

Оглавление

Tourism and travelling.....	2
Чтение.....	2
Задание 12.....	2
Tourism and travelling.....	2
Falkland Islands.....	4
London.....	6
Channel Tunnel.....	8
Scotland.....	10
Ireland.....	12
Isle of Wight.....	14
Singapore.....	16
Antarctica.....	18
New Zealand.....	20
South Africa.....	22
India.....	24
Iceland.....	26
Ireland 2.....	28
Задания 13-19.....	30
The Crown Jewels.....	30
Running the Thames.....	33
The Isle of Man.....	36
Грамматика и лексика.....	39
Задания 20–28.....	39
A trip to London.....	39
A family trip.....	40
Scotland.....	41
Birthday abroad.....	42
A trip to the mountains.....	43
First flight.....	44
Задания 29–34.....	45
Mountain View Camp.....	45
Venice.....	46
Thailand.....	47
Письменная речь.....	48
Задание 35.....	48
Excursion.....	48
Souvenirs.....	49
Summer.....	50
Visiting Russia.....	51
Travelling to Russia.....	52
Travelling.....	53
Устная часть.....	54
Задание 3.....	54
Travelling.....	54
Travelling 2.....	54
Travelling 3.....	54

Tourism and travelling

Чтение

Задание 12

Tourism and travelling

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы.

Определите, в каком из текстов **A—F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1—7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What nature-friendly ideas started a new branch in the tourism business?
2. What means of transport is the most popular with tourists?
3. Why can tourism be dangerous to nature?
4. What are the reasons that make people go on a trip?
5. What kind of tourism is getting popular with elderly people?
6. Why does travelling make people smarter?
7. What are the ways to save money while travelling?

A. Tourism has become a popular activity. Indeed, nowadays people travel more, and further, than they used to. The main reasons for tourism are: recreation, leisure and business. When travelling for recreation, people want to escape their stressful daily routine and to relax. Beach holidays are an example of such tourism. Business trips involve going to a distant place in order to settle business issues.

B. Whether on a business trip or on a honeymoon, people want to explore the place they are in. They go on excursions, try new activities like diving or mountain climbing and learn about the historical background of the place and its cultural peculiarities. Sometimes they find out amazing facts about people and places and about themselves too! In fact, when people travel, they broaden their horizons.

C. A new branch of tourism is ecotourism. It involves visiting relatively untouched places in remote areas. Ecotourism is often misinterpreted as any form of tourism involving wildlife – but it's completely different from jungle tourism or safari. Eco-tourists are against disturbing the environment; even taking photos is not recommended. *Take only memories and leave only footprints* is a very popular slogan for them.

D. By educational tourism, most people mean different versions of *Learn and Travel Programmes* for students. But it's not only for the young and brave. Lots of training and educational programmes for adults are offered in different corners of the world. Retired people participate in these programmes too. They gladly enroll on overseas courses ranging from gardening and design to computer skills and programming.

E. If possible, consider means of transport other than the plane. Rapidly increasing numbers of flights have put the environment in danger. Planes pollute the air, which results in global warming. In fact, tourism is not harmless fun as many may think: new airports and tourist infrastructure, pollution and crowds of noisy tourists make wild animals migrate, which may decrease their population or even make them extinct.

F. With all its benefits, travelling is still a very expensive activity and may not fit every budget. To reduce the costs, avoid travelling in high season when flight tickets and hotels are overpriced. Remember that, along with expensive destinations, there are less prestigious but even more interesting places. When planning a trip, find out about low-cost airlines, discounts and special offers.

Номер задания: F6224C

Falkland Islands

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов **A—F** содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы **1—7**. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What is the capital of the Falkland Islands?
2. Where can you learn about the islands' history?
3. What is the emblem of the Falkland Islands?
4. What do the local people do for a living?
5. What energy resources are used on the islands?
6. What is the educational policy of the Falkland Islands?
7. What was the result of the conflict between Argentina and the UK?

A. About 250 miles off the coast of South America lie the Falkland Islands, a British overseas territory. About 3,000 people live on the islands. Like most isolated communities around the world, they are always pleased to welcome tourists. The people of the Falkland Islands mostly work in sheep farming and fishing.

B. Everything outside Stanley, known locally as *Camp*, is home to numerous farms and settlements spread across the islands. In fact, over three quarters of the population live in Stanley. Although one of the smallest capitals in the world, Stanley provides a variety of supermarkets, excellent restaurants and hotels, a swimming pool, gym and golf course.

C. Open whenever tour ships are in the port, the Falkland Islands Museum contains artifacts from everyday life, natural history samples and a fine collection relating to the islands' shipwrecks. Outdoor exhibition sites include the Reclus Hut, originally made in Stanley, then shipped to Antarctica and set up there in 1956. Forty years later the famous house was brought back.

D. There are only about 380 children of school age living on the islands. For them, there is a primary and a secondary school in Stanley and three small settlement schools on large farms. Other rural pupils are taught by 'travelling' teachers. Schooling is free and compulsory for children between five and sixteen years of age. The government pays for older students to attend colleges, usually in the UK.

E. The Falkland Islands government is taking advantage of cheap wind power. Since 1996, the government has been investing in the development of alternative sources of energy and can already enjoy the results. The Islands have experimented with other forms of energy, including

hydro-electric and solar power. However, these forms cannot match the effectiveness of wind power yet.

F. The Falklands War was fought in 1982 between Argentina and the United Kingdom. It started with the Argentine invasion and occupation of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia. The war lasted 74 days and ended with an Argentine defeat. However, Argentina still has not fully given up its claim to the territory of the islands.

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London

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы.

Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Which place in London keeps a message for future generations?
2. Which place in London is good to watch sports and buy related goods?
3. How long does it take to raise the famous bridge for a ship?
4. How does a fairytale character help real people of London?
5. Which London bridge got a nickname after its reconstruction?
6. What is the most visited tourist attraction in London?
7. What were the false buildings in London made for?

A. Tower Bridge, which is over a hundred years old, has become a symbol of London. It is the only bridge on the Thames that can be raised and lowered to allow ships to pass. Nowadays it takes only 90 seconds for the heavy drawbridges to be pulled up with electric motors. It is considered that watching the Tower Bridge opening brings good luck.

B. Waterloo Bridge is a foot traffic bridge crossing the River Thames in London. It was opened in 1817, on the second anniversary of the famous battle. A century later, in the early 1940s, the famous Bridge needed to be rebuilt. It was during World War II, and most men were away fighting. So the bridge was rebuilt mainly by women. The new Waterloo Bridge was opened in 1945 and got a second name, the 'Ladies Bridge'.

