

Variant 7

Reading: Part 1

10. Установите соответствие между текстами A–G и заголовками 1–8.


Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

Используйте каждую цифру только один раз.

В задании один заголовок лишний.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. From the history of the place | 5. Difficult to reach |
| 2. The easiest route | 6. The future of the language |
| 3. How it was formed | 7. The rarest language |
| 4. A strange form | 8. Great scenery |

- A.** Known as sfyria, it's one of the most endangered languages in the world – a mysterious form of long-distance communication in which entire conversations, no matter how complex, can be whistled. For the last two millennia, the only people who have been able to sound and understand sfyria's secret notes are the shepherds and farmers from this hillside hamlet, each of whom has proudly passed down the tightly guarded tradition to their children.
- B.** Situated in the southern Aegean Sea, Santorini is a small, circular group of five Cycladic islands, made up of main island Thera; Therasia and Aspronisi at the periphery; and the two lava islands. All five surround a colossal, mostly drowned caldera, a bowl-shaped crater that forms when the mouth of a volcano collapses. But during the Bronze Age, approximately 5,000 years ago, Santorini was a single volcanic landmass called Stronghyle (which means 'round' in Greek), and one that played a crucial role in shaping history.
- C.** Left Bank is a portrait of the overlapping generations born between 1905 and 1930, who lived, loved, fought, played and flourished in Paris between 1940 and 1950 and whose intellectual and artistic output still influences how we think, live, and even dress today.



After the horrors of war that shaped and informed them, Paris was the place where the world's most original voices of the time tried to find an independent and original alternative to the capitalist and Communist models for life, arts, and politics - a 'Third Way'.

- D.** In 1890, a local girl named Minna fell in love with a young chocolate maker named Wilhelm. Minna's father forbade her from seeing Wilhelm, so the two started secretly exchanging handwritten letters by leaving them in a knothole in the oak's trunk. A year later, Minna's father finally granted her permission, and the two were wed on 2 June 1891 under the oak tree's branches. The story of the couple's fairy-tale courtship spread, and soon, hopeful romantics who had no luck finding partners in ballrooms began writing love letters to the Bridegroom's Oak.
- E.** There are countless waterfalls along the Road to Hana, so how do you pick? The easiest way is to decide how much time and effort you're willing to put into each one. My personal favorite for everyone is Upper Waikini Falls (aka 3 Bears Waterfall). This is a great waterfall because there's a good vantage point from the road – meaning minimal investment of time or effort. But, it's also a short and not too difficult hike back to the waterfall.
- F.** If walking a few steps to a large lookout, getting zen in a garden, or floating around in a pool is too low energy for you, why not try seeing the falls from above? Reserve a spot on one of the Umauma Ziplining tours, and you're in for a high flying, rootin' tootin' good time. 9 ziplines...adding up to 2 miles of flying...over 14 waterfalls... along the Umauma River. As if ziplining isn't enough, you'll have stunning jungle, river, and even ocean views.
- G.** One of the largest islands in Croatia, Cres is an island packed with adventure. Its great beaches, hiking trails, ancient villages and ex-



cellent camping are second to none. With its large size and small population you really feel off the beaten path when exploring Cres. This is because it's not always convenient to get to. The most frequent ferry route leaves from Brestova which is an hour south of Rijeka. Luckily, it's an extremely scenic drive down to Brestova with sweeping scapes of Kvarner Bay.

ОТВЕТ:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Reading: Part 2



11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски А–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.

Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

When a damaged bow forced Steven Callahan out of a sailing race in 1982, his problems were just beginning. He docked for repairs, **A** _____, and hours later his boat was smashed by a surfacing whale. He abandoned the sinking ship for a raft about 450 miles west of the Canary Islands. Callahan survived a staggering two-and-a-half months at sea, lost, but not completely so. In the 77 days **B** _____, he tracked his movements and positions using the sky. Using three pencils tied together, he tracked his course over 2,897 kilometers and was only off by one degree.

It's what sailors have been doing forever. Navigation requires landmarks, and in the open sea, the landmarks are celestial – sun, moon, planets, and stars. Before GPS, **C** _____, those who ventured across oceans found their way by looking up.

At night, they used mostly stars – individual stars and larger constellations with known positions in the sky and in relation to one another. Sailors and other navigators tracked them out of necessity. The ancient astronomers **D** _____ did it out of love.

Star navigation is actually pretty straightforward, on a clear night, **E** _____. Stars are navigational landmarks because they're constants. Sure, they appear to move as the Earth rotates, but their actual positions and their orientations with regard to other stars never changes. So if you can see them, they can point the way. All you need is your eyes, your brain and your body **F** _____ where you are and where you're headed. Tools like compasses, sextants and maps make it easier and more accurate; GPS receivers make it mindless. Why bother, then, learning the natural approach? Because compasses break. Maps get lost. GPS receivers malfunction – or just get it wrong.

