is so much more than a sport. One of the powers of baseball is that it brings people together. It unites fans of all ages, genders, and nationalities. No matter who you are, you can be a baseball fan. My mom and I have one unspoken rule: no matter what has been going on before, no fighting at the game.

F. I believe that you must always be loyal to the sport teams you support. The teams I follow in the United States generally lose many more than they win. The start of each season brings dreams of victory in baseball, basketball or football, dreams that fade away soon. But then there is always next year. It will be our year for sure.

G. I was determined to join the swim team. I knew I would get my strengths and learn my weaknesses there. Waking up early for 6:30 a.m. practices is what swim team is all about, as it helps us get into state. On a long school day you think about the practice in the pool after school. You want to hear the crowd cheering you, telling you that you have to do more than your best.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	5	2	7	3	6	8

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таблицу.

Friendship and Love

A strong friendship takes a significant amount of time to develop. It will not just magically mature overnight. A friendship involves committing oneself to help another person **A)**_____. I believe that nothing can replace a true friend, not material objects, or money, and definitely not a boy.

I met this guy a couple summers ago who I ended up spending almost all of my free time with. His parents did not approve of our dating because of our age difference, **B)**_____. He had told me the day we met that he had joined the air force and would leave for overseas that coming October. After three months had past, the time came when he had to leave. This left me feeling completely alone.

I turned to my friends for support, but to my surprise, **C)**_____. I had spent so much time with this guy and so little time with them, that they did not feel sorry for me when he left. For so long they had become the only constant in my life, and I had taken them for granted over something, **D)**_____.

When my boyfriend came back, our relationship changed. I tried to fix all the aspects in my life that had gone so wrong in the previous six months.

This experience taught me that true friendships will only survive if one puts forth effort to make them last. Keeping friends close will guarantee that **E)**_____. When a relationship falls apart, a friend will always do everything in their power to make everything less painful. As for me, I try to keep my friends as close as I can. I know they will always support me in whatever I do, and to them, **F)**_____.

1. but we did anyway
2. whenever a need arises
3. they did not really care
4. whenever they need your help
5. I could not guarantee would even last
6. I am eternally grateful for a second chance
7. someone will always have a shoulder to cry on

A	B	C	D	E	F
2	1	3	5	7	6

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- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. EDUCATION | 5. PLACES TO STAY IN |
| 2. WAY OF LIFE | 6. FAVOURITE FOOD |
| 3. PUBLIC TRANSPORT | 7. HOT SPOTS FOR KIDS |
| 4. GEOGRAPHY | 8. NIGHTLIFE |

- A.** Denmark, a small kingdom in northern Europe, has a lot of interesting places for tourists with children. For example, Legoland, a theme park, has become the largest tourist attraction in Denmark outside its capital Copenhagen. And Copenhagen itself is world famous for its Tivoli Gardens amusement park, which opened in 1843 in the heart of the city. The park offers ballet and circus performances, restaurants, concerts, and fireworks displays.
- B.** Denmark is the smallest Scandinavian country, consisting of the Jutland peninsula, north of Germany, and over 400 islands of various sizes, some inhabited and linked to the mainland by ferry or bridge. Throughout the country, low hills provide a constant change of attractive views; there are also cool and shady forests of beech trees, large areas of open land covered with rough grass, a beautiful lake district, sand dunes and white cliffs on the coast.
- C.** More than four-fifths of all Danes live in towns. The main cities represent a combination of medieval buildings, such as castles and cathedrals, and modern office buildings and homes. Denmark's high standard of living and wide-ranging social services guarantee that the cities have no poor districts. Most people in the cities live in flats. But in the suburbs many also live in single-family houses.
- D.** Denmark's fine beaches attract many visitors, and there are hotels and pensions in all major seaside resorts. Besides, excellent inns are to be found all over the country. Some are small and only serve local travellers, but others are adapted to the tourist and have established reputations for both international dishes and local specialities. There are also private rooms to let, usually for one night, and chalets all over Denmark.
- E.** There is a wide selection of places to go out in the evening, particularly in Copenhagen. Jazz and dance clubs in the capital city are top quality and world-famous performers appear regularly. There are numerous cafes, beer gardens and speciality beer bars. Entertainment available includes opera at the recently opened opera house in Copenhagen, ballet and theatre at a number of places in the larger cities, and live music of all kinds.

- F.** Most Danes eat four meals a day — breakfast, lunch, dinner, and a late-evening supper. Breakfast generally consists of cereal, cheese, or eggs. Dinner, which includes fish or meat, is usually the only hot meal. A traditional Danish dinner consists of roast duckling stuffed with apples, served with red cabbage and boiled potatoes. The other Danish meals consist mostly of sandwiches.
- G.** Almost all adult Danes can read and write. Danish law requires children to attend nine years of school. Primary school consists of the first seven grades, and secondary school lasts from three to five years. A five-year secondary school student can enter a university. Denmark has three universities. The University of Copenhagen is the oldest and largest. It was founded in 1479 and has about 24,000 students.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
7	4	2	5	8	6	1

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Hi-Tech Brings Families Together

Technology is helping families stay in touch like never before, says a report carried out in the US.

