

Задание 1. Чтение

Text 1.1

Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты. Установите соответствие между заголовками А–Н и текстами 1–7. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании один заголовок лишний. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу после текста. Перенесите готовые ответы в Бланк для ответов.

1. American Hop Museum is dedicated to the brewing industry and located in the heart of the Yakima Valley's hop fields, which gather the best harvest for producing beer. It chronicles the American hop industry from the New England colonies to its expansion into California and the Pacific Northwest, and includes historical equipment, photos and artifacts that pay tribute to hop, the everlasting vine that is still an integral part of the brewing industry.

2. The Discover Sea Shipwreck Museum opened its doors in 1995, and has one of the largest collections of shipwreck and recovered artifacts in the Mid-Atlantic. It contains about 10,000 artifacts from local and worldwide locations, including an intact blown-glass hourglass from a 200-year-old shipwreck, which is also the world's deepest wooden wreck at the heart of the Bermuda Triangle.

3. The Seashore Trolley Museum is the oldest and largest electric railway museum in the world. It was founded in 1939 with one open trolley car, No. 31 from the Biddeford & Saco Railroad Company. The Seashore Trolley Museum contains over 250 transit vehicles, mostly trolleys, from the United States, Canada and abroad. Visitors can even take a trip along the Maine countryside aboard a restored early-1900s electric streetcar.

4. The Money Museum in Colorado Springs is America's largest museum dedicated to numismatics (the study of collecting coins and metals). The collection contains over 250,000 items from the earliest invention of money to modern day, with items including paper money, coins, tokens, medals, and traditional money from all over the world. Highlights include the 1804 dollar, the 1913 V Nickel, the 1866 no motto series, a comprehensive collection of American gold coins, and experimental pattern coins and paper money.

5. The Kenneth G. Fiske Museum of Musical Instruments in California has one of the most diverse collections of musical instruments in the United States. This museum is home to over 1,400 American, European and ethnic instruments from the 17th–20th centuries. Selections from all parts of the world also include keyboards, brass, woodwind, stringed, percussion, mechanical and electronic instruments. Other highlights are rare pieces from the violin and viola families, reed organs and instruments from the Orient and Tibet.

6. The Hammer Museum in Alaska is the world's first museum dedicated to hammers. The Museum provides a view of the past through the use of man's first tool. You will find over 1500 hammers on display, ranging from ancient times to the present. The museum does not have any paid staff, and it is run by volunteers. This quaint and quirky museum is an interesting and informative stop for the whole family.

7. The Salem Witch Museum brings you back to Salem of 1692 for a dramatic overview of the Witch Trials, including stage sets with life-size figures, lighting and a narration. There is also a possibility to go on a candlelight tour to four selected homes. The museum is open all year round and closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Day. Salem is also famous for its Haunted Happenings, a 24-day Halloween festival.

- A) Back from the seas
- B) A museum of popular drinks
- C) Magic as attraction
- D) One tool museum
- E) Not a bank but ...
- F) Still moving along

G) A brand new shore museum

H) To play any tune

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.2

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1. The first mentioning of coffee goes as far back as the ninth century. At first, coffee remained largely confined to Ethiopia, where its native beans were first cultivated. But the Arab world began expanding its trade horizons, and the beans moved into northern Africa and were mass-produced. From there, the beans entered the Indian and European markets, and the popularity of the beverage spread.

2. While processing, a coffee bean absorbs heat, and the color shifts from green to yellow and then to varying shades of brown. Depending on the color, the beans are labeled from light to very dark. Darker beans are generally smoother, because they have less fiber content and the flavor is more sugary. Lighter beans have more caffeine, which result in a slight bitterness, and a stronger flavor.

3. Coffee is one of the world's most widely consumed beverages. People often have it in the morning, when they feel tired or want to stay awake in the evening. Many office workers take a coffee break when they have low energy. It happens because coffee contains caffeine, a bitter, white crystalline chemical that has a vitalizing effect in humans.

4. For the best quality of brewed coffee it is necessary to buy whole beans and grind them before brewing. If you keep an open package of beans in the freezer it remains fresh for a month. Ground coffee should be used up within two weeks and also kept in a tightly closed container in the refrigerator. But an absolutely fresh coffee can be made from green beans that just need to be roasted first.

5. For occasions when one wants to enjoy the flavor of coffee with almost no stimulation, decaffeinated coffee is available. It is processed from beans while they are still green by either soaking beans in hot water or steaming them. Decaffeinated coffee usually loses some flavor over regular coffee, but it looks the same and can easily mislead inexperienced users by its smell and even taste.

6. The Adoption of coffee created a unique social atmosphere that depends heavily upon coffee, espresso in particular. Coffeehouses, the places where people can get together, have traditionally been used not only for drinking coffee, but also as artistic and intellectual centers. For examples cafes of Paris which are popular tourist attractions because they are also associated with artists, intellectuals and writers.

7. A coffee bean is the seed of the coffee plant, which ripens around eight months after the emergence of the flower, by changing color from green to red, and they should be harvested. In most countries, the coffee crop is picked by hand. After this coffee beans are wet processed and then dried. Finally the last layers of dry skin are removed; the beans are sorted by size and density, roasted and sold to consumers throughout the world.

- A) Shades make difference
- B) Recipes for all tastes
- C) Secrets of popularity
- D) Element of culture
- E) Deceiving likeness
- F) Secrets of storing for better taste
- G) From fields to tables
- H) From local use to international trade

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1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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) Way of life
- B) Public transport
- C) Nightlife
- D) Hot spots for kids
- E) Favourite food
- F) Places to stay in
- G) Education
- H) Geography

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1. Born in 1743, Thomas Jefferson helped shape the new American nation and also shaped some of the country's most famous buildings. The twentieth century architects who designed the circular Jefferson Memorial in Washington D.C. drew inspiration from Thomas Jefferson's architectural ideas. And from where did Jefferson get his ideas? The Pantheon in Rome! This building with its classical portico became a model that influenced Western architecture for 2,000 years.

2. Postmodern architecture evolved from the modernist movement, yet contradicts many of the modernist ideas. Combining new ideas with traditional forms, postmodernist buildings may startle, surprise, and even amuse. Familiar shapes and details are used in unexpected ways. Philip Johnson's AT&T Headquarters is often cited as an example of postmodernism. Like many buildings in the international style, this skyscraper has a classical facade.

3. The Industrial Revolution in Europe brought about a new trend: the use of metals instead of wood and stone in construction. Built in 1889, the Eiffel Tower is perhaps the most famous example of this new use for metal. For 40 years, the Eiffel Tower measured the tallest in the world. The metal lattice-work, formed with very pure structural iron, makes the tower both extremely light and able to withstand tremendous wind forces.

4. By the early 1800s, Belfast had become a major port at the beating heart of the region's industry. The launching of the Titanic from the shipways was attended by an estimated 100,000 people, showing how important this event was for Belfast. Many more impressive ships would leave the yard in the coming years before the decline of the shipbuilding industry began in the 1950s, but the Titanic marked the zenith of the great shipbuilding era in Belfast.

5. Thomas Andrews was the chief naval architect at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast during the early 1900s. He brought the idea of 'Olympic class' ocean liners to life. The most famous of these was Titanic, which he joined on its first voyage. His actions when the ship sank on 15 April 1912 are believed to have saved many lives, but at the cost of his own. In his home town of Comber, the life of Thomas Andrews is commemorated by the Memorial Hall, opened in 1915.

6. An e-book or "electronic book" is available digitally downloaded, and accessed through a device such as a computer, a smart phone or, popularly, a portable e-book reader. In 1971, Michael Hart began storing vast contents of libraries in electronic formats. Hart named his efforts Project Gutenberg, after the inventor of the printing press. Libraries were early adopters of the technology. But it took nearly thirty years for the idea of the e-book to take firm hold with the consumer.

7. The Frankfurt Book Fair is held in October of each year. It usually hosts more than 7,300 exhibitors from 100 countries ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe. For the American book publishing industry, the Frankfurt Book Fair is predominantly a trade fair, that is, a professional meeting place for publishers, editors, librarians, book subsidiary rights managers, booksellers, film producers, authors and many others who are involved in the creation and licensing of book content.

- A) It had its finest hour
- B) A long way to popularity
- C) A stairway to heaven
- D) Extraordinary combinations
- E) Ideas on sale
- F) Brilliant ideas and brave deeds
- G) Borrowed ideas
- H) Revolutionary materials

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Text 1.6

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The Secret of Successful Small Talk

1. You're at a cocktail party. There are lots of people there but there's nobody that you know. What do you do? The good conversationalist would choose to walk up to someone and introduce himself. We all know people like that — people who can talk to anyone about anything. How do they do it? Well, the good news is that there is no great secret to small talk. There are just some simple techniques that anyone can use to start a conversation and keep it going.

2. In the film 'Annie Hall' Diane Keaton and Woody Allen have just met and they want to impress each other. While they are talking their inner thought appear in sub-title on the screen. 'Listen to me-what a jerk.' he probably thinks I'm stupid.' Thoughts like these kill a conversation. So don't try to impress other people. Just relax and be yourself. When you talk to someone you show that you are interested in them. So you don't have to talk about deeply important things. Just talk about simple things like the weather or a television program that you saw.

3. TV journalist Barbara Walters recalls that when she was younger she met the author, Truman Capote. She wanted to tell him that she liked his book. However, she thought that he must be tired of hearing that, so she just mumbled 'How do you do?' and turned away. She forgot that everybody likes to receive a compliment and it's an easy way into a conversation, especially if you follow it up with a question: 'I really liked your book. How long did it take you to write it?' or 'That's a nice jacket. Where did you buy it?'

4. Your face and your body can communicate much more than your words. If you stand with your arms folded or if you keep looking around the room, the conversation will quickly end because you will look uninterested. Instead, you should make eye contact; keep an open posture and smile. If you send out friendly messages, you will get friendly messages back.

5. A Victorian lady once compared the two British prime ministers, Gladstone and Disraeli. 'When you speak to Mr. Gladstone', she said, 'you think he is the most interesting man in the world. But when you speak to Mr. Disraeli, you feel that you are the most interesting woman in the world.' People like to talk about themselves and they will think you are fascinating if you ask questions that allow them to do so.

6. But people often don't listen properly. They are too busy thinking about the next thing that they themselves want to say. Good conversationalists listen carefully and they show that they are listening, too. They ask questions, nod their head in agreement or say things like 'Oh that sounds exciting'.

7. There are some topics that you should avoid. Don't ask people about personal problems, money or religion. It's also a good idea to avoid the kind of statements that say 'I'm right. You're wrong'. It's all right to express your opinions but soften your comments with expressions such as 'I'm afraid I have to disagree with you there'. So, there is no secret to successful small talk. Just follow these simple rules and you'll soon find that you can hold a pleasant conversation with anybody about anything.

- A) Pay compliments
- B) Start with the obvious things
- C) Ask about their personal problems
- D) Turn the attention to others
- E) Avoid difficult themes
- F) It's not so difficult
- G) Pay attention

H) Use friendly body language

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.7

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1. Chocolate is made from the seeds of the tree *Theobroma cacao*. The ancient Aztecs used the beans of the cacao tree as a form of money. The Aztecs discovered that by crushing the beans into a paste and adding spices, they could make a refreshing and nourishing drink. This drink was very bitter, not like our chocolate drinks today. 16th century European explorers brought the drink back from their travels, added sugar, and soon it was popular as an expensive luxury.

2. You can receive a 'sweet tooth' from your parents. Recent study at New York University suggests there is a genetic reason why some people prefer sugary foods. The study was based on two groups of mice. The parents of the first group were given sweetened water and the parents of the second – unsweetened water. The team found the gene that was different in the two groups of mice and then looked for similar genetic chains in humans.

