Variant 8

Reading: Part 1

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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 Reliable dental remedies
2. The journey to modern-day clocks
3. A simple piece of equipment
4. Gratitude for having invented
5. An endless youthful look
6. Uncovered by archaeologists
7. Appeared in ancient Egypt
8. All new is well overlooked old

A. Although it is often taught that the Roman Empire had the first system of government, that is actually just the first record of government in the West. The very first governmental structure is credited to the early ancient Egyptians. Even more surprising, this political system did not surround the pharaoh as many believe. Until around 1570 BC, ancient Egypt was ruled by kings. During the predynastic period King Narmer came to power and established the first central government within their preexisting borders.

B. Until the time of government policies and economic standing, there was no need to keep track of days. Due to their irrigation systems, the ancient Egyptians also needed to figure out when the Nile was going to flood. Thus, they created the 365-day calendar. Originally, the calendar had 370 days until they realized they needed a shortened year and merely added leap years. So if you were born on a day that only occurs in a leap year, (are actually only 20), you have the good old Egyptians to thank.

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C. Ancient Egyptians realized the toll their teeth were taking and discovered a simple solution to this problem. The first form of toothpaste was invented by the Egyptians using an almost nauseating list of ingredients such as crushed ox hooves, ashes, and burned eggshells. Along with toothpaste came mints. They had a less unsettling ingredient list that included rock salt, dried mint, and dried iris. In fact, multiple recipe lists from ancient Egypt have been discovered. This simple invention saved the lives of many people at the time.

D. Ancient Egyptians developed a form of writing never seen before. They would soak the ends of long pieces of reed in water and then cut the ends into points, causing them to crack and dispense the ink. However, they soon learned that these pens dried out quickly, which led to the use of quills. It was not until the late 1800s that society returned to the first Egyptian idea and developed the modern-day ballpoint pen, including a cap this time to prevent them from drying out as quickly.

E. Being late to work was a problem even for the ancient Egyptians as they, too, had clocks. A sundial was the earliest form of clock, but they only worked with a clear sky. This led to the invention of the water clock. It worked by slowly dripping water throughout the day, making it possible to tell time indoors. From there, they made portable shadow clocks. These devices had such an impact on daily life in ancient Egypt that everyone was fascinated by the idea.

F. A common misconception is that Leonardo da Vinci invented scissors. In reality, the original design was created as far back as 1500 BC. Although the Romans engineered the cross-blade design we know today, the ancient Egyptians had a simpler but effective version. It was a single piece of metal fashioned into two blades that were controlled by a metal strip between the blades. With the invention of scissors, ancient Egyptians could cut their hair into

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different styles. Even the most skilled hair stylist could not replicate those without a good pair of shears.

G. If you have ever seen a depiction of ancient Egyptians, it will come as no surprise that they were very particular about their appearance. Not only did they create makeup, wigs, and hair extensions, but they also developed the first hair dying technique. Hair was not only for looks but for displaying your social status. The better you kept your hair, the wealthier you were. Gray hair did not fit this ideal. So they started using dried henna leaves to create a reddish-brown paste that dyed the hair.

ОТВЕТ:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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Reading: Part 2

11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A–F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.

Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложений, в таблицу.

In July 1450, a mysterious man known as Jack Cade led a huge force of common men from Kent into London **A** _____ . This episode is generally regarded as being outside the bounds of the Wars of the Roses, but those edges are blurred and elastic.

When Jack Cade entered the capital, he struck the London Stone, **B**_____, and, according to Shakespeare, proclaimed: "Now is Mortimer lord of this city!" After this, Cade openly adopted the provocative name John Mortimer. The Mortimer line was considered by many **C**_____, since the Mortimers were heirs apparent to Richard II – so adding weight to the later Yorkist claim to the throne. In

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1460 Richard, Duke of York would trace his lineage from Edward III's second surviving son, Lionel, Duke of Clarence, whose only daughter had married Edmund Mortimer. The House of Lancaster was descended from John of Gaunt, Edward III's third son. The Mortimer Earls of March had been considered the lawful heirs of the childless Richard II before he was deposed, **D**_____. Was Jack Cade a son of this deposed line seeking restitution?

Many would later claim **E**_____ to use the name 'Mortimer' to measure the response to it. Historians claimed that the object of the uprising was to place York upon the throne. Cade was called "an instrument of the Duke of York".