Instead of driving people apart, mobile phones and the Internet are

A) _____.

The research looked at the differences in technology use between families with children and single adults. It found that traditional families have more hi-tech gadgets in their home B) _____. Several mobile phones were found in 89% of families and 66% had a high-speed Internet connection. The research also found that 58% of families have more

C) _____.

Many people use their mobile phone to keep in touch and communicate with parents and children. Seventy percent of couples, D) _____, use it every day to chat or say hello. In addition, it was found that 42% of parents contact their children via their mobile every day.

The growing use of mobile phones, computers and the Internet means that families no longer gather round the TV to spend time together. 25% of those who took part in the report said they now spend less time E) _____. Only 58% of 18—29 year olds said they watched TV every day. Instead the research found that 52% of Internet users who live with their families go online F)

_____ several times a week and 51% of parents browse the web with their children.

'Some analysts have worried that new technologies hurt families, but we see that technology allows for new kinds of connectedness built around cell phones and the Internet,' said the report.

1. than any other group
2. watching television
3. in the company of someone else
4. than two computers in the home
5. communicated with their families
6. helping them communicate
7. owning a mobile

A	B	C	D	E	F
6	1	4	7	2	3

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- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. A LANGUAGE EXPERIMENT | 5. COMMUNICATING BY LIGHT OR SOUND |
| 2. LIMITED COMMUNICATION | 6. EARLY WRITING |
| 3. MODERN MEDICINE | 7. A DYING MEDIUM |
| 4. ADVANCING TECHNOLOGY | 8. READING PHYSICAL MESSAGES |

- A. Sending smoke signals is a form of communication developed both in the America and in China. By covering a fire with a blanket and quickly removing it, a cloud of smoke can be created. With some practice, the sizes, shapes, and timing of these clouds can be controlled. However, smoke signals can only communicate simple messages.
- B. Morse code is a way of sending telegraphic information, using sequences of short and long sounds, marks or pulses to represent the letters, numerals and punctuation of a message. Morse code can be transmitted as an audio tone, a radio signal or a visual signal such as a flashing light.
- C. E-mail was used long before the invention of the Internet. In fact, without e-mail, the Internet may not have been created. E-mail started in 1965 as a way for users sharing a mainframe computer to communicate. E-mail soon advanced and allowed users to pass messages between different computers.

- D.** Herodotus told the tale of a Pharaoh who had two children brought up by people who could not hear or speak. He wanted to see what language the children would speak. When the children were brought to him, one of them said something that sounded like the Phrygian word for bread. Psamtik therefore decided that Phrygian was the first language.
- E.** Body language is now widely used in the field of selling. Sales staff who are trained to read the body language of their customers are able to understand the unspoken signals which show that a customer is ready to close a deal. As a result, many companies are now employing body language experts.
- F.** The history of the alphabet starts in ancient Egypt. By 2700 BC, the Egyptians had developed a set of 22 hieroglyphs. However, although this set of symbols may seem like an alphabet, the original Egyptian hieroglyphs were not used to encode Egyptian speech by themselves, but were merely punctuation guides.
- G.** The first printed newspaper was published in 1605. Until recently, technologies such as radio, television and the Internet have not threatened the success of the printed newspaper, but now that an increasing number of people read the news online, some people believe that printed newspapers may become a thing of the past.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	5	4	1	8	6	7

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Man had dreamed of exploring space for years before the dreams became a reality, but on 4th October 1957, the satellite Sputnik I was successfully launched by the Soviets. Sputnik I weighed around 83kg, and was believed to have orbited the Earth at a height of about 250km. Two radio transmitters on the satellite transmitted 'beeps'. These were the first sounds from space **A** _____.

As a result of this success, the Americans began to increase their efforts to conquer space. They succeeded in launching their first satellite, Explorer I, into space on 31st January 1958. By this time, however, **B)** _____.

They had sent the first animal into space. On 3rd November 1957, Laika the dog had become the first animal to orbit around the Earth.

The Soviets were making fast progress **C)** _____ in the great space race. Three and a half years later, on 12th April 1961, 27-year-old Soviet

cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin made one orbit around the Earth in the space capsule Vostok I. Valentina Tereshkova became the first woman in space two years later, and on 8th March 1965, Alexei Leonov took the first walk in space **D)**

_____ .
So far, the furthest that a human has travelled in space is the Moon. On 21st December, 1968, the US launched the Apollo 8 mission. The Apollo 8 crew took three days to reach the Moon, **E)** _____. Perhaps the most memorable moment in space exploration, however, is the moon landing **F)** _____. Neil Armstrong became the first man to walk on the moon, and President JFK's goal to land a man on the moon and return him safely to the Earth by the end of the 1960s was achieved.