3. All modern chocolate products have large amounts of sugar, a fact which may partly explain why it becomes a sort of drug for some people. An ability to recognize sweet things, and a tendency to like them was very useful for our forefathers. Such a genetic quality made prehistoric humans look for energy-rich, healthy and tasty food such as fruit, and helped them avoid bitter-tasting poisonous plants.

4. Like other sweet food, chocolate helps endorphins, natural hormones, that gives us the feelings of pleasure and well-being, to appear in our body. Chocolate also makes us feel good by reacting with our brains. Scientists say that some people may develop chocoholism - a dependency on chocolate. So it's just possible that, with every bar of chocolate, your brain changes step by step in order to make you love chocolate more and more!

5. Back in the 17th and 18th centuries, many scientific works were written explaining the advantages of chocolate for medicine, and today it's a regular food in army rations. Chocolate could help prevent tooth decay, according to scientists at Japan's Osaka University. The cocoa beans from which chocolate is made have an antibacterial agent that fights tooth decay. These parts of the beans are not usually used in chocolate production, but in future they could be added back in to chocolate to make it friendly for teeth.

6. Californian scientist Professor Carl Keen and his team have suggested that chocolate might help fight heart disease. They say that it contains chemicals called flavinoids, which thin the blood. Researchers at Harvard University have carried out experiments that suggest that if you eat chocolate three times a month you will live almost a year longer than those who don't do it. But it's not all good news - chocolate has much fat, which means that eating too much of it may lead to obesity.

7. Being very fat, or obese, is linked to many health problems including heart disease and diabetes. The causes of obesity are not yet fully understood. Both genes and the environment play a role. The recent growth of the number of fat people seems to be linked to environmental factors: people are much less active nowadays, fatty and sugary foods like chocolate are cheap, people eat larger portions of food, and the calories per person have increased.

- A) Balanced diet
- B) Love of sweet from your father
- C) Friend or enemy
- D) History of chocolate
- E) Help to dentists
- F) Problems with weight
- G) Chocolate mania
- H) Safe sweetness

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.8

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 1– 7 соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (Not stated). Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов

1. Entering the English language in the late nineteenth century, the word *safari* meant a trip to Africa for a big-game hunt. Today the term refers to a trip taken not to hunt, but to observe and photograph the animals and other wildlife. This activity had become so popular that it has originated a certain style of fashion. It includes khaki clothing, belted bush jackets, helmets and animal skin prints, like leopard's skin, for example.

2. The purpose of ecological tourism is to educate the traveler, provide funds for conservation and promote respect for different cultures and human rights. The participants of ecotourism want the environment to stay relatively untouched by human intervention, so that coming generations can experience it fully. That is why ecotourism appeals to ecologically and socially conscious individuals, who don't mind volunteering.

3. People who like seeing dangerous places, such as mountains, jungles and deserts, participating in dangerous events, and experiencing extreme sport definitely appreciate extreme tourism or shock tourism. This type of tourism is based on two key factors. The first one is an addiction to adrenaline caused by an element of risk. And another one is the opportunity to show a high degree of engagement and professionalism.

4. Culinary tourism is something you can enjoy if you like good food and want each of your dishes to be a unique and memorable experience. But culinary tourism also considers food to be a vital component of traditions and history of any country, region or city. The tourists believe that by experiencing each other's foods people can learn something new about each other's lives.

5. Space tourism used to mean ordinary members of the public buying tickets to travel to space and back. That is why many people find this idea revolutionary. But over the past few years a growing volume of work has been done on the subject, and it's clear that commercial space tourism is a realistic target for business today. Market research has shown that many people in the developed countries would like to take a trip to space if it were possible.

6. The sports tourism industry has earned an international reputation because it is open to everyone: amateurs, fans, and professional athletes with their trainers and coaches who come for a range of activities from training camps through friendship games to international championship competitions. Sport tourism combines the opportunity for athletes and sportspeople to benefit from sports activities with a relaxing and enjoyable vacation.

7. To go to Tunisia to explore the place where the film *Star Wars* was made or to New Zealand after *The Lord of the Rings* is very easy for those who practice pop-culture tourism and like to travel to locations featured in literature, films, music, or any other form of popular entertainment. But pop-culture tourism is not only about going to popular destinations. In some respects it is very similar to a pilgrimage, only the places are new, for example Elvis Presley's Graceland.

- A) Earth is not enough
- B) The word came first
- C) Challenging the skillful
- D) Coloured stereotype
- E) Taste of culture
- F) Not only exercising
- G) To preserve and respect
- H) Follow the idol

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Text 1.10

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1. Dance is in my heart, in my blood and in my mind. I dance daily. The seldom-used dining room of my house is now an often-used ballroom. The CD-changer has five discs at the ready: waltz, rock-and-roll, swing, salsa, and tango. Tango is a complex and difficult dance. I take three dancing lessons a week, and I am off to Buenos Aires for three months to feel the culture of tango.

2. Clothes play an important role in my life. My passion for fashion began when I was in elementary school. I attended a private school with uniformed dress code. At first I felt bad that I could not wear what I wanted, but soon I learned to display my creativity and style through shoes and accessories. They can make each of us each of us unique, in a uniform or not.

3. I believe that music has a bigger place in our society than it is given credit for. The single word 'music' covers so many styles. Rock bands and classical musicians make listeners get the meaning from the music. Music tells stories about life and death, expresses feelings of love, sadness, anger, guilt, and pain without using words.

4. Even as an eighteen year old young adult, I still feel the magic of Christmas. I believe in a real Christmas tree. My family has had a real Christmas tree every year of my life. When you get home and smell the sweet pine needles, something magical goes into your soul, raises your spirits. Every year we buy a real tree to fully embrace the spirit of Christmas.

5. People often try to get rid of the number thirteen. Many hotels and office buildings across the world do not have a 13th floor! I believe that the number thirteen is not an unlucky number. I was born on January, 13 and do not consider myself unlucky in any way at all! I believe that this number should have all the rights and respect we give the rest of the numbers.

6. Many kids that go to public schools don't wear a uniform. They like to show off the new expensive clothes and often have trouble picking out outfits for school in the morning. They are more worried about whether their shirt matches the belt, rather than if the homework is completed. I believe that this is a fault of our school system and only causes problems.

7. They say that the music of your youth is the soundtrack of your life. I am 50; I enjoy new artists and new music, but I still find words of wisdom in singles of sixties and seventies, still believe that "you can't always get what you want, but sometimes, you get what you need," that "all you need is love." I like to listen to the songs I grew up with.

- A) Personal style in a uniform
- B) Old but dear
- C) Get a holiday spirit
- D) Dance competition
- E) A hobby that carries away
- F) Meaning without words
- G) The number is not guilty
- H) Yes to school uniform

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.11

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А – Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

1. Bali has been a surfing hotspot since the early 20th century, and continues to attract surfers from all over the world. The island's small size and unique geography provides wonderful surfing conditions, in all seasons, for surfers of any level of experience. Inexperienced surfers might like to try Kuta's kind waves, while more able surfers will try Nusa Dua's powerful waves.

2. Base jumping is an extreme sport, one which only very adventurous travelers enjoy. Some base jumpers leap off bridges, others off buildings and the most extreme off cliffs in Norway. Once a year, base jumpers in the US get to leap off the New River Bridge in West Virginia. During the annual Bridge Day, hundreds of jumpers can go off the bridge legally. Thousands of spectators show up to watch.

3. Charles Darwin's five-year voyage on H.M.S. Beagle has become legendary and greatly influenced his masterwork, the book, *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin didn't actually formulate his theory of evolution while sailing around the world aboard the Royal Navy ship. But the exotic plants and animals he encountered challenged his thinking and led him to consider scientific evidence in new ways.

4. Louis Pasteur's various investigations convinced him of the rightness of his germ theory of disease, which holds that germs attack the body from outside. Many felt that such tiny organisms as germs could not possibly kill larger ones such as humans. But Pasteur extended this theory to explain the causes of many diseases – including cholera, TB and smallpox – and their prevention by vaccination.

5. Frederick Law Olmsted, the architect who designed New York City's Central Park, called the Yosemite Valley "the greatest glory of nature." Californians convinced one of their representatives, Senator John Conness, to do something about its protection. In May 1864, Conness introduced legislation to bring the Yosemite Valley under the control of the state of California. President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law.

6. The Maya thrived for nearly 2,000 years. Without the use of the cartwheel or metal tools, they built massive stone structures. They were accomplished scientists. They tracked a solar year of 365 days and one of the few surviving ancient Maya books contains tables of eclipses. From observatories, like the one at Chichen Itza, they tracked the progress of the war star, Mars.

7. The 19th century was a remarkable time for exploration. Vast portions of the globe, such as the interior of Africa, were mapped by explorers and adventurers. It was the time when David Livingstone became convinced of his mission to reach new peoples in Africa and introduce them to Christianity, as well as free them from slavery.

- A) Inspired by noble goals
- B) Protected by law
- C) Small size – great opportunities
- D) Little experience – big success
- E) Hard to see and to believe
- F) Hard to explain how they could
- G) Breathtaking just to watch
- H) From travelling to discovery

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.12

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А – Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

1. This is a full-length (ninety minutes) cartoon, which is entertaining for both adults and children over six. The animation and colour are of very high quality and the story has lots of fun and excitement. The plot is quick moving and full of surprises. There's romance, action, comedy, music and lots of fantastic songs and dances.

2. This is a full-blooded magnificently written portrait of history's most fascinating woman. Readers will lose themselves for hours in this richly entertaining novel full of dramatic twists and turns. From the spectacular era that bears her name comes the spellbinding story of Elizabeth I – her tragic childhood, her confrontation with Mary, Queen of Scots and her brilliant reign.

3. The young woman is shown in a "shepherdess" hat and white dress, recalling a classical chiton. The background landscape, common in such paintings, seems to indicate the heroine's closeness to nature, to the ordinary joys of life. The painter's colour range – at times as translucent as porcelain, at others muted like mother-of-pearl – is based upon subtle plays of gray and green, light blue and pink.

4. In this picture one is struck by artist's absolute mastery in portraying natural details, whether the dry, sandy soil of the forest, the clear stream of water in the foreground, the yellow bark and fluffy needles of the pines, or the sense of a bright, clear, calm summer day. The artist managed to create an image familiar to anyone who has seen a Russian forest.

5. Have a good time on the most lively and exciting island in the Caribbean. Relax under a palm tree on the white sandy beaches. Swim in the clear, blue sea. Listen to the bands playing Calypso music. Or get really adventurous and go scuba diving for sunken treasure on the sea bed. Join in the many cultural celebrations we offer, for example the sugar harvest festival.

6. This event is considered the greatest attraction for visitors to the Isle of Man. No definite date can be given, but it is normally held between 5th and 15th July. The Pageant begins at about 8 p.m. First we are given a glimpse of village life in Celtic times. Then suddenly Viking long ships appear and then there are scenes of war. Then Celts and Vikings unite, and the Manx nation is born. The actual Pageant is followed by a grand torchlight procession and firework display.

7. Do you like Latin American dancing? Do you want to dance like you see in the films and on the stage? Do you want to feel the rhythm of the music in your body and in your soul? Do you want to meet other people who have a love for the same music as you? If you have answered "Yes" to any of these questions, join our Latin dance classes on Thursday night between seven and ten. All are welcome.

- A) Interesting book
- B) Film for all ages
- C) Perfect holidays
- D) Colourful festival
- E) Musical performance
- F) Exciting hobby
- G) Attractive landscape
- H) Portrait of a girl

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.13

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А – Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

1. The Mona Lisa, also known as La Gioconda, became world famous after it was stolen from the Louvre in 1911. The painting was missing for two years before police traced the theft to Italian painter, Vincenzo Peruggia, who stole the work to return it to its country of origin. The Louvre Museum in Paris built a separate room to house the Mona Lisa, giving up to five million visitors a year the chance to see the painting.