Cade — who was captured **F**_____ — is a fascinating, elusive figure. Was he a genuine claimant to the throne, a social campaigner, or a puppet?

1. to be senior to the Lancastrian line
2. that Richard, Duke of York had arranged for Cade
3. and fatally wounded following the failure of his rebellion
4. to protest against the ailing government of the Lancastrian king Henry VI
5. that he could create such an imaginary world
6. and the Lancastrian kings eyed them with suspicion
7. which can still be seen on Cannon Street

ОТВЕТ:	A	B	C	D	E	F

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Reading: Part 3

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания12–18.
В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.

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Mackintosh went into the dining-room and turned over once more the old newspapers. But he could not read them. The house was very still. Walker was upstairs in his room asleep, the Chinese cook was busy in the kitchen, the two policemen were out fishing. The silence that seemed to brood over the house was unearthly, and there hammered in Mackintosh's head the question whether the revolver still lay where he had placed it. He could not bring himself to look. The uncertainty was horrible, but the certainty would be more horrible still. He sweated.

At last he could stand the silence no longer, and he made up his mind to go down the road to the trader's, a man named Jervis, who had a store about a mile away. He was a half-caste, but even that amount of white blood made him possible to talk to. He wanted to get away from his bungalow, with the desk littered with untidy papers, and underneath them something, or nothing. He walked along the road.

As he passed the fine hut of a chief a greeting was called out to him. Then he came to the store. Behind the counter sat the trader's daughter, a swarthy broad-featured girl in a pink blouse and a white drill skirt. Jervis hoped he would marry her. He had money, and he had told Mackintosh that his daughter's husband would be well-to-do. She flushed a little when she saw Mackintosh.

'Father's just unpacking some cases that have come in this morning. I'll tell him you're here.'

He sat down and the girl went out behind the shop. In a moment her mother waddled in, a huge old woman, a chiefess, who owned much land in her own right; and gave him her hand. Her monstrous obesity was an offence, but she managed to convey an impression of dignity. She was cordial without obsequiousness; affable, but conscious of her station.

'You're quite a stranger, Mr Mackintosh. Teresa was saying only this morning: "Why, we never see Mr Mackintosh now."'

He shuddered a little as he thought of himself as that old native's son-in-law. It was notorious that she ruled her husband, notwithstanding his

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white blood, with a firm hand. Hers was the authority and hers the business head. She might be no more than Mrs Jervis to the white people, but her father had been a chief of the blood royal, and his father and his father's father had ruled as kings.

The trader came in, small beside his imposing wife, a dark man with a black beard going grey, in ducks, with handsome eyes and flashing teeth. He was very British, and his conversation was slangy, but you felt he spoke English as a foreign tongue; with his family he used the language of his native mother. He was a servile man, cringing and obsequious.

'Ah, Mr Mackintosh, this is a joyful surprise. Get the whisky, Teresa; Mr Mackintosh will have a gargle with us.'

He gave all the latest news of Apia, watching his guest's eyes the while, so that he might know the welcome thing to say.

'And how is Walker? We've not seen him just lately. Mrs Jervis is going to send him a sucking-pig one day this week.'

'I saw him riding home this morning,' said Teresa.

'Here's how,' said Jervis, holding up his whisky.*

12 Mackintosh couldn't read newspapers because...

1) he was busy.
2) he felt lonely.
3) he didn't feel safe.
4) there was nothing interesting in them.

Ответ: ☐

13 Where did Mackintosh decide to go?

1) To the post-office.
2) To the nearest shop.
3) To a well-known restaurant.
4) For a walk.

Ответ: ☐

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14 What did the girl feel when she saw Mackintosh?

1) She felt embarrassed.
2) She was angry.
3) She felt humiliated.
4) She was happy.

Ответ: ☐

15 Which is NOT true about the old woman?

1) She was rich.
2) She was servile.
3) She was overweight.
4) She was hospitable.

Ответ: ☐

16 What was Mackintosh's attitude to becoming old woman's son-in-law?

1) He liked the idea.
2) He was not against it.
3) He hated the idea.
4) He was looking forward to it.

Ответ: ☐

17 What was NOT mentioned in the description of the trader?

1) His height.
2) His mood.
3) His character.
4) His language.

Ответ: ☐

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18 The expression "the welcome thing to say" means

1) greeting somebody.
2) inviting somebody.
3) asking somebody to leave.
4) saying pleasant things.

Ответ: ☐

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