1. before a fishing boat spotted him near the Caribbean Islands
2. to get a pretty accurate reading on
3. if you know what to look for
4. because the universe is a great
5. who started mapping them at least 5,000 years ago
6. headed back into the Atlantic alone
7. before even the compass

ОТВЕТ:	A	B	C	D	E	F

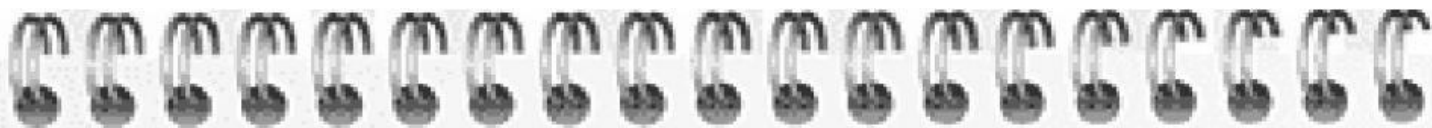
Reading: Part 3

irine's
perfect
english

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18.

В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

Most of us would confess to have a soft spot for these charismatic birds. Penguins spread across our daily lives, featuring on items such as biscuit wrappers and book covers through to Christmas and birthday cards, as well




as starring in animations on cinema and television screens. We focus on their comedic waddle, their flightless vulnerability, their enduring parental care in the frozen tundra. Who could fail to care for these birds?

But for those still unsure of a penguin's charm, there is one woman in particular who could change their minds. Her name is Dyan deNapoli, whose infectious passion for protecting penguins has earned her the moniker, 'The Penguin Lady'. She is a penguin expert and educator. Dyan is on a mission to raise awareness and help to save these very special and endangered birds. And it all began after being surrounded by penguins at Boston's New England Aquarium, when she became smitten and captivated by their antics.

But it requires a lot of dedication — saving penguins is rewarding and stressful in equal measure. Chicks need feeding every few hours with freshly prepared and specialised food, and constantly weighed to monitor their growth. Dyan has spent many nights awake with worry; life is tenuous for young animals and penguin chicks are no exception. But her dedication to save these birds is vital because of the severe conservation status of many penguin species.

It's a worrying possibility as penguins, as we all know, aren't usual birds: they're flightless, spend long periods of time in the water chasing food, are long-lived and take months to raise chicks; all features that make them very susceptible to natural and man-made disasters. Crucially, penguins have important — even critical — roles to play in the ecosystem of the ocean and on land. There are 18 recognized species of penguins in the world today, with 13 of them currently in trouble.

But it's much more than these birds' loveable nature and striking good looks that makes deNapoli so passionate about penguins. She has been extremely concerned about threatened and endangered species since childhood. "When I learned about the conservation status of most penguin species, I became determined to educate the public about them." And as most species have seen a 50–95% decline over the last 50–100 years, there is plenty to worry about — especially when it's known that healthy populations of penguins mean healthy oceans.



On rocky shores, beaches, coastal forests, and sea-ice penguins come ashore to breed and raise their young. And here some populations are still at risk from egg poaching, habitat loss, and human disturbance. Being flightless they are particularly vulnerable to introduced predators, such as rats, cats and foxes, that shouldn't naturally be there. It is the main problem.

Dyan has first-hand experience of the devastating impact of oiling on these seabirds. There have been many tragic examples to deal with, but perhaps the most notable, she says, occurred in 2000 when an ore carrier called the MV Treasure sank off the coast of Cape Town, South Africa spilt more than 1,300 tonnes of oil into the ocean. It threatened a large proportion of the endangered African penguins and prompted an international rescue mission involving 12,500 volunteers, who were quickly on scene. It was a crisis that deNapoli couldn't ignore and rushed to the affected area, where she worked as a supervisor and bird rehabilitation manager on this historic team. Together they relocated 19,500 birds before they became oiled, and cleaned and nursed back to health 91% of the 20,000 birds that were actually affected by the oil.*

12 What idea is expressed in the first paragraph?

- 1) Penguins are considered as a symbol of holidays.
- 2) Penguins are known as unusual birds.
- 3) People's attitude towards penguins is not serious.
- 4) People's attitude towards penguins is beneficial.

OTBET:

13 Why is Dyan named as 'The Penguin Lady'?

- 1) Because she was surrounded by penguins in the aquarium.
- 2) Because she has organized special park for penguins.
- 3) Because she is an activist who tries to save these birds.
- 4) Because she sells penguins and earns a lot of money.

OTBET:

14 How does the author characterize Dyan's activity?

- 1) Her work is satisfying but nerve-racking.
- 2) Her work is complicated but profitable.
- 3) Her work is responsible but interesting.
- 4) Her work is important but dangerous.

ОТВЕТ:

15 How does the author explain that penguins are affected greatly by external factors?

- 1) Only because they cannot fly.
- 2) Only because they are characterized by special features.
- 3) Only because they are important for the environment.
- 4) Only because it takes them a lot of time to raise chicks.

ОТВЕТ:

16 Why did Dyan become determined to save these birds?

- 1) Because of their loveable nature.
- 2) Because of their good looks.
- 3) Because of their conservation status.
- 4) Because of the places they live.

ОТВЕТ:

17 Which of the following is NOT TRUE about the risks the populations of penguins face?

- 1) Rocky shores where they have to live.
- 2) The polluted environment.
- 3) The food shortage.
- 4) The appearance of new predators.

ОТВЕТ:

18 How did Dyan take part in the international rescue mission?

- 1) She helped volunteers.
- 2) She collected the oil.
- 3) She wrote about the devastating impact of oiling.
- 4) She cleaned and nursed the birds back to health.

Answer: