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## Cities and country life

### Чтение

#### Задание 10

##### ***New York and skyscrapers***

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

**1. Always in a hurry**

**5. Saving the variety**

**2. The city of skyscrapers**

**6. Getting around the city**

**3. Winning and losing**

**7. For the holiday and more**

**4. Unknown side of the city**

**8. Nickname for a building**

**A.** New York is really the melting pot of the world. Over 30 percent of its residents have come from abroad. It is believed that the city has the greatest linguistic diversity on the planet. There are over 800 different languages divided among its people. As some of these languages are nearly extinct, the City University of New York has begun a project called the Endangered Language Alliance. Its aim is to preserve rare languages like Bukhari, Vhlaski, and Ormuri.

**B.** New Yorkers love to think they know everything about their city: where to find the best fruit, how to avoid paying full price at museums, what route to take to avoid traffic. But New York City can reveal new treasures even to its veterans. Beyond the city where New-Yorkers work, eat, play and commute every day lies a hidden New York: mysterious, forgotten, abandoned or just overlooked. There are places about which you're not likely to read in any guidebook.

**C.** The Chrysler Building was in a race with the Bank of Manhattan for getting the title of the tallest skyscraper in the world. The Bank was likely to triumph, with its height of 282 meters. But the spire of the Chrysler Building was constructed in secret inside the tower. Just one week after the Bank of Manhattan was finished, it was put in place, making it 318 meters tall and beating the Bank. It wouldn't keep this title for long: one year later the Empire State Building was erected.

**D.** The Flatiron Building was constructed between 1901 and 1903 at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue. It was designed by Chicago's Daniel Burnham as a steel-frame skyscraper covered with white terra-cotta. Built as the headquarters of the Fuller Construction company, the skyscraper was meant to be named Fuller Building. But locals soon started calling it "Flatiron" because of its unusual shape. The name stuck and soon became official.

**E.** How does Rockefeller Center manage to find the perfect fur-tree each Christmas season? They do aerial searches by helicopter, of course, and bring it to the city during the night when there isn't much traffic on the streets. After the tree is taken down for the year, it continues to be useful. For example, in 2005 Habitat for Humanity used the wood to make doorframes for houses for the poor and in 2012 the paper was used to publish a book.

**F.** In New York life never stands still. People have to call cabs, ride subway cars, do business of all kinds, eat pizzas and sandwiches for lunch. When you multiply that by more than eight million people in less than 500 square miles, you get the idea: everyone goes everywhere as fast as it is humanly possible. Whatever you do, don't stop in the middle of the sidewalk or you'll make everyone around you incredibly angry.

**G.** New York is extremely easy to navigate. Manhattan is divided into numbered streets from north to south and avenues from east to west. It's almost impossible to get lost there. Buses are useful to travel around Manhattan, and the subway is the best means of transport to the other parts of the city. At some stage you'll definitely use a yellow taxi. Try to get one on an avenue that's going in the same direction you are — you'll save time and money. And don't forget to leave a tip for the driver.

**Номер задания: 4EA94E**

## **Cities and their names**

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

**1. Named after a politician**

**5. Modern pronunciation**

**2. Too lengthy to stay**

**6. Named after the river**

**3. In hope for a good future**

**7. Named after a wrong person**

**4. Named after a tsar**

**8. Bringing back the first name**

**A.** One local legend claims that the city of Orlando is named after the character in Shakespeare's "As You Like It", but the more commonly accepted version is that a man named Orlando Reeves owned a plantation and a sugar mill a bit north of what later became the city. Early settlers found where Reeves had carved his name in a tree and thought that it was a grave marker to a soldier, a hero who died in the Seminole War and mistakenly named their settlement after him.

**B.** When Arizona city began expanding in the late 1860s, settlers realized that their little town needed a name. The founder of the city Jack Swilling, a Confederate veteran, wanted to name the town Stonewall in honour of Stonewall Jackson, but Darrell Duppa found out that their site had been a Native American settlement centuries earlier. He offered the name Phoenix. He believed that their new city would rise from the ruins of the former civilization like the legendary bird.

**C.** In 1788, Captain Arthur Phillip discovered a supply of fresh water for his thirsty armada in a cave near Port Jackson, today's Sydney Harbor. Later he started a settlement there. The place needed a name. Though originally he had planned to name his new freshwater-filled settlement Albion — a poetic name for England — instead he decided to call the bay Sydney Cove after the Secretary of State, Lord Sydney. The fact that the guy had never even set foot in Australia didn't stop him.