C. Wembley Stadium is a football stadium located in Wembley Park, London. The stadium is home not only to football. It also hosts concerts, rugby games and American football games. There is Wembley Market not far from the stadium. Unlike many London street markets, this one is situated in an open space. A visit here is a good option for football fans to find club T-shirts, boots or accessories.

D. 23 and 24 Leinster Gardens in Paddington (just opposite Hyde Park) are fake houses built to hide the Tube line running underneath. The windows are painted on, there are no letter boxes, and behind the facade there is a railway. The first London underground trains were steam trains so they needed ventilation. Underground lines were planned with tunnels and open-air sections so the trains could let out their steam and smoke, and that is what the house facades are hiding.

E. Great Ormond Street Hospital, which is situated at Russell Square, London, owns the copyright to *Peter Pan*, a story written by J.M. Barrie. The author had no children himself and

gifted the rights to his famous literary pieces to the hospital in 1929. The hospital receives royalties from all films, cartoons and performances of Peter Pan. All the money is used to run the hospital.

F. Cleopatra's Needle was brought to London in 1819 from Alexandria, the royal city of Cleopatra. Underneath Cleopatra's Needle there's a time capsule from 1778. It keeps information about 18 th century life. It contains copies of the Bible in several languages, a portrait of Queen Victoria, a set of British coins, cigars, a razor, a map of London, copies of 10 daily newspapers and pictures of the 12 best-looking English women of the day.

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Channel Tunnel

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы.

Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What other necessary things had to be done to start operating the Channel Tunnel?
2. Why didn't the British support the first project of the Channel Tunnel?
3. How many tunnels does the project actually contain?
4. What are the safety tips while travelling through the Channel Tunnel?
5. What are the possible ways for a passenger to travel through the Channel tunnel?
6. Why is the Channel Tunnel considered to be a great engineering achievement?
7. What was the most difficult task in constructing the Channel Tunnel?

A. The Channel Tunnel (or Chunnel) is a long tunnel between England and France under the English Channel. The section under the sea is 38km long and the entire length is 50.5km. At its lowest point it is 75 metres deep. The Channel Tunnel is the longest undersea tunnel in the world. The tunnel was recognised as one of the 'Seven Wonders of the Modern World' by the American Society of Engineers.

B. For centuries, crossing the English Channel via boat had been considered a miserable task. The windy weather and choppy water made travellers seasick. So, in 1802, French engineer Albert Favier was the first person who proposed to dig a tunnel under the water of the channel. Favier's plan was adopted by French leader Napoleon Bonaparte. But the British rejected the plan. They feared that Napoleon wanted to build the tunnel in order to invade England.

C. At the end of the 20th century the idea was revived. The digging of the Channel Tunnel began simultaneously from the British and the French coasts. The greatest challenge was making sure that both the British side of the tunnel and the French side actually met up in the middle. Special lasers and surveying equipment were used. On December 1, 1990, the meeting of the two sides was officially celebrated. For the first time in history, Great Britain and France were connected.

D. Although the meeting of the two sides of the service tunnel was a cause for great celebration, it certainly wasn't the end of the Channel Tunnel building project. Crossover tunnels, land tunnels from the coast to the terminals, electrical systems, fireproof doors, the ventilation system and train tracks all had to be added. Also, large train terminals had to be built at *Folkestone* in Great Britain and *Coquelles* in France.

E. It took 13,000 engineers and technicians to construct the Channel Tunnel. In fact, there are two running tunnels, one each way. Additionally, there is a smaller service tunnel with a crossover in the middle, so in case there's an emergency, the trains can actually change to either side. It is wrong to call it a tunnel as there are actually three tunnels. The tunnels are about 50 meters below the seabed.

F. If you want to use the tunnel, you have got a choice. You can either go on a passenger train, the Eurostar, which departs from London, Paris and Brussels city centres. Or you can go on the drive-on service, called the Eurotunnel Shuttle, starting close to the tunnel entrance where you drive your car or truck onto special rail cars.

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Scotland

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы.

Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What goods were made from the plant, the symbol of Scotland?
2. What is the national sporting event of the country?
3. What endangered plants grow in the Scottish Highlands?
4. What plant brings luck and success?
5. What is the stereotype of Scotland like?
6. Why is Scotland an attractive place for those who love sports?
7. What is the modern profile of Scotland like?

A. Thanks to television and films, Scotland is often seen by the rest of the world as a magical country, a land of misty mountains and the home of a lake creature called Nessie. This is the image most people have in mind. The truth, however, is completely different from the way the world thinks of Scotland. You may be surprised to find out that most Scots live in the lowlands and don't believe in Nessie.

B. Scotland is much more than green hills and picturesque valleys. It's dynamic and cosmopolitan, with a colourful history of invention and innovation. It's the home of big businesses and a centre of new medical and scientific development. Each year, it hosts the world's biggest contemporary arts festivals.

C. Scottish heather, a small bush with flowers, is the floral symbol of the country. The colour of the flowers usually varies from purple to lilac, but they can also be white. In the past, the Scots believed that they would never be captured by enemies and would win victories if they wore white heather. Today, when getting married, girls add white heather to bouquets to bring fortune to their family.

D. Heather has grown in Scotland as far back as its history goes. It is an essential thing for any household. Famous heather honey is rich in minerals, and was traditionally used in medicinal drinks. Traditionally dried heather was used to make perfumes, and the tough stems were used to make ropes. On many of the northern Scottish islands, heather was used in the construction of houses.

E. Scotland is an excellent destination for open-air activities all year round. Its lakes and coastline are ideal for boating and rowing and have some of the best sea-kayaking in the world.

The rivers are perfect for fishing and the mountains are wonderful for hill climbing and skiing. Scotland is also good for walkers. You can enjoy easy family walks or more difficult mountain hikes.

F. The history of Scotland is rich in armed conflicts. The Scots have always valued physical power and the skills needed for battle and survival. That's why the Highland Games were very popular. They date back to long before Scotland's written history. The Games are still held today and include the athletic competitions in their original form as well as dancing contests. Traditional bagpipe music accompanies all the events.

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Ireland

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Определите, в каком из текстов А—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What old Irish traditions are still followed?
2. What vegetables are exported from Ireland to other countries?
3. What vegetable is very popular in Irish cuisine?
4. Why were Irish people afraid of wearing green in old times?
5. What made the Irish town popular?
6. What is wrong with the stereotype of an Irish person?
7. How can you keep the talisman effective?

A. When you think of the Irish, you often picture a red-haired person dressed all in green. However, it's just a popular myth. It's customary in Ireland to wear green clothes only on St. Patrick's Day. Lots of people are tricked by this cliché. In fact, originally, the colour associated with Saint Patrick was not green but blue.