2. The tradition of telling stories with a series of sequential images has been a part of Japanese culture long before Superman comic strips. The earliest examples of pre-manga artwork that influenced the development of modern Japanese comics are commonly attributed to Toba Sojo, an 11th-century painter-priest with an odd sense of humor. Toba's animal paintings satirized life in the Buddhist priesthood by drawing priests as rabbits or monkeys engaged in silly activities.

3. When the story in which Holmes died was published in a popular magazine in 1893, the British reading public was outraged. More than 20,000 people canceled their subscriptions. The demand for Holmes stories was so great that Conan Doyle brought the great detective back to life by explaining that no one had actually seen Holmes go down the Reichenbach Falls. The public, glad to have new tales, bought the explanation.

4. Caviar refers to the salted eggs of the fish species, sturgeon. At the beginning of the 19th century, the United States was one of the greatest producers of caviar in the world. Because of overfishing, commercial sturgeon harvesting was banned. Today, mostly through farm-raised varieties, caviar production has returned in America. Some American caviar is very high in quality and has been compared favorably to wild Caspian caviar.

5. T.S. Eliot wrote in his poem, "The Waste Land," that April was the "cruellest month." He was living in England at the time, and the weather there can be dreadfully rainy and cold during spring. But from a cook's point of view, April is anything but cruel. The month brings us some of the freshest, most wonderful foods. Consider the first ripe strawberries, asparagus, artichokes, tiny peas, and so much more.

6. When the eruption of Vesuvius started on the morning of 24 August, 79 AD, it caught the local population completely unprepared. The catastrophic magnitude of the eruption was connected with the long period of inactivity that preceded it. The longer the intervals between one eruption and another, the greater the explosion will be. Luckily, the frequent but low-level activity of Vesuvius in recent centuries has relieved the build-up of pressure in the magma chamber.

7. Iron Age Britain can only be understood from the archaeological evidence. There are few spectacular ruins from Iron Age Britain. Unlike in Classical Greece or Ancient Egypt, in Iron Age Britain there was no construction of major cities, palaces, temples or pyramids. Rather, it was an essentially rural world of farms and villages, which had no economic or religious need to build palaces, cities, major tombs or ceremonial sites.

- A) A happy comeback
- B) Dangerous when rare
- C) Recovery of a masterpiece
- D) Back and deep into the past
- E) Return of the popularity
- F) From Eastern to Western culture
- G) They come back in spring
- H) Return to the market

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.14

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Natural Links In a Long Chain of Being

I believe we are not alone. Even if I am on the other side of the world from the farmhouse I live in, I still dream of the ancient vines out the window, and the shed out back that my grandfather's father built in 1870 with eucalyptus trunks. As long as I can recreate these images, 1_____.

All of us need some grounding in our modern world of constant moving, buying, selling, meeting and leaving. Some find constancy in religion, others in friends or community. But we need some daily signposts that we are not different, not better, 2_____.

For me, this house, farm, these ancient vines are those roots. Although I came into this world alone and will leave alone, I am not alone.

There are ghosts of dozens of conversations in the hallways, stories I remember about buying new plows that now rust in the barnyard and ruined crops from the same vines 3_____.

All of us are natural links in a long chain of being, and that I need to know what time of day it is, what season is coming, whether the wind 4_____, and if the moon is still full tomorrow night, 5_____.

The physical world around us constantly changes, 6_____. We must struggle in our brief existence to find some transcendent meaning and so find relief in the knowledge 7_____.

You may find that too boring, living with the past as present. I find it refreshing. There is an old answer to every new problem, that wise whispers of the past are with us. If we just listen and remember, we are not alone; we have been here before.

- A) I never quite leave home
- B) but human nature does not
- C) that we are now harvesting
- D) but we as well as our heart did not
- E) not worse than those who came before us
- F) just as the farmers who came before me did
- G) that our ancestors have gone through this before
- H) is blowing north or from the east

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.15

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Links With The Past

I believe we are not alone. Even if I am on the other side of the world **1** _____, I still dream of the ancient vines out the window, and the shed out back that my grandfather's father built in 1870 with eucalyptus trunks. As long as I can recreate these images, I never quite leave home.

All of us need some **2** _____ of constant moving, buying, selling, meeting and leaving. Some find constancy in religion, others in friends or community. But we need some **3** _____, not better, not worse than those who came before us .

For me, this house, farm, these ancient vines are those roots. Although I came into this world alone and will leave alone, I am not alone.

There are ghosts of dozens of conversations in the hallways, stories I remember about buying new plows that now rust in the barnyard and **4** _____ that we are now harvesting .

All of us are natural links in a long chain of being, and that I **5** _____, what season is coming, whether the wind is blowing north or from the east, and if the moon is still full tomorrow night, just as the farmers who came before me did.

The physical world around us constantly changes, but human nature does not . We must **6** _____ to find some transcendent meaning and so find relief in the knowledge that our ancestors have gone through this before.

You may find that too boring, living with the past as present. I find it refreshing. There is an old answer to every new problem, that **7** _____. If we just listen and remember, we are not alone; we have been here before.

- A) daily signposts that we are not different
- B) need to know what time of day it is
- C) wise whispers of the past are with us
- D) from the farmhouse I live in
- E) ruined crops from the same vines
- F) being too lonely
- G) struggle in our brief existence
- H) grounding in our modern world

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.17

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

There are many ways for a person to become famous. Before you read these pieces of advice, think if you really want to be a celebrity. So you have decided to do it. What should you do?

First, try to be the best **1**_____. Be a better runner, or singer, or dancer, or an outstanding mother or father. Select a particular interest and become the best at it. But remember, it takes a great deal of patience and researching the area of expertise that you are interested in to become well-known. Do not expect it to happen overnight. It's also necessary to remember that it is easy to become famous but much harder to become well-known for good reasons. The easiest way, **2**_____, or be notorious. One singer sings so badly that people go to his concerts just to see his bad performances.

Some people become famous for **3**_____ or terrorist acts. Do not try **4**_____ because that type of fame will only be short lived, and you will have probably been killed. And if you're killed, you'll not have the opportunity to enjoy the fame. Being radically different or **5**_____. People notice you, and you in turn will become famous. Some extremely overweight women have recently become models, and are pictured on calendars and starred in hit movies. Being in the right place, **6**_____, too, maybe only for an hour, but at that time everyone will know who you are. Like a fireman who pulled the child out of the burning house.

Following these steps you can really achieve success and become famous. Remember, **7**_____.

- A) never to achieve anything at all
- B) being too generous is another road to fame
- C) at the right time, can make you famous
- D) probably, is to be the worst at something
- E) at something or the first to do something
- F) to jump off a building or a bridge
- G) don't follow your dreams - chase them
- H) committing crimes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.18

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Arizona's Dolly Steamboat

Spectacular Canyon Lake is situated in the heart of the Superstition Mountains in Arizona, giving home to the Dolly Steamboat. The Dolly Steamboat, **1** _____, now cruises the secluded inner waterways of this beautiful lake. It is worth exploring this favourite destination of President Theodore Roosevelt who declared, "The Apache Trail and surrounding area combines the grandeur of the Alps, the glory of the Rockies, **2** _____ and then adds something that nature has ever created in the wild." You will marvel as you travel up to the national forest, which provides **3** _____ that none of the others have. Every trip brings new discoveries of rock formations, geological history, and the flora and fauna distinct to the deserts of Arizona.

Once aboard the Dolly Steamboat, you may view the majestic desert big horn sheep, bald eagles and a host bird of other wildlife, water fowl, **4** _____. Experience the unique sound harmony that is created by the waters of Canyon Lake. Stretch out and relax at one of the tables or stand next to the railings on the deck. There is plenty of leg room on the Dolly. You will get **5** _____ who retells the legends of the mysterious past .

All the passengers are treated with outstanding service and **6** _____. Feel free to ask questions, move about and mingle with the crew. So enjoy an unforgettable vacation cruise and see for yourself why there is nothing quite **7** _____.

- A) the magnificence of the Grand Canyon
- B) personal attention to every need.
- C) continuing a tradition of cruising since 1925
- D) the most inspiring and beautiful panorama
- E) hovering over the magnificent lake
- F) who pays much attention to children`s safety
- G) like a ride on Arizona's Dolly Steamboat
- H) a unique chance to listen to the captain

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.19

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Arizona’s World Class Cruise

Spectacular Canyon Lake is situated in the heart of the Superstition Mountains in Arizona, giving home to the Dolly Steamboat. The Dolly Steamboat, **1** _____, now cruises the secluded inner waterways of this beautiful lake. It is worth exploring this favourite destination of President Theodore Roosevelt who declared, “The Apache Trail and surrounding area combines the grandeur of the Alps, the glory of the Rockies, the magnificence of the Grand Canyon and then adds something **2** _____.” You will marvel as you travel up to the national forest, which provides the most inspiring and beautiful panorama **3** _____. Every trip brings new discoveries of rock formations, geological history, and the flora and fauna distinct to the deserts of Arizona.

Once aboard the Dolly Steamboat, you may view the majestic desert big horn sheep, bald eagles and a host bird of other wildlife, water fowl, **4** _____. Experience the unique sound harmony that is created by the waters of Canyon Lake. Stretch out and relax at one of the tables or stand next to the railings on the deck. There is plenty of leg room on the Dolly. You will get a unique chance to listen to the captain **5** _____.

All the passengers are **6** _____ and personal attention to every need. Feel free to ask questions, move about and mingle with the crew. So enjoy an unforgettable vacation cruise and see **7** _____ like a ride on Arizona’s Dolly Steamboat.

- A) that none of the others have
- B) continuing a tradition of cruising since 1925
- C) who pays much attention to children’s safety
- D) hovering over the magnificent lake
- E) that nature has ever created in the wild
- F) who retells the legends of the mysterious past
- G) for yourself why there is nothing quite
- H) treated with outstanding service

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.20

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Number of Teenagers with Saturday Job Drops

The number of teenagers with Saturday jobs has dropped. Young people do not acquire any experience for their CVs - a crucial step towards getting full-time work. The proportion of teenagers combining part-time jobs with school or college has slumped from 40% in the 1990s to around 20% now, according to the UK Commission for Employment and Skills (UKCES), a government agency. Latest figures show that only **1**_____ in 1997.

The trend is not just recession-related, but the result of an increasing expectation **2**_ that young people should stay on at school, as well as a falling number of Saturday jobs, according to the report. Many of **2**_____, such as bar work, are in long-term decline, and are forecast to decline further over the next decade.

"Recruiters place significant emphasis on experience ... **3**_____, " the report says. Word of mouth is the most common way to get a job, but an increasing shortage of work experience means young people **4**_____, it adds.

Ms. Todd, a commissioner at the UKCES, said: "There's more emphasis on doing well at school, young people are finding less time to do what they would have done a few years ago. "I think it's also the changing structure of the labour market. Retail is still a big employer, **5**_____. As a consequence, we need to think about how we get young people the work experience they need."

A new initiative to send employees into state schools **6** _____ was also launched recently. The scheme, Inspiring the Future, is meant to give state school children access to the kind of careers advice that private schools offer. The deputy prime minister said: "The power of making connections that inspire young people is immeasurable and **7** _____."

- A) to talk about their careers
- B) but a lot more of it is being done online
- C) 260,000 teenagers have a Saturday job compared with 435,000
- D) but young people are leaving education increasingly less experienced
- E) that it was researching the system of funding education after 16
- F) are unable to build up informal contacts
- G) the jobs that young people do
- H) can be life-changing

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.21

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А – Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Early work opportunities

Research has shown a sharp fall in the number of teenagers who do Saturday jobs. It seems such a shame – my Saturday job as a kitchen porter was something of a rite of passage. I'll never forget long hours **1**_____ scouring grease off huge saucepans and griddles. Working atmosphere there helped me grow a thicker skin, develop quicker banter and, most importantly, taught me the value of hard work. It also resulted in a steady supply of cash, **2**_____. I'm not the only one who has strong memories of weekend work. DJ Trevor Nelson said everyone should be able to have a Saturday job: "It taught me a lot, **3**_____.

The **4**_____ the type of Saturday job a celebrity performed and their later career is sometimes obvious. Dragon's Den star and businessman Peter Jones, for example, showed early promise by starting his own business. "I passed my Lawn Tennis Association coaching exam, **5** _____," he explains. "At the start I was coaching other kids, **6** _____, for which I could charge £25–30 an hour. While my friends on milk rounds were getting £35 a week, I was doing five hours on a Saturday and earning four times as much."

Skier Chemmy Alcott got a job working for the Good Ski Guide, on the advertising side. "It became clear to me what my personal value to companies could be. It led directly to me finding my head sponsor ... and it offered me an eight-year contract. That gave me the financial backing **7** _____."

As part of its response to the Saturday job statistics, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills said a lack of early work opportunities makes it harder for young people to acquire experience for their CVs.

- A) which I would happily spend as I liked
- B) which let me know he approved of me
- C) and things would be different if everyone was given the chance
- D) which I needed to become a professional skier
- E) that I spent in the kitchen of a busy country pub in East Sussex
- F) and I persuaded my local club to let me use a court on Saturdays
- G) link between
- H) working long hours

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.22

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А – Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

'Tune In, Turn On and Drop Out' was the motto of the hippie movement that grew partially out of young America's disillusionment with the Vietnam War. Hippies were mainly white teenagers and young adults **1**_____. The immediate precursor to the hippies was the so-called Beat Generation of the late 1950-s. But where the intellectual beats tended to stay out of politics, the hippies were known as much for their political outspokenness **2**_____.

Their opposition to the Vietnam War became one of the most significant aspects of the growing antiwar movement throughout the latter half of the 1960-s. To express their protests and to 'turn on' others, the hippies used **3**_____. This culture reached its peak in the summer of 1967, when a concert in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park introduced the music of the hippies to a wider audience. The concert inspired thousands of young people around the country to head to San Francisco, **4**_____. In the 60's hippies sought to free themselves from *societal restrictions, choose their own way and find new meaning in life. This made hippies instantly recognizable to one another and served **5**_____. Hippies often chose brightly coloured clothing. Much of hippie clothing was self-made, and hippies often purchased their clothes from flea markets and second-hand shops.

Natural and foreign accessories for both men and women included Native American jewellery, headbands and long beaded necklaces. Tie-dyeing was very fashionable **6**_____. Hippie culture spread worldwide through a fusion of rock music, folk and blues, it also found expression in literature, fashion and the visual arts, **7**_____. Eventually the hippie movement extended far beyond the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe and appeared in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Brazil and many other countries.

**societal – принятый в обществе*

- A) which were against the war and the government
- B) who shared distrust towards traditional values and authority
- C) some wearing flowers in their hair
- D) including film, posters and album covers
- E) as part of hippie style and still is today
- F) as a visual symbol of their willingness to question authority
- G) as for their long hair and colourful clothing
- H) art, street theatre and particularly music

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.23

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Healthy School Meals

Children at Southdown Infants School in Bath enjoy tasty homemade meals such as roast turkey with fresh vegetables, chicken, salad and fresh fruit for pudding. Vegetables are **1**_____ . Instead of crisps, chocolate and sweets, the school canteen serves organic carrots, dried fruit and fresh seasonal fruit in bags for 10p, **2**_____ . Southdown's healthy eating initiative began four years ago with the start of a breakfast club.

Now Ms Culley, the head teacher of the school, says that the teachers very clearly see the link between diet and concentration. “Children's concentration and behaviour **3**_____ .” The teachers would also like to give the children the experience of eating together. It turned out that some children weren't used to that.

Pupils are also encouraged to find out more about where their food comes from by **4**_____ .

Parents are also involved and are invited in to try school dinners on special occasions, **5**_____ .

The efforts of staff, pupils and parents to create a healthy eating environment were recognized earlier this month **6**_____ the Best School Dinner award.

Ms Culley said: “We are happy to win this award. **7**_____ is at the centre of everything we do. It's really rewarding to see so many children enjoy real food.”

- A) such as Easter and Christmas
- B) visiting a local farm
- C) local, fresh and organic
- D) Healthy eating
- E) definitely improve after a good meal
- F) and about 100 bags are sold each day
- G) when the school was awarded
- H) provide good quality food

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.24

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А – Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Habit Of Eating Fast Causes Obesity

If you eat very quickly, it may be enough to increase your risk of being overweight, research suggests.

Osaka University scientists looked at the eating habits of 3,000 people. Just about half of them told researchers that they **1**_____. Compared with those who did not eat quickly, fast-eating men were 84% more likely to be overweight, and women were 100% more likely to **2**_____.

Japanese scientists said that there were a number of reasons why eating fast **3**_____. They said it could prevent the work of a 29ealize2929 system which tells your brain to stop eating because your stomach is full. They said: "If you eat quickly you basically fill your stomach before the system has a chance to react, so you **4**_____."

The researchers also explained that a mechanism that helps make us fat today, developed with evolution and helped people get more food in the periods when **5**_____. The scientists added that the habit of eating fast could be received from one's parents genes or **6**_____.

They said that, if possible, children should be taught to **7**_____, and allowed to stop when they felt full up at mealtimes. "The advice of our grandmothers about chewing everything 20 times might be true – if you take a bit more time eating, it could have a positive influence on your weight."

- A) could be bad for your weight
- B) have a habit of eating quickly
- C) they were short of it
- D) linked to obesity
- E) just overfill your stomach
- F) eat as slowly as possible
- G) put on weight
- H) learned at a very early age

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.25

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Speed of Eating is ‘Key to Obesity’

If you eat very quickly, it may be enough to increase your risk of being overweight, research suggests.

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- D) linked to obesity
- E) eat as slowly as possible
- F) put on weight
- G) learned at a very early age
- H) they were short of it

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.26

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Saturday Jobs: Memories of Weekend Working

Research has shown a sharp fall in the number of teenagers who do Saturday jobs. It seems such a shame – my Saturday job as a kitchen porter was something of a rite of passage. I’ll never forget long hours **1**_____, scouring grease off huge saucepans and griddles. Working atmosphere there helped me grow a thicker skin, develop quicker banter and, most importantly, taught me the value of hard work. It also resulted in a steady supply of cash, **2**_____. I’m not the only one who has strong memories of weekend work. DJ Trevor Nelson said everyone should be able to have a Saturday job: “It taught me a lot, **3**_____.”

The **4**_____ the type of Saturday job a celebrity performed and their later career is sometimes obvious. Dragon’s Den star and businessman Peter Jones, for example, showed early promise by starting his own business. “I passed my Lawn Tennis Association coaching exam, **5**_____,” he explains. “At the start I was coaching other kids, **6**_____, for which I could charge £25–30 an hour. While my friends on milk rounds were getting £35 a week, I was doing five hours on a Saturday and earning four times as much.”

Skier Chemmy Alcott got a job working for the Good Ski Guide, on the advertising side. “It became clear to me what my personal value to companies could be. It led directly to me finding my head sponsor ... and it offered me an eight-year contract. That gave me the financial backing **7**_____.”

As part of its response to the Saturday job statistics, the UK Commission for Employment and Skills said a lack of early work opportunities makes it harder for young people to acquire experience for their CVs.

- A) but soon I got adults wanting to book lessons
- B) which I would happily spend as I liked
- C) which let me know he approved of me
- D) and things would be different if everyone was given the chance
- E) which I needed to become a professional skier
- F) that I spent in the kitchen of a busy country pub in East Sussex
- G) and I persuaded my local club to let me use a court on Saturdays
- H) link between

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.27

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756. His father was a great violinist and composer. Wolfgang showed an interest in music from a very early age. Leonard encouraged him to learn the harpsichord and from the first day, 1_____ . His sister Maria Anna was also a fine musician. In 1765 Leopold took his two children on a performance tour of Munich and Vienna. Mozart soon became well-known in all Austria.

Everywhere 2_____. He could play the piano and violin as well as the harpsichord. At the age of 11 he was writing keyboard pieces, oratorios, symphonies and operas. His first major work was performed in Milan in 1770, when he was still only 14. He was a great hero for young people, who whistled the tunes from The Marriage of Figaro, 3_____. The Archbishop of Salzburg heard about the young Mozart and invited him to be his orchestra Konzertmeister when he was still only fifteen. The world was at Mozart's feet. He was writing a huge amount of music and 4_____. He worked in Salzburg for nearly ten years but he didn't like the archbishop. The composer was restless and needed a change. In 1781 he left his post and moved to Vienna. He loved Vienna and 5_____. Other composers asked him to teach them. His first opera, The Abduction from the Seraglio, was a hit. His fame spread.

In 1782 he met Constance Weber and asked her to marry him. Life wasn't easy after their marriage. Mozart was a poor businessman, and he never had enough money. For the next ten years, his music was not always popular, and he became poorer and poorer. In 1788 he stopped 6_____ but continued to compose. A nobleman asked him to compose a requiem. His financial problems were over but he was already a very sick man and he died 7_____. When he died in 1791 at the age of thirty-five, he was buried in a pauper's grave.

- A) was in great demand as a performer and a compose.
- B) before he could finish the piece
- C) each piece of music was superb
- D) the boy showed incredible talent
- E) earning enough money to live well
- F) people were astonished by his musical talent
- G) when they walked down the streets
- H) performing in public

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.28

*Инструкция. Прочитайте тексты и заполните пропуски 1–7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А–Н. Одна из частей в списке А–Н лишняя. Занесите букву, обозначающую соответствующую часть предложения, в таблицу после текста. Перенесите ответы в **Бланк для ответов**.*

Barbie

Barbie, the glamorous blonde doll beloved by little girls around the world, is **1**_____. She is also the most long-lived toy on the market, a fact that was celebrated throughout the world when she recently had her 40th birthday.

But in a tiny village in Bavaria there was no celebration, only bitterness and regret. In the Hausser home Rolf and Lily ignored the global celebrations **2**_____, as they have done so many times over the past four decades, about how badly they have been treated by history, or, to be more accurate, by Barbie's secret history. Like many stars, Barbie is not what she seems. Not only is she older than her official age but Barbie is not her real name, what's more, she isn't even American, she's German. Barbie's real name is in fact Lili. She is 45, not 40, and was born in a small town near Nuremberg.

The secret story of the Barbie doll is about small-town naivety against big business determination. Above all, it is **3**_____, a man who has been erased from Barbie's history so completely that only a few people in the world know that he was the true creator of the Barbie doll. But instead of making a fortune when she became a worldwide success, Rolf Hausser lost everything.

It was in 1952 that Lili was born, **4**_____, as a cartoon character for the daily German newspaper Bild Zeitung. Their cartoonist Beuthin had the idea of a girl who was sexy, **5**_____ with a snub nose and a face like an angel. She was named Lili, and by 1955 she was so popular that Beuthin suggested that a doll should be made **6**_____ to the newspaper. After many attempts to find the right toymaker, he finally found Rolf Hausser, the son of a famous toy manufacturer, who together with his brother Kurt had set up a very successful toy company called O&M Hausser. Rolf was fascinated by the idea of making a doll **7**_____, and he agreed to try.

