

Прочитайте вопросы 1 – 6. Установите, в каких текстах А – G можно найти ответы на эти вопросы. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждый текст **только один раз**. В задании один текст лишний.

In which place can visitors

1. buy souvenirs?
2. lie in the sun?
3. do water sports?

-A- From Dalkey, a pretty village in beautiful surroundings, one can take a trip on a boat out to *Dalkey Island*, where climbing the ruined watch tower will provide stunning views of Killiney Bay. The coastal waters are perfect for swimming, and there is a long, clean white sandy beach called Killiney Bay which is great for sunbathing.

-C- The attractive Gaelic speaking Aran Islands are a perfect place for a few days holiday. This is the original donkey-and-cart landscape, so beloved of the postcard industry. The famous woolen white Aran sweaters come from here. The largest of the three islands, Inishmore, boasts one of the only buildings in Western Europe, which dates from 500 BC.

-E- Kilkenny is a large busy market town and the most attractive in the midlands. It is much loved by tourists. The narrow winding streets with small shops give an old-world atmosphere to the place. The Kilkenny Shop is one of many which has a wide range of goods that tourists usually buy: Irish-made clothes and crafts.

-G- Cork is Ireland's largest county. It is best loved for the coastal fishing villages which come alive in the summer months. One of them is Cobh which was the main emigration port during the Great Famine of the 1840s. Plenty of sailing, windsurfing and boat trips are available around the harbour. Another is set in a thickly wooded valley. It is commemorated in poems for richness of the vegetation, influenced by the warm Gulf Stream current.

4. see a very old building?
5. eat Irish food?
6. see a friendly sea animal?

-B- Bray is 20 km from Dublin city and used to be a holiday resort for people from Dublin and Britain. It's popular for its mile long sea walk, but its best days have passed.

A few kilometres south of Bray will bring you into some of the nicest countryside in Ireland, including the impressive Powerscourt Waterfall.

-D- Dingle Peninsula is a Gaelic speaking area known for the beauty of the Atlantic landscape. The most famous resident is not human at all, but a dolphin called Fungi. The dolphin has lived in Dingle harbour for the past seven years, offering friendship to all who swim near him, particularly children.

-F- Enniskerry is a pretty little village and only a bus ride from Dublin. It offers access to the Wicklow Mountains where you'll find good home-cooked food in Poppies, a famous restaurant. Smoked salmon, Irish farmhouse cheeses, handmade chocolates are always served here.

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Which place

1. is rich in building material?
2. was a publishing centre?
3. was an important medical centre?

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

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

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

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

4. is a birthplace of a famous poet?
5. was described in many books?
6. is a centre of making medical tools?

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

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

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

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Which place

1. is home to the competitions between two nations?
2. was home to the man who became a national symbol?
3. was a famous novel created in?
4. gave the name to a suit?
5. was a good start for a famous business?
6. can be visited by kids every day?

-A- Troy is an industrial city. In the early 1800s Samuel Wilson lived there. He was a thin man with a big hat, which had many stars on it. His dress had the colours of the US flag and he later began to symbolize the US. Where did "Uncle Sam" come from? During the war of 1812 he was a meat packer and supplied the Army with beef which he stamped with the letters to show that the meat belonged to the US government. But people connected it with Uncle Sam and jokingly called it 'Uncle Sam's Beef.'

-C- In 1779 General Sullivan defeated the Indians at a decisive battle and nine years later the first settlers built their cabins on the place that is now known as Elmira. Mark Twain married Olivia Langdon, who lived in Elmira, and spent many summers there. The world-famous *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* and others of his classic works were written in this place.

-E- Central Park contains wooded and landscaped grounds, lakes, two outdoor skating rinks where figure skating competitions take place, a swimming pool and fields for playing different games. Among the park's attractions is the Children's Zoo which contains small animals. It is open daily 10–4.30.

-G- Saranac Lake surrounded by the mountains is a popular place for holidaymakers. Every year the Alpo International Sled Dog Races takes place in January, and the American-Canadian Rugby Tournament in July.

-B- Tuxedo was established in the 1880s by Pierre Lorillard IV for very rich people. The huge attractive looking houses were home to well-known people who were very fashionable. The formal dinner jackets and trousers that men had to wear became known as tuxedos. Every year the New York Renaissance Festival takes place. Festival visitors are invited in formal dress.

