**ДЕМО-ВАРИАНТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ**

**по английскому языку для 11 класса**

**Инструкция для учащихся**

Дорогой друг!

Перед тобой задания по английскому языку.

* Для работы тебе нужно иметь ручку и лист для черновых записей.
* На всю работу тебе даётся 40 минут.
* Определи номер последнего задания, это поможет тебе правильно распределить время на выполнение работы.
* Внимательно читай каждое задание и ответы к нему (если есть).
* Запиши свой ответ или выбери ответ (несколько ответов) из предложенных.
* Если ошибся, то зачеркни ошибку, запиши или выбери другой ответ
* Если не удаётся выполнить задание сразу, то переходи к следующему заданию. Если останется время, ты сможешь вернуться к заданию, которое вызвало затруднение, и постараться выполнить его.
* Когда выполнишь все задания, проверь всю работу: вспомни номер последнего задания и проверь, что ты закончил работу именно этим заданием. Проверь каждое задание: выполнено ли оно полностью.
* Пользуйся черновиком.

Желаем удачи!!!

**Текст работы:**

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

1. GLOBAL LANGUAGE

2. HOW IT ALL BEGAN

3. GREAT BORROWER

4. THE LANGUAGE OF COMPUTERS

5. ENGLISH IN OTHER LANGUAGES

6. FRENCH INFLUENCE

7. CRAZY ENGLISH

8. DO YOU SPEAK COCKNEY?

**A.** It’s strange that the differences in Britain itself are greater than those between Britain and other English-speaking countries. For a Londoner, it’s easier to understand an American than a Cockney. Cockney has a pronunciation, accent and vocabulary unlike any other dialect. Cockney speech is famous for its rhyming slang. A word is replaced by a phrase or a person’s name which rhymes with it.

**B.**Other languages absorb English words too, often giving them new forms and meanings. So many Japanese, French, Spanish and Germans mix English words with their mother tongues that the resulting hybrids are called Japlish, Franglais, Spanglish and Denglish, In Japanese, for example, there is a verb Makudonaru, to eat at McDonald’s.

**C.** Have you ever wondered why the English language has different words for animals and meat? When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, French became the official language of the court. The English would look after the animals and cook the meat, still calling the animals pig, sheep and cow. The Normans, when they saw the cooked meat arrive at their table, would use French words – pork, mutton and beef.

**D.** English is mixing with other languages around the world. It’s probably the biggest borrower. Words newly coined or in vogue in one language are very often added to English as well. There are words from 120 languages in its vocabulary, including Arabic, French, German, Greek, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish. 70 per cent of the English vocabulary are loan words and only 30 per cent of the words are native.

**E.** Have you ever wondered how many people speak English? It’s around 400 million people. Geographically, English is the most wide-spread language on earth, and it’s second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It’s spoken in the British Isles, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and much of Canada and South Africa. English is also a second language of another 300 million people living in more than 60 countries.

**F.**In Shakespeare’s time only a few million people spoke English. All of them lived in what is now Great Britain. Through the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English spread throughout the world. There were only 30,000 words in Old English. Modern English has the largest vocabulary in the world – more than 600,000 words.

**G.**In the English language blackboards can be green or white, and blackberries are green and then red before they are ripe. There is no egg in eggplant, neither mush nor room in mushroom, neither pine nor apple in pineapple, no ham in hamburger. Why is it that a king rules a kingdom but a queen doesn’t rule a queendom? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn’t the plural of booth be beeth? And in what other language can your nose run?

*2)* ***Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста.***

A kind man

Jack, a truck driver, was driving 100 penguins to the New York Zoo. On the freeway his truck suddenly 1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BREAK) down. Jack got out of the car. He 2\_\_\_\_\_ (LOOK) at the engine when another truck stopped by. The second truck driver, Peter, asked if 3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HE) colleague needed any help. Jack explained that he was taking the penguins to the zoo and asked if Peter could take the penguins to the zoo. Peter agreed. Some hours 4\_\_\_\_\_ (LATE), the Peter drove past Jack, who was still waiting on the freeway for help to come. The penguins, however, 5\_\_\_\_\_ (BE) still in the truck! “I thought I asked you to take 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ (THAT) penguins to the zoo,” shouted Jack. Peter replied, “I did, but I had some money left, so we’re going to the cinema now.”

***3) Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1–6 словами, напечатанными в правой колонке под цифрами 1–8. Каждое из этих слов может быть использовано только один раз. В ответе укажите цифры, под которыми значатся выбранные Вами слова. Два слова в этом списке 1–8 лишние.***

1) fly

2) electricity

3) near

4) used

5) cross

6) fast

7) come

8) explore

**Alternative power**

Nowadays solar energy is widely 1 \_\_\_\_\_\_ as an alternative form of power. Solar panels transform the energy from the sun into 2 \_\_\_\_\_\_. The first plane that does not need fuel was constructed in France, in 2015. It uses only the sun's energy. The panels are placed on the huge wings of the plane. It doesn’t fly very 3 \_\_\_\_\_\_. Solar energy can make the plane move at only 140 miles an hour. However, the plane is able to travel round the world. It is safe and can successfully 4\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas of bad weather. In the future, engineers hope to construct a model that people can 5 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in. Our dream of environmentally friendly transport may 6\_\_\_\_\_\_ true very soon. Would you like to take a flight on the solar plane?

**4.**

Вы получили электронное письмо от подруги/ друга по переписке из Великобритании.

Ниже приведён отрывок из этого письма.

|  |
| --- |
| **From: Nancy@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru** |
| **Subject: Excursion** |
| *… We are going on an excursion to a nearby town to see their chocolate factory. I’ve never seen how chocolate is made and I’m looking forward to this trip.*  *… Where have you been with your class? What transport do you usually use when you go on a trip? What events do you celebrate with your class?…* |

Напишите ответное письмо объёмом 110–130 слов, ответьте на вопросы. Оформите свой ответ в соответствии с правилами оформления письма. Не пишите адрес и дату. Не забудьте поблагодарить за полученное письмо.

From:

To:

Subject:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Банк заданий для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации**

**по английскому языку для 11 класса**

**Коммуникативные умения. Смысловое чтение. Сопоставление заголовка с текстом.**

Установите соответствие рубрик 1-6 текстам A–E. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании одна рубрика лишняя.

1) History

2) Money

3) Statistics

4) Geography

5) Sightseeing

6) Jobs

А. Mosfilm is the centre of the Russian film industry. It is as famous as Hollywood in the USA or Bollywood in India. Tours to the studio have become increasingly popular with tourists, as they allow to view Mosfilm’s enormous depot with 170 tanks and 50 vintage cars. Tour guides say that everyone hopes to see a famous actor or an actress when they are on an excursion there.

В. January 30, 1924 is considered the birthday of Mosfilm studio. On this day the first film produced by Mosfilm was released. It was On the Wings Skyward directed by Boris Mikhin. During the Great Patriotic War, the film studio personnel moved to Alma-Ata but continued working. All in all, Mosfilm has produced about 3,000 feature films.

C. It takes a lot of different people to make a good film. A screen writer writes the script of the future film. Then a producer finds enough money to make this film and a film director chooses actors and actresses to play in this film. You also need people for costumes and make-up. Film-making is becoming more and more complex and requires a lot of IT specialists and technical staff.

D. Robert Downey once held the title of highest-paid actor in Hollywood, and now he is only the sixth on the list. Mark Wahlberg made more than any actor in the world this year. He earned huge sums from his two films, “Daddy’s Home” and “Transformers: The Last Knight”. He also earned some cash for appearing in his family’s reality show “Wahlburgers”.

E. According to a recent survey, 13 percent of Americans go to the movies about once a month, 7 percent go see movies in the movie theater several times a month, and 31 percent go less than once a year. It is interesting that 52 percent of American adults prefer watching movies at home. The U.S. is the third largest film market in the world, only behind China and India

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

1. Places to stay in

2. Arts and culture

3. New country image

4. Going out

5. Different landscapes

6. Transport system

7. National languages

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 Dutchspeaking 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.

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1. Places to stay in

2. Public transport

3. Cultural differences

4. Nightlife

5. Camping holidays

6. Contacts with neighbours

7. Different landscapes

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.

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1. Education

2. Way of life

3. Public transport

4. Geography

5. Places to stay in

6. Favourite food

7. Hot spots for kids

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.

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1. Education: the Way to the Top

2. From Agony to Love

3. Teaching to Learn

4. Learning That Never Stops

5. Things Worth Learning

6. The Right Word Can Bring Changes

7. What My Father Taught Me

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, arid enjoy teaching Hamlet every semester. Each time I re-read the play, I find and learn something new for myself.

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1. Not Just Fun

2. Running For Heart and Mind

3. United By The Game

4. I Want To Be A Coach

5. Team Work in Sport and Life

6. Next Year We Win

7. Learning From Father

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.

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1. Travel memories

2. Animal lover magazine

3. Travel to stars

4. Star dreams

5. Popular hobby

6. Family magazine

7. People and nature

8. Animals in danger

**A.** Most people who spend a holiday travelling take a camera with them and photograph anything that interests them — sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, men and women, children, ruins of ancient buildings, and even birds and animals. Later looking through their albums they will remember the happy time they have had, the islands, countries and cities they have seen.

**B.** Of course, different people dream of different things. Someone wishes a calm and quiet life; others imagine their life as a never-ending adventure. The majority dream of something concrete: a villa in some warm place, an account in a Swiss bank, a splendid car... It’s interesting to know what the dreams of people who already have all this are. Celebrities, as we know, never hide their unusual hobbies, and often shock us with their extravagant behaviour.

**C.** It is Junior Baseball Magazine’s mission to provide information that enhances the youth baseball experience for the entire family. The player improves his skills and is more successful. The family enjoys the activity more and shares this precious time in their life. Junior Baseball emphasizes good sportsmanship, safety, physical fitness and wholesome family values.

**D.** The seas are in danger. They are filled with poison like industrial, nuclear and chemical waste. The Mediterranean Sea is already nearly dead; the North Sea is following it. The Aral Sea is on the brink of extinction. If nothing is done about it, one day nothing will be able to live in the seas. Every ten minutes one species of animal, plant or insect dies out forever.

**E.** Lots of people all over the world enjoy collecting stamps. Stamps are like little pictures. Very often they show the flowers or the trees which grow in this or that country, or they can show different kinds of transport of the country. Stamps may also have portraits of famous people on them. Some stamps show art work from the history of the country.

**F.** “Friend” is the title of my favourite magazine. It consists of 70 pages, with lots of colourful and bright pictures and provides interesting and useful information for people who love animals. The magazine includes numerous articles devoted to various topics connected with domestic animals, ways to take care of them, pet food, animal health and many other topics crucial for any animal lover.

**G.**People are beginning to realize that environmental problems are not just somebody else’s. Many people join and support various international organizations and green parties. Human life is the most important, and polluted air, poisoned water, wastelands, noise, smoke, gas, exhaust all influence not only nature but people themselves. Everything should be done to improve ecological conditions on our planet.

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

1. Perfect for a quiet holiday

2. Land of nature wonders

3. Bad for animals

4. A visit to the zoo

5. Perfect for an active holiday

6. Difficult start

7. New perspectives

8. New rules to follow

**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.

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

1. The House of Commons

2. Parliamentary Procedure

3. The House of Lords

4. Westminster

5. The System of Government

6. Parliamentary Committees

7. Whitehall

8. The Crown

**A.** Her Majesty’s Government, in spite of its name, derives its authority and power from its party representation in Parliament. Parliament is housed in the Palace of Westminster, once a home of the monarchy. Like the monarchy, Parliament is an ancient institution, dating from the middle of the thirteenth century. Parliament is the seat of British democracy, but it is perhaps valuable to remember that while the House of Lords was created in order to provide a council of the nobility for the king, the Commons were summoned originally in order to provide the king with money.

**B.** The reigning monarch is not only head of state but symbol of the unity of the nation. The monarchy is Britain’s oldest secular institution, its continuity for over a thousand years broken only once by a republic that lasted a mere eleven years (1649-60). The monarchy is hereditary, the succession passing automatically to the oldest male child, or in the absence of males to the oldest female offspring of the monarch. In law the monarch is head of the executive and of the judiciary, head of the Church of England, and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

**C.** The dynamic power of Parliament lies in its lower chamber. Of its 650 members, 523 represent constituencies in England, 38 in Wales, 72 in Scotland and 17 in Northern Ireland. There are only seats in the Commons debating chamber for 370 members, but except on matters of great interest, it is unusual for all members to be present at any one time. Many MPs find themselves in other rooms of the Commons, participating in a variety of committees and meetings necessary for an effective parliamentary process.