**D.** The Russian capital sits on the Moscva River, which is obviously where the city's name comes from. However, there are a couple of theories as to where the name Moscva comes from. The first states that it is a derivative of a Finno-Ugric name meaning river of either cows, or bears, or darkness. Nobody is really sure which of the three exactly, but all of them seem quite possible. The other, more popular theory, says that the name comes from a Slavic word meaning dank, swampy river.

**E.** It's widely known that the City of Angels got its name from Spanish settlers. The beauty of the place impressed them so much that they considered it heaven on Earth. The original name,

however, was a lot longer: *El Pueblo de Nuestra Senora la Reina de los Angeles de Porcincula*, or “The Town of Our Lady the Queen of Angels of the Little Portion”. They realized there would be a lot of letters to fit on a hat they wore, so they just shortened it to Los Angeles.

**F.** Have you ever wondered why in a restaurant we never order Beijing duck, but instead call it Peking like our grandmas did? Well, since Chinese characters don’t much lend themselves to transliteration, English interpretations of how the name is pronounced have changed over the years. The name was given to the city during the Ming Dynasty by Zhu Di, who moved his capital there. “Beijing” is about as close as we can get now to saying it like the Chinese.

**G.** St. Petersburg was founded on May 16, 1703, when the foundation of the Peter and Paul Fortress was laid. Since its foundation, the city’s name has changed several times. Originally, it was named after the Apostle Peter as tsar Peter, the Apostle’s namesake, relied on this saint’s patronage. For a decade in the 1900’s it was called Petrograd. This was from 1914—1924. After Lenin died, Petrograd was renamed Leningrad. St. Petersburg resumed its original name in 1992.

**Номер задания: 386674**

## **Paris**

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

**1. Getting bigger**

**5. Becoming stronger**

**2. The weather in Paris**

**6. Location**

**3. Why live in Paris?**

**7. A rich place**

**4. Key facts**

**8. The jewel of Paris**

**A.** Paris is the capital city of France. It is situated in the north-central part of the country. People were living on the site of the present-day city, located along the Seine River by about 7600 BC. The modern city has spread far beyond both banks of the Seine. Paris is by far the country's most important centre of commerce and culture. The area of the city is 41 square miles (105 square km); the population of Paris and its suburbs is approximately 10 million people.

**B.** For centuries Paris has been one of the world's most important and attractive cities. It is appreciated for the opportunities it offers for business and commerce, for study, culture, and entertainment; its gastronomy, haute couture, painting, literature, and intellectual community especially enjoy an enviable reputation. It is called the City of Light and it lives up to its reputation being an important centre for education and intellectual pursuits.

**C.** Paris is situated at a crossroads of both water and land routes significant not only to France but also to Europe. It has had a continuing influence on its growth. Under Roman administration, in the 1st century BC, the original site on the Île de la Cité was designated the capital of the territory. Under King Hugh Capet (ruled 987 — 996), the preeminence of Paris was firmly established, and Paris became a political and cultural hub as modern France took shape.

**D.** Paris is located on the western side of Europe and in a plain relatively close to the sea. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, it has a fairly temperate climate. The weather can be very changeable, however, especially in the winter and spring, when the wind can be sharp and cold. The annual average temperature is roughly 12 °C; the July average is about 19 °C, and the January average is about 3 °C. The temperature drops below freezing for about a month each year, and snow falls on such days.

**E.** At the eastern end of the Île de la Cité we can see the cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris. It is situated on a spot that Parisians have always reserved for the practice of religious rites. Like all cathedrals in France, Notre-Dame is the property of the state, although its operation as a

religious institution is left entirely to the Roman Catholic Church. The cathedral looks stunning. It is certainly the most famous landmark in Paris, attracting millions of tourists each year.

**F.** In 1850, Paris had approximately 600,000 inhabitants. It then grew rapidly as industrial expansion attracted a constant stream of people from the provinces. By 1870, the population had surpassed 1,000,000, and by 1931 the conurbation contained some 5,000,000 people, more than half of them living in the city of Paris, the administrative city within the old gates. After World War II, this growth continued, and in the early 21st century Greater Paris had over 10 million people.

**G.** Paris is not only the political and cultural capital of France but also its major financial and commercial centre. It is a very wealthy city, home to many vast private fortunes, both of French and foreign origin. It serves as the base for numerous international business concerns, and even if large French firms have their manufacturing plants in the provinces, nearly all keep their headquarters in Paris, conveniently close to major banks and key ministries.

