

# Раздел 1. Чтение

В этом разделе мы закрепим те навыки работы с текстом, которые уже должны быть сформированы у учащихся к 10 классу. Тексты содержат познавательную информацию о странах и людях изучаемого языка. Используя содержание текстов, учитель может составить дополнительные задания, организовать дискуссию или отработать навыки пересказа. Отрывки из художественных произведений, как классических, так и современных, познакомят учащихся с образцами английской и американской литературы. На примере различных текстов можно сравнить стилистику языка.

## 1.1. Задания на множественные соответствия (Multiple Matching)

В заданиях такого типа необходимо соединить с текстом различные элементы, такие как заголовки, вопросы или утверждения к тексту. Каждый из этих элементов требует особого подхода при выполнении задания:

- заголовки — постарайтесь быстро определить основную идею текста;
- вопросы — постарайтесь найти в тексте место, к которому относится вопрос;
- утверждения — найдите в тексте ту же информацию, которая иначе выражена.

На ЕГЭ чаще всего встречаются задания подобрать заголовки, поэтому мы обратим большее внимание на такой вид работы.

### *Стратегия выполнения задания*

- Начните с чтения заголовка или вопроса и попробуйте предсказать, о чем может идти речь в тексте.
- Когда вы убедитесь, что полностью понимаете заголовки, начинайте читать тексты. Не старайтесь сразу же подобрать правильный ответ.

- Только после того как вы прочитали текст целиком, начните соотносить отрывки теста с заголовками или утверждениями.
- Установив общий смысл отрывка, подберите к нему заголовок или утверждение.
- Будьте внимательны, если заголовки близки по смыслу. Помните, что вы должны подобрать лучший, т.е. наиболее точно отражающий содержание отрывка текста.
- Когда вы закончили выполнять задание, убедитесь, что заголовок, который вы не использовали, действительно не подходит ни к одному тексту.

*Прочитайте тексты и установите соответствие между заголовками 1–8 и текстами А–Г. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую цифру только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.*

### *Задание 1*

- 1. Improper upbringing**
- 2. People have much in common**
- 3. There is a time for everything**
- 4. The best way to congratulate anyone**
- 5. Advertisement**
- 6. The game to improve your health**
- 7. Noble people**
- 8. Health problems**

**A.** Are you stuck for ideas on how to entertain your kids? Outdoor games could be perfect, enabling your kids to have fun and exercise at the same time. As you might expect, the games vary considerably in terms of size and price. Don't worry though – the biggest, the most expensive toys and games don't have to be purchased. Many children are easily satisfied with smaller games. Starting at the smaller end of the spectrum, a kite can represent a great gift. There's nothing quite like the thrill of watching a kite soar up into the sky and they are also relatively cheap to purchase.

**B.** We all do it at least once, we say we're going to stay on budget this Christmas and then we blow the budget and put everything on our credit cards. This isn't unusual, people all over the country have done it and it's not only our faults. Retailers make it much easier to get approved for credit cards. In

fact, how many of us have gone into a store and been offered a discount on a purchase if we apply for a credit card.

**C.** It is a well-known fact that we tend to spoil our pets. We want them to have the best of everything but recent studies have shown that pampering our pets might actually do as much harm as good. One recent study from an undisclosed source claims that we are actually making our beloved pets stupid by spoiling them. We are in such a hurry to make their lives easier that we take away their need to solve problems on their own. The less they have to loose their brains the less they can do on their own.

**D.** A concern veterinarians have regarding spoiled pets is weight. The more we spoil the pet, the more obese it seems to become. The obesity can affect the skeletal system until hip problems start to develop, it can cause respiratory and cardiac problems. The problem with older overweight pets is that every time they are brought to the vet clinic they are exposed to more bacteria and viruses that can lead to still more endless trips to the vet.

**E.** Have you ever heard of exercises that can help to improve your eyesight? This question seems like a little bit absurd, but the answer is quite definite. Scientific research has been carried out to prove that badminton is beneficial in improving eyesight. You may like badminton in your leisure hours and play joyfully with your friends. But before you know the extra function of badminton, surely you are just treating it as a way of pastime. Of course, it would be even greater if only you have learned that effect earlier.

**F.** As it is known to all, fruits are rich in nutrients and bioactive substances which are beneficial to our health. However, not all people know how we can entirely absorb fruits' nutrients to the body without adverse effects when eating fruits. So you should learn to grasp the different time. In the morning, the best fruits are apples, pears and grapes. Eating fruits in the morning can help digestion, absorption and enabling constipation. Some fruits such as cherry, tomatoes, orange, banana are not allowed to eat before meals. After meals pineapple, papaya, kiwi, orange and hawthorn are the best fruits you should choose to eat.