**D.** Britain is a democracy, yet its people are not, as one might expect in a democracy, constitutionally in control of the state. The constitutional situation is an apparently contradictory one. As a result of a historical process the people of Britain are subjects of the Crown, accepting the Queen as the head of the state. Yet even the Queen is not sovereign in any substantial sense since she receives her authority from Parliament, and is subject to its direction in almost all matters. This curious situation came about as a result of a long struggle for power between the Crown and Parliament during the sixteenth and the seventeenth centuries.

**E.** Her Majesty’s Government governs in the name of the Queen, and its hub, Downing Street, lies in Whitehall, a short walk from Parliament. Following a general election, the Queen invites the leader of the majority party represented in the Commons, to form a government on her behalf. Government ministers are invariably members of the House of Commons, but infrequently members of the House of Lords are appointed. All government members continue to represent “constituencies” which elected them.

**F.** Each parliamentary session begins with the “State Opening of Parliament”, a ceremonial occasion in which the Queen proceeds from Buckingham Palace to the Palace of Westminster where she delivers the Queen’s Speech from her throne in the House of Lords. Her speech is drafted by her government, and describes what the government intends to implement during the forthcoming session. Leading members of the Commons may hear the speech from the far end of the chamber, but are not allowed to enter the House of Lords.

**G.** The upper chamber of Parliament is not democratic in any sense at all. It consists of four categories of peer. The majority are hereditary peers, a total of almost 800, but of whom only about half take an active interest in the affairs of the state. A smaller number, between 350 and 400, are “life” peers – an idea introduced in 1958 to elevate to the peerage certain people who rendered political or public service to the nation. The purpose was not only to honour but also to enhance the quality of business done in the Lords.

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1. GLOBAL LANGUAGE

2. HOW IT ALL BEGAN

3. GREAT BORROWER

4. THE LANGUAGE OF COMPUTERS

5. ENGLISH IN OTHER LANGUAGES

6. FRENCH INFLUENCE

7. CRAZY ENGLISH

8. DO YOU SPEAK COCKNEY?

**A.** It’s strange that the differences in Britain itself are greater than those between Britain and other English-speaking countries. For a Londoner, it’s easier to understand an American than a Cockney. Cockney has a pronunciation, accent and vocabulary unlike any other dialect. Cockney speech is famous for its rhyming slang. A word is replaced by a phrase or a person’s name which rhymes with it.

**B.**Other languages absorb English words too, often giving them new forms and meanings. So many Japanese, French, Spanish and Germans mix English words with their mother tongues that the resulting hybrids are called Japlish, Franglais, Spanglish and Denglish, In Japanese, for example, there is a verb Makudonaru, to eat at McDonald’s.

**C.** Have you ever wondered why the English language has different words for animals and meat? When William the Conqueror invaded England in 1066, French became the official language of the court. The English would look after the animals and cook the meat, still calling the animals pig, sheep and cow. The Normans, when they saw the cooked meat arrive at their table, would use French words – pork, mutton and beef.

**D.** English is mixing with other languages around the world. It’s probably the biggest borrower. Words newly coined or in vogue in one language are very often added to English as well. There are words from 120 languages in its vocabulary, including Arabic, French, German, Greek, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish. 70 per cent of the English vocabulary are loan words and only 30 per cent of the words are native.

**E.** Have you ever wondered how many people speak English? It’s around 400 million people. Geographically, English is the most wide-spread language on earth, and it’s second only to Chinese in the number of people who speak it. It’s spoken in the British Isles, the USA, Australia, New Zealand and much of Canada and South Africa. English is also a second language of another 300 million people living in more than 60 countries.

**F.**In Shakespeare’s time only a few million people spoke English. All of them lived in what is now Great Britain. Through the centuries, as a result of various historical events, English spread throughout the world. There were only 30,000 words in Old English. Modern English has the largest vocabulary in the world – more than 600,000 words.

**G.**In the English language blackboards can be green or white, and blackberries are green and then red before they are ripe. There is no egg in eggplant, neither mush nor room in mushroom, neither pine nor apple in pineapple, no ham in hamburger. Why is it that a king rules a kingdom but a queen doesn’t rule a queendom? If the plural of tooth is teeth, shouldn’t the plural of booth be beeth? And in what other language can your nose run?

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

1. CHRISTMAS SHOPPING

2. CRIME AT CHRISTMAS

3. CHRISTMAS TRADITIONS

4. CHRISTMAS – A FAMILY CELEBRATION

5. CHRISTMAS IN RUSSIA

6. CHRISTMAS DINNER

7. CHRISTMAS WEATHER

8. NEW YEAR’S CELEBRATIONS

**A.** There are a lot of traditions connected with Christmas but perhaps the most important one is the giving of presents. Family members wrap up their gifts and leave them at the bottom of the Christmas tree to be found on Christmas morning. Children leave a long sock or stocking at the end of their beds on Christmas Eve, 24th December, hoping that Father Christmas will come down the chimney during the night and bring them small presents, fruit and nuts.

**B.** At some time on Christmas day the family will sit down to a big turkey dinner followed by Christmas pudding or Christmas cake. As for Christmas cake, heavy and overfilling it is not to everybody’s taste. To make things worse, it takes weeks to make and when it is ready it can last until Easter, so if you don’t like it, you have to try and eat some at Christmas to avoid being haunted by it months after.

**C.** Officially Christmas and New Year celebrations run from the 24th of December to the 2nd of January. However, for many Brits the Christmas marathon starts as early as the beginning of October with the first festive adverts on TV. The idea of Christmas shopping is that you spend as much money as you can on anything you cast your eyes on, preferably something neither you nor your family or friends will ever use. An average British family spends 670 pounds or more around the Christmas period.

**D.**Long live Christmas! -say pickpockets, car thieves and burglars getting their share of Christmas shopping. Every year thousands of people get their wallets stolen in overcrowded shops and streets. Lots of lovely presents, which somebody spent so much time and money on, disappear without a trace when cars and homes are broken into. As much as 9% of people experience a burglary in December.