**Номер задания: DF9CD3**

## **Perm**

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

**1. Perm's industry**

**5. Traditionally liberal**

**2. Beneficial location**

**6. The greatest achievement**

**3. City's cultural life**

**7. Natural resource as attraction**

**4. Too important to be left alone**

**8. Where the name comes from**

**A.** The word “Perm” first appeared in the 12th century in the Primary Chronicle, the main source describing the early history of the Russian people. The Perm were listed among the people who paid tribute to the Rus. The origin of the word “Perm” remains unclear. Most likely, the word came from the Finno-Ugric languages and meant “far land” or “flat, forested place”. But some local residents say it may have come from Per, a hero and the main character of many local legends.

**B.** Novgorodian traders were the first to show an interest in Perm. Starting from the 15th century, the Muscovite princes included the area in their plans to create a unified Russian state. During this time the first Russian villages appeared in the northern part of the region. The first industry to appear in the area was a salt factory, which developed on the Usolka river in the city of Solikamsk. Rich salt reserves generated great interest on the part of Russia's wealthiest merchants, some of whom bought land there.

**C.** The history of the modern city of Perm starts with the development of the Ural region by Tsar Peter the Great. Perm became the capital of the region in 1781 when the territorial structure of the country was reformed. A special commission determined that the best place would be at the crossroads of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which runs east-west and the Kazan line, which runs north-south. This choice resulted in Perm becoming a major trade and industrial centre. The city quickly grew to become one of the biggest in the region.

**D.** Perm is generally stable and peaceful, so the shocks of 1917 did not reach it right away. Neither did they have the same bloody results as in Petrograd. Perm tried to distance itself from the excesses and did not share the enthusiasm for change of its neighbours. Residents supported more moderate parties. They voted for the establishment of a west European style democracy in Russia. Unfortunately, the city could not stay completely unaffected, as both the White and the Red armies wanted its factories.

**E.** Perm's desire for stability and self-control made the region seem like a “swamp” during the democratic reforms of the 1990s. Unlike other regions, there were no intense social conflicts or

strikes. Nevertheless, Perm was always among the regions that supported the democratic movement. In the 1999 elections, the party that wanted to continue the reforms won a majority in the region. So the city got an unofficial status of “the capital of civil society” or even “the capital of Russian liberalism”.

**F.** During the Second World War many factories were moved to Perm Oblast and continued to work there after it ended. Chemicals, non-ferrous metallurgy, and oil refining were the key industries after the war. Other factories produced aircraft engines, equipment for telephones, ships, bicycles, and cable. Perm press produces about 70 percent of Russia’s currency and stamped envelopes. Nowadays several major business companies are located in Perm. The biggest players of Russian aircraft industry are among them.

**G.** Perm has at least a dozen theatres featuring productions that are attracting audiences from faraway cities, and even from abroad. The broad esplanade running from the city’s main square has become the site of almost continuous international art, theatre and music fairs during the summer. Even the former prison camp with grim walls outside town was converted into a theater last July for a production of “Fidelio”, Beethoven’s opera about political repression. The performance was well-reviewed.

**Номер задания: С3АДА0**

## **Rome**

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

**1. Beautiful water**

**5. From the history of Rome**

**2. The jewel of Rome**

**6. Highs and lows**

**3. Rome layout**

**7. Climate in Rome**

**4. Built on seven hills**

**8. Key facts**

**A.** Rome is an important historic city of Italy. Rome is located in the central part of the Italian peninsula, on the Tiber River about 15 miles (24 km) inland from the Tyrrhenian Sea. Once the capital of an ancient republic and empire whose armies were so powerful, now it is the spiritual and physical seat of the Roman Catholic Church and the site of major pinnacles of artistic and intellectual achievement. The city area is 496 square miles; the population is more than 3 million people.

**B.** For well over a millennium, Rome controlled the life of all civilizations known to Europe, but then it fell into dissolution and disrepair. Physically, economically, politically and militarily helpless by the late Middle Ages, Rome nevertheless remained a world power as an idea. The force of Rome as a lawgiver, teacher, and builder continued to radiate throughout Europe. Rome found glory as the head of Christianity and the capital for arts and eventually won back its power and wealth.

**C.** The ancient centre of Rome is divided into 22 districts, the names of most dating back to Classical times, while surrounding it are 35 urban sectors that began to be officially absorbed into the municipality after 1911. Within the city limits on the western and northwestern fringes are six large suburbs. About 6 miles (10 km) out from the centre of the city, a belt highway makes a huge circle around the capital, tying together the antiquated roads that led to ancient Rome.

