

12. Задание 12 № 2851

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 most frequently visited place in India?
2. When was the first university established?
3. What is the India's greatest river?
4. What is the most famous Indian cinema industry?
5. Where can one find striking ancient Indian temples?
6. What is the most often visited Indian historic area?
7. What are the unusual facts about Indian climate?

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 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. It is the subject of thousands of prayers. The river looks extremely beautiful in the morning light. It is believed that bathing in the Ganges helps to cure all kinds of diseases and can improve your life in general. It has become a common ritual for pilgrims to gather by the river in the mornings.

D. The most famous and often visited Indian historic area is the Golden Triangle. It consists of the cities of Delhi, Agra and Jaipur. Lying in the south-east, Agra attracts tourists with its iconic image of the Taj Mahal palace, which is one of the eight wonders of the modern world. To the south-west is the colourful 'Pink City' of Jaipur, known for its Palace of Winds.

E. India is not all history. It is also famous for its Bollywood industry, which produces love stories and action films. Indian films have always had their own style, rich in music and dancing. Though the industry is still developing, many of Indian film stars have received Oscar prizes and are known throughout the world. The home of Bollywood is Bombay, 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 pictures of people's lives and animal images. Some researchers believe that the interpretation of the images can help us to learn a lot about people's lives in ancient times.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Заголовок	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

13. Задание 13 № 1242

Alfred Nobel spoke several foreign languages.

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

Alfred Nobel

The name of the most well-known Swede of all time — Alfred Nobel — is famous all over the world due to the prize he established. Despite hundreds of publications about the Nobel Prize, most people know very little about the man behind it.

Alfred Nobel was born in 1833, in Stockholm, Sweden. When he was four, the family moved to St. Petersburg, Russia. Alfred studied at home with the best private tutors and quickly mastered chemistry and became fluent in English, French, German and Russian as well as his native language, Swedish. In Russia, Alfred attended neither school nor university.

Alfred left Russia at the age of 18 to take a two-year trip around Europe and to the USA. When he returned to Russia, he began working at his father's arms factory where he experimented with chemistry and explosives.

Later, Alfred Nobel expanded the business to Europe and America. He had homes in six countries complete with laboratories as he was also a workaholic. He said himself that “my home is where I work and I work everywhere”. Alfred Nobel had 93 profitable factories around the world when he died. Many of the leading industries in the chemical field today like ICI (Imperial Chemical Industries) came from companies established by Nobel. His 355 registered patents¹ showed that Alfred Nobel had a wide range of interests in many fields of technology. There were experiments with imitation leather, artificial rubber and synthetic silk. Nobel tried to improve the electrical battery, the light bulb and the phonograph. He also took photographs from the air, using rockets and parachutes. Alfred Nobel was also a big letter writer, sometimes writing as many as 30 letters a day. It was not only letters that Alfred Nobel wrote. A year before his death, he published his sad novel “Nemesis” that was performed as a play in Stockholm. Nobel was full of paradoxes. He was successful yet felt hopeless. He made a fortune out of war but fought for peace. He was a faithful patriot, yet spent little time in Sweden. He was an outstanding scientist and inventor, yet had only one year of formal schooling and no university degree. He loved family life but had none of his own. His dream of a wife and children never came true.

In 1864, a deadly explosion killed his younger brother. Deeply affected, Nobel developed a safer explosive: dynamite. Soon the newspapers accused Alfred Nobel of being the “salesman of death”, even though 90 % of dynamite use was for non-violent purposes. However, Alfred Nobel himself knew that “there was nothing that could not be abused”. He never tried to defend his revolutionary invention. But Nobel was disappointed with how he might be remembered and decided to establish the Nobel Prizes to honour men and women for outstanding achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and for working towards peace. . A prize in economics “in memory of Alfred Nobel” was added in 1969.

14. Задание 14 № 1243

Alfred Nobel graduated from St. Petersburg University.

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

15. Задание 15 № [1244](#)

Alfred Nobel was a successful businessman.

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

16. Задание 16 № [1246](#)

Alfred Nobel's novel was an enormous success.

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

17. Задание 17 № [1247](#)

Alfred Nobel was happily married.

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

18. Задание 18 № [1248](#)

Alfred Nobel's dynamite was used only for military needs.

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

19. Задание 19 № [1249](#)

All the categories of the modern Nobel Prize were established by Alfred Nobel himself.

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

20. Задание 20 № 614

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Kitty lived next door to me and we'd been friends since childhood. We learnt at the same school and _____ (WALK) there together.»