-D- The Frederick Remington Art Museum displays bronzes, oil paintings and sketches by Frederick Remington, famed for his depictions of the American frontier. It is the largest collection of the artist's works. The museum recreates the artist's studio where many famous works were created.

-F- This small town was home to F.W. Woolworth, a well-known businessman, who during a county fair in 1878 tested the idea of selling things which all cost 5 cents. It was a great success, and now Woolworth stores are well-known in many countries.

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1. Chichester was founded by the Romans.

The county town of West Sussex and its only city, Chichester is an attractive market town, which began life as a Roman settlement, and the Roman street plan is still evident in its symmetrical layout. The city has built itself up as one of southern England's cultural centres, hosting the Chichester Festival in early July with a fairly interesting programme of plays, though the studio theatre is a bit more adventurous. The track for racing horses at Goodwood Park, north of the city, hosts one of England's most fashionable racing events at the same time. The Gothic cathedral is the main tourist attraction in the city, but two miles west of the town are the restored Roman ruins of Fishbourne, one of the most visited, largest and best-preserved Roman palaces in the country. An audio-visual programme gives a fuller picture of the palace as it was in Roman times.

2. Three cultural events take place in Chichester in summer.

3. Tourists can get a good idea of what the original palace looked like.

4. There are few forests left in the New Forest.

Covering about 144 square miles the New Forest is one of southern England's main rural playgrounds. About eight million visitors come here every year to enjoy a breath of fresh air, often after spending hours in traffic jams. The name of the New Forest is misleading, for much of this region's woodland was cleared long before the Normans came. Some wooded areas still remain and they are around Lyndhurst, "the capital" of the New Forest. To get the best of the region, you need to walk or ride through it, avoiding the places cars can reach. There are 150 miles of car-free gravel roads, making cycling a good idea. The region has ten campsites run by the Forestry Commission, all of them closed between October and Easter. In Lyndhurst you can pick up numerous walking books and natural history guides.

5. The best way to explore the region is by car.

6. Tourists can go camping all the year round.

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1. *Leicester's history goes back to the Roman times.*

2. *Most people of Leicester are Asian immigrants.*

3. *The biggest street festival in England is held in Leicester.*

4. *Local farmers sell their products at the market in Dorchester once a week.*

5. *A famous English artist was born in Dorchester.*

6. *Dorchester is no longer surrounded by Roman walls.*

On first impression, Leicester is a modern city, but an attentive visitor will easily find traces of its Roman and medieval past. Since the late seventeenth century, Leicester has been a centre of the hosiery trade and it was this industry that attracted hundreds of Asian immigrants to settle here in the 1950s and 1960s. Today, about one third of Leicester's population is Asian. They put on a massive and internationally famous Diwali, Festival of Light, in October or November, when 6 thousand lamps are hung along the Belgrave Road and about 20, 000 people come to watch the switch-on. The city's Afro-Caribbean community celebrates its culture in a whirl of colour and music on the first weekend in August. It is the country's second biggest street festival after the Notting Hill Carnival in London.

The county town of Dorset, Dorchester still functions as the main agricultural centre for the region, and if you come here on a Wednesday when the market takes place you'll find it busier than usual. For the local tourist authorities this is essentially Thomas Hardy's town. He was born in Dorchester and spent much of his life here. His statue now stands on High West Street. The town appears in his novels as Casterbridge, and the countryside all around is vividly depicted, especially the picturesque forest of Cranborne Chase. Dorchester has an attractive central part of mostly seventeenth-century and Georgian buildings, though the town's origins go back to the Romans. The Roman walls were replaced in the eighteenth century by tree-lined avenues called "Walks", but some traces of the Roman period have survived. At the back of the County Hall excavations have uncovered a fine Roman villa with a well-preserved mosaic floor.

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1. Atlanta is home to a typical American product.