B. In Ireland, the colour green was long considered to bring bad fortune. The reason is that, in Irish folklore, green is the favourite color of *the Good People* (the proper name for fairies). Myths run that they are likely to steal people, especially children, who wear too much of the colour. In the past, a girl would never wear anything green on her wedding day.

C. Christmas is a very important celebration in Ireland. People try to keep the old Irish customs. After dinner on Christmas Eve, it is still common for families to leave milk and bread on the table as a sign of friendliness and kindness. Another custom is to leave the door unlocked. A lit candle is left in a window during the night. It represents help for any traveller who is passing by.

D. Irish people enjoy good and substantial food. The basis for many traditional Irish dishes is potatoes which are eaten boiled, mashed, fried and baked. Potatoes are mixed with cabbage or green onions to make traditional Irish dishes. They are also made into potato cakes and used in soups or stews. It's common to find potatoes cooked in two different ways on the same dinner plate.

E. In Ireland it is believed that shamrock brings good fortune to everyone. It helps in different situations and saves its owner from bad luck. There are certain conditions to be met so that its

power remains strong: the owner of the shamrock must keep it away from the public eye and never give it to anyone else.

F. Ireland is known as the native land of limericks – short humorous poems that have five lines. They make people laugh and are easy to remember! Lots of poets and writers were fond of limericks. The word limerick probably comes from the Irish town of Limerick. The short poem has made the town known all over the world.

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Isle of Wight

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Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. Why did a prehistoric reptile get a girl's name?
2. Where is the Isle of Wight?
3. What is the origin of the island's name?
4. What animal is prohibited on the Isle of Wight?
5. What is the emblem of the Isle of Wight?
6. What do tourists take from the Isle of Wight as a memory?
7. What is special about the language spoken on the island?

A. The Isle of Wight is considered to be the largest island of England. The island measures about 380 square km, of which about half is an area of outstanding natural beauty. About 140,000 people live on the island and several million people visit it each year. This paradise is located in the English Channel which separates the continent and Great Britain.

B. The accent of the Isle of Wight is similar to the traditional dialect of southern England. While speaking, the natives of the island drop some consonants and put an emphasis on longer vowels. The Isle of Wight has its own local and regional words. Some of their words (e.g. grockle – visitor, tourist and nipper – a younger male person) are used in the neighbouring areas of the mainland too.

C. There are many red squirrels which are the only squirrel native to the British Isles. However, there are few of them left on the mainland now. Red squirrels are being replaced by American grey squirrels. The grey squirrels carry the deadly parapox virus, which is fatal to the reds. The strait between the island and the mainland provides a barrier to grey squirrels. It is illegal to bring a grey squirrel onto the island, with a penalty of two-year's imprisonment.

D. The Isle of Wight is not large, but it has lots of sights to see. One of the most well-known places is Alum Bay which is famous for the sand on its beach. The sand is of different colours – from red to purple, from brown to white. Tourists usually buy a glass paperweight with stripes of coloured sand, and take it back home as a souvenir.

E. The Isle of Wight has recently been declared the Dinosaur capital of the UK! Bones of more than 25 different species were found on the small island, including the largest British dinosaur.

In 2009, five-year-old Daisy Morris discovered the remains of an undiscovered species on the beach, which has been named after her – the Vectidraco (Dragon of the Wight) Daisymorrisae.

F. The correct spelling of the island's name is Wight not White. *Wight* is an old English word to describe a creature or living being. The experts do not have a common opinion on why the island was called that. The only thing that can be said for sure is that the name has nothing to do with the colour.

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Singapore

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1. What should you take out of your luggage when you travel to Singapore?
2. Which city has much in common with Singapore?
3. What is the coldest month on the island?
4. How do the people of the island feel about their weather?
5. What animal gave its name to the city?
6. How many official languages has the country got?
7. How does the government limit the number of car owners?

A. There are only three city-states in the world. One of them is Singapore, a small country in South East Asia. It can be called a modern equivalent to the Italian medieval Venice. Both cities are built on islands and became wealthy by trade. Like medieval Venice, Singapore is an independent city-state and is governed by a small group of powerful politicians and businessmen.

B. Modern Singapore is full of numerous statues of the king of animals. According to the legend, the founder of the city saw a lion on the island and decided that it was a sign of good luck. The Malay word for the country, *Singapura*, means Lion City. However, zoologists doubt that he could see a lion because lions have never lived on the island. More likely, he saw a tiger or another kind of big cat native to the area.

C. From an extremely humid but sunny morning to a gloomy and rainy afternoon, and then to a cloudy, starless night sky; Singapore is predictable in its climate. A week of terrible heat follows a week of non-stop rainfall. In general, tourists think February is the best month to visit the country. The citizens of Singapore disagree. They think that any time is good – you just have to accept the hot and rainy weather.

D. Singapore has three main communities. The largest group is the Chinese, then come the Malays and the smallest group is the Indians. English is the language of government, television and universities. Along with English, the official languages of the country are Mandarin, Malay and Tamil. The national anthem *Majulah Singapura* is actually sung in Malay.

E. The island is densely populated and the government has to think about the environment. Unlike in most countries, citizens of Singapore cannot just buy a car. To own a car, a citizen

must enter his or her name in a lottery that is drawn twice a month. If the citizen wins the lottery, he or she is granted a Certificate which allows them to own a car for 10 years. Then it is necessary to pay a registration fee, which is 140% of the value of the car.

F. When you are in Singapore, you can't buy chewing gum anywhere. It is illegal to import or sell gum in the country. The sale of gum was prohibited in 1992 after gum was used to shut down the SMRT, the country's public transportation system. The gum was stuck on the sensor doors and the system was paralyzed. The punishment for bringing gum into the country is a year in prison and a big fine.

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Antarctica

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What people live on the continent?
2. What is done to protect Antarctica's environment?
3. How was Antarctica discovered?
4. What would happen if Antarctica's temperature rose?
5. How has the continent changed over the years?
6. What are the colours of Antarctica's flag?
7. Why is Antarctica often called a dry land?

A. Antarctica has no government and no country owns this continent. It is the only region on earth which is not ruled by any nation. There are no local people in Antarctica. However, in the summer season, more than four thousand scientists from different countries come to study the mysterious region while one thousand stay there in the winter season. The scientific bases are the only 'settlements' with residents who stay for several months or a year.

B. Antarctica is a huge desert, despite the fact that it holds 70 percent of the world's fresh water. Usually, no more than six centimeters of rain fall per year. Most of this falls in the eastern part of the continent. These figures are comparable to those of the Sahara desert. Some parts of Antarctica have had no rain or snow for the last 2 million years.

C. You will be surprised to know that Antarctica was found just 200 years ago. The ancient Greeks did not mark Antarctica on their maps. It was only in 1820 that travellers found this icy, white continent. Actually, it happened by accident. The captain of the Imperial Russian Navy, Fabian Gottlieb von Bellingshausen, was the first person who saw Antarctica from his ship. It was on 27th January 1820.

D. Antarctica contains about 90 percent of the world's ice. It also has 8 times more ice than the Arctic. If all of the Antarctic ice melted, the sea level around the world would rise about 70 meters. But the average temperature in Antarctica is -37°C and the ice is in no danger of melting so far. In fact, in most parts of the continent it never gets above freezing.

E. Since Antarctica is not a country, it has neither a state emblem nor an official flag. However, in 2002, a special flag was approved by the Antarctic Treaty Organization. The design of the

flag was suggested by Graham Bartram who used the flag of the United Nations as its basic pattern. The white image of Antarctica on the blue background looks simple and elegant.

F. Fifty million years ago Antarctica had a mild climate, evergreen forests and many more kinds of animals than it has today. Due to continental drift, Antarctica moved from the equator to the South Pole, where it is today. Nowadays, Antarctica is the coldest continent on the planet and almost completely covered with a layer of ice. However, its wildlife is quite diverse: from emperor penguins and humpback whales to small bugs in the coastal areas.

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New Zealand

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов А—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. How many of the native people of New Zealand still live there?
2. What meteorological information can you get looking at the flag?
3. What traditions have the Maoris kept to the present day?
4. Which tourist destination in New Zealand can become extremely dangerous?
5. Where can you see the landscapes of New Zealand without going there?
6. How did people damage the ecosystem of New Zealand?
7. After which European place was New Zealand named?

A. The weather of New Zealand is pleasant in all seasons, though it's rather windy. Wellington, the country's capital, is known as the *Windy City*. The strongest winds blow from the south. The wind speed and direction can be seen from the flag flown from the Parliament. A large flag is flown only on calm days and a small flag is flown when windy days are expected.

B. More than a century before Columbus crossed the Atlantic to discover America, the Maoris sailed over thousands of kilometers of ocean to settle in New Zealand. They made their great journey in double canoes. Today, Maoris make up 14 percent of the country's population, and their history, language and traditions are central to New Zealand's identity.

C. Before humans settled in New Zealand, it had an incredible variety of birds. As they had no natural enemies to fly away from, wings became unnecessary for some birds. When Maoris and, later, Europeans went to New Zealand, they started to hunt birds. They also brought predators, including rats. The new enemies and loss of territory led to the reduction in the birds' populations and to the complete extinction of some species.

D. Ever since the first 'Lord of the Rings' film was released in 2001, New Zealand has been known as the 'Home of Middle-earth'. New Zealand's dramatic scenery plays the mythical world of Middle-earth on the big screen in both 'The Lord of the Rings' and 'The Hobbit' trilogies. More than 250 places throughout the country were used as locations for the films, which made New Zealand the greatest destination for Tolkien enthusiasts.

E. New Zealand is an extremely beautiful country situated in the south-western Pacific Ocean. Mountain ranges and hill country dominate New Zealand's landscape. Its dramatic views impressed the Europeans when they first landed on the islands. The name New Zealand comes

from the Dutch *Nieuw Zeeland*. This name was given by the first European explorer Abel Tasman after the province of Zeeland in the Netherlands.

F. Auckland's diverse landscapes provide countless opportunities to be impressed: rainforests and black sand beaches, picturesque country gardens and calm bays. However, this region is spotted with 48 volcanic cones. Rangitoto Island, just a 25-minute ferry ride from Auckland, is the region's most iconic volcano. A lot of tourists visit the island every day to see the volcano. But who knows when it might wake up?

Номер задания: 1A38E6

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South Africa

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Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. How did the valuable present from South Africa get to England?
2. What animal is the symbol of South Africa?
3. How many years can the African giant plant live?
4. Why is the flag of South Africa so colourful?
5. What measures do the authorities take to save endangered animals?
6. How many names has the country got?
7. Why was state power divided between three places?

A. The Republic of South Africa is a country located at the southern tip of Africa and is washed by the Atlantic and the Indian oceans. It is sometimes called the *Rainbow Nation* because there are so many different cultural traditions. The *Rainbow Nation* includes 38 million black South Africans, 5 million whites, 3.5 million people of mixed race and 1.5 million people of Asian origin. The colours of the rainbow can now be seen on the flag of the state.

B. Unlike most other countries around the world, South Africa has not one but three capital cities. More precisely, the government branches are divided among the major South African cities: Pretoria, Cape Town, and Bloemfontein. When creating the state, it was decided that if the government was in one place, that place could have more influence and political control.

C. The majority of the population can speak and understand English which is the language of business, politics and the media in South Africa. Most citizens know three or more languages. In total, there are eleven official languages in South Africa. So there are eleven official names for the country, one for each different language.

D. Today South Africa maintains its position as a major diamond producer. The largest diamond, Cullinan, was found in 1905. The Government decided to present the diamond to King Edward VII for his birthday. However, it was a problem to find a safe way to deliver such an expensive diamond to London. It was decided to place a fake diamond on a steamboat to attract those who would be interested in stealing it. The actual diamond was sent to England in a plain box via parcel post, though registered.

E. It is a sad truth but the population of African rhinos is getting smaller. Though using rhino horns for medicine has been illegal since 1993, this hasn't stopped people killing this rare

animal simply for the horn. To prevent rhino extinction, their horns are covered with a special toxin that does not harm the animal. But it is designed in such a way that any product (powder, tea or cream) that is made from the poisoned horn will taste bitter or will cause burns. It can also be seen in airport scanners.

F. Baobabs, the largest trees in the world, grow in South Africa. The baobab is called 'The Tree of Life'. It provides food, water and shelter to people, animals and birds. All the parts of the baobab are used for different purposes. For example, its fruit, called 'monkey bread', is full of vitamin C. Baobabs live up to five thousand years and reach a trunk diameter of twenty-five meters!

Номер задания: 2ECDE3

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India

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What can the Indian ancient drawings tell us about?
2. Why do people come to the holy waters?
3. Where are Indian movies made?
4. Why is India getting more and more popular with tourists?
5. How can travellers escape the heat?
6. Which ancient language influenced modern languages a lot?
7. Why is the Indian capital called a city of contrasts?

A. The world's first university was established in India in 700 BC, where more than 10,500 students from around the world studied more than 60 different subjects. The training was conducted in Sanskrit. Nowadays, Sanskrit is considered to be the mother of all the European languages. Its elements can be traced in most of them.