1. and were leaving the Americans far behind them
2. who later became the first astronaut to orbit the moon
3. which took place on 20th July, 1969
4. and could be received by any radio in the world
5. the Soviets had already gone one step further
6. which they then orbited for 20 hours
7. when he left the Voshod 2 spacecraft

A	B	C	D	E	F
4	5	1	7	6	3

*Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. EARLY INSTRUMENTS | 5. A GREAT COMPOSER |
| 2. MUSIC IN EDUCATION | 6. MODERN MUSIC |
| 3. IMPORTANT MUSICIANS | 7. MUSIC THERAPY |
| 4. MUSIC FOR SURVIVAL | 8. EARLY MUSIC |

- A. Music was an important part of cultural and social life in ancient Greece. Choruses performed for entertainment, celebration and spiritual ceremonies, and musicians and singers had an important role in Greek theatre. Music was also part of children's basic education in ancient Greece.
- B. Birdsong sounds like music to our ears, but these sounds have a greater purpose to birds. Birds sing longer and more complex songs to attract a mate.

They make shorter sounds as alarms in times of danger, or as a way of keeping in contact with the members of a flock.

- C. Benjamin Britten was born on the feast-day of Saint Cecilia, the patron saint of music, and he showed musical gifts very early in life. He began to write music as a child, and he later studied at the Royal College of Music. The first of his works to attract wide attention were the opera *Sinfonietta* and a set of choral variations *A Boy Was Born*, written in 1934.
- D. Every instrumental section in an orchestra has a principal who is responsible for leading the group and playing orchestral solos. The violins are divided into two groups, first violin and second violin, each with its own principal. The principal first violin is considered the leader not only of the string section, but of the entire orchestra, answering only to the conductor.
- E. Music training in schools is common in North America and Europe, because involvement in music is thought to teach important basic skills such as concentration, counting, listening, and cooperation as well as improving the understanding of language and the ability to recall information.
- F. The human body, generating both vocal and percussive sounds, may have been the first musical instrument. Percussion instruments such as stones and hollow logs are also possible examples. For instance, nine-thousand-year-old bone flutes or recorders have been found in Chinese archeological sites.
- G. The 20th century saw a revolution in experiencing music as the radio became popular all over the world. New technologies were also developed which allowed people to record, capture, reproduce and distribute music. Because music was no longer limited to concerts and clubs, music artists could quickly gain fame nationwide and sometimes internationally.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
8	4	5	3	2	1	6

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7**. **Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.** Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

In 1853, a small mud hut was all that existed in Hollywood, but by 1870, a farming community had settled in the area and was successfully growing crops. In the 1880s, a wealthy man named Harvey Henderson Wilcox moved to Los Angeles **A)**_____. Some people believe that it was Mr Wilcox's wife who gave the place the name 'Hollywood' in 1883. She met a wealthy lady on a train who had named her country house 'Hollywood'. Mrs Wilcox liked the name, and decided to give it to her home, too.

By 1900, **B)**_____, and there was a post office, a newspaper, a hotel and two markets. In 1903, Hollywood became a municipality, and in 1904, travel between Hollywood and Los Angeles became faster and easier when 'the Hollywood Boulevard', a track for trolley cars, was opened. By 1910, however, it had become difficult to supply the growing area with water, **C)** _____, using the larger city's water and sewer system. In the same year, a director named D W Griffith brought a group of actors to Hollywood. They filmed *In Old California*, **D)**_____. When other movie-makers heard about this wonderful place called Hollywood, **E)**_____, and the Hollywood movie industry was born.

Hollywood soon became the movie capital of the world, and by the 1950s, music recording studios also began moving into Hollywood. Hollywood began to change dramatically, with new streets and studios being built throughout the 1950s. In 1958, the Hollywood Walk of Fame was created, **F)**_____ and dedicated to artists working in the entertainment industry. Many more stars were to follow.

1. with the first star being placed in 1960
2. and bought a large area of land in the west of the city
3. they began to travel west to film there
4. so Hollywood became a part of Los Angeles
5. the community had a population of around 500
6. because no one dreamed it would become so famous
7. and then stayed on to make several more films before returning to New York

A	B	C	D	E	F
2	5	4	7	3	1

Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только

один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A FRIEND TO THE POOR | 5. A CLASSIC ENTERTAINER |
| 2. A KILLER KING | 6. A GREAT MUSICIAN |
| 3. A NATURE LOVER | 7. A GREAT LEADER |
| 4. A GREAT INVENTOR | 8. A TRUE ADVENTURER |