**G.** Nine out of ten of us will need blood some time in our lives. In the United States, more than 40,000 units of blood are used daily. A unit is a pint, about 500 milliliters. The average adult has between eight and twelve pints of blood. Most adults can easily spare one. People can donate blood every 56 days. The blood count returns to normal in three or four weeks. Only 5 percent of people eligible to give blood do so. They fulfill a great need.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

## Задание 2

**The secret of successful small talk**

- 1. Pay compliments**
- 2. Start with the obvious things**
- 3. Ask about their personal problems**
- 4. Turn the attention to others**
- 5. Avoid difficult themes**
- 6. It's not so difficult**
- 7. Pay attention**
- 8. Use friendly body language**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ответ:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 3

#### Henry VII

1. **Unlucky marriage**
2. **Mainly care**
3. **Closer to the heart**
4. **Severe to everyone**
5. **Broken hopes**
6. **Disappointed appearance**
7. **Bloody end**
8. **Brilliant beginning**

**A.** Henry VIII was born in 1491 and became king of England and Wales in 1509. When he came to the throne he seemed to have everything — he was tall, handsome, good at hunting, and also religious and musical — he composed several songs including the famous *Greensleeves*. He was also happily married to his new wife Catherine of Aragon. But Henry wanted a son to be his heir, and was prepared to do anything to get what he wanted. He broke with the Catholic Church in order to divorce Catherine, and he married five more times, although his marriages were mostly unsuccessful.

**B.** Henry's first wife was Catherine of Aragon. She was the daughter of the king and queen of Spain, so it was really a political marriage. They got married in 1509 when she was 24 and he was only 18. King Henry desperately needed a son, a son who would keep his family in power for another generation. But although Catherine got pregnant many times, the babies never survived. Years passed and finally she had a baby daughter called Mary. But Henry wanted a son, and by this time, Catherine was too old to have more children. Henry now fell madly in love with Anne Boleyn, one of the Catherine's ladies-in-waiting, and he wanted a divorce from Catherine, but the Pope wouldn't give him one. Henry broke off relations with the Catholic Church and declared his marriage to Catherine illegal.

**C.** Henry's second wife was Anny Boleyn. She was a woman who men found very attractive, and Henry was no exception. Ann was a very clever woman, and an ambitious too. She made it clear to Henry that she wanted to be his queen, not just his lover. In the end she got what she wanted in 1533. But their marriage only lasted three years. A few months after the wedding Ann gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, who would later become the queen of England. Soon the relations between her and Henry began to deteriorate. She was arrested, accused of adultery. On May 19<sup>th</sup> 1536 she was beheaded outside the Tower of London.

**D.** Jane Seymour was Henry's third wife. They were married just two weeks after Anne's execution. She was the woman that Henry loved most, and during their short marriage he was a devoted husband. In 1537 she gave birth to a son, Prince Edward. But Jane got ill after the birth, and just two weeks later she died. Although they had only been married for two years, Henry left instructions that when he died he was to be buried next to her.

**E.** Henry's fourth wife was Anne of Cleves, she was a German princess. He needed to remarry mostly for political reasons. Henry had seen only Anne's portrait and he liked her. But unfortunately the painter had exaggerated Anne's beauty, and when Henry met her in person, just before their wedding, he didn't find her attractive at all, in fact he thought she looked like a horse. The King was furious, but it was too late to cancel the wedding. But Henry and Anne never slept together, and Henry used this as a reason for their divorce after less than six months of marriage.

**F.** Henry's last wife was Katherine Parr. Henry was now 52, a lonely old man, but still with a terrifying personality. When Henry met her, she was in love with another man. But of course she could not say no to the king. Katherine was a mature intelligent woman of 31, she must have been more of a nurse than a wife as Henry was now in very bad health. The marriage lasted four years.

**G.** Henry VIII had a very bad temper and he could be extremely cruel to people who opposed him or disagreed with him, as all of his wives discovered. As he grew older he became even more terrifying. He had a painful ulcer on his leg and was so overweight that a machine had to drag him upstairs. He died in 1547, aged 55.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

#### Задание 4

1. **Why men can't find things**
2. **The parts of female brain can work simultaneously**
3. **Our brains work differently**
4. **Women are better at running the house**
5. **Some professions suit only for men or women**
6. **The man's brains work quickly**
7. **The developing of our abilities**
8. **You should trust driving to the men**

**A.** During the last fifty years psychologists have made us believe that differences between men and women are mainly the result of traditional social 'conditioning', i.e. the way we are brought up. According to this theory women can be trained to do jobs that men traditionally do, and men can and should become more domesticated. But as the recent scientific research says, gender differences exist because men's and women's brains work completely differently and their biological differences mean that they can never think or believe in the same way.