2. Tourists can visit the room where Margaret Mitchell lived.

3. There are three football fields in Grant Park.

4. Chicago is larger than Los Angeles.

5. Chicago is the busiest railroad centre in the USA.

6. Chicago's architecture has influenced the style of modern cities.

Atlanta is the most populated metropolitan area in the Southeast. It has the world's second busiest airport. After World War II no city grew more than Atlanta. Of the 500 largest companies in the USA, 450 have offices in Atlanta. One of these, Coca-Cola, is no surprise as the formula of Coca-Cola was developed more than 100 years ago in Atlanta. Atlanta's sights are of great interest. Those who are interested in history should visit Martin Luther King Historic District. If you like "Gone With The Wind", then go to see the Margaret Mitchell Room in the Atlanta Public Library. Here you will find autographed copies of her famous book. In Grant Park you will find no sports grounds, but there is the Cyclorama, which contains the world's largest painting in the round. The length of three football fields, it depicts the 1864 Civil War Battle of Atlanta with lighting and sound effects.

Chicago is called "The Second City", even though Los Angeles has replaced it as the second largest city of the nation. Today Chicago leads the country as a railway centre and as a grain and livestock market. It is American largest lake port, and second only to New York city in printing and publishing. After the Great Fire of 1871, Chicago rebuilt itself to become the birthplace of modern design. Chicago's most striking feature is its skyscrapers and breathtakingly beautiful skyline. Chicago's architectural school has changed urban design throughout the world. Today, three of the world's tallest buildings rise above the city. One of them is the Sears Tower, standing about 1400 feet high and covering the entire city block. From the skydeck you can see four states on a clear day.

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1. *New Orleans is a typical American city.*

2. *Jackson Square offers different kinds of entertainment.*

3. *Visitors to the City Park can play sports there.*

4. *The main places of interest in Portland are situated in different parts of the city.*

5. *Portlandia is the country's largest copper statue.*

6. *Informal lectures on animals are given to animal lovers at the Washington Park Zoo.*

As an American city New Orleans is unusual. It's a city whose business is above all pleasure. It was founded around 1718 by the French. The French Quarter was the original city of New Orleans. The beautiful homes of the Quarter – with their courtyards and patios, their high ceilings and large windows – were designed for comfort in a hot climate. Jackson Square is the heart of the Quarter. The square is alive with artists, mimes and musicians. The Louisiana State Museum is in four different buildings, three of which are in Jackson Square. Mardi Grass is the city's most famous festival. There are many parades, and even spectators are dressed in colourful costumes. The City Park is one of the five largest city parks in the USA, bigger than New York City's Central Park. It boasts a botanical garden, golf courses, tennis courts, 800-year old trees and a miniature train. New Orleans is a city where jazz and the blues really got started. You'll find many jazz clubs in New Orleans, for example, in the French Quarter. When you get hungry, you can treat yourself to local specialties, like alligator soup and crawfish pie.

There is plenty to see in Portland, Oregon. All the major sights are grouped downtown. Portland's downtown area is centered on the mall, which is closed to all traffic except city buses. Here you can see the unusual Portland Building, a post-modern collage of pink, blue and yellow concrete and tile. Fans of this building find it very original. Near the Portland Building there is Portlandia, the nation's largest copper sculpture after the Statue of Liberty. From April until Christmas the Saturday Market takes place in downtown Portland. The area is filled with street musicians, artists and crafts people. Less than two miles west of downtown is Washington Park. The Washington Park Zoo is Portland's pet. The zoo also features a number of interesting "animal talks" at various times on weekends and has a pet-the-animals children's zoo. The city is famous for the Rose Festival in June. It attracts crowds of visitors. The Rose Queen is crowned with sapphires, zircons and rubies.

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Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1 – 6 частями предложений А – Г. Одна из частей в списке А – Г лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

Before the Hubble Space Telescope was launched, scientists thought they knew the universe. They were wrong.

The Hubble Space Telescope has changed many scientists' view of the universe. The telescope is named after American astronomer Edwin Hubble, 1 _____.

He established that many galaxies exist and developed the first system for their classifications.

In many ways, Hubble is like any other telescope. It simply gathers light. It is roughly the size of a large school bus. What makes Hubble special is not what it is, 2 _____.

Hubble was launched in 1990 from the "Discovery" space shuttle and it is about 350 miles above our planet, 3 _____.

It is far from the glare of city lights, it doesn't have to look through the air, 4 _____.

And what a view it is! Hubble is so powerful it could spot a fly on the moon.

Yet in an average orbit, it uses the same amount of energy as 28 100-watt light bulbs. Hubble pictures require no film. The telescope takes digital images 5 _____.