**E.** Who doesn’t want to have a white Christmas? Playing snowballs and making a snowman with the whole family on Christmas Day is most people’s dream (apart from the countries like Australia that celebrate Christmas in summer, on the beach). This dream is more likely to come true in northern countries like Russia, but for the British people it’s different. Although it’s not uncommon to get some snow in Scotland and northern England, the rest of Britain is normally only lucky enough to get some frost. In most cases the weather is wet and gloomy.

**F.** New year is a time for celebrating and making a new start in life. In Britain many people make New Year’s resolutions. This involves people promising themselves that they will improve their behaviour in some way, by giving up bad habits. People might decide to give up smoking, for example, or to go on a diet. These promises are often broken in the first few days of the New Year, however!

**G.**Christmas is celebrated on the 25th of December. For most families, this is the most important festival of the year. On this day many people are travelling home to be with their families. Most houses are decorated with brightly-coloured paper or holly, and there is usually a Christmas tree in the corner of the front room. Unfortunately, not all families get on well together. As it is a well-known fact, some magazines publish tips on how to cope with Christmas, such as yoga, meditation or holidays abroad.

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1. National language

2. Freedom of media

3. Customs and traditions

4. Public transport

5. Geography

6. Leisure and sport

7. Modern history

8. Economic outlook

**A.** Lithuania is situated on the eastern Baltic coast and borders Latvia in the north, the Kaliningrad region of the Russian Federation and Poland in the southwest, and Belarus in the southwest and east. The geometrical centre of Europe lies in eastern Lithuania 25km north of its capital Vilnius. The landscape varies between lowland plains and hilly uplands and has a complex network of rivers.

**B.** Lithuania has historically been the least developed of the Baltic republics, with a smaller industrial base and greater dependence on agriculture. Sugar beet, cereals, potatoes and vegetables are the main crops. Lithuania’s foreign trade has gradually changed during the 1990s, and now the European Union, not Russia, is its main trading partner.

**C.** Lithuanian is the mother tongue for 80% of the population. After the country joined the European Union in 2004 this language has become one of the EU official languages. Lithuania has a large number of dialects for such a small territory, including High Lithuanian and Low Lithuanian.

**D.** Lithuania offers different opportunities for a nice vacation. You can explore a range of large sand dunes and pine forests while hiking in the Curonian Spit National Park, take part in some action sports in Nida, a village that makes a true paradise for sailing, windsurfing, paragliding and kiting, or try out more extreme sports, such as hot-air ballooning and gliding.

**E.** Those who are interested in folklore may enjoy their stay in Lithuania in any season of the year. The Mardi Gras celebrations are held in various Lithuanian cities and small towns at the beginning of February. The Folklore Festival is held in Vilnius’ Old Town during in May. There you can see craft fairs, taste traditional dishes, join song and parties and listen to psalms.

**F.** Lithuania’s TV market is dominated by commercial channels. The radio market is similarly competitive. Lithuania’s media are free and operate independently of the state, and there are no government-owned newspapers. However, politicians do occasionally attempt to influence editorial policy.

**G.** In cities and towns there are buses and trolleybuses, which usually run from 05.00 to 23.00, but times do vary between routes. You can’t pay the fare to the driver in cash but you can buy coupons from him. Coupons can be also bought at news kiosks before boarding. Minibuses are less crowded but more expensive.

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1. Expenses

2. Ways of behaviour

3. Nightlife

4. Favourite food

5. Place to stay in

6. Eating out

7. National languages

8. Great outdoors

**A.** Norway is first of all a land for those who love nature. The breathtaking fjords in the southwest of the country and Europe’s largest glacier are Norway’s most attractive places, but there are many other reasons to visit this country in the north of Europe. There are wonderful opportunities to enjoy skiing, fishing and rock-climbing. Others can take pleasure in the charm of the Norwegian countryside, with its countless valleys, high mountain lakes and unbelievable views.

**B.** Many tourists coming to Norway in the summer prefer to stay in a cottage used by northern Norwegian fishermen during the winter cod-fishing season. Equipped with all the necessary facilities, these cottages are leased to holidaymakers, providing an attractive form of accommodation. They will often be actually over the water. Catching your own fish and cooking it on the fire will add a few pleasant moments to your holiday.

**C.** Norway has a long history of fishing, although much of the high quality shellfish and other species caught off the coast are exported. However, fish remains a common dish, along with meat, potatoes and other root vegetables, although tastes have changed in recent years to involve a wider international choice, including pizzas and burgers. The most popular traditional hot snack is a form of sausage, sold at numerous outlets.

**D.** Traditionally entertainment in the country is largely home-based, but this has been changing in recent years. Most Norwegians tend to go out only on Fridays and Saturdays, the rest of the week being fairly quiet. This is in no small part due to the high prices of food and drink, and the fact that the working day starts early. And at weekends, it is normal for the Norwegians to enjoy drinks at home before leaving it as late as 11.00 p.m.

**E.** Restaurants tend to be concentrated in city centres, while in recent years the pub culture has been gradually arriving in Norway. Cities are nowadays well supplied with a wide choice of bars, many of which offer food that has a lower price compared to the restaurants. Most villages of any size have at least one cafe or restaurant where it is possible to drink and eat out.

**F.** Norwegians are generally sincere and polite, though communication doesn’t often come easy — it is usually up to you to break the ice and establish contact. They can be very direct and rarely say ‘please’, which may seem rude, but it’s due to the fact that the Norwegian language rarely uses the word. On the other hand, they say ‘thank you’ for almost everything. They also tend to address people by their first name even on many formal occasions.

**G.** Norway is an expensive country. As labour is costly here, anything that can be seen as a ‘service’ will generally be more expensive than you expect. Transport costs can also be a killer, because the country is large and distances are long. But there is one good point: Norway has a high quality of tap water. So buying bottled drinking water is usually unnecessary and this will save your budget.