B. The most frequently visited place in India is Delhi, the capital city of the country. It seems to be divided into two parts. New Delhi is a modern city with hi-tech architecture, tourist attractions and modern facilities. Old Delhi is several centuries old, with narrow streets, ancient churches and noisy bazaars. Lots of people live in slums without the most essential facilities like toilets and running water.

C. People all over the world know of India's greatest river, the Ganges. The river looks extremely beautiful in the morning light. It is the subject of thousands of prayers. It has become a common ritual for pilgrims to gather by the holy river in the mornings. It is believed that bathing in the Ganges helps to cure all kinds of diseases and can improve your life in general.

D. Indian climate differs from one part of the country to another. The air is cool and fresh in the mountains, but in the plains it is usually very hot and dry, so even a short trip can be very hard for an inexperienced traveller. That is why tourists are always glad to have a rest at one of the numerous stations in the hills. There they can enjoy a nice cup of real Indian tea, the most refreshing drink in such a climate.

E. India is not all history. It is also famous for its Bollywood industry, which produces different films. Indian films have always had their own style; they are rich in music and dancing. Though the industry is still developing, many Indian film stars have received Oscar prizes and are

known throughout the world. The home of Bollywood is Mumbai, also known as a busy port and the country's commercial centre.

F. There is an unusual treasure hidden in the Indian mountains. These are striking ancient temples cut in the rocks. For example, the Buddhist cave temples at Ajanta were built at least 2,000 years ago. Inside the caves on the walls, tourists can see animal images and pictures of people's lives. Some researchers believe that the interpretation of the images can help us to learn a lot about people's lives in ancient times.

Номер задания: 7F9883

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Iceland

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов *A—F* содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы *1—7*. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. What natural resource do Icelanders use as an alternative to central heating?
2. What should you take with you when going to Iceland?
3. What are the national characteristics of the local people?
4. In what seasons can you see snow in Iceland?
5. What extreme excursions can the country offer?
6. What does a traditional Icelandic house look like?
7. Why are these animals widely used in tourist business?

A. In spite of its hard northern climate, Iceland is very attractive to tourists. Many people who have visited the country once want to go there again and again. The country turns skeptics into poets and optimists. It's not only because of the views but also because of the local people. Icelanders are friendly and hospitable and welcome guests. It really compensates for the cold harsh climate!

B. An adventurous traveller would never mistake Iceland's scenery for any other because of the boiling water fountains and the steam coming from the earth. Smoking volcanoes attract the bravest tourists. Iceland is the only place in the world where you can hike up a volcano and even go inside. There are guided walks to the glaciers, large masses of slowly moving ice, too.

C. Icelandic weather is unpredictable throughout the year. Bright sunshine can easily change to cold and miserable weather within a few hours. In the summer, rain is typical in Iceland. From September to May, when the temperature falls, it often snows, especially on the south and west coasts.

D. Till nowadays Icelanders cannot do without horses. And horses are very important not only for farming. From the Viking Age, horses have become a part of Iceland's culture. They look like *My Little Pony* toys but they are exceptionally strong, so they can do heavy work and survive cold winters. The horses are good-natured, which is perfect for new riders. Guesthouses and travel companies across the country offer horse rides and tours.

E. If you decide to visit Iceland, you'll never regret your decision. The only thing that can spoil your trip is the weather. That's why it's very important to get a reliable weather forecast

whatever season it is. If you wear appropriate clothes and have some smart heating devices, neither rain nor snow can ruin your trip.

F. Hengill, a place near Reykjavik, is a famous landmark of the country. It is a field of more than 7 thousand hot springs. The water from the springs is used to warm the houses and to fill the open pools in the capital of Iceland. The water comes from below the earth where the temperature is about seven thousand degrees.

Номер задания: B0E987

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Ireland 2

Вы проводите информационный поиск в ходе выполнения проектной работы. Определите, в каком из текстов A—F содержатся ответы на интересующие Вас вопросы 1—7. Один из вопросов останется без ответа. Занесите Ваши ответы в таблицу.

1. How many official languages are there in the Republic of Ireland?
2. Which colour dominates on the island?
3. What do the colours of the Irish flag mean?
4. What Irish name is now used as a noun in several European languages?
5. After what Irish person did a geographical place get its name?
6. What are the two things associated with the country?
7. Why is the name of an Irishman well-known in the United States?

A. One of the informal names of Ireland is ‘the Emerald Isle’. This is because of its lush greenery and rolling hills. The island country receives a lot of rain each year, which keeps the grass green and the plants blooming. Experts argue that the flora of Ireland demonstrates more than forty shades of green.

B. The most famous symbol of Ireland is undoubtedly the shamrock clover. However, the official emblem of the country is the Celtic harp. Ireland is the only country in the world to have a musical instrument as its national symbol. The harp has become Ireland’s national symbol not because it was created there, but due to the collection of the oldest harps in the world which can now be seen in the museum at Trinity College in Dublin.

C. There is a tricolour of green, white and orange vertical stripes on the national flag of the Republic of Ireland. The flag was designed to reflect the country’s political situation. Created in 1848, the orange stripe represents Irish Protestants. Green is for Irish Catholics and white is for the hope that peace might eventually be reached between them.

D. Most people of the Republic of Ireland speak English. It is the second official language of the country because, according to the Constitution, Irish (Gaelic) is the national language of the Republic of Ireland. Irish was the primary language that was used on the island. Though children are still taught Irish at school, the language is losing its importance.

E. The White House, the official residence of the US President, was designed by an Irishman. James Hoban was born in Ireland and studied architecture in his homeland. In 1792, James Hoban won a competition for the construction of the President's house in America. He spent

nine years supervising the building process. He also designed a few other important buildings in the American capital. No wonder that the name of James Hoban is famous across the ocean.

F. The widely used word *boycott* originated in Ireland. In 1880, a campaign of isolation against Charles Boycott, a land agent, was started. He threw out the farmers from his land when they complained that the rents were too high. After that, the local shops refused to serve him, his servants left and the boy who delivered his mail disappeared too. The surname of the land agent became a word which means 'silently ignoring somebody or something'. The word was adopted in English, French, Dutch, German, Russian etc.

Номер задания: A5D68B

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Задания 13-19

The Crown Jewels

*Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений 13–19 соответствуют содержанию текста (1 – **True**), какие не соответствуют (2 – **False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (3 – **Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2 или 3, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

The Crown Jewels

Every year, millions of visitors come to the Tower of London to see the Crown Jewels. The Crown Jewels have been kept in the Tower since 1303 after they were stolen from Westminster Abbey. Luckily, that time most of the Crown Jewels were found shortly afterwards and put in the Tower.

Although there have been a few attempts to steal the Crown Jewels from the Tower, none of them have succeeded. But the name of one of the thieves has remained in the British history. He was Thomas Blood.