**B.** In prehistoric times men hunted for food, often alone, and women looked after the children, usually with other women. Men needed to be able to find and kill animals. Women needed the ability to protect the home, to do several things simultaneously and have good communication skills on with the other women. As a result, men's brains developed better spatial ability and programmed to focus on one specific task. Women developed more connections between the two sides of the brain, which led to be better at doing several things at once.

**C.** Because the two sides of woman's brain are better connected, women are generally more talkative and more fluent than men. On average women speak 6800 words a day, and men only 2400! Women solve problems by talking about them, and in a crisis will usually want to discuss the situation and their feelings, while men tend to interrupt and offer solutions, which isn't

what women want at all. This fundamental difference is one of the main causes of the conflicts in male and female relationships.

**D.** A man sees driving as a test of his spatial abilities – he enjoys driving fast and showing off and consequently has more accidents than women. On the other hand, generally speaking, men are much less likely to get lost when driving because of their well-developed sense of direction. For women driving is mainly about getting safely from A to B, and they have more difficulties in reading maps. They also find parking a car in a small space more difficult and have more trouble distinguishing left from right.

**E.** Organizing a house involves doing several things at the same time, and women's brains make them generally better at it than men. In an experiment for British TV six men and six women had to make coffee, wash up, make toast, take a phone message and pack a briefcase in ten minutes. With one exception the men were all worse than the women. They are worse at seeing details which means they usually don't even notice that the house is dirty or in mess.

**F.** Men have inherited their ancestor's long distance 'tunnel' vision which was vital for hunting. They can see well and far in one direction but they don't see things on either side, and they don't see as well as women close up. This explains why men can never find things in fridges, cupboards and drawers. Women have much wider peripheral vision than men which explains why a woman always seems to find what a man just cannot see.

**G.** Although some jobs today are still dominated by one or other sex, it is not because of sexual discrimination but basically because men and women are attracted to different jobs. It is logical that men are attracted to careers where spatial skills are vital, such as engineering, architecture, construction and flying. On the other hand, women has superior verbal skills, and they also excel in jobs that require good organizational skills.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 5

#### The History of Sudoku

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. The modern game version         | 5. Surprising appearance       |
| 2. The way to develop your ability | 6. The multinational invention |
| 3. The origin inventors            | 7. The author of game's name   |
| 4. Conquering the British minds    | 8. The captured world          |



**A.** Sudoku has a fascinating history. 'Su' means number in Japanese, and 'Doku' refers to the single place on the puzzle board that each number can fit into. Although its name is Japanese, the puzzle's origins are actually European and American, and the game represents the best in cross-cultural fertilization. Unlike many games which spring from one culture and are then absorbed by others, Sudoku's development reveals it to be a true hybrid creation.

**B.** The 18<sup>th</sup> century Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler apparently developed the concept of 'Latin Squares' where numbers in a grid appear only once, across and up and down. In the late 1970s, Dell Magazines in the United States began publishing what we now call Sudoku puzzles using Euler's concept with a 9 by 9 square grid. They called it Number Place, and it was developed by an independent puzzle maker, Howard Gardens.

**C.** In the mid-1980s, the president of Japanese puzzle giant Nikoli Inc., Mr.Maki Kaji, urged the company to publish a version of the puzzle that became a huge hit in that country. Nikoli gave the game its current name and helped refine it by restricting the number of revealed or given numbers to 30 and having them appear symmetrically. Afterwards the game became increasingly popular in Japan and started becoming a fixture in daily newspapers and magazines.

**D.** Almost two decades passed before the game was taken up by The Times newspaper in London as a daily puzzle. This development was due to the efforts of Wayne Gould. Knowing that British newspapers have a long history of publishing crosswords and other puzzles, he promoted Sudoku to The Times in Britain. In autumn of 2004, he was able to convince The Times to start publishing daily Sudoku puzzles developed using his software. Within a few months, other British newspapers began publishing their own Sudoku puzzles.

**E.** Once again, Sudoku's popularity crossed the ocean. By the summer of 2005, major newspapers in the United States were also offering Sudoku puzzles like they would daily crossword puzzles. It is interesting to note that while software is critical to being able to supply the growing demands for Sudoku puzzles, as it can take hours of processing time to generate one unique puzzle, it was old media in the form of newspapers that have done so much to encourage the spread of Sudoku around the world.