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

1. Footballers’ diets

2. Ideal football shape

3. Length matters

4. Puree instead of pasta

5. Secret born in the USSR

6. Stress or relaxation

7. Flying fruit

8. Referee’s perspective

**A.**Good footballers must have something in their genes. Scientists have discovered a link between the length of a footballer’s ring finger and their ability as a player. They compared the ring and index fingers of top players. Players whose ring fingers were longer compared to their index fingers were more likely to be elite players. Some of the players found to have long ring fingers are Bryan Robson, Ossie Ardiles, Glenn Hoddle, Sir Stanley Matthews and Gazza.

**B.** Fitness training is absolutely necessary for a first-rate football team. Jogging up and down the stadium a few times is not enough. What footballers really need is a quick start. Footballers can get this ability to start running very quickly by using a training method called ‘plyometrics’. In the 1960s, athletes in the Soviet Union used plyometric exercises to improve their results in jumping. Step by step, the method has become very important for many sports that include sprinting and jumping.

**C.** In the past, footballers used to have a big fried breakfast — or even a roast dinner — before a football match. In the new era of professional football, the menu of modern players has been radically reformed. Arsenal manager, Arsene Wenger, is known for his scientific method of feeding his team. When he first came to the club in 1996, he at once changed the players’ dinner menus. Sugar, red meat, chips, fried foods and dairy products were out. Vegetables, fish, chicken and plenty of water were in.

**D.**French diet specialists heavily criticised the pre-match diet of the England players in Euro ‘96. Their menu of tomato soup and spaghetti was said to be more likely to produce wind than a win. Potatoes, according to French scientists, make the best meal on the day of a game. They have glucides, which give the player a lot of energy. They also include useful vitamins. According to one piece of research, a player should eat 200-300 grams of mashed potatoes, boiled for 20 minutes, exactly three hours before going to the game.

**E.** Physics can explain a football wonder — the banana kick. This happens when a ball suddenly changes its direction at the end of its flight. At a certain speed, the air flowing over a flying ball becomes ‘turbulent’. This means that the air moves irregularly over the ball. As the ball slows down, the air becomes ‘smooth’ again. This slowdown makes the ball turn dramatically, creating the wonderful ‘banana’ kicks that the spectators like so much.

**F.** These days, footballs are made in a design based on the ‘Buckminster Ball’. The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller came up with the design when he was trying to find a way for constructing buildings using a minimum of materials. The ball is a series of geometrical figures, which can be fitted together to make a round body. The modern football is in fact a Buckminster Ball consisting of 32 pieces. When they are joined together and filled with air they make a perfect sphere.

**G.** Research has shown that watching the World Cup is good for our health even if your team goes out on penalties. The scientists suggest that a common interest and a nationalistic pride are very important. The competition makes people less concentrated on their own problems. They are also more patient and can cope with crises much easier. Watching football can, however, also be disappointing, especially when it comes to the decisions of referees and officials. Besides, watching penalties can be very nervous.

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1. Training the mind

2. Welsh roots

3. Quick reaction

4. Chemistry in tennis

5. Too fast

6. Losing control

7. Unexpected prize

8. Ads with wings

**A.** By now Wimbledon has become a popular national festival, together with Ascot and the Cup Final. Many people in Britain don’t know that tennis was first played in Wales. It was there, in 1873, that Major Walter Wingfield played a game with the recently invented rubber balls and enjoyed it so much, that he decided to develop the standards of the game. He published the first book of tennis rules later that year. The first Wimbledon championship was held a few years later in 1877 and the British Lawn Tennis Association formed in 1888.

**B.** Good mental preparation is necessary for professional tennis players. In a long match they can be on the court for several hours with nobody to talk to. There can be hundreds of stops from the crowd, their opponent and, especially at Wimbledon, the rain. Players need to practice methods for improving their concentration and for motivating themselves when the game is going against them. They are often taught to imagine some situations, such as a tense tie-break. Then they imagine what to do with it.

**C.** Many players find it impossible to stay calm in the stressful situation of a long tennis match and let their temper out. John McEnroe was famous for his quarrels with referees. Several players have been given warnings for throwing the racket or swearing. Some players lose matches they could easily win because their mind lets them down. Pat Rafter said that he couldn’t breathe in his 2000 Wimbledon final. The stress of being near the victory can be too much for a person.

**D.** The power of today’s tennis game is only partly created by the athletes themselves. Much of it comes from their rackets. New designs mean players can hit the ball with more speed and accuracy than ever before. It started in the 1970s when the traditional wooden racket was replaced with metal. Since then different materials have been used. Graphite has made the biggest influence. Now the graphite can be mixed with materials such as boron and titanium to produce even stronger, and lighter, rackets.

**E.** Speed isn’t always a good thing. Many fans are complaining that the speed of the game is making tennis boring to watch. After two years of testing, a new ball has now been invented which could slow down tennis and make it more exciting to watch. The ball is put together in exactly the same way as the one used now, but is 6% larger in diameter. The bigger ball gives the receiver 10% more reaction time in which to return the serve. So the number of aces — serves in a match that the receiver fails to return — will be far fewer.

**F.** When Irishman John Boland travelled to Athens for the first modern Olympic Games in 1896, he had no idea he would return home with the gold medal in tennis. But then, he had no idea he would compete either — he went to watch the competion. In comparison, today’s Olympic tennis players include some of the best athletes in the world. They are used to five-star hotels and hundreds of thousands of dollars, but at the Olympic Games they will stay in the Olympic Village and compete for nothing but a gold medal.

**G.** The Wimbledon tennis tournament is famous for pigeons that sometimes come flying on to Centre Court and stop the game. So, producers of a video tennis game designed for PlayStation2 decided to use specially trained homing pigeons, decorated with the game’s logo. Twenty birds will be spray-painted with the Virtual Tennis logo and trained to fly in and out of the home of British tennis during the matches of the Wimbledon championship. The advertising pigeons will go straight for the fans and show their logos to them.

**Языковые знания. Грамматическая сторона речи. Одиночный выбор.**

**2. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска нужную грамматическую форму, выбрав её из выпадающего списка.**

A kind man

Jack, a truck driver, was driving 100 penguins to the New York Zoo. On the freeway his truck suddenly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (BREAK) down. Jack got out of the car. He \_\_\_\_\_\_ (LOOK) at the engine when another truck stopped by. The second truck driver, Peter, asked if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (HE) colleague needed any help. Jack explained that he was taking the penguins to the zoo and asked if Peter could take the penguins to the zoo. Peter agreed. Some hours \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (LATE), the Peter drove past Jack, who was still waiting on the freeway for help to come. The penguins, however, \_\_\_\_\_ (BE) still in the truck! “I thought I asked you to take \_\_\_\_ (THAT) penguins to the zoo,” shouted Jack. Peter replied, “I did, but I had some money left, so we’re going to the cinema now.”

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***KEEP***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

People from all over the world can see the traditional palace architecture, enjoy the treasures \_\_\_\_\_ in the palace, and learn of the legends and anecdotes about the imperial family and the court.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BRING***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Nowadays, a visit to the Great Wall is like a tour through history backwards; it \_\_\_\_\_\_ tourists great excitement to walk on the Great Wall of China, to stand on a watchtower and view the wall disappearing in the distance.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BUILD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

It \_\_\_\_\_\_ as the Chinese imperial palace by one of the emperors. It was also the ceremonial and political centre of the Chinese government for almost five centuries.

1. *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***LIVE***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

Today the most popular player is Jonah Lomu. He is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ legend of New Zealand rugby.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***WE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

‘All right,’ agreed Mrs. Wolf. ‘Let\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just go round the next turn in the path — and there we will eat.’

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BEGIN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The construction of the Wall \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 6th century BC and lasted until the 16th century AD.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***MAN***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Boys and \_\_\_\_\_\_ bring flowers and small presents to girls and women they work or study with.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***ATTRACT***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

This team \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crowds of fans especially for final or championship matches. One can see photos of its members in newspapers and magazines all over the USA.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***LAST***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

This year the Balloon Fiesta has celebrated its 30th anniversary. The show\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for 4 days started on the 7th of August.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***LIVE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Today people invite their relatives and families\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ near to dinner to celebrate Thanksgiving.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***CELEBRATE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

On March 15, 1992 St. Patrick’s Day \_\_\_\_\_\_ in Moscow. Thousands of delighted Muscovites gathered at Novy Arbat to watch the parade of marching bands, Cossack horsemen and floats of Russian and Irish companies.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THEY***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

But the tradition of honoring those who died in defense of \_\_\_\_\_\_ country goes back to the Civil War. The tradition to hold memorial services, visit the cemeteries, decorate the graves with flowers and wreaths originated in Waterloo, New York, in 1866.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***TAKE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

In Russia, almost every family has at least one person who \_\_\_\_\_\_ part in the war.

1. *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***EAT***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

Russian pancakes blini — are very important in the celebration of Maslenitsa. Blini \_\_\_\_\_\_ with jam, sour cream, and ofcourse, lots of butter.

1. *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***GOOD***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

Two weeks later, Anna came back home and I unpacked her things. Everything was clean and well folded. “Camp sure has changed you. Your things look much \_\_\_\_\_\_ than usual.”

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BLOW***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The better part of Russia is not influenced by the warm winds of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. There are no mountains in the north to form a barrier against the cold winds \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the Arctic Ocean.

1. *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***FALL***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

The minute Apollo saw Cassandra, he \_\_\_\_\_\_ in love. It was love at first sight. Apollo offered her a deal. He would give Cassandra the gift of being able to see the future, if she gave him a kiss. Cassandra agreed.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***CHILD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Dahl became well-known in 1940s with works for both \_\_\_\_\_\_ and adults.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***CARRY***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

20,000 workers marched up Broadway, \_\_\_\_\_\_ banners “Labor creates all wealth”. After the parade, there were picnics all around the city.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***DO***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

But while he \_\_\_\_\_\_ it, he thinks about the real-world problems.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***ELECT***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

In 1834 he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ into the House of Representatives.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***ONE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

In 1874, Major Walter C. Wingfield patented in London the equipment and rules for a game similar to modern tennis. In the same year, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tennis courts appeared in the United States.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***LARGE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

A beautiful ceremony takes place in the Arlington National Cemetery, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ national cemetery.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THEY***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Believe it or not, when New York replaced many of its older subway cars in the 1950’s, some of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had been in use for over 40 years.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***CHILD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

His life was not easy but he was a man who rose above tragedy to carry on. The stories he wrote still delight millions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and adults around the world.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***EAT***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

It gained popularity thanks to Thomas Jefferson who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ macaroni during his stay in Paris in 1784–1789.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***GOOD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Next morning the music critic of ‘Le Figaro’ wrote, «The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ violinist played the piano. The greatest pianist turned the pages. But the man who should have turned the pages played the violin.»

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***HE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

To get Scotti on the plane back to San Francisco, they took \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the airport in a police car with sirens screaming. «See,» Scotti said, «I know I’m in Italy. That’s how they drive.»

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT WEAR***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Kids are waiting for Father Frost who looks much like Santa Clause but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ glasses and travels together with his granddaughter Snow Maiden.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***MAKE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

It \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him concentrate on quality work. The result of this is what we know today as modern short story.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THIS***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

There he made a lot of important discoveries in several sciences. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ discoveries earned him fame and respect not only in his country, but all over the world.

1. *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***THEY***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

The main Maslenitsa meal is certainly pancakes. You can order pancakes at the restaurant or cook \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at home. The best way to enjoy pancakes is in the open air with hot tea, enjoying the contrast of the hot food with the cold street.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***SELL***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Today, warm boots made of wool are worn not only in villages but also in cities, and Russian designers offer new models with embroidery and decoration. About 4 million pairs of valenki \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year around the world.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THAT***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

From then onward, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Christmas parties for poor children became an annual event in the palace.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***CHILD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Russian President is really keen on giving personal presents to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from different regions of the country.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***MAKE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

At the age of 13 he started to work for Hewlett-Packard and that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him truly happy. Nobody believed in his projects connected with computers but Steve Job believed in himself and managed to create something people cannot imagine modern life without. He is a great example to follow.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THIS***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The chihuahua named Amber Harry came complete with a veterinary passport, a membership card for a Russian dog club, as well as pet food and a certificate to get him dog clothes.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cute little presents from the president inspire kids to go for their dreams.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***SHOW***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

The parade \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on TV so that the whole country can enjoy the spectacular sight.