**D.** Rome's hot, dry summer days, with high temperatures often above 24 °C, are frequently cooled in the afternoons by a west wind that rises from the Tyrrhenian Sea. The city receives roughly 30 inches (750 mm) of precipitation annually; spring and autumn are the rainiest seasons. Frosts and occasional light snowfalls punctuate the otherwise mild winters, when high temperatures average just above 10 °C. A cold, dry wind from the north frequents the city in the winter.

**E.** The main street in central Rome is Via del Corso, an important thoroughfare since Classical times, when it was the Via Flaminia, the road to the Adriatic. Its present name comes from the

horse races that were part of the Roman carnival celebrations. From the foot of the Capitoline Hill, the Corso runs to the Piazza del Popolo and through a gate in the city wall, the Porta del Popolo, there to resume its ancient name. It's a must to see for any visitor to Rome.

**F.** Rome is as much a city of fountains as it is of churches or palaces, antiquities or urban problems. The more than 300 monumental fountains are an essential part of Rome's seductive powers. They are points of personal, often sentimental attachment to the city and have been a source of inspiration for many people of art throughout the history of mankind. They also provide a sense of luxury. One cannot turn them off as they flow all the time.

**G.** The Roman countryside, also known as the Campagna, was one of the last areas of central Italy to be settled in antiquity. It is important to mention that Rome was built on a defensible hill that dominated the last downstream, high-banked river crossing. This hill, Palatine Hill, was one of a group of hills, traditionally counted as seven, around which the ancient city grew. The other hills are the Capitoline, the Quirinal, the Viminal, the Esquiline, the Caelian, and the Aventine.

**Номер задания: CA6498**

## **Madrid**

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

**1. The transport system**

**5. Late to bed, late to rise**

**2. From the history of Madrid**

**6. The city and its geography**

**3. A rich place**

**7. Something for anyone**

**4. Key facts**

**8. A city of variety**

**A.** Madrid is the capital of Spain. It is also Spain's arts and financial centre. Madrid was officially made the national capital by Philip III, an entire generation after Philip II took the court to Madrid in 1561. Under the patronage of Philip II and his successors, Madrid developed into a city of curious contrasts, preserving its old, overcrowded centre, around which developed palaces, convents, churches, and public buildings. The population of the city now is more than 3 million people.

**B.** Madrid lies almost exactly at the geographical heart of the Iberian Peninsula. It is situated on a plateau of sand and clay at an elevation of some 2,120 feet (646 metres) above sea level, making it one of the highest-located capitals in Europe. This location is partly responsible for the weather pattern of cold, crisp winters accompanied by sharp winds. Sudden variations of temperature are possible, but summers are consistently dry and hot. Autumn is the best season for visitors.

**C.** Madrid is a city of contrasting styles, reflecting clearly the different periods in which change and development took place. The old centre, a maze of small streets around a few squares in the vicinity of the imposing Plaza Mayor, contrasts with the Neoclassical buildings and grand boulevards created by the best architects of their day. Modern office buildings in the centre and apartment blocks around the outskirts reflect the styles and economic realities of present-day development.

**D.** The local population of Madrid is often referred to as 'cats', partly due to the local lifestyle and the late hours kept by the city's inhabitants, although keeping late hours is also common in other parts of Spain, especially in the heat of summer. People eat late, theatres and cinemas begin performances late, and the siesta is by no means dead, although the introduction of modern business methods and the influx of foreign interests have tended to alter the traditional workday.

**E.** Being the centre of government, finance, and insurance has long contributed to the prosperity of the capital, as have tourism and the city's position as Spain's transportation hub.

Following the Spanish Civil War (1936 — 39), the city became an important manufacturing centre for the automotive and aircraft industries and for electric and electronic equipment, metallurgical manufactures, and optics, as well as for the production of plastics, rubber, and consumer goods.

**F.** The road and rail systems both come to the capital from all corners of the country. A subway system, the Metro, serves Madrid with various lines that extend throughout the city. Barajas Airport — Madrid's international airport — lies about 8 miles (13 km) east of the city. A motorway (expressway) system encircles Madrid in a roughly pentagonal shape, coming to a point in the south. Other major motorways radiate from the encircling artery in all directions.

**G.** Modern Madrid has attractions for all people. Las Ventas, which is the largest bullring in Spain with a capacity of some 25,000 people, is where you can watch famous Spanish bullfights. For football fans there is always a game of football to watch at any of the stadiums located in Madrid. The verbenas, special fiestas held in each quarter in honour of its patron saint, are popular events, especially during warm weather. There are more than 40 parks and public gardens, churches and museums.