Hubble has snapped photos of storms on Saturn and exploding stars. Hubble doesn't just focus on our solar system. It also peers into our galaxy and beyond. Many Hubble photos show the stars that make up the Milky Way galaxy. A galaxy is a city of stars.

Hubble cannot take pictures of the sun or other very bright objects, because doing so could "fry" the telescope's instruments, but it can detect infrared and ultra violet light 6 _____.

Some of the sights of our solar system that Hubble has glimpsed may even change the number of planets in it.

- A. which is above Earth's atmosphere.
- B. which are transmitted to scientists on Earth.
- C. which is invisible to the human eye.
- D. who calculated the speed at which galaxies move.
- E. so it has a clear view of space.
- F. because many stars are in clouds of gas.
- G. but where it is.

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Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски 1 – 6 частями предложений A – G. Одна из частей в списке A – G лишняя. Перенесите ответы в таблицу.

The science of sound, or acoustics, as it is often called, has been made over radically within a comparatively short space of time. Not so long ago the lectures on sound in colleges and high schools dealt chiefly with the vibrations of such things as the air columns in organ pipes. Nowadays, however, thanks chiefly to a number of electronic instruments engineers can study sounds as effectively 1 _____. The result has been a new approach to research in sound. Scientists have been able to make far-reaching discoveries in many fields of acoustics 2 _____.

Foremost among the instruments that have revolutionized the study of acoustics are electronic sound-level meters also known as sound meters and sound-intensity meters. These are effective devices that first convert sound waves into weak electric signals, then amplify the signals through electronic means 3 _____. The intensity of a sound is measured in units called decibels. "Zero" sound is the faintest sound 4 _____. The decibel measures the ratio of the intensity of a given sound to the standard "zero" sound. The decibel scale ranges from 0 to 130. An intensity of 130 decibels is perceived not only as a sound, but also 5 _____. The normal range of painlessly audible sounds for the average human ear is about 120 decibels. For forms of life other than ourselves, the range can be quite different.

The ordinary sound meter measures the intensity of a given sound, rather than its actual loudness. Under most conditions, however, it is a quite good indicator of loudness. Probably the loudest known noise ever heard by human ears was that of the explosive eruption in August, 1883, of the volcano of Krakatoa in the East Indies. No electronic sound meters, of course, were in existence then, but physicists estimate that the sound at its source must have had an intensity of 190 decibels, 6 _____.

- A. and finally measure them.
- B. since it was heard 3,000 miles away.
- C. and they have been able to put many of these discoveries to practical use.
- D. since a loud sound is of high intensity.
- E. as they study mechanical forces.
- F. as a painful sensation in the ear.
- G. that the unaided human ear can detect.

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Do you speak English?

When I arrived in England I thought I knew English. After I'd been here an hour I realized that I did not understand one word. In the first week I picked up a tolerable working knowledge of the language and the next seven years convinced me gradually but thoroughly that I 1 _____, let alone perfectly. This is sad. My only consolation being that nobody speaks English perfectly.

Remember that those five hundred words an average Englishman uses are 2 _____. You may learn another five hundred and another five thousand and yet another fifty thousand and still you may come across a further fifty thousand 3 _____.

If you live here long enough you will find out to your greatest amazement that the adjective *nice* is not the only adjective the language possesses, in spite of the fact that 4 _____. You can say that the weather is nice, a restaurant is nice, Mr. Soandso is nice, Mrs. Soandso's clothes are nice, you had a nice time, 5 _____.

Then you have to decide on your accent. The easiest way to give the impression of having a good accent or no foreign accent at all is to hold an unlit pipe in your mouth, to mutter between your teeth and finish all your sentences with the question: "isn't it?" People will not understand much, but they are accustomed to that and they will get a 6 _____.

- A. whatever it costs
- B. most excellent impression
- C. you have never heard of before, and nobody else either
- D. in the first three years you do not need to learn or use any other adjectives
- E. would never know it really well
- F. far from being the whole vocabulary of the language
- G. and all this will be correct

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Чтение (повышенный уровень)

Keys:

1. EAGCFD
2. EBDFCF
3. GACBFE
4. 101100
5. 100101
6. 100011
7. 011001
8. DGAEBC
9. ECAGFB
10. EFCDGB