- A. Charlie Chaplin was not only one of the finest clowns ever shown on film, but was also one of the most creative people in the silent film era. He performed in, directed, produced and later even wrote the music for his own films. From his early beginnings as a child performer until shortly before his death at the age of 88, Chaplin worked to amuse the public.
- B. In 1674, the skeletons of two children were discovered under a staircase in the Tower of London. Some believe that these were the remains of Edward V of England and his brother, Richard of Shrewsbury; 1st Duke of York, who were placed in the Tower of London by King Richard III in 1483. The Princes were never seen again.
- C. Sir David Attenborough has examined nearly every aspect of life on Earth and created many documentaries for television. From the beginning, Attenborough's major television series have discussed the destruction of the environment by human beings and ways in which this could be stopped or reversed.
- D. Marco Polo was a Venetian trader and explorer who became famous for his travels all over the world. Polo, along with his father and his uncle, became one of the first Europeans to travel the Silk Road to China. He also travelled to Sumatra, Persia, Sri Lanka and India.
- E. Robin Hood is a character from English folk tales that may be based on a true story. According to modern versions of the story, this medieval outlaw stole from the rich in order to provide for those in need and fought against injustice. He had a band of 140 other outlaws who followed him and helped him in his adventures.
- F. Thomas Alva Edison developed many devices which had a great influence on life around the world, including the phonograph and a long lasting light bulb. A newspaper reporter gave him the nickname 'The Wizard of Menlo Park'. He holds 1,093 U.S. patents in his name, as well as many patents in the United Kingdom, France and Germany.
- G. Abraham Lincoln was President of the United States from March 4, 1861 to April 15, 1865. Lincoln worked to abolish slavery and also led a victorious war effort in the American Civil War. He also prevented a war with the United Kingdom from taking place in 1861 and managed his own re-election in the 1864 presidential election.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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5	2	3	8	1	4	7
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An ice age is commonly known as a period of time when the temperature of the Earth continues to decrease. The reductions in temperature cause the continental ice sheets, polar ice sheets and mountain glaciers to expand until the North American and Eurasian continents are covered in huge sheets of ice. By this definition, **A)**

_____.

However, scientists define an ice age as a period when there are ice sheets in the northern and southern hemispheres. According to scientists, we are still in an ice age today, as there are still ice sheets in Greenland and the Antarctic.

The present ice age began 40 million years ago **B)** _____. Around 3 million years ago, ice sheets spread to the northern hemisphere. Within this ice age,

C) _____, known as 'interglacials', and colder periods, known as 'glacial periods'. In a 'glacial period', the Earth's climate becomes cooler and drier. Sea levels drop and large land and ice masses spread out from the North and South poles. At the moment, the Earth is in an 'interglacial' period, which means that the climate is warmer and wetter.

Scientists predict that the next ice age will begin in about 50,000 from now, **D)** _____. However, if we continue to use fossil fuels and increase global warming, we may delay the next ice age. After all, some scientists believe that human beings have been affecting the Earth's climate for thousands of years. 8000 years ago, when our ancestors began farming on a large scale, they cut down many trees in order to make more farmland. This increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the Earth's atmosphere. Later, **E)** _____, the level of greenhouse gases increased further. The greenhouse gases warmed the planet and delayed the arrival of the next ice age.

Although it may seem like a nice idea to prevent the next ice age and live on a warm planet, **F)** _____. The Earth is a living thing, and must be allowed to change and develop in its own way.

1. when an ice sheet grew in Antarctica
2. despite the man-made problem of global warming
3. there have been warmer periods
4. which is the coldest our planet has ever been
5. affecting natural events is not a good idea
6. the last 'ice age' ended about 10,000 years ago

7. as humans began to burn fossil fuels to power machines

A	B	C	D	E	F
6	1	3	2	7	5

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- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. A HISTORY OF ADVERTISING | 5. THE ART OF SHOPPING |
| 2. A SPECIALIST SHOP | 6. SHOPPING FOR HAPPINESS |
| 3. A HISTORICAL SHOP | 7. CHOOSING THE PRODUCT |
| 4. STOPPING CRIME | 8. SHOPPING CENTRES |

- A. Retail therapy is the term used to describe shopping in order to improve the buyer's mood. It is normally a short-term habit and is most commonly seen in people who are feeling depressed or insecure. Items bought during periods of retail therapy are sometimes called 'comfort buys'.
- B. Online shoppers can easily learn about different products on sale by reading user or expert reviews on store websites. Many online stores allow customers to comment or rate their items. Reading online product reviews is usually the first step in online shopping, which plays an important role in customers' decision.
- C. Today, CCTV systems cover most town and city centres, and are believed to play a large role in reducing incidences of shoplifting. It is estimated that the number of private surveillance cameras in London is around 400,000 and the total number of cameras in the UK is around 4,000,000. This means that the UK has one camera for every 14 people.
- D. Kendal's in Manchester claims to be the oldest department store in the UK and perhaps in the world. Beginning as a small shop owned by S. and J. Watts in 1796, it sold a variety of products. Kendal Milne and Faulkner purchased the business in 1835 and expanded the shop until it became a huge bazaar. It was recently purchased by the House of Fraser, but most people in Manchester still call it Kendal's.
- E. The term 'mall' or 'shopping mall' is usually used in North America and Australasia to describe a large shopping area. The area is usually a large building, surrounded by a parking lot, which contains a collection of stores connected by walkways, so that shoppers can easily walk from store to store.

- F. Sock Shop is a UK chain which was founded in 1983. Although the shops only sell socks and hosiery, they have a wide selection of products. In the 1980s, Sock Shop had 140 branches. Today, people can shop at Sock Shop in high streets, airports, rail stations and shopping malls. The online store, Sock Shop Online, was launched in late 2004.
- G. Commercial messages have been found in the ruins of ancient Arabia. Ancient Egyptians created sales messages and wall posters on papyrus, while in Ancient Greece and Ancient Rome, it was not uncommon to find lost-and-found notices written on papyrus. Other ancient forms of commercial messages were wall or rock paintings. This form is still used today in many parts of Asia, Africa, and South America.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
6	7	4	3	8	2	1

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In 2004, a grave containing the skeletons of a human and a cat, lying close together, was excavated in Cyprus. The grave was around 9,500 years old, and showed that cats have been kept by humans as pets for far longer than we had previously thought. Humans in Ancient Egypt kept cats as pets, and even believed that cats had god-like qualities. The mythical cat, Bast, was the goddess of the home, **A)** _____ from rats and other animals which destroyed crops and property. Keeping cats as pets may have saved the Ancient Egyptians from diseases caused by rats, and they certainly kept rats and mice away from the home. Today, human attitudes toward cats vary widely. Some people keep cats as pets because they enjoy the company that the cat offers. Others spoil their cats with toys, treats and expensive food, **B)** _____. Cats which bond with their human companion sometimes begin to behave like humans. They may cuddle up close to their owner in bed or on the sofa, and often communicate with their owner using body language. Cats will rub around their owner's legs **C)** _____, or use certain facial expressions to express feelings. Some cats have even been known to copy human sounds. Cats are extremely sensitive animals, and have highly advanced senses of hearing, sight, taste, and touch. However, **D)** _____, their eyesight is inferior to ours during the day. Cats can hear much higher-pitched sounds than humans, and their sense of smell is about fourteen times stronger than ours.

Cats save energy by sleeping more than most animals, E) _____. They usually sleep for about 12-16 hours each day, although some cats can sleep as much as 20 hours a 24-hour period. While sleeping, cats often curl up into a ball in order to save body heat and keep warm.

It is an old saying that cats have nine lives. This saying probably came about because people observed how cats often take dangerous risks, climbing or jumping to great heights, or balancing on high, narrow surfaces. Cats also seem to be able to survive falls F) _____. The fact is that cats are natural born acrobats, and although it may not be true that 'A cat always lands on its feet', nine times out of ten, they manage to do so!

1. especially as they become older
2. which would be fatal to any other animal
3. in order to show affection
4. as well as the protector of the home and the fields
5. although cats can see better than humans at night
6. but they usually prefer to hunt alone
7. often treating the cat as if it were a child

A	B	C	D	E	F
4	7	3	5	1	2

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- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. HOW PEOPLE USED TO TREAT THEM | 5. HOW THEY CONFUSE THE SCIENTISTS |
| 2. HOW THEY GET THEIR FOOD | 6. WHEN THEY SCARE THE PEOPLE |
| 3. WHERE THEY LIVE | 7. HOW THEY BREED |
| 4. HOW PEOPLE START TO COLLECT THEIR IMAGES | 8. WHAT ENDANGERS THEM |

- A. Flamingos are very social and often live in large groups, called colonies, throughout the world. They are found in both the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The American Flamingo is the only one that lives in the wild in North America, and on many Caribbean islands such as the Bahamas, Cuba, and Hispaniola. It also lives in northern South America, the Galapagos Islands, and parts of Mexico.
- B. Flamingos fish while walking in shallow water and mud. When a flamingo notices its potential dinner (for example, shrimp, snails, and plantlike water organisms), it plunges its head into the water, twists its head upside down, and scoops the fish up using its upper beak like a shovel. Flamingos get their pink coloring from the carotenoid pigment in their food, which is the same pigment that makes carrots orange.
- C. Flamingos build nests that look like mounds of mud along waterways. The parents take turns sitting on the egg to keep it warm and after about 30 days the egg hatches. Young flamingos are born white, with soft, downy feathers and a straight bill. Both adult birds look after the newborn flamingo. The young leave the nest after about five days to join other young flamingos in small groups, returning to their parents for food.
- D. Scientists aren't 100% sure why flamingos stand on one leg, but they have some theories. One theory says that it is to keep one leg warm. Another idea is that flamingos are drying out one leg at a time. A third theory states that it helps them deceive their catch, because one leg looks more like a plant than do two. Whatever the reason, it is truly amazing that these top heavy birds can balance on one leg for hours at a time.
- E. Ancient Egyptians believed that flamingos were the living representation of the god Ra. In the Americas, the Moche people of ancient Peru worshipped nature and paid a great deal of attention to these birds and often depicted flamingos in their art. However, Andean miners killed flamingos for their fat, which is believed to be a remedy for tuberculosis, and in Ancient Rome their tongues were considered a delicacy.
- F. Many people have plastic flamingos in their yards as ornaments. This is a fun and inexpensive way to add some elegance to one's landscaping. In many parts of the world flamingos are popular collectibles, appearing in the form of magnets, water globes, and jewelry. They are also said to be an image that people find to be calming and exciting at the same time. For these purposes people buy millions of plastic flamingos annually all around the world.
- G. Flamingos have been affected in many ways by global warming. One of the biggest concerns is making nests and laying eggs. Flamingos depend on rainfall to help them mate and without adequate rain they won't engage in it. Many researchers find that global warming reduces the chance of rain and

can cause drought in some of the areas where they live. This could mean a significant reduction of offspring in the years ahead.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
3	2	7	5	1	4	8

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London Zoo is one of the most important zoos in the world. There are over 12,000 animals at London Zoo and A) _____ ! Its main concern is to breed threatened animals in captivity. This means we might be able to restock the wild, should disaster ever befall the wild population. Partula Snail, Red Crowned Crane, Arabian Oryx, Golden Lion Tamarin, Persian Leopard, Asiatic Lion and Sumatran Tiger are just some of the species London Zoo is helping to save. That is why it is so important that we fight to preserve the habitats that these animals live in, as well as eliminate other dangers B) _____. But we aim to make your day at London Zoo a fun and memorable time, C) _____. In the Ambika Paul Children's Zoo, for instance, youngsters can learn a new love and appreciation for animals D) _____. They can also learn how to care for favourite pets in the Pet Care Centre.