1. *Пре­об­ра­зуй­те, если это не­об­хо­ди­мо, слово***CALL***так, чтобы оно грам­ма­ти­че­ски со­от­вет­ство­ва­ло со­дер­жа­нию тек­ста.*

There are many kinds of Monopoly now. There is even a version which \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Russian Monopoly with beautiful figures and pictures of Russian sights.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***BE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of changes introduced to the castle between 1710 and 1918. Now you can enjoy the beauty of the castle and take great pictures of it.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***GOOD***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Now it is even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, with trains some of which have private bathrooms and showers.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***ONE***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

When you look at Kizhi, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ thing that you see is the beautiful main building with dozens of teardrop-shaped roofs. There are two smaller buildings with a similar design nearby, which are also very impressive.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***THIS***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ days the Winter Palace is part of the Hermitage — a cultural and historical museum.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NAME***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

Last year these activities \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the top ones among tourists from abroad.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT FORGET***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seeing Pereslavl-Zalessky from the air.

1. *Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово***NOT FORGET***так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.*

There are many such tours to choose from, varying in length and destination. In any case, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ your horseback riding trip in Altai!

**Языковые знания речи. Лексическая сторона речи. Восстановление текста.**

**3. Прочитайте текст и вставьте вместо каждого пропуска подходящее слово, выбрав его из выпадающего списка. Два слова в списке лишние.**

1) comfortable

2) cultural

3) enjoy

4) play

5) popular

6) see

7) spend

8) take

**Gorky Park**

Gorky Park is a bright spot on the entertainment map of modern Moscow. It is one of the most interesting places to 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ your leisure time. There are bike rental stations, a 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ business area with Wi-Fi, an outdoor movie theatre in Gorky Park.

There are also several different sports options in the indoor sports centre or on the park’s grounds: you can 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ volleyball, handball, football and hockey or go jogging, or cycling around the park. If you find that you are hungry, you can stop and 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ a tasty break at one of Gorky Park’s many cafés. Many 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ events such as exhibitions, Christmas and Easter fairs, concerts, theatre shows and environmental and charity events take place in Gorky Park. These events have become 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ very among Moscow citizens.

 \_\_\_\_\_\_

1) discovered

2) long

3) launched

4) solved

5) solar

6) existed

7) suggested

8) far

**Pluto**

The ninth planet of the solar system was 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ not long ago. It happened in 1930. Scientists had been hunting for the planet for a 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_time. They had calculated its probable position but there was no proof that the planet really 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_. It was too 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ away for the telescopes of that time to find it. It’s worth mentioning that the first photos of the planet were taken by a very young researcher. He was only twenty-four and had no formal education in astronomy. However, he was deeply involved in the search for the ninth planet. The planet at the edge of the 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ system was called Pluto, after the Roman god. The name for the planet was 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ by an 11-year-old British girl.

1) fly

2) electricity

3) near

4) used

5) cross

6) fast

7) come

8) explore

**Alternative power**

Nowadays solar energy is widely 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ as an alternative form of power. Solar panels transform the energy from the sun into 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_. The first plane that does not need fuel was constructed in France, in 2015. It uses only the sun's energy. The panels are placed on the huge wings of the plane. It doesn’t fly very 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_. Solar energy can make the plane move at only 140 miles an hour. However, the plane is able to travel round the world. It is safe and can successfully 16\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas of bad weather. In the future, engineers hope to construct a model that people can 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in. Our dream of environmentally friendly transport may 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ true very soon. Would you like to take a flight on the solar plane?

1) suitable

2) clean

3) appeared

4) ancient

5) replaced

6) different

7) designed

8) started

**Paste**

We are always told that we should 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ our teeth regularly to keep them healthy and to have fresh breath. It is believed that people 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ using a kind of paste to clean their teeth around 5000 years ago. However, the ingredients of these tooth powders were very 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ from ours. For example, the people of 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ Egypt used salt, mint, dried flowers and pepper to create tooth powder. Later, in the 18th century, in some countries in Europe, people brushed their teeth with burnt bread. The first toothpaste 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1890, in Great Britain. At first it was sold in jars. Then special tubes were 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to make the toothpaste more comfortable to use.

1) changes

2) reach

3) enough

4) replaced

5) serious

6) farther

7) hot

8) suggest

**Temperature**

Do you know why it is 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the summer and cold in the winter? Most people believe that it is because the Earth is closer to the Sun in the summer and 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ from it in the winter. But it is not like this at all! In fact, the distance between the Earth and the Sun is largest in July and smallest in January! Scientists 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the reason for different summer and winter temperatures is the angle of the Sun’s rays. In the summer, the rays 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ the Earth almost at a right angle. Due to this, the rays are not spread out and a smaller area of the planet's surface gets the energy. In the winter, the angle 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Sun’s rays are spread out over a larger area. Besides this, the long nights and short days do not give 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ time for the land to warm up.

1) visit

2) different

3) appeared

4) tired

5) become

6) computer

7) accurately

8) called

**A robot**

A robot is a machine that does work for people. The word ‘robot’ 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1920s and it was first used in a science fiction story. In real life, the robot was invented later, in 1954. There are different kinds of robots which are used in 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ industries. Most of them are operated with the help of a 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ program. Instead of humans, robots do hard and boring work in unpleasant or dangerous environments. They usually work faster and more 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ than people. They never get 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ and do not make mistakes. Nowadays robots are often used for domestic needs – to clean houses or to look after sick and elderly people. Scientists say that soon robots will 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ a normal part of our life, like mobiles and computers today.

1) expensive

2) wooden

3) see

4) expensive

5) imagine

6) keep

7) buy

8) similar

**Refrigerator**

Nowadays people can’t 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ their kitchen without a refrigerator. The first refrigerators appeared at the end of the 18th century. They looked different: they were just iceboxes. The refrigerators of the past were just 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ boxes, sometimes lined inside with metal. People put ice into the box and then placed the food inside to 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ it cool. The refrigerator, 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to the one that we have now, was produced by General Electric in 1911, in France. It was very 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_. In those days, with the same money you could 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ two cars. Today, in developed countries almost every family has enough money to buy a refrigerator for their kitchen. It’s hard to imagine how difficult and uncomfortable our lives would be without a refrigerator.