Kitty lived next door to me and we'd been friends since childhood. We learnt at the same school and _____ (WALK) there together. I was sixteen and she was four years _____ (YOUNG) than me but we had a lot in common and enjoyed chatting on _____ (WE) way to school. Every morning Kitty knocked on my door and I had to be ready by that time — she _____ (NOT LIKE) waiting for me. One day she didn't knock. When I caught up with her at the bus stop, she _____ (READ) a magazine and didn't even look at me. I _____ (NOT CAN) understand what was going on. "Hey, Kitty, what's wrong? Why aren't you talking to _____ (I)?" "You yourself know why," Kitty said angrily. "No, I don't." "No, I don't. I wouldn't ask you if I _____ (KNOW)." "You went to the cinema with Lisa Parker yesterday," Kitty was almost crying. I felt puzzled and didn't know what to say. The two _____ (WOMAN) at the bus stop looked amused at our conversation and didn't hide their smiles.

21. Задание 21 № 615

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«I was sixteen and she was four years _____ (YOUNG) than me...»

22. Задание 22 № 616

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«...but we had a lot in common and enjoyed chatting on _____ (WE) way to school.»

23. Задание 23 № 617

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Every morning Kitty knocked on my door and I had to be ready by that time— she _____ (NOT LIKE) waiting for me. One day she didn't knock.»

24. Задание 24 № 618

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«When I caught up with her at the bus stop, she _____ (READ) a magazine and didn't even look at me.»

25. Задание 25 № 619

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«I _____ (NOT CAN) understand what was going on.»

26. Задание 26 № 620

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«"Hey, Kitty, what's wrong? Why aren't you talking to _____ (I)?" "You yourself know why," Kitty said angrily. "No, I don't."»

27. Задание 27 № 621

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«"No, I don't. I wouldn't ask you if I _____ (KNOW)." "You went to the cinema with Lisa Parker yesterday," Kitty was almost crying.»

28. Задание 28 № 622

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«I felt puzzled and didn't know what to say. The two _____ (WOMAN) at the bus stop looked amused at our conversation and didn't hide their smiles.»

29. Задание 29 № 1192

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Catalonia is a land of mountains and seashores in the northeastern corner of Spain. Its capital is the _____ (BEAUTY) city of Barcelona.»

Catalonia is a land of mountains and seashores in the northeastern corner of Spain. Its capital is the _____ (BEAUTY) city of Barcelona. Catalonia has always been a great _____ (ATTRACT) for tourists who like its architecture, food and Catalan traditions. For example, the Catalan people enjoy building "Castells". Men, women, and children climb onto each other's shoulders to create human towers. This _____ (USUAL) street show is a test of strength and courage, as the towers can reach a height of ten people. The local people love holidays and celebrations of all kinds. They think that life is _____ (FANTASY) and there are lots of reasons to be happy and joyful. April 23rd is the Catalan equivalent of St. Valentine's Day. On this day, lovers _____ (TRADITIONAL) give each other red roses as presents. Alternatively, they buy books. So during the day there are plenty of bookstalls on the streets and sometimes you can even ask a well-known _____ (WRITE) to sign the novel you have just bought.

30. Задание 30 № 1193

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Catalonia has always been a great _____ (ATTRACT) for tourists who like its architecture, food and Catalan traditions.»

31. Задание 31 № 1194

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«For example, the Catalan people enjoy building “Castells”. Men, women, and children climb onto each other’s shoulders to create human towers. This _____ (USUAL) street show is a test of strength and courage, as the towers can reach a height of ten people.»

32. Задание 32 № 1195

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«The local people love holidays and celebrations of all kinds. They think that life is _____ (FANTASY) and there are lots of reasons to be happy and joyful.»

33. Задание 33 № 1196

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«April 23rd is the Catalan equivalent of St. Valentine's Day. On this day, lovers _____ (TRADITIONAL) give each other red roses as presents.»

34. Задание 34 № 1197

Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слово, напечатанное заглавными буквами в скобках так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста. Заполните пропуск полученным словом.

«Alternatively, they buy books. So during the day there are plenty of bookstalls on the streets and sometimes you can even ask a well-known _____ (WRITE) to sign the novel you have just bought.»

35. Задание 35 № 6483

You have 30 minutes to do this task. You have received an email message from your English-speaking pen-friend Alice:

From: Alice@mail.uk
To: Russian_friend@gmail.com
Subject: Dear friend
<i>...One of my friends gets ill very often. The doctor says that it's because he lives in a big city with a poor environment...</i>
<i>What ecological problems are the most serious in your country? What can teenagers do to make their hometown cleaner? Would you like to live in a big city or in the country, why?</i>

Write a message to Alice and answer her 3 questions. Write 100–120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

From: Russian_friend@gmail.com
To: Alice@mail.uk
Subject: Dear friend