

## Unit 1 Test

### LISTENING

- 1) Вы услышите 6 высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего A—F и утверждениями, данными в списке 1—7. Используйте каждое утверждение, обозначенное соответствующей цифрой, **только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение.** Прослушайте запись дважды.

1. Small towns in Russia are as good as big cities.
2. Visiting Russia can help me with my future career
3. Tourists visit Russia because of its cultural heritage.
4. Practicing Russian is a reason to visit the country
5. Russia can offer green style holidays for tourists.
6. Russian nature really attracts foreign tourists.
7. You can do many sports while on holiday in Russia

| Говорящий   | A | B | C | D | E | F |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Утверждение |   |   |   |   |   |   |

- 2) Вы услышите диалог. Определите, какие из приведённых утверждений A—G 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**). Прослушайте запись дважды.

- A. The Changing of the Guard takes place in front of Buckingham Palace at 11 a.m.
- B. The Changing of the Guard takes place every day all the year round.
- C. There are five lakes in Central London.
- D. St. James's Park is famous for its birds.
- E. It's not allowed to have a picnic in St. James's Park.
- F. Using deck chairs in St. James's park is free of charge.
- G. There are two palaces near St. James's Park.

| Говорящий            | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Соответствие диалогу |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## READING

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. Location
2. Why live in Paris?
3. Getting bigger
4. A rich place

5. The jewel of Paris
6. Becoming stronger
7. Key facts
8. The weather in Paris

A. Paris is the capital city of France. It is situated in the north-central part of the country. People were living on the site of the present-day city, located along the Seine River by about 7600 BC. The modern city has spread far beyond both banks of the Seine. Paris is by far the country's most important centre of commerce and culture. The area of the city is 41 square miles (105 square km); the population of Paris and its suburbs is approximately 10 million people.

B. For centuries Paris has been one of the world's most important and attractive cities. It is appreciated for the opportunities it offers for business and commerce, for study, culture, and entertainment; its gastronomy, haute couture, painting, literature, and intellectual community especially enjoy an enviable reputation. It is called the City of Light and it lives up to its reputation being an important centre for education and intellectual pursuits.

C. Paris is situated at a crossroads of both water and land routes significant not only to France but also to Europe. It has had a continuing influence on its growth. Under Roman administration, in the 1st century BC, the original site on the Île de la Cité was designated the capital of the territory. Under King Hugh Capet (ruled 987–996), the preeminence of Paris was firmly established, and Paris became a political and cultural hub as modern France took shape.

D. Paris is located on the western side of Europe and in a plain relatively close to the sea. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, it has a fairly temperate climate. The weather can be very changeable, however, especially in the winter and spring, when the wind can be sharp and cold. The annual average temperature is roughly 12 °C; the July average is about 19 °C, and the January average is about 3 °C. The temperature drops below freezing for about a month each year, and snow falls on such days.

E. At the eastern end of the Île de la Cité we can see the cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris. It is situated on a spot that Parisians have always reserved for the practice of religious rites. Like all cathedrals in France, Notre-Dame is the property of the state, although its operation as a religious institution is left entirely to the Roman Catholic Church. The cathedral looks stunning. It is certainly the most famous landmark in Paris, attracting millions of tourists each year.

F. In 1850, Paris had approximately 600,000 inhabitants. It then grew rapidly as industrial expansion attracted a constant stream of people from the provinces. By 1870, the population had surpassed 1,000,000, and by 1931 the conurbation contained some 5,000,000 people, more than half of them living in the city of Paris, the administrative city within the old gates. After World War II, this growth continued, and in the early 21st century Greater Paris had over 10 million people.

G. Paris is not only the political and cultural capital of France but also its major financial and commercial centre. It is a very wealthy city, home to many vast private fortunes, both of French and foreign origin. It serves as the base for numerous international business concerns, and even if large French firms have their manufacturing plants in the provinces, nearly all keep their headquarters in Paris, conveniently close to major banks and key ministries.

| Текст     | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Заголовок |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

## VOCABULARY

Read the text. For each gap choose the best word: a, b, c, d.

Antarctica is (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Antarctic region of the southern hemisphere, south of the Antarctic circle and is surrounded by (2) \_\_\_\_\_ Southern Ocean. It (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the total area of about 14.2 million sq km, being the fifth largest continent. Antarctica (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of two main areas, East Antarctica and West Antarctica. The two areas are separated by the Transantarctic Mountains, a range of mountains that (5) \_\_\_\_\_ across the continent, large portions of them being buried under the ice cover. There are no (6) \_\_\_\_\_ landscapes in Antarctica as almost the whole continent is one of the world's driest (7) \_\_\_\_\_: it receives less than two inches of snow fall each year, there is no native population in Antarctica because of the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ weather: it is the coldest and windiest place in the world. The coldest temperature ever recorded on Earth was -89.2 degrees Celsius at the Russian Vostok Station in Antarctica on 21 July 1983. There is very little plant life on Antarctica. However, along the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the sea support a wide range of birds, seals, whales and other sea life, but the main (10) \_\_\_\_\_ is the penguin. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ its clean air, water and ice it is the perfect place for scientists to carry (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Many countries have set up scientific bases there. Also, about 30.000 adventurous tourists visit Antarctica each year. Tourists can get to Antarctica only during the summer season from November to March, when temperatures can go up to +14 degrees Celsius and there are 24 hours of daylight. Tourists should be properly prepared and have good (13) \_\_\_\_\_ for any visit. Scientists working in Antarctica have made many discoveries from studying its (14) \_\_\_\_\_ land. These discoveries also show signs of changes that could (15) \_\_\_\_\_ us all in the future.

## GRAMMAR

Change the sentences to passive voice.

1. People speak English in Australia.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. The dog bit the postman.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Someone will give us a tour of the museum.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. He was still fixing the car when I arrived at the garage.

\_\_\_\_\_

5. They had built the houses before the war started.

\_\_\_\_\_

6. They may contact you this week.

\_\_\_\_\_