**F.** Sudoku software is very popular on PCs, websites and mobile phones. Software has also been released on video game consoles, such as the Game Boy Advance, Xbox Live Arcade, the Nooke-book reader, several iPod models and the iPhone. Critically and commercially well received, it generated

particular praise for its Sudoku implementation and sold more than 8 million copies worldwide.

**G.** Where this rapidly developing fad leads to, no one can tell. What is clear though is that Sudoku is a fun and challenging way for people of any age and culture to hone their logical and deductive abilities. Who knows, played often enough, Sudoku may help make the human race a tiny bit smarter.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 6

#### What is beauty?

1. **A sense of beauty is based on culture**
2. **Natural unconscious bent**
3. **Not everyone looks beautiful**
4. **It belongs to the ages**
5. **Pay attention to pretty faces**
6. **Tastes differ**
7. **Increasing expenses of modern life**
8. **The male must be bright**

**A.** The search for beauty gets centuries and continents. Paintings of Egyptians dating back over 4, 000 years show both men and women painting their nails and wearing makeup. On the other side of the globe, the ancient Maya of Central America considered crossed eyes beautiful, and hung little balls between children's eyes to develop this look. In 18<sup>th</sup> century France, wealthy noblemen wore large wigs of long, white hair to make themselves attractive. In cultures throughout the world, people have gone to extreme lengths to achieve the goal of beauty.

**B.** Today, people continue to devote a lot of time and money to their appearance. According to a recent report by the Nielsen Company, a global information and marketing corporation, 'one out of three consumers globally say they are spending more money today on beauty and health care products ... than ever before.' Worldwide, sales of makeup, dieting, hair — and skin — care products, as well as gym memberships and cosmetic surgery, generate billions of dollars every year. And there is at least one good reason for the desire to be attractive: beauty is a power. Studies suggest that good-looking people make more money, get called on more often in class, and are perceived as friendlier.

**C.** But what exactly is beauty? Trying to define it is difficult, and yet we know it when we see it — or so we think. 'Beauty is health,' says one psychologist. 'It's a billboard saying 'I'm healthy. I can pass on your genes.' And our awareness of it may start at a very early age. In one set of studies, six-month-old babies were shown a series of photographs. The faces in the pictures had been rated for attractiveness by a group of college students. In the studies, the babies spent more time looking at the attractive faces than the unattractive ones.

**D.** The idea that even babies judge appearance makes perfect sense to many researchers. In studies done by psychologists such as Victor Johnston at New Mexico University and David Perrett at St Andrews University in Scotland, men regularly showed a preference for women with certain features: larger eyes, fuller lips and a smaller nose and chin. Another study suggests that women prefer men with large shoulders and a narrow waist. According to scientists, the mind unconsciously tells men and women that these traits — full lips, clear skin, strong shoulders — equal health and genetic well-being. In other words, it's a fundamental part of human nature to look for these qualities in a mate.

**E.** What is considered attractive in one culture might not be in another. Look in most Western fashion magazines, for example, and the women on the pages are thin. But is this the 'perfect' body type for women worldwide? The anthropologists say no; what is considered beautiful is subjective and varies around the world. They found in one study, for example, that native peoples in southeast Peru preferred shapes regarded as overweight in Western cultures.

**F.** Take another example: in every culture, one's hairstyle sends a clear message. In the Huli culture of Papua New Guinea (an island nation north of Australia), men grow their hair long as a symbol of health and strength. Teenage boys in this culture learn from a young age to style and decorate their hair — a behavior more commonly associated with the opposite gender in many cultures. It is also the men (not women) in this culture who are the objects of beauty. For certain festivals and celebrations, men dress up and paint their faces. The more colorful a man is, the more masculine — and attractive — he is considered.

**G.** For better or worse, beauty plays a role in our lives. But it is extremely difficult to define exactly what makes one person attractive to another. Although there do seem to be certain physical traits that are considered universally appealing, it is also true that beauty does not always conform to a single, uniform standard. A person's cultural background, for example, may

influence what he or she finds attractive in others. In the end, beauty really is, as the saying goes, in the eye of the beholder.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 7

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Far from big cities  | 5. National traditions |
| 2. Back in the past     | 6. Put on warm clothes |
| 3. You should not worry | 7. Meal inclusive      |
| 4. Restrictions         | 8. Journey in the sky  |

**A.** If you've never tried while water rafting before, this is a great place to start. Once your instructor has briefed you, prepare to get soaked on this wet and wild adventure. You'll head through the rainforest, battling rushing rapids and conquering obstacles as you go. If adrenaline-pumping action tops your wish list, don't miss this one. This excursion is not recommended for pregnant women or for those with severe physical disabilities. Children over 14 years old may participate under the responsibility and direct supervision of a responsible parent or a family member.