Then there are numerous special Highlight events E) _____ unforgettable pony rides to feeding times and spectacular animal displays. You will get to meet keepers and ask them what you are interested in about the animals they care for, F) _____.

Whatever you decide, you will have a great day. We have left no stone unturned to make sure you do!

1. such as hunting exotic animals and selling furs
2. as well as the ins and outs of being a keeper at London Zoo
3. which take place every day, from
4. because they see and touch them close up
5. despite the serious side to our work
6. which demand much time and effort
7. that is not counting every ant in the colony

A	B	C	D	E	F
7	1	5	4	3	2

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- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. USEFUL INVENTION | 5. VERBAL MISUNDERSTANDING |
| 2. US YOUNGER GENERATION | 6. BRITAIN, THE WORLD EMPIRE |
| 3. MODERN BRANCH OF INDUSTRY | 7. ALL IN ONE |
| 4. HISTORICAL SEPARATION | 8. OLD ENOUGH |

- A.** For 150 years America was a British colony. At that time British and American English were almost exactly the same. When America won the War of Independence in 1776, it became a free country. The USA was quickly growing richer, and millions of Europeans came to settle here. They brought new words and expressions to the language. As a result, English in America began to develop in its own way and today, there are certain differences in pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and spelling between American and British English.
- B.** Typical American teenagers are in fact very ordinary. They think their teachers make them work too hard, they love their parents but are sure they don't understand anything, and their friendships are the most important things in their lives. Some of them do have a lot of money to spend, but usually they have earned it themselves. Most young people take jobs while they are in school. They work at movie theatres, fast-food restaurants, gas stations, and stores to pay for their clothes and entertainment. Maybe this is what makes them so independent from their parents at such a young age?
- C.** Is it possible to have one device with the functions of a TV-set, a PC and the Internet? With the advent of Internet TV it has become a reality. Imagine watching a film on TV and getting information on the actors in the film at the same time! To enter web-addresses and write e-mails you use a remote control and an on-screen keyboard or an optional wireless keyboard. By clicking a button, you can also read adverts, 'chat' with a friend, plan your holiday and play your favourite video games. And in the future you'll be able to change the plot of the film you are watching!
- D.** When do you stop being a child and become an adult? There are lots of laws about the age when you can start doing things. In Britain, for example, you can get married at 16, but you cannot get a tattoo until you are 18. In most American states you can have a driving licence at 17, but you cannot drink until you are 21. In Russia you can be put in prison when you are 16, but you

cannot vote until you are 18. In fact, most European countries and the US have the same age for voting: 18. Many people, however, think that this is unfair. They would like to vote at an earlier age.

- E.** Blue jeans were a by-product of the Gold Rush. The man who invented jeans, Levi Strauss, emigrated from Germany to San Francisco in 1850. Levi was 20 years old, and he decided to sell clothes to the miners who were in California in search of gold. When he was told that durable trousers were the most needed item of clothing, Levi began making jeans of heavy tent canvas. Levi's jeans were an immediate success. Soon he switched from canvas to a cotton fabric which came from Nimes, a city in France. The miners called it 'denim' and bought a lot of trousers from Strauss.
- F.** Some fifty years ago people hadn't even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine our life without them. Computer technology is now the fastest-growing industry in the world. The first computer was the size of a minibus and weighed a ton. Today, its job can be done by a chip the size of a pinhead. And the revolution is still going on. Very soon we'll have computers that we'll wear on our wrists or even in our glasses and ear-rings. Such wearable computers are now being developed in the USA.
- G.** Some American words are simply unknown on the other side of the Atlantic, and vice versa. But a lot of words exist in both variants, and these can cause trouble. British visitors to America are often surprised at the different meanings that familiar words have acquired there. If an Englishman asks in an American store for a vest, he will be offered a waistcoat. If he wants to buy a handbag for his wife, he should ask for a purse, and if she wants to buy a pair of tights, she should ask for pantyhose: tights in America are what ballet dancers wear.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
4	2	7	8	1	3	5

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SCREAMING MUMMIES

In 1886, archaeologist and head of the Egyptian Antiquities Service, Gaston Maspero, was working on ancient mummies **A)** _____. Unlike the royal boxes he'd found in the past, this particular box didn't give any information as to the identity of the individual inside. What was even stranger was that the corpse's hands and feet had been bound and the body was wrapped

in sheepskin, **B)**_____. And then, as he looked up to the head he saw a face with an open mouth and expression of pain as if it were screaming at him. It was a shocking discovery!