Lili the doll went on the market on August 12, 1955, and became an overnight success.

- A) in her first incarnation
- B) pointed out the Lili doll
- C) an icon of American femininity
- D) but essentially innocent
- E) and instead complained bitterly
- F) with the shape and curves of a mature woman
- G) a story of the tragedy of bitter old man
- H) as a present for visitors

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.29

Инструкция. Прочитайте вопросы 1–7. Установите, в каких текстах А–G можно найти ответы на эти вопросы. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждый текст только один раз. В задании один вопрос лишний. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Which place

1. Is a place of rocks and caves?
2. Is rich in building material?
3. Was a publishing centre?
4. Was an important medical centre?
5. Is a birthplace of a famous poet?
6. Was described in many books?
7. Is a centre of making medical tools?

A) **Rochester** was originally called the “Flour city” because of its milling industries. Rochester also became known as the “Flower City” because of its rich gardening areas. It has the nation’s largest film and camera plant and leads in the manufacture of surgical instruments, needed for rare operations, optical and dental goods.

B) **Herkimer** was settled in 1725. It has had a long history. It began as a dairying centre producing butter and cheese, then during the early 1800s it became a centre of state politics and meetings. In 1865 Warner Miller improved the process of making paper from wood and they began to print newspapers and books there. Theodore Dreiser wrote his novel *An American Tragedy* carefully studying what took place in the town.

C) **Cooperstown** was founded in 1786 by Judge William Cooper, father of James Fenimore Cooper, who wrote *The Last of the Mohicans* and other works. Otsego Lake in a beautiful setting of hills and forests is the setting for many Cooper’s novels. Many of the town’s buildings and homes have been carefully kept so that they look as in Cooper’s time.

D) **Saranac Lake** was first settled in 1819. Because of good climatic conditions it very soon became an important treatment centre for people who were ill with tuberculosis, an infectious disease during the late 1800s and early 1900s. Many treatment centres from those days still stand along Saranac Lakes streets. Now it’s a popular vacation place.

E) **Potsdam** was settled in 1803 by Benjamin Raymond, a land agent for the Clarkson family. The family ran a variety of businesses. They founded the Thomas Clarkson College of Technology, built a schoolhouse, which became part of the state university system in 1949. Sandstone dug in the area has been used for structures in New York City and other cities of the USA.

F) **Huntington** has seen several historic events. The famous American poet Walt Whitman was born here. The farmhouse where he was born is furnished in period, with a library and changing exhibits. The British hanged Nathan Hale, an American, here as a spy in 1776. The memorial Monument marks the spot where he was captured.

G) **Panama Rocks** consist of an erupted Paleozoic ocean floor made of ocean quartz. The rocks are huge and some are more than 60 feet high. Geologic features include small caves, hundreds of passageways and thousands of cracks.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.30

Инструкция. Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании выберите букву А, В, С или D, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Battle to Save Protected Species

In a Nepalese national park rangers and poachers are in deadly conflict. In the morning we set off on elephant safari. Rhesus monkeys swung through the trees while deer rushed into the forest before us. Every now and then, we heard a snort, the grass would sway and a rhino would lumber out, take a good 'look' at us and plunge back into the undergrowth.

We were hoping to see a tiger, the greatest prize of all but they are notoriously shy. On our third day out, to our great excitement, we saw some five-toed tiger paw prints (or 'pug prints', as Jitu called them). A tiger had passed by, walking – not running, according to Jitu – first one way, then the other, not more than a few hours earlier. That was the closest we came to a meeting.

Until four decades ago, the Bengal tiger and Indian one-horned rhino ruled the Nepalese jungle. George V came on a hunting expedition in 1911 and shot 39 tigers and 18 rhinos. Then, 20 in the 1950s, malaria was eradicated and people from the mountains migrated to the plains, cutting down the jungle to grow crops. As their habitat disappeared, so did the tigers and rhinos. By 1962 there were only about 100 rhinos and 20 tigers in Chitwan.

That year Chitwan was declared a rhino sanctuary and protected zone. Today it is home to about 500 Indian one-horned rhinos, a quarter of the world's population, and 107 Bengal tigers out of a worldwide population of about 3000. On the second day we set off on a 35-mile four-and-a-half-hour journey by elephant, boat and jeep to the national park headquarters to meet the warden. He told us that the biggest threat to the animals, apart from other animals, is poachers. In Taiwan tiger bone sells for nearly £3 000 a pound, while rhino horn can fetch £16 000 a pound in South-East Asia.

Two battalions, of 800 men each, guard the park. One posts sentries* around the park and sends out armed patrols daily. The other, the Rhino Patrol, polices the zone between the park and the villages. Occasionally, there are shoot-outs. 'We have run this patrol for the past 25 years,' the cheerful general told us. 'During this period 25 people have been sacrificed from our side and we have killed as many.' Poachers can only operate with the support of the locals who know the animals' habits and habitats and regard the park as a waste of good cropland. So there is great temptation to break the law.

Around the edge of the park, there are ditches filled with water, but they do not keep the animals in. Rhinos and tigers swim across at night to feed on crops and cattle before returning to the safety of the national park. The best villagers can do is bang drums, beat sticks on the ground or make firebrands out of straw to try and scare them away. 'Last week a tiger came and killed some cattle. We lost three,' complained Giri Ram. 'We also get a lot of trouble from rhinos. Three days ago, a mother and baby rhino came at night. The next day, they were still here so we tried to drive them away. One man was hurt very badly; the rhino had gored his side,' he added.

We then had a clandestine meeting with an informant from a different village who is paid by the national park to watch his neighbours. We talked on the verandah of our small wooden house in the safari camp, away from anyone who might be tempted to listen. 'A rhino was killed by poachers six months ago,' he said. 'A new man had arrived in the village just before it happened. He was talking about killing animals and what price you could get for them.' Later we went to the viewing platform to look at the endless jungle tinted white in the moonlight, so an injured rhino we had spotted earlier had disappeared. Perhaps he had gone to a local rice field for a snack.

**sentries – охраняет, несет караул.*

1. What did the rhinos do when they saw the writer's safari party?

- A) They made threatening noises.
- B) They attacked the nearest person.
- C) They paused for a moment before leaving.
- D) They started walking around in circles.

2. What did Jitu say about the tiger they had missed?

- A) He expected to catch up with it.
- B) It was probably injured.
- C) It kept changing direction.
- D) It had spent a few hours in the same place.

3. Why did the rhinos and tigers begin to disappear in the 1950s?

- A) They died from disease.
- B) The jungle was cut down.
- C) Hunters killed them off very quickly.
- D) They moved into the mountains.

4. The greatest danger to the men who guard the park

- A) comes from wild animals.
- B) comes from poachers.
- C) comes from traps set by hunters.
- D) is a strange, incurable disease.

5. What do the locals think of the park?

- A) It should be used to grow crops.
- B) It is a good idea.
- C) It is important for the economy.
- D) They are proud of it.

6. What do some rhinos and tigers do at night?

- A) They sleep on straw left by the locals.
- B) They make a noise by banging the ground.
- C) They sleep in special cages.
- D) They search for food outside the park.

7. How do the park guards get information about poachers?

- A) Some locals are paid to spy for them.
- B) They go under cover.
- C) They have hidden cameras in the park.
- D) They regularly search for guns in the villages.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.31

Инструкция. Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании обведите букву А, В, С или D, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

The Enjoyment in Reading

I believe in the absolute and unlimited liberty of reading. I believe in wandering through the huge stocks of books and picking out the first thing that strikes me. I believe in choosing books based on the dust jacket. I believe in reading books because others dislike them or find them dangerous, or too thick to spend their free time on, or too difficult to understand. I believe in choosing the hardest book imaginable. I believe in reading what others have to say about this difficult book, and then making up my own mind, agreeing or disagreeing with what I have read and understood.

Part of this has to do with Mr. Buxton, who taught me Shakespeare in the 10th grade. We were reading Macbeth. Mr. Buxton, who probably had better things to do, nonetheless agreed to meet one night to go over the text line by line. The first thing he did was point out the repetition of motifs. For example, the reversals of things ("fair is foul and "foul is fair"). Then there was the association of masculinity with violence in the play.

What Mr. Buxton did not tell me was what the play meant. He left the conclusions to me. The situation was much the same with my history teacher in 11th grade, Mr. Flinders, who encouraged me to have my own relationship with historical events and my own attitude to them. He often quoted famous historians in the process. I especially liked the one who said, "Those who forget their history have no future."

High school was followed by college, where I read Umberto Eco's Role of the Reader, in which it is said that the reader completes the text, that the text is never finished until it meets this careful and engaged reader. The open texts, Eco calls them. In college, I read some of the great Europeans and Latin Americans. All the works I read were open texts. It was an exciting experience. Besides, I got familiar with wonderful works of literary criticism.

There are those critics, of course, who insist that there are right ways and wrong ways to read every book. No doubt they arrived at these beliefs through their own adventures in the stacks. Perhaps their adventures were not so exciting or romantic. And these are important questions for philosophers of every character. But yet I know only what joy and enthusiasm about reading have taught me, in bookstores new and used. They have taught me not to be afraid of something new, unusual or non-traditional, not to deny it but embrace it and try to understand even if you cannot agree with it. Not to stay within the boundaries but always seek for something new and enjoy every second of this creative process and be happy every time you get some result, no matter how positive or negative.

I believe there is not now and never will be an authority who can tell me how to interpret, how to read, how to find the pearl of literary meaning in all cases. There exist thousands of versions, interpretations, colours and shadows. You could spend a lifetime thinking about a sentence, and making it your own. In just this way, I believe in the freedom to see literature, history, truth, unfolding ahead of me like a book whose spine has just now been cracked.

1. The unlimited liberty of reading for the narrator means

- A) access to different types of books.
- B) freedom in choosing and interpreting books.
- C) possibility to challenge other opinions on the book.
- D) opportunity to select what to read according to the mood.

2. The narrator thinks that his love of reading

- A) is an inborn quality.

- B) developed early at school.
- C) was initially fostered by Mr. Buxton.
- D) is all due to the efforts of his Shakespeare teacher.

3. The narrator gives credit to Mr. Buxton for teaching him how to

- A) love classical literature.
- B) read Shakespeare aloud.
- C) interpret stylistic devices.
- D) find the meaning of a book for oneself.

4. The history teacher quoted famous historians to prove that people

- A) are often blind or deaf to learning.
- B) understand historical texts too literally.
- C) can't understand the meaning of historical events.
- D) should learn from history not to make similar mistakes.

5. According to Umberto Eco, an open text is a text

- A) commented on by the author.
- B) plus the reader's attitude to it.
- C) that the author has not finished.
- D) with different variants of an end.

6. Some critics say about text interpretation that

- A) only philosophers should interpret texts.
- B) people should enjoy books but not interpret them.
- C) there are several ways to interpret a text.
- D) there is the right interpretation to every book.

7. The narrator believes that

- A) it is impossible to interpret good writers.
- B) interpreting is collective intellectual work.
- C) authorities in interpreting will appear in future.
- D) one should find a proper interpretation by oneself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.32

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании укажите букву выбранного Вами варианта ответа. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Are you a vegetarian or a meat eater?

I am a vegetarian as well as my parents and all my family members. I've been a vegetarian for as long as I can remember. There have been times during my years of vegetarianism when I've wondered if I may indeed grow out of it. I've wondered if there might come a day when I'll put aside my childish aversion to the thought of dead stuff travelling through my intestines, like a corpse on a raft ride.

However, it could never happen, and not because I'm so enlightened or sensitive or any of the other euphemisms for "whining hippie" "sually dumped" vegetarians. My conversion to flesh-eating couldn't happen because, frankly, I'm not stupid enough. As in, I can read.