**B.** Discover Majorca on a journey through its amazing Tramuntana mountains. Stop at hidden villages, quaint towns and beautiful ports. The quaint village of Soller is perfect for relaxing and soaking up the local atmosphere. Explore the cobbled streets or sit in the pretty square and be absorbed into typical Spanish life. The highlight of the day is the Orange Blossom Express, which chugs its way through orange and lemon groves and pine-clad mountains.

**C.** Ephesus is one of the Turkey's must-sees. Set in hills above the coast, it's one of the world's best-preserved Roman cities. So visiting it is like being thrown back in time. Check out Hadrian's Temple and the Great Theatre. This acoustically perfect amphitheatre is where St Paul preached and it's still used for performances today. Then it's on to the House of the Virgin Mary. The legend says that Mary settled in Ephesus around 37 AD, spending her last years in a house here. It's now long gone, but a chapel marks the spot.

**D.** If you ever fancied trying scuba diving, here's your chance. It's a half-day course that lets you enjoy diving with experienced instructors. First, we'll pick you up from your hotel for an introductory briefing. Then it's time to practice breathing under water on a fun training dive. Once you feel at home with everything, it's on to a proper shore dive around a shallow reef, so you can view the exotic fish and beautiful corals that make the Red Sea such a diving

mecca. There's no need for nerves either — your instructor will accompany you at all times, talking you through everything and showing you the marine life.

**E.** The ancient region of Anatolia makes up most of central Turkey and its folklore has shaped much of the country's wider culture and customs. And this world-famous show tells you the story of its past through the medium of dance. Ballet and acrobatic modern dance acts all backed by swirling Turkish music and drumming. Add dazzling lighting and costumes and you've got yourself a show you'll never forget. Look out especially for the fastest dances. 'Fire of Anatolia' holds the world record for performing the most dance steps in one minute — 241 to be precise.

**F.** If you're craving a real adventure, this half-day quad bike safari is right up your street. We'll take you to a ranch where your convoy of rugged quads is waiting. Put on your helmet and gloves, let an expert show you the ropes and settle into the saddle of your very own bike. You'll then snake your way around golden dunes and barren foothills in a group on your way to the stunning 'Mountain of Gold'. At the Bedouin tent, you'll stop for a barbecue lunch.

**G.** Here's your chance — a thrilling 10-minute helicopter tour that lets you see its southern shores in all their glory, from above. As your pilot makes final checks with the control tower, you'll shiver with excitement as your safe and comfy copter whirrs high into the air. You'll fly first to Degollada Las Yeguas for views over the breathtaking Fataga valley. Then hold your breath as you bank south to trace the coast. Gaze at the golden beaches and hotels of Playa del Ingles laid out like Lego.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 8

- |                               |                                     |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Preventing impacts         | 5. Future benefits                  |
| 2. Adding resources           | 6. Protection from possible danger  |
| 3. Genetic tendency to expand | 7. Alternative homes                |
| 4. Better quality of life     | 8. Important knowledge for survival |

### Why do we explore space?

**A.** Perhaps the best answer lies in our genetic makeup as human beings. What drove our distant ancestors to move from the trees into the plains and on into all possible areas and environments? It appears that we are driven

to ensure the success and continuation of not just our own genes, but of the species as a whole. The wider the distribution of a species, the better its chance of survival. Perhaps the best reason for exploring space is this genetic predisposition to expand wherever possible.

**B.** Nearly every successful civilization has explored, because by doing so, any dangers in surrounding areas can be identified and prepared for. These might be enemies in neighbouring cultures, physical features of the area, a change in the area which might affect food supplies, or any number of other factors. They all pose a real danger, and all can be made less threatening if certain preparations are made. Without knowledge, we may be completely destroyed by the danger. With knowledge, we can lessen its effects.

**C.** Exploration also allows minerals and other potential resources to be located. Additional resources are always beneficial when used wisely and can increase our chances of survival. Even if we have no immediate need of them, they will perhaps be useful later. Resources may be more than physical assets. Knowledge or techniques acquired through exploration, or preparing to explore, filter from the developers into society at large.