On the 9th May, 1660, Thomas Blood, dressed as a priest, came to the Tower. He came with three well-dressed young men.

Thomas Blood had already been to the Tower a few days earlier. He was with a woman whom he introduced as his 'wife'. When they were walking round the Tower, the 'wife' pretended to feel unwell and fainted. Talbert Edwards, who was Master of the Jewel House and lived in the Jewel House with his family, took the woman upstairs to his family's rooms. He also asked his wife to help the fainted lady. In an hour or so the lady felt better and left the Tower with her 'husband'.

On the second visit, Thomas Blood, again dressed as a priest, brought a present for Edwards' wife for her help and attention to his 'wife'. He gained the confidence of the Master of the Jewel House, Talbot Edwards, and asked him to show the Crown Jewels to his friends. Talbot Edwards agreed and took them to the room where the Crown Jewels were kept. Suddenly Blood took out a hammer from under his priest's dress and struck the Master on the head. Talbert Edwards fell down and fainted. Thomas Blood took the king's crown and made it flat with the hammer in order to put the crown into a large pocket of his priest dress. The other three men took other royal jewels and hid them in their pockets.

By chance, Talbert Edwards' son, Wythe, arrived at the Tower earlier than expected. He found his father lying unconscious and bleeding. Wythe raised the alarm. Though Thomas Blood and his gang had left the jewel room, they were caught when they were getting out of the Tower. The broken crown and the jewels were found with them.

A report was immediately sent to the king, and Charles II sent for Thomas Blood. The king wanted to talk to the thief who had committed such a wicked crime. The end of the story is unbelievable. Thomas Blood was not punished. Moreover, Blood was awarded a pension of £500 a year. At the same time the Master of the Jewel House Talbot Edwards was dismissed for his carelessness. Later, he died in misery.

Since Thomas Blood's attempt in 1600 up to the present date, there have been no attempts to steal the jewels. Nowadays the priceless collection is open for the public to view and the Crown Jewels are considered to be the most well-guarded treasures in the world. They are kept in the Tower and are guarded by the Yeomen Warders, commonly known as the Beefeaters.

13. Nowadays British kings and queens use the Crown Jewels for ceremonial events.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

14. Thomas Blood's crime was well-planned.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

15. Thomas Blood damaged the crown to take it out.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

16. The criminals were found the next day after the robbery.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

17. King Charles II punished Thomas Blood severely.

- 1) True

- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

18. Thomas Blood promised King Charles II to stop stealing forever.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

19. After Thomas Blood, other criminals tried to steal the Crown Jewels.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Номер группы: 44027В

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Running the Thames

Прочитайте текст. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений **13–19** соответствуют содержанию текста (**1 – True**), какие не соответствуют (**2 – False**) и о чём в тексте не сказано, то есть на основании текста нельзя дать ни положительного, ни отрицательного ответа (**3 – Not stated**). Запишите в поле ответа цифру **1, 2** или **3**, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Running the Thames

Three friends Alan, Tom and Martin decided to run 184 miles along the most famous British river – from the beginning of the Thames down to its mouth, where the river runs into the sea.

Their preparations for the marathon didn't take long and they set out. It was not easy to find the place marked on the map as the official source of the river Thames. In reality, it was an old stone under a big tree. Surprisingly, there was practically no water at the source, just a small pit. However, at the end of the first day they came to a narrow stream running under a wooden bridge.

The runners were lucky with the weather; it was cool and bright for the whole week. Soft winds blew and the sun shone. In spite of the weather, the start of the marathon was not very promising. On the first day, Martin accidentally fell over a tree root and hurt his foot. In addition to that, Alan said he had damaged his rucksack during their preparation. However, the friends went on running.

They passed lovely houses and some wonderful nature. The Thames had grown from a small river into a strong stream. Hypnotised by the view of the river, Tom missed the path and fell into the mud. Cold and angry, he was a real trouble the first day. In the evening, the runners reached the point where the river became possible to navigate. The friends were so tired that they stopped at a cheap hotel for food, drink and sleep.

The second day they ran along arched stone bridges and through forty-five river locks, each one having its own history. The runners stopped at the first lock to take a photo by the 19th century statue of *Old Father Thames*. The other locks and the bridges, dating from the 13th century, could have told much about British royal families, writers and inventors, battles and victories. So the runners spent the second day exploring the locks and the old bridges and taking photos.

The next few days Alan, Tom and Martin ran through quiet and peaceful places in Oxfordshire. The calm river occupied all their thoughts and they left their troubles behind them. They spent nights at small Bed-and-Breakfasts with unusual foreign guests who were discovering the old British towns, castles and churches.

Closer to London the Thames changed its character. It became wide and busy with numerous boats and ships. The banks were full of grand houses with green lawns, street markets and modern walkways.

On the seventh day the runners followed the river as it cut the capital in two. The friends made their way past famous London sights such as *The Tower*, *The London Eye* and *Greenwich*.

Finally the friends got to *The Thames Barrier*, where the river ran into the sea. The marathon was over.

13. There was a natural mark which indicated the start of the river Thames.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

14. During the marathon the weather was fine.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

15. After the accident with Martin's leg, Tom carried his rucksack.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

16. During the marathon the friends spent all their nights in the tent.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

17. There were a lot of tourists near the statue of *Old Father Thames*.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

18. Near London the Thames was closed to navigation.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

19. The marathon route went through London.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Номер группы: В1Е1Е7

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The Isle of Man

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The Isle of Man

In the Irish Sea about 20 miles away from the UK you will find a beautiful island. This is the Isle of Man. The people of the island are called Manx and they speak the Manx language. The island occupies a mid-point in the Irish Sea and the British Isles – right between England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

The scenery of the Isle is varied. There are ranges of hills with green valleys between them. There are sandy beaches in the north which contrast with the rocky cliffs along the coasts. The island's only mountain is slightly over 600 metres high. An old legend says that from its top on clear days you can see six kingdoms: the island itself, Scotland, England, Ireland, Wales and Heaven.

The Isle of Man has the oldest parliament in the world. It is called Tynwald and it has met regularly since 979. Tynwald usually meets in the capital of the country. However, for one day every summer the Manx parliament gathers in a small village to celebrate Tynwald Day. It is the only day of the year when parliament is held in the open air. On this day government officials read a summary of all the laws that have been passed during the year in both the English and the Manx languages. There is entertainment before and after the ceremony and it is a real community event. In addition to that, an open air market is organised and different concerts are held in the evening. At the conclusion, the Manx national anthem is played and there is a firework display.

Another thing that attracts tourists to the Isle of Man is its rich and unique culture. Any visitor to the island will be particularly fascinated by the legends, folklore and the ancient traditions that are still kept alive today. Most tourists are happy to participate in the folk programmes.