**Номер задания: B8E838**

## **Britain**

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

**1. Pet-friendly booking**

**2. Funny names**

**3. Different tactics**

**4. Seeing wild animals**

**5. Almost at the shore**

**6. Seaside observation point**

**7. Quiet places to explore**

**8. Various activities to do**

**A.** The English have a very ironic sense of humour, and it may become clear when you discover what some of the towns and villages across England and the United Kingdom are called. Some are hilarious, while others are just plain rude. It is important to keep an eye out when you pass through the English countryside to see if you can spot a few on your travels. There's Sheepy Parva and Sheepy Magna in Lancashire, Greedy Gut in Somerset, No Place in Derbyshire. There is always something to keep people entertained during their trip!

**B.** England is part of the British Isles and a large archipelago off the coast of Europe. It is not a very big country. In fact, you could fit all the United Kingdom, that is, England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, inside Texas, the USA, over 2.8 times. So, it shouldn't come as too much surprise to know that you are never far from the sea when you are in England. In fact, even if you are standing in the very center of the country, you are still no more than 70 miles away from the coast. What a shame that the English weather doesn't often encourage a beach day!

**C.** Badgers are not always a farmer's best friends, but Badger Watch farm in deepest rural Dorset has decided to exploit rather than fight Britain's cutest large mammals. Extremely difficult to spot, a badger seen in the wild is an unforgettable experience. Two specially designed hides at Badger Watch Dorset offer one of the best chances of finding one. Each hide can be booked privately for up to eight people, from 6.30 pm until the lights are shut off at midnight. Alongside badgers, the hides offer a good chance of seeing foxes, deer, and rabbits.

**D.** Holidays are the best opportunity to explore the UK and overseas territories, spending quality time with family or friends including a four-legged one. In fact, holidays are the best excuse to go on some nice dog adventure and give your dog the best time. To plan your perfect holiday, it's a matter of finding a place suitable for dogs. The good news is that there is more choice than you may think. We found that almost all holiday accommodation and hotels have a filter which you can use to navigate your options, although some are better presented than others.

**E.** The Hebrides are a beautiful archipelago, where Scottish Gaelic is still spoken. Each day will be a combination of relaxation and adventure. On a full day's excursion, we may spend four or five hours in the kayaks and cover between seven and ten miles, with plenty of opportunities to land and explore islands on foot. One of the best ways to explore its coastline and spot some of the many bird species, otters and seals is by kayak. We can offer full-day guided trips, taking in hidden coves, long sandy beaches, and hidden ancient sites.

**F.** You never forget your first whale. Such sightings are, of course, down to good fortune and timing, but once you've seen your first whale, you will want to see another and another. Famous for its whaling fleet, the Yorkshire coast is one of the best places in England to spot Minke whales, which appear in late summer, following the mackerel. From the coastline of the Outer Hebrides, you can spot up to 23 species of whales, more than a quarter of the world's 89 known species, which pass through the waters off the west coast of Scotland.

**G.** In summer the possibility of finding a calm area away from the crowds of holiday-goers can be a difficult task. Known as the Heritage Coast, the Northumberland coast area of outstanding natural beauty is surprisingly crowd-free, even in high summer. If you're willing to relax, you'll find a number of excellent bathing beaches here. Heritage hunters and nature watchers are spoiled with fantastically arresting castles. Most striking is the mighty fortress at Bamburgh. Many architectural historians have declared this the most wondrous of all England's coastal castles.

**Номер задания: 6DA073**

## Задание 11

### China

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

#### Unique country

The world first discovered China through the writings of adventurer Marco Polo more than 700 years ago. Ever since, this large Asian country has come to be regarded as the embodiment of everything that is mysterious and exotic. Even now, A \_\_\_\_\_, this vast country has lost none of its attraction. Indeed, the contrast between China's ancient customs and the new ultra-modern state has only increased the fascination with its culture B \_\_\_\_\_.

It is a culture that is much celebrated by the Chinese themselves, as evidenced by the preservation of such important historic sites as the Forbidden City and the Summer Palace in Beijing, C \_\_\_\_\_. And then, there is the famous Great Wall of China, D \_\_\_\_\_ from the Yellow Sea to Central Asia. Its countless shrines demonstrate the spirit of age-old Eastern religions. The cities of the Middle Kingdom, E \_\_\_\_\_ of over a million, and the coastal provinces, are today enjoying a soaring economic boom.

Thanks to its size, China is a great tourist destination. It offers limitless scope for exploration. Whether people choose to travel aboard a luxury cruise ship, F \_\_\_\_\_, this country is full of incredible experiences and sightseeing opportunities. China has something for every taste and all the essential ingredients for an unforgettable holiday in a beautiful country.