**D.** Techniques may be social, allowing members of society better to understand those within or outside the culture. Better understanding may lead to more efficient use of resources or a reduction in competition for resources. We have already benefited from other spin-offs, including improvements in earthquake prediction — which has saved many lives — satellites used for weather forecasting and in communication systems.

**E.** While many resources are spent on what seems a small return, the exploration of space allows creative, brave and intelligent members of our species to focus on what may serve to save us. While space may hold many wonders and explanations of how the universe was formed or how it works, it also holds dangers. The chances of a large comet or asteroid hitting the Earth are small, but it could happen in time. Such strikes in the past may account for the extinction of dinosaurs and other species.

**F.** Human technology is reaching the point where it might be able to detect the possibility of this happening and enable us to minimize the damage, or prevent it completely, allowing us as a species to avoid extinction. The danger exists but knowledge can help human beings to survive. Without the ability to reach out across space, the chance to save ourselves might not exist.

**G.** In certain circumstances, life on Earth may become impossible: overpopulation or epidemics, for instance, might eventually force us to find other places to live. While Earth is the only planet known to sustain life, surely the adaptive ability of humans would allow us to inhabit other planets and moons.

It is true that the lifestyle would be different but human life and cultures have adapted in the past and surely could in the future.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 9

#### Freecycle

1. Exchange of useless things
2. Increasing popularity
3. Gifts for everyone
4. Shopping addiction
5. Site foundation
6. Simple choice
7. Easy solution
8. Satisfaction from good deals

**A.** The temptation to buy, buy, buy is hard to resist. A new outfit, a gadget, an item of furniture — someone is buying one right now. Now, guilty shoppers who are keen to get rid of a no-longer-needed purchase have a radical new option — simply giving it away. Second-hand technology is notoriously difficult to offload. So, on a conventional auction site, such as eBay, there would be no any takers.

**B.** Freecycle is one of a number of websites that aim to reduce the amount of rubbish sent to landfill sites by encouraging one of the most efficient forms of recycling — simply giving things to people who want them. As the name suggests, everything advertised on Freecycle must be free — whether it's an old sofa, unwanted CDs or even a few hours' help in the garden. Anyone who is interested simply replies by e-mail: deal done.

**C.** The site is the creation of Deron Beal, an environmentalist from the US who started it in mid-2003 as an automated e-mail list. Today Freecycle has 1.2 million members and is a cross between an Internet auction house and a global chain of charity shops. Mr Beal says his chief aim is to cut waste and help the environment. They reduce the amount of rubbish sent to landfill sites by encouraging one of the most efficient forms of recycling — simply giving things to people who want them.

**D.** On the London site, interest in a decrepit computer is led by Tung, who wants to get his sixty-seven-year-old mum on the net. Then there's Kate, whose son wants it for his schoolwork. There's also John, who wants it for

his daughter, a nurse on low wage. Money isn't involved but a kind of auction is taking place to see whose situation most deserves a free PC.

**E.** The people giving it away has to make a difficult choice between several 'bidders'. Some people may suggest that dishonest individuals could make up heart-tugging stories in order to get freebies, or even to make a profit by selling them on. Freecycle embodies some of that old charitable Internet spirit by asking that before members accept a freebie, they put something up for offer. And it's by no means all the junk, you don't need any more.

**F.** They may offer nearly new toys, furniture, electrical goods, even bikes and cars. That such high-quality goods are on offer does not surprise Friends of the Earth campaigner Georgina Bloomfield. She says it reflects the fact that people are buying more than ever, but don't want to simply throw things away when they replace them. 'People want to feel a bit better about consuming, and so they're happy to give things away', she says.

**G.** Freecycle has grown rapidly around the world in countries as diverse as Mexico, Nepal, France and Romania and it seems to be on the cusp of breaking through into the mainstream. In the end it would be better if people simply stopped buying so much. But realistically, until people change their ways, green groups, guilty consumers and those with an eye for the ultimate bargain seem more than happy to make the most of Freecycle.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 10

#### Amazing Aztecs

1. Peaceful life
2. Social inequity
3. Some social norms and traditions
4. Some scientific achievements
5. The terrible figures
6. Advantageous differences
7. The military style of life
8. The double system of chronology

**A.** The Aztecs were great fighters. In fact, they lived to fight. When they arrived to the Valley of Mexico about 700 years ago, the best lands in the valley had already been taken by other Indian tribes. But this didn't stop the Aztecs. They began to conquer these tribes. By 1500 they had conquered most



of Mexico. Aztec boys were trained to be warriors. They were told, 'The house you were born in is not your true home. Your true home is out there — on the battlefield.' When they grew up, they stopped cutting their hair until they killed someone in battle!