In Manx mythology, the island's name comes from the name of a Celtic sea god. He ruled the kingdom and protected the land from invaders by covering the island with mist and thick fog.

The island is also reputedly home to fairies who are very special. The Manx fairies are described as small and human-like. They wear red caps and green jackets and are naughty and wicked. There's even a bridge called Fairy Bridge. Those who cross it are advised to say 'hello

fairies' in order to get good fortune. If the person doesn't greet the fairies, the fairies will become angry with him and may play a nasty trick on him.

If you love reading about King Arthur and his knights, then a must-see place is Peel Castle. It was constructed in the 11 th century by the Vikings and has a fascinating history. It is believed that Peel Castle was the location of Avalon – the legendary island where King Arthur's sword was made and where King Arthur was taken after being wounded.

13. The Isle of Man is located in the Irish Sea.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

14. The island's landscape looks all the same everywhere.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

15. On Tynwald Day the Manx parliament has a day off.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

16. The first Manx King ruled for a hundred years.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

17. According to Manx beliefs, ignoring the fairies can cause trouble.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

18. Peel Castle was built by the Vikings.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

19. There are a few statues of King Arthur on the Isle of Man.

- 1) True
- 2) False
- 3) Not stated

Номер группы: 68EAE7

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Грамматика и лексика

Задания 20–28

A trip to London

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

I was happy to take part in the exchange programme and to go to college in Britain.

20 An opportunity to spend two _____ in London **MONTH** sounded fantastic.

21 Our teacher told us that we _____ in a student **LIVE** hostel.

22 It was going to be _____ than staying with a host **CONVENIENT** family as the hostel was very close to the college.

23 When we arrived in London, the _____ thing we **ONE** had was a bus excursion round the British capital.

24 Unfortunately, when we _____ Westminster **PASS** Abbey, it started to rain hard.

We had to go down to the lower level of our double-decker and
25 we _____ to enjoy the wonderful sights. **NOT MANAGE**

Anyway, London is very impressive. People from all over the
26 world live there. Some of _____ come as tourists, **THEY** others choose this place to study or to work in.

27 It is a dynamic multicultural city, though there _____ **BE** so many historical buildings in it.

28 Amazingly, many of the houses _____ centuries **BUILD** ago!

Номер группы: 8A8342

A family trip

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

20 Dad usually comes up with original ideas. Last Sunday Dad _____ that we should all go on a camping trip. **DECIDE**

21 The idea came to him while he _____ an article about camping. The article said that camping brings families together. **READ**

22 “Not true”, I smiled. “What about television? It usually _____ families to feel a lot more united.” **HELP**

23 “If the weather is fine, we _____ on a trip next weekend,” Dad said and put his magazine on the coffee table. **GO**

24 I quickly looked over at my _____ brother, Paul. **YOUNG**

25 He gave me a knowing smile, “Do you remember _____ last trip?” **WE**

I certainly did. Last summer Dad told us that fishing would be a great family activity. We bought four expensive fishing rods and drove for three long hours to a big lake in Virginia. When we got there, we discovered that we _____ to take the fishing rods. **FORGET**

27 Ten minutes later we made another unpleasant discovery: we _____ the tent which meant we couldn't stay overnight and we had to drive all the way back home again. **NOT HAVE**

28 We _____ tired and disappointed with the trip. **BE**

Номер группы: C465FA

Scotland

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

- 20 A few years ago I was on a camping holiday in Bristol. There _____ lots of other girls from around the UK, but I was the only one from Scotland. **BE**
- 21 The camp _____ in the woods, not far from the river. **LOCATE**
- 22 The camp life was even _____ than I had expected. We enjoyed all kinds of camping activities — sports and games, different shows and contests. **INTERESTING**
- 23 Everything was fine apart from one incident that took me aback. Once, at lunchtime, when I _____ ice cream, one of the girls asked: “So, do you have ice cream in Scotland?” **EAT**
- 24 I _____ how to react. My neighbour repeated her question. I nodded, “Yes.” **NOT KNOW**
- My answer provoked a wave of absurd questions about my country: “Have you ever seen a ghost in your castle?”
- 25 “Do all Scottish _____ wear checked skirts?” **MAN**
- 26 I _____ out that some people believe silly stereotypes about Scotland. **FIND**
- 27 They believe that Scots really carry bagpipes in _____ bags to play the instrument on the streets, and that Scots practise magic. **THEY**
- 28 At last, the girls said that they _____ to Scotland one day to see it with their own eyes and to separate the truth from the myths. **COME**

Номер группы: 3027F0

Birthday abroad

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

- Susan's father often had to go to different countries on business.
- 20 That evening, he came home _____ than usual. **LATE**
- 21 He looked tired. Susan _____ that the next week her father was going to China to discuss a new project. **KNOW**
- 22 At dinner, her father asked Susan if she _____ to go with him. It was a bit unexpected but Susan liked the idea at once. **WANT**
- 23 It was her _____ birthday in a few days. **SIXTEEN**
- 24 And Susan thought it _____ fun to celebrate it abroad. **BE**
- However, there was one thing she wanted to clear up before the trip: "Are you going to be busy from morning till night? I _____ to sit in the hotel all the time alone." **NOT WANT**
- 26 "You won't have to," her father reassured Susan. "I _____ all the project papers already. So, while our partners are studying them, we'll have plenty of time for sightseeing." **PREPARE**
- 27 "Great!" Susan ran up to her room to pack. "Remember to take some comfortable shoes. Otherwise your _____ will hurt after the long excursions." Her father's advice was always practical. **FOOT**
- 28 In half an hour everything _____ in a suitcase and Susan called her best friend to tell her the news. **PACK**

Номер группы: AA4EB4

A trip to the mountains

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

- 20 Linda was looking forward to her holidays. First of all, she _____ really tired from school and wanted to have a break. **FEEL**
- 21 The _____ reason was that they were going to take a trip to the mountains. **TWO**
- 22 Linda enjoyed it very much when they went somewhere all together as a family. They _____ it very often since her parents were very busy people. **NOT DO**
- 23 Linda _____ ski but the prospect didn't scare her. **NOT CAN**
- 24 She learnt everything very quickly, especially when the father taught _____. **SHE**
- 25 He was the _____ teacher in the world! **GOOD**
- 26 "I _____ special sunglasses for skiing," Linda boasted to her father. "Have a look! Nice, aren't they?" **BUY**
- 27 "They are," he gave Linda a quick look and turned back to his computer. He _____ a presentation or something else equally important. Linda could see diagrams on **PREPARE**
- 28 the screen. They _____ in different colours, which made them look complicated. **DRAW**