1) seems

2) tried

3) believed

4) round

5) enough

6) knows

7) farther

**The Sun**

Without the energy from the Sun, the Earth would have no life at all. Nowadays everyone 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the Sun is a star. Like all stars, the Sun is a great burning ball of gases. To us, it 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ large and red. The other stars look white or light blue because they are much 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ from us than the Sun. In the past, many people 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the Earth was the centre of the universe. They thought that the Sun and the stars went 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ it. Only in 1543, a great Polish scientist published a book in which he 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to prove a different point of view. According to him, the Earth and the other planets moved round the Sun. Those people who supported the scientist were often imprisoned and even killed.

1) selected

2) root

3) tasted

4) boiled

5) eastern

6) natural

7) widely

8) brightest

**The carrot**

The carrot is a 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ vegetable which consists mostly of water and sugar. The carrots that we eat today originated from the wild ones which grew in Europe and Asia. The vegetable 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ sweet and the people began to use it as food.

There are two main types of carrots. There are 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ carrots that have dark purple roots and western carrots with orange roots. In fact, orange carrots first appeared in Europe in 1721. Dutch farmers 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ orange carrots because orange is the colour of the Dutch Royal Family. Now orange carrots are 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ grown all over the world. In modern households carrots are cooked and eaten in different ways. The vegetable is 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ , fried, baked and eaten raw. People also make juice from it.

1) made

2) common

3) loud

4) cover

5) greatly

6) make

7) thin

8) unofficial

**High-speed trains**

Since 2007 high-speed trains have become a 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ type of transport in Europe. They 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ it possible to cut travel times by hours. The trains travel at 350 kilometres an hour, and this is not the limit! The only problem for the engineers is the 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ noise the trains produce. People living in the areas the trains travel through suffer from the noise 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ . For the passengers, the situation is different. For their comfort, all the carriages are 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ sound-proof from the inside. Travelling on high-speed trains is comfortable and pleasant. In the future, a high-speed railroad network could 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ most of Europe. For example, a trip from Paris to Rome could take only 3 hours!

1) formed

2) selected

3) hottest

4) made

5) protect

6) unfriendly

7) turns

8) technical

**Venus**

Venus is one of the 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ planets in the Solar system. The temperature on its surface is 482 degrees. This 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ place looks much the same as the Earth 4 billion years ago. Both planets were 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the same gas cloud but Venus lost most of its water and atmosphere. This happened because the planet 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ very slowly. As a result, now it has no magnetic field to 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ it from the Sun's winds. The planet has turned into a lifeless desert. Most space modules that were sent to Venus, could not work on the planet more than two hours. The acidic clouds and high pressure quickly 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ them absolutely useless.

1) study

2) loud

3) protect

4) regular

5) measure

6) raise

7) predict

8) technical

**Studies of the atmosphere**

Studies of the atmosphere first received 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ support in 1912. Equipment to 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ temperature and pressure was invented in Germany. But the question was how to 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ it high into the air. In 1921, Russian engineers suggested using planes. The special equipment was put on planes that made 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ flights. Thanks to this, scientists got a lot of new information about the structure of the atmosphere. Nowadays scientists use modern flying laboratories to 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ the structure of clouds at different levels. Unlike the first planes, these laboratories can work in any weather and are able to 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ climate changes.

1) rises

2) first

3) have

4) fresh

5) make

6) unofficial

7) spend

8) look

**Wombats**

Wombats are exotic animals that only live in Australia. They have become an 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ symbol of the country. In 1974 a wombat appeared on an Australian stamp for the 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ time. Since then it has been regularly used on different Australian stamps and coins. Wombats 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ like little bears and prefer grass to meat. They also love eating berries, plant roots and mushrooms. Like camels, wombats drink little water because there is enough water in 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ grass. Wombats 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ most of their life in holes under the ground. With their strong arms and long nails they are able to dig very long and complex tunnels. Fortunately, wombats 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ few enemies in the animal world. Most wombats live around 15 years.

1) natural

2) rises

3) translated

4) hit

5) loud

6) spend

7) powerful

8) born

**Tsunami**

The word ‘tsunami’ can be 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ from Japanese as ‘big wave’. It describes a 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ process that can be dangerous for people and their homes. Most of the huge waves appear after earthquakes. Most waves are 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Indian and the Pacific Oceans where volcanoes are active. The mass of water 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the bottom of the ocean and moves to the shore. It moves at the speed of a plane and can be up to 40 meters high. The wave is very 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ and dangerous. In 2004, a tsunami happened in the Indian Ocean. It was one of most terrible natural disasters in history. It 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 14 countries bordering the Indian Ocean. Thousands of people were killed or went missing.

 1) selected

2) above

3) feel

4) built

5) get

6) formed

7) enough

8) located

**Snowdon**

Snowdon is the highest mountain in Wales. It is 13 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in a national park. It stands at 1085 metres 14 \_\_\_\_\_\_ sea level, and it is often described as the busiest mountain in Great Britain. Snowdon is very popular with tourists. If you are strong and brave 15 \_\_\_\_\_\_ to get to the top, you can enjoy wonderful views from there. On a clear day, you can see as far as Ireland! During the summer months there is a café at the top. There, tourists can 16 \_\_\_\_\_\_ a welcome cup of tea, or soup if the weather is cold. If you 17 \_\_\_\_\_\_ too tired to walk back, you can always take the train down the mountain. The mountain railway was 18 \_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1896. It is safe, and there have never been any accidents on this route.

**4. Письмо**

Темы:

Subject: Theatre

Subject: Museum

Subject: Family holidays

Subject: Learning foreign languages

 Subject: My best friend

Subject: Robots

Subject: Diet

Subject: Excursion

 Вы получили электронное письмо от подруги/ друга по переписке из Великобритании.

Ниже приведён отрывок из этого письма.

|  |
| --- |
| **From: Nancy@mail.uk** |
| **To: Russian\_friend@oge.ru** |
| **Subject: Excursion** |
| *… We are going on an excursion to a nearby town to see their chocolate factory. I’ve never seen how chocolate is made and I’m looking forward to this trip.*  *… Where have you been with your class? What transport do you usually use when you go on a trip? What events do you celebrate with your class?…* |

Напишите ответное письмо объёмом 110–130 слов, ответьте на вопросы. Оформите свой ответ в соответствии с правилами оформления письма. Не пишите адрес и дату. Не забудьте поблагодарить за полученное письмо.

From:

To:

Subject:

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