After an autopsy on the body, now known as Man-E, experts concluded at the time that the individual must have been tortured and killed or buried alive. One expert believed there were traces of poison in his stomach **C)**_____. Some people believed that Man-E was the traitor son of Rameses III, who'd been involved in a coup to remove him from the throne while others believed he was an Egyptian governor who had died abroad and been returned to his homeland for burial. It was also suggested that he was not Egyptian at all, **D)**_____. While his true identity has not been established, he has taught us a lot about ancient mummies.

Similar mummies were found in such place as Italy, Mexico and Peru **E)**_____. They all share the same characteristics of having an open mouth making them appear to be dying in agony. However, archaeologists and medical experts now agree that the mummies' open mouths say nothing about the way they died but rather about how they were buried. In fact, the jaw is connected to the cranium by nothing more than ligaments and muscle and as soon as those muscles relax and start to decompose, the jaw begins to drop down and open **F)**_____.

1. and became known as the screaming mummies
2. but a foreigner who had died on Egyptian soil
3. and others speculated about how and why he had been killed
4. and makes the mummy look like it is screaming
5. when he came across an unusually plain burial box
6. before he had been studying them
7. something that was considered unclean by ancient Egyptians

A	B	C	D	E	F
5	7	3	2	1	4

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- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. DIFFICULT START | 5. LAND OF NATURE WONDERS |
| 2. PERFECT FOR AN ACTIVE HOLIDAY | 6. PERFECT FOR A QUIET HOLIDAY |
| 3. NEW RULES TO FOLLOW | 7. A VISIT TO THE ZOO |

4. NEW PERSPECTIVES

8. BAD FOR ANIMALS

- A.** The mountains of Scotland (we call them the Highlands) are a wild and beautiful part of Europe. A golden eagle flies over the mountains. A deer walks through the silence of the forest. Salmon and trout swim in the clean, pure water of the rivers. Some say that not only fish swim in the deep water of Loch Ness. Speak to the people living by the Loch. Each person has a story of the monster, and some have photographs.
- B.** Tresco is a beautiful island with no cars, crowds or noise — just flowers, birds, long sandy beaches and the Tresco Abbey Garden. John and Wendy Pyatt welcome you to the Island Hotel, famous for delicious food, comfort and brilliant service. You will appreciate superb accommodation, free saunas and the indoor swimming pool.
- C.** The Camel and Wildlife Safari is a unique mixture of the traditional and modern. Kenya's countryside suits the Safari purposes exceptionally well. Tourists will have a chance to explore the bush country near Samburu, to travel on a camel back or to sleep out under the stars. Modern safari vehicles are always available for those who prefer comfort.
- D.** Arrival can be the hardest part of a trip. It is late, you are road-weary, and everything is new and strange. You need an affordable place to sleep, something to eat and drink, and probably a way to get around. But in general, it's a wonderful trip, full of wonderful and unusual places. Whether it is the first stop on a trip or the fifth city visited, every traveller feels a little overwhelmed stepping onto a new street in a new city.
- E.** No zoo has enough money to provide basic habitats or environments for all the species they keep. Most animals are put in a totally artificial environment, isolated from everything they would meet in their natural habitat. Many will agree that this isolation is harmful to the most of zoo inhabitants, it can even amount to cruelty.
- F.** A new London Zoo Project is a ten year project to secure the future for the Zoo and for many endangered animals. The plan has been devised by both animal and business experts to provide world-leading accommodation for all our animals, to more fully engage and inform people about conservation issues, to redesign certain aspects of Zoo layout.
- G.** Leave-no-trace camping is an increasingly popular approach to travel in wilderness areas. As the term suggests, the goal is for the camper to leave as little impact as possible on the place he is visiting. One of its mottos is "Take nothing but pictures. Leave nothing but footprints." Its simplest and most fundamental rule is: pack it in, pack it out, but it goes beyond that.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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5	6	2	1	8	4	3
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Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

JOHN FRANKLIN'S LOST EXPEDITION

Arctic explorers have always impressed and inspired both adults and children. However, not all explorers are remembered for their successes. One British Royal Navy officer, by the name of John Franklin, became one of the most famous Arctic explorers more for his failure than for his success. His first expedition to the Arctic was a poorly planned overland trip along the Arctic shores east of the Coppermine River in Canada **A)** _____. Two other expeditions also ended in failure.

In 1845, at the age of 59, Franklin set off on his fourth attempt to reach the Arctic **B)** _____. Franklin had two steam ships, the HMS Erebus and HMS Terror, that allowed the ships to make four knots under steam, and 134 men. The expedition also carried tinned preserved foods, which was a relatively new invention at the time. Unfortunately, the two ships and 128 men never returned, being last seen by Europeans on July 26, 1845, when a whaling captain **C)** _____. From there, it is thought that Franklin led his men into the deep Arctic.

Two years later the British Admiralty decided to send a rescue expedition and also offered a reward for anyone who found Franklin. Franklin's fame and the finder's reward offered prompted a response from several ship owners **D)** _____. Graves of three crewmen were found but they failed to find Franklin, and eventually more ships and men were lost looking for Franklin than in his expedition.