Номер группы: **BAВ631**

First flight

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

- School was finally over and I was about to enjoy my holidays. I was going to stay with my Aunt Helen, who lived in California. I
- 20 thought that visiting _____ would be great fun, **SHE** but I felt nervous and scared.
- 21 When my mum _____ me to the airport, **DRIVE** she noticed that something was wrong with me.
- “Are you all right?” she asked. “You’re afraid of flying, aren’t you?”
- 22 “Yes, I _____ to tell you. I’m a bit scared. Sorry.” **NOT WANT**
- 23 “There _____ nothing to be sorry about! It’s natural **BE** to feel nervous before your first flight.
- 24 I wish I _____ go with you, but you know that I can’t.” **CAN**
- 25 It was true. My mum was the _____ woman in the **BUSY** world.
- “I’m fine, Mum. Don’t worry.” I tried to sound calm.
- 26 “I _____ you as soon as we land.” **CALL**
- 27 The plane _____ off smoothly. The pilot informed **TAKE** the passengers about the details of the flight.
- 28 Then we _____ refreshing drinks. I had some **OFFER** orange juice and closed my eyes.

Номер группы: EA7B3B

Задания 29–34

Mountain View Camp

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 29–34.

- 29 Many tourists don't like staying in city hotels. They prefer to avoid _____ cities completely. **NOISE**
- 30 They are attracted instead to dramatic views of mountains and _____ valleys. **PEACE**
- 31 If you like this sort of tourism, *Mountain View Camp* is for you. You'll have an _____ vacation there. **FORGETTABLE**
- 32 The Camp has a view over the _____ Hampson Valley. **IMPRESS**
- 33 In the camp, tourists can rent either tents or bungalows. All the guests have free access to different facilities such as kitchens, bathrooms and playgrounds for children. The camp is a successful _____ of both comfort and a green environment. **COMBINE**
- 34 The tourists can also have lunch in one of the many restaurants and try different _____ cuisines. **NATION**

Номер группы: 5A7FD6

Venice

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 29–34.

- 29 Last spring my best friend Isabelle and I booked a holiday in Venice. We rented a small apartment for a week with a _____ view of the town. At the last moment another friend, Linda, asked if she could come with us. **WONDER**
- 30 She was a _____, cheerful girl and we were glad to have her join us. **FRIEND**
- 31 Venice was a _____ place and we enjoyed our trip greatly. **FANTASY**
- 32 Linda was fond of history and she told us lots of _____ facts about the town. **INTEREST**
- We also liked the Italian food very much. The waiter in the nearby pizzeria was a boy from Britain, so we never had any
- 33 problems with _____. **COMMUNICATE**
- 34 The only _____ thing about Venice was the weather. It was unusually cold and windy that week. **PLEASANT**

Номер группы: 74C5E5

Thailand

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами 29–34 так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы 29–34.

- 29 Last year my friend Mia and I went on holiday to Thailand. We stayed in a _____ resort which is popular with tourists. **FAME**
- 30 We were very _____ with the weather and we spent most of our days on the beach. **LUCK**
- 31 The ocean was _____ – the water was clear and warm. **FANTASY**
- 32 Thailand is a former French colony and that's why French is very popular there. Mia was delighted with this fact because she learns French, she wants to be a _____ of French, and she was able to practise the language there. She is also interested in architecture and she found some fine examples of the French colonial style in Thailand. **TEACH**
- 33 It was an _____ trip for me too. I am a photographer and I took lots of pictures of people and nature. **FORGETTABLE**
- 34 Several magazines found my photos _____ enough to publish. I feel very proud of that. **INTEREST**

Номер группы: 74C5E5

Письменная речь

Задание 35

Excursion

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Nancy:

From: Nancy@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Excursion
<p><i>... We are going on an excursion to a nearby town to see their chocolate factory. I've never seen how chocolate is made and I'm looking forward to this trip.</i></p> <p><i>... Where have you been with your class? What transport do you usually use when you go on a trip? What events do you celebrate with your class?...</i></p>

Write an email to Nancy and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Номер задания: FD59DA

Souvenirs

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Kate:

From: Kate@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Souvenirs
<i>... We often travel. Dad enjoys seeing new places and Mum likes buying souvenirs.</i>
<i>... Why do people buy souvenirs when they travel? What's the best souvenir to bring back in your opinion? What place would you like to visit?...</i>

Write an email to Kate and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Номер задания: 189FA7

Summer

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Ben:

From: Ben@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Summer
<i>... I've just been to Australia. That was unbelievable! I definitely want to go there again!</i>
<i>... Where did you spend your last summer? What did you like most about it? Which country would you like to visit one day, and why? ...</i>

Write an email to Ben and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Номер задания: 5D3935

Visiting Russia

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Steve:

From: Steve@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Visiting Russia
<i>... Last year I started learning Russian. It's a very difficult language but I'm trying to do my best. I'd like to come to Russia one day to practise it.</i>
<i>...Which season would you recommend for the trip? What places are worth seeing in Russia? What country would you like to visit and why? ...</i>

Write an email to Steve and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Номер задания: 679834

Travelling to Russia

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend James:

From: James@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Travelling to Russia
<i>... My friend was very impressed by the Moscow Kremlin. He said that Russian architecture is fascinating. I'd like to go to Russia for my holidays, too.</i>
<i>... How do you usually spend your holidays? What is the best season for travelling in Russia and why? What tourist attractions would you recommend seeing in your country? ...</i>

Write an email to James and answer his **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Номер задания: 9047CB

Travelling

You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Maggy:

From: Maggy@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@oge.ru
Subject: Travelling
<i>...What a journey! We went by car to Brighton and spent a couple of days at the seaside. I wish we could go there again!</i>
<i>... Why do you think travelling is so popular? Where would you like to go? How do you prefer to travel? ...</i>

Write an email to Maggy and answer her **3** questions.

Write **100–120 words**.

Remember the rules of email writing.

Номер задания: 324F78

Устная часть

Задание 3

Travelling

You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences). Remember to say:

- why people like travelling in Russia;
- what means of transport is the most popular for travelling in Russia, and why;
- what places in Russia you would like to visit;
- what your attitude to travelling is.

You have to talk continuously.

Travelling 2

You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences). Remember to say:

- why most people enjoy travelling;
- what people like doing while travelling;
- what place you would like to go to, and why;
- what your attitude to travelling is.

You have to talk continuously.

Travelling 3

You are going to give a talk about travelling. You will have to start in 1.5 minutes and speak for not more than 2 minutes (10–12 sentences). Remember to say:

- why most people like travelling;
- which season is the best for travelling in your opinion;
- what means of transport is the best for travelling, and why;
- what your attitude to travelling is.

You have to talk continuously.