

Вы помогаете своему другу, юному радиожурналисту, проанализировать подготовленное им для передачи интервью. Прослушайте аудиозапись интервью и занесите данные в таблицу. Вы можете вписать **не более одного слова** (без артиклей) из прозвучавшего текста. Числа необходимо записывать буквами. Вы услышите запись дважды.

6	Respondent's previous job	_____
7	Place for work now	from _____
8	Date of stadium opening	_____ of April
9	Ticket price	too _____
10	Italian friends' next visit	Opera _____
11	Son's favourite music	music _____

По окончании выполнения заданий 1—11 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в **БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1!** Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответов на задания 5 и 6—11 цифры или буквы записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру или букву пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.

## Раздел 2. ЗАДАНИЯ ПО ЧТЕНИЮ

12

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 animals are the best construction workers?
2. What are the main reasons for cooperation?
3. How do animals warn each other about danger?
4. How do certain species cooperate in getting food?
5. Why do certain animals go hunting in groups?
6. What animals are experts in showing the way to feeding places?
7. What animals are the cleverest in protecting themselves?

A. People work together for a simple reason — it makes difficult jobs easier. If you had to move a heavy piece of furniture from one room to another, would you do it all by yourself or find someone to help you? As you would probably agree, with a friend you can get the job done more quickly, and neither of you will be much tired afterwards. For similar reasons, animals also use teamwork. In animal groups, each individual works to help the group as a whole.

B. Some species have developed intelligent ways of gathering food. Coastal bottlenose dolphins have developed a unique way of catching fish which requires extraordinary teamwork. The dolphins follow a school of fish until they are near a bank. Then, they swim towards the fish creating a wave which pushes the fish out of the water and onto the bank. The dolphins end up half out of the water lying on the bank where they eat the helpless fish. In order for this to work, each dolphin must rush towards the bank at exactly the same time, otherwise the wave won't be strong enough. How they decide when to go and who gives the order is unknown, but a high level of communication definitely exists between them.

C. Animals can't talk but some species have developed ways of letting others know where food is. For example, if a bee finds nectar, it has two ways of informing its hive. It may create a trail with the scent of the nectar. When the other bees pick up the smell, they can follow it to the nectar. Or the bee may perform the 'waggle dance'. The other bees understand what this dance means, and then they work as a team to collect the nectar.

D. Hunting can be difficult and even dangerous for one animal. It also takes a lot of energy to chase and kill prey, which is wasted if the prey escapes. Hunting in packs helps make predators more efficient. A pack of wolves, for example, can kill a large animal such as a deer or moose, while one wolf can only kill a small animal. Wolf packs, which consist of two to twenty wolves, may surprise their prey or pursue it for hours before attacking. If there are several animals, the pack will choose the weakest one because it will take less effort to catch. In the end, the wolves share the meat with each other.

E. As well as food, animals need somewhere to live. Some animals simply move into the best place they can find, but others build a home for themselves. A particularly intelligent builder is the beaver. Beavers live by rivers and streams and build dams to create pools of deep water which help keep their homes safe. The whole colony about five to six members, co-operates to create the dam with trees they've cut down using their long, sharp front teeth, then construct their home, which looks like a stick igloo, inside of the bank.

F. Animals also depend on each other to keep safe. For example, they might have a signal that lets the group know when a threat is nearby. When an ant is crushed it releases a scent called 'alarm pheromone' that signals the other ants to come to the crushed ant and attack the enemy. Larger animals may challenge an opponent using sounds and body language. Wolves, for example, will growl at anything that is threatening their pack, and get ready to attack. They also warn each other of danger by barking. Because their pack is so important to their survival, wolves will even risk their lives to defend it.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

Текст	A	B	C	D	E	F
Вопрос						

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 Historic City of York

York is one of Britain's most historic cities. Once it was even the capital of a Viking kingdom!

The Vikings were known as brave warriors and excellent sailors. They travelled in their long ships to Iceland, Greenland and even to North America!

In 851, Viking invaders sailed up the Thames, attacked London and burnt it to the ground. In 866, they attacked the city of York but didn't burn it. They settled in it instead!

They built streets and houses and set up their businesses in York. Soon Jorvik (as the city was now called) became a big trading area and one of the most important Viking cities in Europe.

The Vikings sold goods right from their houses, using the front of their buildings as shop windows. People could buy lots of things in these 'shops' — clothes, spices, perfumes and jewellery. Archaeological excavations show that in the 10th century Jorvik had trading connections with many far-away countries, including Russia and the Byzantine Empire.

Skilled craftsmen in Jorvik made things that the Vikings needed — pots, shoes, plates and cups. Viking smiths made swords, arrows, iron nails, locks, keys and shoe buckles. Many people thought that smiths were wizards who made magic out of smoke and flames.

Excavations in the city centre show that Jorvik was a busy city. About 15,000 people lived there. It was a dirty city, too. Rubbish (including bad food and human waste) was thrown out right into the backyards. As you can imagine, the smell wasn't very pleasant. Living conditions weren't healthy either. However, thanks to all the rubbish, the ground level in Jorvik rose by around 1 cm a year. And this helped to preserve Viking houses — for the joy of historians hundreds of years later.

The face of York has certainly changed over the centuries. Today, it's one of the most beautiful cities in Britain. The city knows well how to show its history to visitors. One of the most popular places with tourists is the Jorvik Viking Centre where you can see, hear and even smell the Viking city. Every February, the Centre organises a special Viking festival. Many visitors come to the city from all over the Viking North of Europe to take part in this colourful event.

There are many other interesting places to visit in York. The magnificent York Minster, for example, is the largest gothic cathedral in northern Europe. In the Castle Museum, you can take a walk down Victorian streets. The National Railway Museum's collection is world-famous (Victorian York was an important railway centre).

York is also known as the most haunted city in Europe and you can follow many of its scary stories on one of the popular 'Ghost Walks'.

**13**

The Vikings burnt a lot of British cities and towns.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**14**

York soon became an important business Viking centre.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**15**

The Vikings sold goods from all over the world.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**16**

Russia established trading connections with Viking Jorvik five hundred years ago.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**17**

Viking smiths were very skilled.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**18**

The Vikings started building special toilets.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**19**

People from northern European countries visit the Viking Festival in York.

1) True                    2) False                    3) Not stated

Ответ:

**По окончании выполнения заданий 12—19 не забудьте перенести свои ответы в БЛАНК ОТВЕТОВ № 1! Запишите ответ справа от номера соответствующего задания, начиная с первой клеточки. При переносе ответа на задание 12 цифры записываются без пробелов, запятых и других дополнительных символов. Каждую цифру пишите в отдельной клеточке в соответствии с приведёнными в бланке образцами.**