Then in 1854, explorer John Rae was surveying the Canadian Arctic coast southeast of King William Island **E)** _____. Over the next four decades, about 25 more searches helped uncover relics and skeletons of the crew. It is thought that a combination of lead poisoning from badly sealed tins, scurvy, starvation and the cold killed the entire expedition. Knife marks on the bones of some of the crew's remains suggest they also practised cannibalism in their dying days. What exactly happened during Franklin's expedition remains a mystery **F)** _____.

1. when he heard from Inuit people that a ship had been abandoned nearby
2. because the sea had completely frozen over
3. that turned into a nightmare of frostbite and starvation

4. but this time he choose the sea route
5. and is often the subject of documentary films, books and artistic works.
6. came across the ships moored to an iceberg in Lancaster Sound
7. and at one point eleven British and two American ships were involved in the search

A	B	C	D	E	F
3	4	6	7	1	5

*Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру **только один раз**. В задании один заголовок лишний.*

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. FOOD: EATING HABITS | 5. POPULATION |
| 2. ENTERTAINMENT WITH VEGETABLES | 6. TIME TO RELAX |
| 3. FOOD: ITS FEATURES | 7. WITH NATURE |
| 4. ENTERTAINMENT WITH ANIMALS | 8. SPAIN AS A STATE |

- A.** A unique food battle festival known as La Tomatina is celebrated in Spain every year on the last Wednesday of August. It involves thousands of people engaging in a brutal battle, throwing overripe tomatoes at each other. The festival spans more than a week and although there are many elements to the festival, such as parades, music, dancing and fireworks, they are all centered on the tomato fight.
- B.** Spanish cuisine is a heavenly mixture of chicken, mixed vegetables, fish and meats. Many of the most popular Spanish dishes are a type of Paella, which is a rice dish that features a variety of ingredients. Hot chocolate and churros are very popular desserts throughout the country. Spain is also famous for its aromatic wines and other alcoholic beverages like Sangria, Cava and authentic Spanish beer.
- C.** Spain is very rich with traditions, especially those associated with food. For breakfast, some families buy fresh churros, pair them with hot chocolate and enjoy a leisurely morning routine. Lunch is another important meal of the day, and it is usually heavier than breakfast. This is sometimes followed by a siesta, an afternoon nap to get through post-lunch drowsiness. During this time, shops close and then open again after two or three hours of rest.
- D.** Spain is an important resting spot for migratory birds, and a home for many animals. But, unfortunately, many species of wildlife face threats from

habitat loss and pollution. Due to centuries of tree cutting, large forests are now found only in a few areas in the country. Spain has created many national parks and refuges, but they cover only about seven percent of the country.

- E.** Although there is a national parliament, Spain is one of the most decentralized democracies in Europe. Each of its 17 regions manages its own schools, hospitals, and other public services. The tourist services industry drives Spain's economy, but at the same time, since 1986, when Spain joined the European Community, it has worked to diversify its economy, by building important industries such as mining, shipbuilding, and textiles.
- F.** Bullfighting is one of the most famous traditions in Spain. This risky sport evolved from the ancient Roman gladiator games, with human matadors opposing charging bulls. However, this tradition has lately become widely debated and younger generations and animal-rights activists protest against bullfighting. Either way, it remains an iconic part of the country and bullfights take place in many Spanish towns and cities.
- G.** La siesta is a well-known aspect of Spanish culture. Seeking to balance work with pleasure, Spaniards have long practiced this tradition, when students and professionals return to their homes around midday for a big lunch, followed by a few hours of rest and family time. Many businesses also shut down for a short break. However, 21st-century big cities move at a faster pace, and don't take siestas, but many people in smaller towns and villages still take a siesta each day.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
2	3	1	7	8	4	6

Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

European Union citizens have the right to live and work in other member states besides their home country. The European Union (EU) makes it possible for people to go where the jobs are. Knowing other languages is the key to real mobility in the EU,

A) _____ across the continent.

Learning the local language is not only the key to getting a job in another country, **B)** _____ .

This often provides a whole new perspective on what it is to be European and on what the EU is creating jointly. The national histories and cultural heritage of the different countries may differ, **C)** _____ .

Being able to speak to one another raises awareness of what people have in common and at the same time increases mutual respect for cultural differences

A study undertaken for the European Commission shows **D)** _____ through a lack of language skills. This is particularly the case for small and medium-sized enterprises, **E)** _____ . According to the study, nearly 1 million firms have lost contracts with potential clients in other EU countries because of language barriers. The study also emphasizes the necessity of multilingualism for winning business in world markets. Multilingualism itself is an economic growth sector. In this context, English is the key language **F)** _____ .

1. it also creates a bridge to the culture of the local people
2. that EU firms can lose business opportunities
3. but the EU's collective objectives for the future are closely in tune
4. that are failing to use export opportunities in other EU countries
5. employing native speakers to work in export markets worldwide
6. but the study also stresses the importance of Chinese, Arabic and Russian
7. enabling all EU citizens to take advantage of job and travel opportunities

A	B	C	D	E	F
7	1	3	2	4	6