1. after many decades of economic growth
2. more than 50 of which have populations
3. that dates back more than 5000 years
4. winding for 6,700 kilometres all the way
5. each recalling the days of China's emperors
6. or during the latest years of economic boom
7. or seek out the peace of an ancient temple

Номер задания: F7A549

## **Willis Tower (skyscraper)**

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

### **Willis Tower today**

Willis Tower is the heart of downtown Chicago and the future of work and play. The 110-story building is one of the tallest buildings in the world and the second tallest building in North America, making it impossible to miss **A**\_\_\_\_\_ . The magnitude of this magnificent steel frame skyscraper can seem impossible to understand.

Willis Tower is now owned by Blackstone and managed by EQ Office. It is home to more than 100 businesses including law firms, insurance, transportation, financial companies and more. Radio and television stations are broadcast from Willis Tower's rooftop. 15,000 people work at the Tower each day, **B**\_\_\_\_\_ . And 12 million people pass by and through the Tower each year.

It is not surprising **C**\_\_\_\_\_ . The Tower is not only an innovator in promoting green practices among its tenants, but also stands **D**\_\_\_\_\_ in increasing energy and water efficiency and reducing waste. Over the past 20 years, the Tower has reduced annual electricity consumption by 34% by **E**\_\_\_\_\_ and adopting special conservation practices. The building saves 10 million gallons of water each year by relying on reduced water-flow fixtures. These innovations are encouraging those in charge of the building to look into certification for energy efficiency and explore renewable energy resources, such **F**\_\_\_\_\_ covered with vegetation.

1. when appreciating the big city's skyline
2. that the true color of Willis Tower is green
3. as solar and wind power and "green roofs"
4. as a leader among American skyscrapers
5. using new lighting systems and controls
6. that was designed and built many years ago
7. not counting thousands of the building's visitors

**Номер задания: 8D53FC**

## Задания 12–18

### **How Harry Potter saved one small town**

*Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18. В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

### **How Harry Potter saved one small town**

Mallaig is far from the prettiest of Highland settlements, even when the weather is fine. Several rows of what could be prewar council houses stretch across the hill beyond the harbour. A **mishmash** of car parks, jetties and workaday buildings squats close to the railway terminus. When I last stayed in Mallaig, it was known as the biggest herring port in Europe.

Today, the herring have vanished, and yet Mallaig remains a busy place. Ferries come and go and fishing boats land shellfish, which is driven away in lorries to the markets of France and Spain. None of this activity, however, explains the hundreds of people who can be seen roaming Mallaig's few streets every afternoon between the beginning of May and the end of October, or the presence of so many restaurants. What do explain them are two enthusiasms, one for low fact and the other for high fiction, which are kindled in childhood and among many adults never entirely disappear.

The railway reached Mallaig from Fort William and the south in 1901. It was among the last big lines to be built in Britain, late enough to have its viaducts built of concrete. It traversed one of Europe's most spectacular and emptiest landscapes, with hardly anything large enough to be called a village along its 40-mile length.

The construction needed a large government subsidy, but the traffic never grew much beyond the two or three trains a day that carried fish boxes and a few dozen travellers to and from the Hebrides. It made little economic sense. Only 60 years after the line opened, it began to be threatened with closure. Few people would have guessed then that its commercial salvation would be owed to a novel and a film, and first of all, to a hobby.

Railways became an amateur pastime as well as a means of transport during the last decades of the 19th century. Then professional men such as vicars and lawyers began to see the large variety of trains and their technical progress as a hobby offering a similar kind of pleasure to philately and butterfly-hunting. By the end of the century they had their own magazine and their own club, the Railway Club, the world's first society for railway enthusiasts. It was founded in London in 1899 and had its own premises with a library and leather armchairs. It was from these elite beginnings that the 20th century's great cult of trainspotting spread, reinforcing a more general fondness for steam locomotives that many people had without knowing quite why. So a sense of loss ran through Britain when, in the 1960s, it became clear that their day was nearly done.

Hundreds of **them** were saved from the scrapyards and restored to working order; dozens of branch lines repaired and reopened so that in the holidays Britain could be charmed by how it once was. It's hard to think that anywhere in the world has seen a more popular or successful preservation movement, or at least one run and largely funded by volunteers. Out of this business grew the West Coast Railway Company, which hires out engines, coaches and crew for steam excursions.

A film producer looking to shoot a fantastical train in a dramatic location would naturally turn to such a company, and so in three Harry Potter films the train to Hogwarts is seen crossing Glenfinnan's viaduct.