**B.** The Aztecs had many gods and goddesses. They believed that they had to give them gifts. They sacrificed about 50 000 people a year (that's a thousand a week, six an hour or one every ten minutes!). Some of the people sacrificed were Aztecs. But most of the people they sacrificed were people captured from other tribes. The Aztecs had many ways of sacrificing people.

**C.** Aztec life wasn't all about sacrifice and wars. They also grew food, made clothes, pots and jewellery. They built towns, bridges and canals. They invented 'floating gardens', or chinampas. First, they built a series of rafts and tied them to the shore. Then they put earth on them. This was a very clever way to grow vegetables. It's hard to imagine modern food without the plants grown in the Valley of Mexico. Thanks to the Aztecs, we can enjoy corn, chilli pepper, pumpkins, tomatoes, turkeys and chocolate (they grew cacao beans)!

**D.** Chocolate was a special drink that only rich Aztecs drank. Emperor Montezuma, for example, drank 50 cups of hot chocolate every day. It wasn't sweet, however. It was bitter. Noble Aztecs wore very beautiful clothes decorated with ornaments and feathers. They also carried fans made of feathers. Common people were not allowed to carry fans and wear rich clothes. The Aztecs did not use letters. They wrote in pictures. Aztec literature was written down in books which folded like a fan.

**E.** By 1500 Tenochtitlan, the capital city of the Aztec Empire, was probably the largest city in the world. When Spanish soldiers first arrived in Tenochtitlan, they were amazed. The streets in the capital city weren't filled with rubbish and rotting food like the streets of Europe at that time. They were cleaned by thousands of sweepers every day. The Aztecs were the only people in the world at this time in history to have free schools for boys and girls. In Europe only rich people went to school but in the Aztec Empire every child went to school.

**F.** The Aztecs had a code of behaviour for everything. Here are just some of their rules. Do not mock the old. Do not mock the sick. Do not set a bad example. Do not interrupt the speech of another. Do not make wry faces. Wherever you go, walk with a peaceful air. Do not complain. Aztec boys could get married only after they reached the age of 20. Weddings were usually arranged by matchmakers (usually old women), and nobody asked the girl if she wanted to get married. The girl's family gave a party for three or four days before the wedding.

**G.** The Aztecs had a religious calendar and a solar calendar. The religious year had 20 days and 13 numbers (260 days). The solar year had 18 months each 20 days long and 5 spare days (365 days). The most important Aztec god was Huitzilopochtli, their god of sun (and also of war). They truly believed that if they couldn't make Huitzilopochtli happy, he would refuse to bring up the sun, and the world would end.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 11

1. Smart fabrics
2. Future trends
3. Clothing maintenance
4. Purposes of clothing
5. Gender differentiation
6. First recorded use
7. Textile design
8. Clothing that provides optimal support

**A.** Clothing can serve as protection from weather, and can enhance safety during hazardous activities such as hiking and cooking. It protects the wearer from rough surfaces, rash-causing plants, insect bites, splinters, thorns and prickles by providing a barrier between the skin and the environment. Clothes can insulate against cold or hot conditions. Further, they can provide a hygienic barrier, keeping infectious and toxic materials away from the body.

**B.** Knowledge of the origin of clothing remains inferential, since clothing materials deteriorate quickly compared to stone, bone, shell and metal artifacts, but some information has been inferred by studying lice. The body louse specifically lives in human clothing and when it diverged from head lice it can be inferred that clothing existed at that time. One study estimated that this happened between 83,000 to 170,000 years ago, another estimates between 65,000 and 149,000 years ago.

**C.** In the majority of societies, skirts, dresses and high-heeled shoes are usually seen as women's clothing, while neckties are usually seen as men's clothing. Trousers were once seen as exclusively male clothing, but are nowadays worn by both genders. Male clothes are often more practical as they can function well under a wide variety of situations, but a wider range of clothing styles are available for females. It is generally acceptable for a woman to wear traditionally male clothing, while the converse is unusual.

**D.** The world of clothing is always changing, as new cultural influences meet technological innovations. Researchers in scientific labs have been developing prototypes for fabrics that can serve functional purposes well beyond their traditional roles, for example, clothes that can automatically adjust their temperature. Besides, they are working on creating textiles with designer bacteria that survive off of ‘dead’ skin and sweat reducing the need to wash cloths.

**E.** Humans have developed many specialized methods for laundering, ranging from early methods of pounding clothes against rocks in running streams, to the latest in electronic washing machines and dry cleaning. Many kinds of clothing are designed to be ironed before they are worn to remove wrinkles. Most modern formal and semi-formal clothing is in this category (for example, dress shirts and suits). Ironed clothes are believed to look clean, fresh and neat.

**F.** The design and constructions of sportswear has changed dramatically over time. Swimwear used in competitions has even become a controversial issue because the expense and features of some of the suits can give athletes a significant advantage. Advances in safety features have also been developed including foams, synthetic and stretchable tapes, and lightweight materials with performance characteristics specially designed for various athletics pursuits have been developed.

**G.** An electronic textile is a type of fabric that contains electronic elements. In general, the development of electronic textiles supports the idea of wearable computing. Although the practical applications of this technology are very new, some projects involving electronic textiles and intelligent garments do exist now. Many of these are aimed at uses within the health care industry, where wearable computing elements can be used to monitor vital signs and otherwise track a person’s health in real time.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

### Задание 12

1. A social structure
2. A puzzle
3. Lack of water
4. Negligence to nature

**5. Considerable achievements****6. Struggle for power****7. The Mayan astronomy****8. Hard-working people**

**A.** The Mayan civilization of central America was one of the most remarkable of the pre-Columbian cultures. The Maya built large cities with wonderful stone palaces and temples. They observed the heavens and accurately noted the movements of the planets. They made progress in mathematics, they invented a writing system and they produced high quality art.

**B.** About 3,000 years ago the Maya were farmers. They lived mainly in what is modern day Guatemala. Their period of highest development, however, was from about AD 250 to the year 900. After that, their great cities were abandoned and became ruins that were lost in the jungle. The reason why such a great civilization should collapse so quickly is something that has fascinated archaeologists and historians. Still today, there is no universally accepted answer to the mystery.

**C.** The Maya had a well-organized society. The Mayan civilization was not a unified one. They lived in city states. Each city state was a kingdom. The king was a ruler. And he was also a priest. The Maya believed that the king had supernatural powers. The king performed religious ceremonies and prayed to the gods. In this way, the king hoped that the farmers could grow lots of food and that the Maya could live well.

**D.** The Maya believed that the stars and planets affected life of Earth. This is why they observed the planets very carefully. The Maya became very good at predicting the movements of the planets. They also calculated when eclipses would happen. Their observations helped them make several calendars. The oldest Maya calendar had a cycle of 260 days. They also had a calendar of 365 days.

**E.** The incredible thing is that they built everything without the use of metal tools. Transport was difficult because they didn't have suitable work animals like horses or donkeys. And they didn't have the wheel either. Consequently, the Maya had to transport everything themselves. They used a hard stone called obsidian to cut and shape the stones that they used for building. Clearly, the Maya needed a lot of manpower to do any kind of work such as building or farming.

**F.** There are different theories about why and how the Maya civilization collapsed. Jared Diamond, a geographer at the University of California believes that the collapse of the Maya culture is partly a result of overexploitation of

the environment. For example, when the Maya cut down the forests on the hillsides, the soil was eroded. Also, there was less rainfall, which affected the farmers' ability to grow food.

**G.** The weather also changed. Archaeologists have now discovered that in the southern highlands there were several years when there was very little rain, resulting in drought. Farmers could not grow so much food. People didn't have enough food to eat. They probably began to fight to try to get the best land to grow food and to have fresh water. The society was no longer efficient and well-organized. This is an important reason why the Mayan civilization collapsed.

Ответ:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

## 1.2. Задания на восстановление в тесте пропущенных частей предложений (Gapped text)

В задании такого типа вы должны восстановить целостность текста, установив структурно-смысловые связи в нем. Самый распространенный тип пропусков — это небольшие фрагменты, взятые из текста.

### *Стратегия выполнения задания*

- Начните с чтения фрагментов текста и попробуйте предположить, о чем может идти речь в тексте.
- Читая текст, постарайтесь определить его тип, а затем просмотрите, какие из данных фрагментов больше всего сочетаются со словами до и после пропусков.
- Особое внимание обратите на связывающие слова, характерные предлоги.
- Необходимо помнить о сохранении времени или о согласовании времен повествования.
- Важно определить, в какой части предложения отсутствует фрагмент — в начале или в конце, наличие знаков препинания тоже может быть подсказкой.
- Читая текст, постарайтесь понять, какие из данных фрагментов больше всего сочетаются с частью предложения до и после пропуска.
- Восстановив целостность текста, проверьте его содержание и логику повествования.