Analysis of more than 6,000 pancreatic cancer cases published in the *British Journal of Cancer* says that eating just 50g of processed meat a day (one sausage or a couple of slices of bacon) raises the likelihood of pancreatic cancer by a fifth. 100g a day (the equivalent of a medium burger) raises it by 38%, 150g by 57%. Men are worst hit, as they tend to eat the most processed meat. And while pancreatic cancer is not the most common of cancers, it's frequently diagnosed late, with four-fifths of sufferers dying within a year of diagnosis.

It should be pointed out that **this** is about *processed* meat. However, many past studies have stated a probable link between too much meat and all manner of cancers and heart problems, as well as links to other conditions, from diabetes and high blood pressure to obesity and Alzheimer's.

If, by now, you're thinking that I'm out to shock you, then you couldn't be more wrong. I'd be shocked if any of this was considered new enough to shock anyone. This information has popped up regularly for years in all forms of popular media – newspapers and numerous TV and radio programs, to say nothing of the Internet. Indeed, in this era of info overload, if you've never come across the "burgers and kebabs are unhealthy" revelation, one would have to presume you've been lying in a coma.

Sympathy is in short supply these days. You can't move for people being blamed for their own miserable situations: smokers who "burden" the NHS; alcoholics who don't "deserve" live treatments; obese people who "should" pay more for flights. By this logic, people who've been regularly informed of the dangers of meat, particularly the cheap processed variety, but who continue to wolf it down should be held just as accountable.

Yet if these meat eaters are mentioned at all, it's in general poor lifestyle terms, as an afterthought to drinking, smoking, and lack of exercise. You just don't get people making emotional pronouncements about bacon lovers not deserving cancer treatment or kebab fans burdening the NHS.

It's not as if they haven't been warned countless times about the dangers – how willfully ill-informed can people be? Or maybe they're just hard. In fact, when I say I'm not dumb enough to eat meat, I should probably add brave enough. With so much frightening information, so readily available for so long, the modern committed carnivore must have nerves of steel. And yet, we should admit it, meat eaters still predominate and even grow in number. Must all of them be deaf and blind, and immune to a general sense of self-safety?

1. Speaking about her vegetarianism, the author admits that ...

- A) it was provoked by the sight of corpses.
- B) there were times when she thought she might abandon it.
- C) it is the result of her childhood experiences.
- D) she became a vegetarian out of fashion.

2. According to the author, how much of processed meat a day is enough to raise the chance of pancreatic cancer by more than a half?

- A) Less than 50 g.
- B) 50–100 g.
- C) 100–150 g.
- D) From 150 g.

3. “This” in paragraph 4 stands for ...

- A) information.
- B) pancreatic cancer.
- C) diagnosis.
- D) death.

4. Why does the author think that her information can’t be shocking?

- A) It’s not proven.
- B) It’s not news.
- C) It’s outdated.
- D) It’s not too popular.

5. Saying “sympathy is in short supply these days”, the author means that ...

- A) meat eaters do not deserve her sympathy.
- B) overweight people should pay more.
- C) people tend to blame sick people in their sickness.
- D) society neglects people who have problems.

6. The author is disappointed that eating meat is ...

- A) not considered as bad as drinking and smoking.
- B) officially prohibited.
- C) related to a rich lifestyle.
- D) recognized as a major life-risking habit.

7. The author believes that meat eaters are very ...

- A) pessimistic.
- B) ill-informed.
- C) aggressive.
- D) irresponsible.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.33

Инструкция. Прочитайте рассказ и выполните задания 1–7. В каждом задании занесите букву А, В, С или D, соответствующую выбранному вами варианту ответа, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

The Joy and Enthusiasm of Reading

I believe in the absolute and unlimited liberty of reading. I believe in wandering through the huge stacks of books and picking out the first thing that strikes me. I believe in choosing books based on the dust jacket. I believe in reading books because others dislike them or find them dangerous, or too thick to spend their free time on, or too difficult to understand. I believe in choosing the hardest book imaginable. I believe in reading what others have to say about this difficult book, and then making up my own mind, agreeing or disagreeing with what I have read and understood.

Part of this has to do with Mr. Buxton, who taught me Shakespeare in the 10th grade. We were reading Macbeth. Mr. Buxton, who probably had better things to do, nonetheless agreed to meet one night to go over the text line by line. The first thing he did was point out the repetition of motifs. For example, the reversals of things ("fair is foul and "foul is fair"). Then there was the association of masculinity with violence in the play.

What Mr. Buxton did not tell me was what the play meant. He left the conclusions to me. The situation was much the same with my history teacher in 11th grade, Mr. Flinders, who encouraged me to have my own relationship with historical events and my own attitude to them. He often quoted famous historians in the process. I especially liked the one who said, "Those who forget their history have no future."

High school was followed by college, where I read Umberto Eco's Role of the Reader, in which it is said that the reader completes the text, that the text is never finished until it meets this careful and engaged reader. The open texts, Eco calls them. In college, I read some of the great Europeans and Latin Americans. All the works I read were open texts. It was an exciting experience. Besides, I got familiar with wonderful works of literary criticism.

There are those critics, of course, who insist that there are right ways and wrong ways to read every book. No doubt they arrived at these beliefs through their own adventures in the stacks. Perhaps their adventures were not so exciting or romantic. And these are important questions for philosophers of every character. But yet I know only what joy and enthusiasm about reading have taught me, in bookstores new and used. They have taught me not to be afraid of something new, unusual or non-traditional, not to deny it but embrace it and try to understand even if you cannot agree with it. Not to stay within the boundaries but always seek for something new and enjoy every second of this creative process and be happy every time you get some result, no matter how positive or negative.

I believe there is not now and never will be an authority who can tell me how to interpret, how to read, how to find the pearl of literary meaning in all cases. There exist thousands of versions, interpretations, colours and shadows. You could spend a lifetime thinking about a sentence, and making it your own. In just this way, I believe in the freedom to see literature, history, truth, unfolding ahead of me like a book whose spine has just now been cracked.

1. The unlimited liberty of reading for the narrator means

- A) access to different types of books.
- B) freedom in choosing and interpreting books.
- C) possibility to challenge other opinions on the book.
- D) opportunity to select what to read according to the mood.

2. The narrator thinks that his love of reading

- A) is an inborn quality.

- B) developed early at school.
- C) was initially fostered by Mr. Buxton.
- D) is all due to the efforts of his Shakespeare teacher.

3. The narrator gives credit to Mr. Buxton for teaching him how to

- A) love classical literature.
- B) read Shakespeare aloud.
- C) interpret stylistic devices.
- D) find the meaning of a book for oneself.

4. The history teacher quoted famous historians to prove that people

- A) are often blind or deaf to learning.
- B) understand historical texts too literally.
- C) can't understand the meaning of historical events.
- D) should learn from history not to make similar mistakes.

5. According to Umberto Eco, an open text is a text

- A) commented on by the author.
- B) plus the reader's attitude to it.
- C) that the author has not finished.
- D) with different variants of an end.

6. Some critics say about text interpretation that

- A) only philosophers should interpret texts.
- B) people should enjoy books but not interpret them.
- C) there are several ways to interpret a text.
- D) there is the right interpretation to every book.

7. The narrator believes that

- A) it is impossible to interpret good writers.
- B) interpreting is collective intellectual work.
- C) authorities in interpreting will appear in future.
- D) one should find a proper interpretation by oneself.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.34

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1-7. В каждом задании укажите букву выбранного Вами варианта ответа на вопрос к тексту. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Bungee-jumping is not new. Millions of people have jumped from high places with elastic tied to their ankles but until recently not me. There are plenty of places to try a jump, some no great distance from my home. Unlike my friends, however, I was looking for a better view than that from a crane in a London suburb, so I chose one of the world's classic bungee locations; I jumped from the bridge which crosses the Victoria Falls in central Africa. And I learned something from the experience: I discovered that I am scared of heights.

At the Falls one of the world's top bungee operators arranges for a steady stream of tourists to throw themselves off the bridge. Their queue, you might imagine, would be a good place to build up your confidence, as you watch at the brave people ahead of you successfully complete the challenge. In practice, it gives you time to lose your nerve. Not least because those in front, as far as you can see, jump off the bridge and are never seen again. I discovered later that they are pulled back up and undipped on the lower part of the bridge, out of sight of those waiting to jump. The jumper in front of me, a young girl, was obviously terrified. Two employees helped her towards the jump point but while her feet were edging forward, the rest of her body was saying 'no way'. In the end, shaking like a leaf, she chickened out and sat down to get her legs untied. Although her refusal had been recorded on video camera, she didn't appear ashamed — more relieved as far as I could see. My sympathy for her increased as my turn got closer.

All loose possessions were removed from my pockets, and a harness was tightened around my body. «This is just for your security», I was told but I didn't feel greatly reassured. Then it was my turn to sit down. My ankles were tied together and the length of elastic was attached. The waiting, at least, was over, and for that I was grateful. Helpers on either side led me to the edge. Looking down, I suddenly felt a real fear. The waters of the River Zambezi were far below, one hundred metres below according to the brochure. Although I never once let go of the grab rails, my helpers encouraged me to gradually move my feet forward until I reached the edge of the metal step that stood between me and the drop. At this point, if I'd not had the courage, I might have backed out.

There were only 30 people watching, none of whom I was likely to see again. I could live with the disappointment — and I knew the employees weren't allowed to push me. But my rational mind talked me round. Thousands of people had done this jump and survived to tell the tale. I took a deep breath, spread out my arms and toppled forward. I found myself dropping face forward into space. Then there was a tug on my legs, slowing me gently as I neared the river's surface. And then I was being pulled back up again — and then dropping again, and so it continued. Strangely, the fear hadn't gone when a man on a rope pulled me back towards the bridge, and what's more, it stayed with me. Not a moment too soon, I was pulled up onto the safety of solid ground.

Luckily, I landed on the Zambian side of the river, where I was staying in a hotel. I was glad that I didn't have to walk across the bridge. Even though it was wide, with a high railing, I just didn't want to go anywhere near that one hundred metres drop ever again.

1. Why hadn't the writer tried bungee-jumping before?

- A) He had a fear of high places.
- B) It's not possible in his home area.
- C) He wanted it to be in a special place.
- D) It didn't appeal to his friends.

2. According to the writer, what was the disadvantage of the queue?

- A) You could see how people felt after they'd jumped.
- B) It meant that other people were waiting for you to jump.

- C) You could see how confident the other jumpers were.
- D) It meant you had the chance to change your mind.

3. According to the writer, how did the young girl seem to feel about her experience?

- A) embarrassed by her lack of courage.
- B) glad that the whole thing was over.
- C) pleased that her attempt had been filmed.
- D) disappointed to have wasted an opportunity.

4. How did the writer feel while the equipment was being fitted?

- A) relieved that his turn had come.
- B) impressed by the safety procedures.
- C) grateful for the help he was given.
- D) concerned about his possessions.

5. What are the «grab rails» designed to do?

- A) stop your feet slipping
- B) keep you moving forward
- C) provide you with support
- D) stop you looking down

6. What made the writer jump in the end?

- A) It was better than being pushed.
- B) He realized that he had no real choice,
- C) It was better than looking silly,
- D) He realized there was no great danger.

7. «it» in paragraph 4 refers to

- A) a feeling of fear
- B) the bridge
- C) a feeling of safety
- D) the rope

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.35

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 1–7 соответствуют содержанию текста (True), какие не соответствуют (False). Правильные ответы занесите в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Valuable Experience

Have you ever heard of the Great Barrier Reef? It is the world's largest coral reef system along the eastern coast of Australia. In February 2009 an extraordinary position was advertised by the Australian Tourism Office. The advertisement ran that the Great Barrier Reef needed a caretaker for half a year. It was for a special person who would look after the Reef.