Today, the Jacobite Express fills with Potter fans from all parts of the globe and always stops for a photo opportunity at Glenfinnan, which is where the real Bonnie Prince Charlie really raised his standard in '45 and marked as such by a real memorial. All of which reality is cast into shadow by the film of a modern fairytale.

12. Which adjective could best describe Mallaig as presented by the author?

- 1) Derelict.
- 2) Beautiful.
- 3) Abandoned.
- 4) Unsightly.

13. The word *mishmash* in "A mishmash of car parks ..." (paragraph 1) means ...

- 1) a ruin.
- 2) a mixture.
- 3) a sight.
- 4) a queue.

14. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the railway line?

- 1) It was the last big line constructed in Europe.
- 2) The traffic on it was busy at the beginning.
- 3) It finally became profitable.
- 4) It was closed shortly after its opening.

15. The author compares the enthusiasm for trains to philately and butterfly hunting because ...

- 1) it turned into a pastime.
- 2) they all require patience.
- 3) they all became unpopular.
- 4) they all are fashionable.

16. The author mentions a library and leather armchairs in order to illustrate ...

- 1) how important trains were for the country.
- 2) how successful the Railway Club became.
- 3) the amount of corruption at the club.
- 4) the number of members it had.

17. The word *them* in “hundreds of them ...” (paragraph 6) refers to ...

- 1) people.
- 2) locomotives.
- 3) train spotters.
- 4) lines.

18. How does, judging by the last paragraph, the author feel about Glenfinnan remembered through Harry Potter rather than the Bonnie Prince Charlie?

- 1) Enthusiastic.
- 2) Indifferent.
- 3) Sad.
- 4) Outraged.

**Номер группы: 354116**

## Грамматика и лексика

### Задания 19–24 (19–25)

#### **Kenneth Graham / A Walking House**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–24.

#### **Kenneth Graham**

- 19 Kenneth Graham (1859–1932) was a Scottish writer. Life was very hard on \_\_\_\_\_ but he remained an optimistic person. **HE**
- 20 His books are classics of literature for \_\_\_\_\_. **CHILD**
- 21 Recently the Disney studio \_\_\_\_\_ some films based on his books, for example, *The Reluctant Dragon*. These films are certainly worth watching. **MAKE**

#### **A Walking House**

- 22 Can you imagine a house that can walk? An innovative prototype of a walking house \_\_\_\_\_ last year in England. **INTRODUCE**
- 23 The \_\_\_\_\_ thing about it is that this eco-friendly house has everything necessary – a kitchen, a composting toilet, a method to collect rain water, and so on. **GOOD**
- 24 Without a doubt, such houses \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiastic travellers in the near future. **ATTRACT**
- 25 The \_\_\_\_\_ samples are already on sale. **ONE**

Номер группы: 7DD607

### **New Year around the world / A treasure in a chair**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–24.

#### **New Year around the world**

- Everybody loves New Year.
- 19 It is a holiday which \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world. **CELEBRATE**
- 20 In Scandinavia \_\_\_\_\_ cook rice with nuts and not turkey for New Year. **WOMAN**
- 21 Italian people enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ old things out of the windows on New Year's Day. It is interesting to learn about these traditions. **THROW**

#### **A treasure in a chair**

- The Browns from Manchester, the UK, are a very lucky family.
- 22 Some years ago, Mr Brown \_\_\_\_\_ a chair on sale. **BUY**
- 23 However, Mrs Brown \_\_\_\_\_ it. **NOT LIKE**
- 24 Mr Brown took it to the attic thinking he \_\_\_\_\_ it later. **SELL**
- While cleaning it before a spring garage sale, he broke it by accident and found expensive jewellery inside. Mrs Brown says
- 25 it's the \_\_\_\_\_ surprise in her life! **GOOD**

Номер группы: **FB2D77**

### **Did you know? / The wolf and the goat**

Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 19–24, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 19–24.

#### **Did you know?**

- 19 Here are some interesting facts about Australia. Canberra \_\_\_\_\_ as the capital because Sydney and Melbourne could not stop arguing which city should be the capital of Australia. **CHOOSE**
- 20 The sports capital of the world has 70 percent of \_\_\_\_\_ total population participating at least once a week in a particular recreational activity or sport. **IT**
- 21 80 % of Australians believe Australia has a strong culture and identity characterised by honesty, sports and multiculturalism based on research \_\_\_\_\_ by the Australia Day Council of NSW in 2008. **ORGANISE**

#### **The wolf and the goat**

- 22 A hungry wolf was out searching for a meal. He \_\_\_\_\_ a goat feeding on grass on top of a high cliff. The wolf wished to get the goat to climb down from the rock and into his grasp and he called out to her. **SEE**
- 23 “Excuse me, dear Goat,” he said in a friendly voice, “It is very dangerous for you to be at such a height. Do come down before you injure yourself. Besides, the grass is much \_\_\_\_\_ down here. Take my advice, and please come down from that high cliff.” **GREEN**
- 24 But the goat knew too well of the wolf’s intent. “You \_\_\_\_\_ if I eat good grass or bad. **NOT CARE**
- 25 What you care about is \_\_\_\_\_ me.” **EAT**

Номер группы: A46FD1

## Задания 30–36 (32–38)

### Two years in a hut

Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами 30–36. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям 30–36, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

### Two years in a hut

Henry Thompson, a writer, built a hut on the shore of the pond and lived there all alone for two years. He did this for two reasons: because he wanted to **30**\_\_\_\_\_ that people spend too much time and money on food and clothes and because he wanted a perfectly quiet chance to write more books. **31**\_\_\_\_\_ to the writer, he spent only one hundred dollars a year while he lived in this hut. He raised beans on his land, ate wild berries, caught fish and “went visiting” his friends and neighbours now and then. To buy his woodsman’s clothes and a few necessities, he planted gardens, painted houses, and cut wood for his friends.

This period influenced Henry’s creative work a lot. He wrote a book called “The Wood” which **32**\_\_\_\_\_ all about these seven or eight hundred days he lived in his hut. Several other books also describe the time when he **33**\_\_\_\_\_ to live all by himself. These sold very well. In all of them Henry was boasting that he had found the only sensible way to live. “I am for simple living, and I **34**\_\_\_\_\_ being alone!” he would declare in his books. He **35**\_\_\_\_\_ you feel, when you read his books, that it is fine to walk around the fields, sniffing the wild grape and the green grass, and that no one can find pleasure like the man who rows, and skates, and swims. **36**\_\_\_\_\_, people passing by the pond used to hear him whistling old ballads, or playing very softly and beautifully on a flute, and they thought he sounded lonely and sad.

- |           |              |              |              |               |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| <b>30</b> | 1) agree     | 2) secure    | 3) ensure    | 4) prove      |
| <b>31</b> | 1) According | 2) Including | 3) Regarding | 4) Concerning |
| <b>32</b> | 1) says      | 2) talks     | 3) tells     | 4) speaks     |
| <b>33</b> | 1) kept      | 2) made      | 3) held      | 4) used       |
| <b>34</b> | 1) amuse     | 2) please    | 3) enjoy     | 4) satisfy    |
| <b>35</b> | 1) turns     | 2) makes     | 3) gives     | 4) takes      |
| <b>36</b> | 1) Although  | 2) Otherwise | 3) However   | 4) Moreover   |

Номер группы: 4ССС78

## Письменная речь

### Задание 38.1

#### **Why some Zetlanders move to big cities**

Imagine that you are doing a project on **why some Zetlanders move to big cities**. You have found some data on the subject – the results of the opinion polls (see the table below).

**Comment on the data in the table and give your opinion on the subject of the project.**

<b>The opinion poll question: Why did you move to a big city?</b>	
<b>Reasons</b>	<b>Number of respondents (%)</b>
To get a new job	34
To develop one's business	27
To get a better education	26
To have more entertainment	8
To make new friends	5

**Write 200–250 words.**

Use the following plan:

- make an opening statement on the subject of the project;
- select and report 2–3 facts;
- make 1–2 comparisons where relevant and give your comments;
- outline a problem that can arise with **moving to a big city** and suggest a way of solving it;
- conclude by giving and explaining your opinion on **living in a big city**.

## Устная часть

### Задание 1

#### *City life*

**Imagine that you are preparing a project with your friend. You have found some interesting material for the presentation and you want to read this text to your friend. You have 1.5 minutes to read the text silently, then be ready to read it out aloud. You will not have more than 1.5 minutes to read it.**

Thanks to their industries, British towns grew into cities in the late 1800s. Many people became much better off, and their standards of living improved greatly. Rich families even had houses with bathrooms.

At that time the British took advantage of new railway lines built to carry people and goods from one part of the country to another. For the first time people could travel long distances quickly and cheaply. Steam engines were used to power locomotives as well as boats. One more improvement was the setup of a cheap postal service. Streets were lit by gas lamps, so they became safe. Special men lit the lamps every evening. People could also travel around the city cheaply using the horse-drawn buses. Some people, even women, started to ride bicycles. So, Great Britain and the British people were celebrating their wealth.