The job offered a large salary, free accommodation in a luxury villa, and transportation there and around the islands. All expenses would be paid: the winner wouldn't need to spend any extra money on anything.

The job's duties were pretty simple. You could only dream of such requirements. First, the person had to speak English and swim well. Second, on the island his responsibility included writing a weekly Internet blog. That's right, weekly, not even daily! The job description also required the successful applicant to explore the islands of the Great Barrier Reef, swim, make friends with the locals and generally enjoy the tropical climate and lifestyle. A real dream!

Within the first 2 days of the contest, the tourism office received more than seven thousand online applications. All told, 34,000 people of all different nationalities applied. Each made and presented a 60-second video resume. They had to be creative and they were. In the end 16 people were chosen, who flew to Australia for the final selection. The candidates were interviewed and the winner was Ben Southall from the UK.

Ben greatly enjoyed the dream job he had got. He realised that people realize very little about planet earth and its treasures. Living in big cities, they forgot how important the flora and fauna of this world were. Every time Ben went outdoors, he could discover something new. "Every time I dived or went underwater, I forgot about all the troubles above water and concentrated on living in the moment. It was a good way to clean the mind and build respect for the natural world," Ben said.

Ben's life on the island was not just fun. It was very busy, busier than most people imagined, and certainly busier than Ben himself had imagined. He worked seven days a week and up to 19 hours a day. The Best Job included travelling to over 60 islands of the Reef almost every day. It was not just looking after the Reef, Ben had a lot of meetings, press conferences and interviews. He was getting a lot of attention all the time and he couldn't get away from it. That was probably the hardest part of the job.

Moreover, any adventure has a certain degree of risk. Swimming and diving on the Great Barrier Reef was not different. Ben had to deal with whales, sharks and other huge sea creatures. Surprisingly, the most dangerous thing was a small jellyfish about the size of a little finger. It's considered to be extremely poisonous and Ben was stung by it. He had to spend a couple of days in hospital but luckily recovered after a course of antibiotics.

Ben often says that the project has taught him a few valuable lessons. Working with the Internet is one of those jobs you can do 24 hours a day. Ben realised it was a separate life and work, but this he had to do. He also said: "I've learned that we get one life on earth so we have to use it. There'll always be other countries to visit, other people to meet and other adventures to meet. This is what I wish to do. I'm planning to go to Asia in a few years' time".

1. The Australian Tourism Office employs a new caretaker twice a year.

- A) True
- B) False

2. There was no Internet on the islands of the Great Barrier Reef.

- A) True
- B) False

3. People from different countries applied for the job.

- A) True
- B) False

4. Ben Southall was a good swimmer.

- A) True
- B) False

5. While working as a caretaker Ben Southall had lots of free time.

- A) True
- B) False

6. To do his job Ben Southall had to communicate with journalists.

- A) True
- B) False

7. Ben Southall was taken to hospital after a shark attack.

- A) True
- B) False

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.36

Инструкции. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1-7. В каждом задании укажите букву выбранного Вами варианта завершения предложения из текста в соответствии с его содержанием.

By S. Maugham

Arthur Burdon and Dr Porhoet walked in silence. Arthur had just arrived in Paris. He was a surgeon at St. Luke's hospital, and 'ad come to study the methods of the French doctors; but the real object of his visit to Paris was certainly to see Margaret Dauncey. He looked upon himself as a happy man. He loved Margaret with all his heart and he was sure of her affection to him. It was impossible that anything could disturb the pleasant life they had planned together.

'We're going to f'x 'he date of our marriage now,' Arthur remarked'to Dr. Porhoet. 'I'm buying furni'u'e already.' 'I think only E'g'ish people could behave as oddly as you in postponing your marriage without any reason for two years,' replied the doc'or. 'You see, Margare' was ten when I first saw her, and only seventeen when I asked her to marry me. She seemed hardly ready for marriage. She was still growing. We loved each other and we had a long time before us. We could wait.'

Indeed the stor' of their love was very romantic. Margaret was the daughter of a lawyer with whom Arthur had been friendly, and when he died, many years after his wife, Arthur became the girl's guardian. He t'ied to give her everything she could possibly want, and when at 17 she told him of her wish to go to Paris and learn drawing, he agreed at once. The preparations for the journey were made when Margaret discovered by chance that her father had died penniless and she had lived ever since at Arthur's expense.

When 'he went to see him with tears in her eyes and told him what she knew, Arthur was very embarrassed. 'But why did you 'o it?' she asked him. 'Why didn't you t'll me?' 'I didn't want 'o' to fe'l any obligation to me, and I wanted you to feel quite free.' She cried. She 'ould not stop her tears. 'Don't be silly,'he 'aughed. 'Yo' owe me nothi'g. I've done very lit'le for you, and what I have done has given me a great deal of pleasure.' 'I don't know h'w'I can'ever repay you.' 'Oh, don't say 'h't,' he 'ried out. 't makes it much'more difficult for me to say what I want to.' She looked at h'm quickly and reddened. 'I would do anyth'ng in the world for you,' she said. 'I do't want you'to be'grateful to me, because I hoped... I'd be able to ask'you to marry me someday...'

Margaret laI'd as she held out her hands. 'You must know th't I've wanted you to'say that since I was ten.' She was quite w'lling to give up her idea of Paris and be married immediately but Arthur had made up his mind they could not marry till she was nineteen. He asked her not to change her plans and to go to Paris but suggested that she should not live alone; because of that she went to live with Susie.

1. The main reason of Arthur Burdon's visit to Paris'was

- A) medicine.
- B) Dr Porhoet.
- C) the pleasant atmosphere of Paris.
- D) his bride Margaret.

2. Arthur Burdon was sure of

- A) his successful career.
- B) Margaret's love.
- C) Marga'et's honesty.
- D) Dr'orhoet's respect.

3. Dr' Porhoet found it strange to

- A) delay the wedding without any causes.
- B) buy furniture in Paris.

- C) study the methods of the French doctors.
- D) marry such a young girl.

4. Arthur and Margaret postponed the wedding because

- A) they were not quite sure of their feelings.
- B) Margaret's father had die'.
- C) Margaret had to go to Paris.
- D) Margaret didn't seem prepared 'or marriage.

5. Before her journey to Paris Margaret discovered that

- A) her father had left no fortune to her.
- B) Arthur was her guardian.
- C) her father had died of an awful disease.
- D) she had not been accepted as a student.

6. Arthur was ... to know that Margaret had learnt the truth about her financial affairs.

- A) glad
- B) angry
- C) confused
- D) pleased

7. Arthur didn't want Margaret 'o

- A) go to Paris.
- B) become an artist.
- C) marry him following the feeling of gratitude.
- D) live with Susie.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.37

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1-7 частями предложений, обозначенными буквами А - Н. Одна из частей в списке А - Н лишняя. Занесите буквы, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Duration of life and its social implications

The world's population is about to reach a landmark of huge social and economic importance, when the proportion of the global population over 65 outnumbers children under 5 for the first time. A new report by the US census bureau shows **1** _____, with enormous consequences for both rich and poor nations.

The rate of growth will shoot up in the next couple of years. **2** _____ a combination of the high birth rates after the Second World War and more recent improvements in health that are bringing down death rates at older ages. Separate UN forecasts predict that the global population will be more than nine billion by 2050.

The US census bureau was the first to sound **3** _____. Its latest forecasts warn governments and international bodies that this change in population structure will bring widespread challenges at every level of human organization, starting with the structure of the family, **4** _____ as people live longer. This will in turn place new burdens on careers and social services providers, **5** _____ for health services and pensions systems.

"People are living longer and, in some parts of the world, healthier lives," the authors conclude. "This represents one of the greatest achievements of the last century but also a significant challenge **6** _____ population."

Ageing will put pressure on societies at all levels. One way of measuring that is to look at the older dependency ratio, **7** _____ that must be supported by them. The ODR is the number of people aged 65 and over for every 100 people aged 20 to 64. It varies widely, from just six in Kenya to 33 in Italy and Japan. The UK has an ODR of 26, and the US has 21.

- A) the change is due to
- B) a huge shift towards an ageing population
- C) as proportions of older people increase in most countries
- D) while patterns of work and retirement will have huge implications
- E) which will be transformed
- F) which recently replaced Italy as the world's oldest major country
- G) the alarm about these changes
- H) which shows the balance between working-age people and the older

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.38

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1 – 7: ответьте на вопрос или закончите предложение одним из вариантов ответа. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа букву А, В, С или D, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

An end to second-hand coffee

To the naked eye, this farm is just like any other. But it doesn't take long to realise that the 50-year-old Jesus Martin, though not huge, is anything but ordinary.

Martin grew up like many others in the Santa Ana Valley – known as the Coffee Triangle of Colombia – on a coffee farm owned by his father and grandfather. “I am the youngest of six children and we all worked the farm,” Martin said. “My parents focused their energies on teaching us the agricultural trade, but also the love behind it.” Despite this great dedication to coffee and respect for his family business, he ended up pursuing a different career altogether: law and business management. **It didn't come easy to him** as coffee was never far away.

During every visit to his family's humble farm, the rich aromas of beans roasting and the smell of his mother's carrot cake **caused his heart to beat faster**. Coffee was his life, and in 2004, after years practicing law, he found a way to combine his legal knowledge, business education and family's lifeline into what he called “the coffee dream project”.

Despite growing some of the most coveted beans in the world, most Colombians have never even tasted the Colombian coffee that is renowned around the world. Instead, local people drink what they call “second-hand coffee”, which is made from berries that haven't fully ripened, have been over-roasted or even infected with insects and diseases. Like most businesses in struggling economies, the farmers only make profits on exports – so they save their best stuff for higher paying countries. “Farming coffee for a profit is very challenging,” Martin explained, tossing a few berries in his hand. “The coffee trade intermediaries, exporters, roasters and big multinational companies are the ones that benefit the most in the coffee-trade chain.” Martin's dream project, however, was to turn this process around, bringing specialty coffee back to Colombia.

The project, however, was a total surprise for his family. “When I first informed them, they told me I was crazy, they said it was a wild goose chase.”

Even with his background in farming, starting the project from the ground up was difficult. Convincing his workers to focus on quality was his biggest concern; most only cared about quantity since their wage was dependent on how many beans they picked. Martin recalled many hours, days and weeks training local farmers to understand the process, from the colours of the raw berries to the smell and taste of the beans once they'd been dried and sorted.

Once the farmers understood the importance of quality, it was onto phase two: bring the roasting process in-house, instead of paying for the beans to be roasted elsewhere. Buying his own roaster – one of the only five in the entire country – was expensive, but the purchase offered a huge saving in roasting, packaging and exporting costs.

By 2008, his passion started to pay off; he opened his flagship store Café Jesus Martin in Salento. The shop and its team of trained baristas, Martin said, have done much to teach the locals about enjoying specialty coffee. The look on their face when they take their first sip is what keeps him motivated. “They are reacting so positively; they're discovering something entirely different than what they're used to consuming,” Martin said. “When they discover the difference in quality of their coffee, they start to care more about where and whom it's coming from.”

1. How did Martin's family react to the idea of his project?

- A) They fully supported it.
- B) They didn't believe in its success.
- C) They thought it would take too much time and effort.
- D) They thought he didn't have proper background for it.

2. The most difficult thing for Martin in the beginning was to make his workers ...

- A) care about the product standards.
- B) pick bigger quantities of beans.
- C) undergo special training.
- D) agree to lower wages.

3. We may conclude from the last paragraph that Martin's store ...

- A) is what Martin's project was all about.
- B) serves coffee that is very different from what the Columbians were used too.
- C) is only the first in the line of many more.
- D) is the thing he cares about most now.

4. Martin's inspiration for the "coffee dream project" came from ...

- A) is wish to own a coffee roaster.
- B) the desire to benefit from the big multinational corporations.
- C) his ability to cope with the challenges of the coffee market.
- D) his love of coffee and education.

5. The phrase "It didn't come easy to him" in Paragraph 2 refers to Martin's ...

- A) career choice.
- B) dedication to coffee.
- C) management abilities.
- D) respect for his family business.

6. The author introduces the farm where Jesus Martin grew up as ...

- A) a quite typical one.
- B) a rather special one.
- C) an extremely small one.
- D) a very profitable one.

7. The phrase "... caused his heart to beat faster" (Paragraph 3) shows that Martin ...

- A) missed his mother.
- B) easily got very excited.
- C) liked the life on the family farm.
- D) drank too much coffee.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.39

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1 – 7: ответьте на вопрос или закончите предложение одним из вариантов ответа. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа букву А, В, С или D, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Robb Willer: gossip is good for you

Robb Willer is an assistant professor of sociology at the University of California, Berkeley. He recently co-authored a paper called *The Virtues of Gossip: Reputational Information Sharing as Prosocial Behaviour*, which was published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. His research has proven that some kinds of gossip are altruistic and beneficial to society. No matter how fundamental his research is, many people find it difficult to accept such an opinion.

Research has been going on for several years about the ways in which fears for reputation encourage people to behave. This led to get interested in gossip because gossip involves spreading reputational information about people in groups. More specifically, the authors were interested in an apparent tension between the bad reputation gossiping and gossipers have, but why gossip has useful social functions.

In the first study, they attached participants to heart-rate monitors and monitored their emotional reactions to events they observed in the lab. One thing they observed was people doing economic exercises based on trust. The researchers arranged so they would observe someone behaving in an untrustworthy way repeatedly; then the participants would have a chance to warn someone else they thought would have to interact with that person next.

People very readily warned the next person, passing on socially useful information to them. But what was more interesting was the emotional register of the behavior. As people saw a person behave in an untrustworthy way, they became frustrated and their heart rate increased. But when they had the opportunity to pass a warning on, that reduced or eliminated their frustration and also tempered their increased heart rate.

It is “prosocial gossip” that involves warning other people about untrustworthy others. It is pretty common. Generous people are more likely to engage in it and they report doing so out of a need to help others. It is very different from malicious gossip, which might be driven by a desire to spoil another’s reputation or advance oneself.

So why does gossip have such a bad reputation? This research has just sharpened that question. Why would it be that gossip, which we need to function socially in order to keep people behaving a bit better than they might otherwise, has a negative reputation? It could be that we don’t need gossip to have a positive reputation for people to do it. Even the people who pass the judgment on gossipers and gossiping as they do so. It may be that socially we’re weird to gossip. Evolutionary theorists have argued that language evolved in part to facilitate gossip, so we’ve developed these social norms against excessive or malicious gossip to keep the system from getting out of hand. News in a lot of ways is dignified gossip. A broad definition of gossip would include the news. I wonder how many journalists would agree with or share such interpretation of news and its role in a society?

It’s very important that we discriminate between different kinds of gossip and the people who do it. The kind where you warn people about untrustworthy others is valid, so we shouldn’t feel bad about that.

1. Which of the following statements does NOT refer to the content of paragraph 2?

- A) Gossipers have a bad reputation.
- B) Society may benefit from gossip.
- C) Gossip can ruin one’s reputation.
- D) People in groups favour gossip.

2. The participants of the study observed...

- A) people in danger
- B) groups of economists.
- C) trustworthy people.
- D) examples of dishonest behavior.

3. Ability to pass on socially useful information made people...

- A) relaxed.
- B) frustrated.
- C) excited.
- D) more confident.

4. "It" in 'people are more likely to engage in it' (paragraph 5) refers to ...

- A) socially useful gossip.
- B) malicious rumours.
- C) a person's reputation.
- D) helping other people.

5. In what way did the research refer to the reason for gossip's bad reputation?

- A) It related it to language development.
- B) It connected it to people's behavior.
- C) It made the question more acute.
- D) It proved that it couldn't be explained.

6. The researchers see news as ...

- A) opposite to gossip.
- B) a kind of gossip.
- C) an origin of gossip.
- D) an outcome of gossip.

7. According to the author, what is important about gossip?

- A) Not to pass it to untrustworthy people.
- B) To see differences between kinds of gossip.
- C) To try to feel good when you hear it.
- D) To avoid people who do it.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Text 1.40

Инструкция. Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 1-7. В каждом задании укажите букву выбранного Вами варианта ответа на вопрос по содержанию текста. Перенесите ответы в Бланк для ответов.

Battle to Save Protected Species

In a Nepalese national park rangers and poachers are in deadly conflict. In the morning we set off on elephant safari. Rhesus monkeys swung through the trees while deer rushed into the forest before us. Every now and then, we heard a snort, the grass would sway and a rhino would lumber out, take a good 'look' at us and plunge back into the undergrowth.

We were hoping to see a tiger, the greatest prize of all but they are notoriously shy. On our third day out, to our great excitement, we saw some five-toed tiger paw prints (or 'pug prints', as Jitu called them). A tiger had passed by, walking - not running, according to Jitu-first one way, then the other, not more than a few hours earlier. That was the closest we came to a meeting.

Until four decades ago, the Bengal tiger and Indian one-horned rhino ruled the Nepalese jungle. George V came on a hunting expedition in 1911 and shot 39 tigers and 18 rhinos. Then, 20 in the 1950s, malaria was eradicated and people from the mountains migrated to the plains, cutting down the jungle to grow crops. As their habitat disappeared, so did the tigers and rhinos. By 1962 there were only about 100 rhinos and 20 tigers in Chitwan.

That year Chitwan was declared a rhino sanctuary and protected zone. Today it is home to about 500 Indian one-homed rhinos, a quarter of the world's population, and 107 Bengal tigers out of a worldwide population of about 3000. On the second day we set off on a gruelling four-and-a-half-hour journey by elephant, boat and jeep to the national park headquarters to meet the warden. He told us that the biggest threat to the animals, apart from other animals, is poachers. In Taiwan tiger bone sells for nearly £3 000 a pound, while rhino horn can fetch /16000 a pound in South-East Asia.

Two battalions, of 800 men each, guard the park. One posts sentries around the park and sends out armed patrols daily. The other, the Rhino Patrol, polices the zone between the park and the villages. Occasionally, there are shoot-outs. 'We have run this patrol for the past 25 years,' the cheerful general told us. 'During this period 25 people have been sacrificed from our side and we have killed as many.' Poachers can only operate with the support of the locals who know the animals' habits and habitats and regard the park as a waste of good cropgrowing land. So there is great temptation to break the law.

Around the edge of the park, there are ditches filled with water, but they do not keep the animals in. Rhinos and tigers swim across at night to feed on crops and cattle before returning to the safety of the national park. The best villagers can do is bang drums, beat sticks on the ground or make firebrands out of straw to try and scare them away. 'Last week a tiger came and killed some cattle. We lost three,' complained Giri Ram. 'We also get a lot of trouble from rhinos. Three days ago, a mother and baby rhino came at night. The next day, they were still here so we tried to drive them away. One man was hurt very badly; the rhino had gored his side,' he added.

We then had a clandestine meeting with an informant from a different village who is paid by the national park to watch his neighbours. We talked on the verandah of our small wooden house in the safari camp, away from anyone who might be tempted to listen. 'A rhino was killed by poachers six months ago,' he said. 'A new man had arrived in the village just before it happened. He was talking about killing animals and what price you could get for them.' Later we went to the viewing platform to look at the endless jungle tinted white in the moonlight, so an injured rhino we had spotted earlier had disappeared. Perhaps he had gone to a local rice field for a snack.

1. What did the rhinos do when they saw the writer's safari party?

- A) They made threatening noises.
- B) They attacked the nearest person.

- C) They paused for a moment before leaving.
- D) They started walking around in circles.

2. What did Jitu say about the tiger they had missed?

- A) He expected to catch up with it.
- B) It was probably injured.
- C) It kept changing direction.
- D) It had spent a few hours in the same place.

3. Why did the rhinos and tigers begin to disappear in the 1950s?

- A) They died from disease.
- B) The jungle was cut down.
- C) Hunters killed them off very quickly.
- D) They moved into the mountains.

4. The greatest danger to the men who guard the park

- A) comes from wild animals.
- B) comes from poachers.
- C) comes from traps set by hunters.
- D) is a strange, incurable disease.

5. What do the locals think of the park?

- A) It should be used to grow crops.
- B) It is a good idea.
- C) It is important for the economy.
- D) They are proud of it.

6. What do some rhinos and tigers do at night?

- A) They sleep on straw left by the locals.
- B) They make a noise by banging the ground.
- C) They sleep in special cages.
- D) They search for food outside the park.

7. How do the park guards get information about poachers?

- A) Some locals are paid to spy for them.
- B) They go under cover.
- C) They have hidden cameras in the park.
- D) They regularly search for guns in the villages.

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Text 1.41

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

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| A. Women doing men's job. | E. The best profession for a lady |
| B. Holidays – the best time to visit | F. festival to a season |
| C. Ideal to grow a man | G. Words for all times |
| D. A costume for a mythic sea creature | H. Best clothes for burial |

1. Mary is a professional dress-maker specializing in exotic costumes. She devoted many hours to crafting mermaid tails and hand-made tops. Her professional mermaid costume includes a tail and a top. A tail is made of the finest silicone that bends naturally with movement and looks beautifully on film and in print. Out of the depths of the water her costume shines with hundreds of pearls, crystals, and gemstones.

2. Today's well-educated person uses about 18,000 words. Shakespeare, whose plays written for a small theatre are now performed in more countries than ever before, used over 34,000 different words, thousands of which he made up. For example: accessible, roadway, schoolboy and watchdog. Many of his phrases have fallen into everyday use in our language today, including, "A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" by Richard III.

3. The Celtic division of the year was into two parts. The winter half was considered the beginning of the year, and the summer half the second part. There were two further subdivisions, so the year was finally divided into the standard four seasons. At each of these four stages, a Fire Festival was celebrated. It involved religious ceremonies, music, storytelling, and poetry. These great festivals were regarded to be the best time.

4. As symbols of respect and courage, knights turned out to be an intriguing mix of all the things that made males the best, as their education included the most effective sorts of exercises for the brain and the human body. Knight tournaments were a good way for the knights to try out the actual travails of fighting and never having to go through the pain and troubles of having to look after themselves, and of their kingdoms.

5. Were there any women pirates in Renaissance England? They were in the minority, but they were nevertheless there and very able. Lady Mary was a daughter of a pirate and married to a pirate. When her husband died, she recruited her castle staff and went to sea herself. Her luck ran out when she captured a German captain, who was a friend of Queen Elizabeth. So Lady Mary quit piracy... and started selling stolen goods.

6. Russia is an amazing holiday destination. It should be visited during the festival season, as it reveals the rich cultural tradition and fascinating customs of its people. While the festivals come from the Christian legacy Russia shares with Europe and America, the manner of celebration is unique. Enthusiastic travelers suggest planning a Russian holiday during the festival time and to be sure that the memories will last a lifetime!

7. Normally very fine textiles are found in graves. Obviously, the quality of clothing worn in the Middle Ages would reduce with lower ranks, but even the slaves did not wear cloth as rough as people thought in the past and some still do today. Slaves would probably wear their master's clothes, which may have been very thin in places and not decorated. They would usually receive the underclothes to be worn as overclothes.

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