



10. Установите соответствие тем 1 - 8 текстам А- G. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую ЦИФРУ только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя. Запишите цифры в клетки задания 10

1. Butterflies in Decline

2. Climate Influence

3. Butterfly Dimensions

4. Protective Tactics

5. The Best Place to Observe Butterflies

6. Role in the Habitat

7. General Features

8. Variety of Habitats

A. Butterflies are beautiful, flying insects with large scaly wings. Like all insects, they have six jointed legs, 3 body parts, a pair of antennae and compound eyes. Antennae are used for the sense of smell and balance. The butterfly's body is covered with tiny sensory hairs. The four wings and the six legs of the butterfly are attached to the thorax. The thorax contains the muscles that make the legs and wings move.

B. Butterflies come in a variety of sizes. The world's smallest known species, the blue pygmy found in southern California, has a wings' span of just over half an inch. The largest species, New Guinea's Queen Alexandra's birdwing, can measure up to twelve inches from wingtip to wingtip. The Goliath birdwing butterfly is the second-largest butterfly in the world. It lives in Indonesian rainforests and has a wingspan up to 11 inches.

C. Butterflies are found all over the world and in all types of environments: hot and cold, dry and moist, at sea level and high in the mountains. Most butterfly species, however, are found in tropical areas, especially tropical rainforests. Many butterflies migrate in order to avoid adverse environmental conditions. Butterfly migration is not well understood. Most migrate relatively short distances, but a few (like some Monarchs) migrate thousands of miles.

D. Did you know nearly 150 species of North American butterflies can be seen only in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, or by travelling to Mexico? In fact, more than 300 species of butterflies may be found here, and more than 200 species have been seen at the National Butterfly Center! Incredibly, almost 40% of the 700 butterflies that can be found in the United States can be seen in this three-county area at the southernmost tip of Texas, where the subtropical climate makes it possible to enjoy the outdoors year round.

E. Butterflies have evolved in remarkable ways that help them avoid being eaten by birds, lizards, and other predators. We think of butterfly wings as being colorful, but many are relatively drab on the underside. Some butterflies protect themselves through camouflage — by folding up their wings, they reveal the undersides and blend in with their surroundings. Through this strategy they become nearly invisible to predators.

F. Because of their interactions with plants and other animals, butterflies play an important role in the web of life. Because butterflies are sensitive to environmental change, scientists look to them as signals that indicate the health of the environment. Many butterflies are closely linked to specific plants and habitats, so an increase or decrease in their diversity tells us about the changing quality of a place and the impact of that change on other animals.

G. During this century butterfly diversity has decreased alarmingly in some parts of the world. The greatest threat to the world's butterfly species is the ongoing loss of suitable habitat. This loss is due to human activities, including agriculture, urban expansion, industry, recreation, and pollution. Some human actions take a direct toll on butterfly populations. Global climate change will alter the distribution of plants and affect butterflies in ways that we do not yet understand.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски A — F частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами 1 - 7. Одна из частей в списке 1 — 7 лишняя. Занесите цифры, обозначающие соответствующие части предложения, в клетки задания 11 без пробелов и знаков препинания.

How do we know fish have feelings.

The question of whether animals other than humans can think and feel has been debated for centuries. My colleagues and I have recently carried out research and found A _____. Scientists have used many different criteria to argue for or against the proposition. Those arguing that fish, for example, do not have this capacity point out that their brains are relatively small and simple. They say that fish show little capacity B _____.

Others disagree and say it could be possible for fish to have emotions or consciousness. There's also a huge amount of research that clearly shows fish have impressive learning capacities C _____.

Many species of fish can perform complicated feats of navigation by remembering mental maps. One particular trait used to identify consciousness, D _____, is the capacity for "emotional fever". This is a physical reaction similar to a fever caused by infection. Basically, the body gets warmer in response to stress.

The stressed fish spent markedly more time in the warmer waters than another group of fish E _____, in a way that suggested their body temperatures had risen by between 2° C and 4° C — and that emotional fever was the cause.

Most importantly, this could affect F _____, not to mention our arguments for protecting the welfare of fish.

1. that had not been exposed to a stressful situation
2. how we understand the evolution of emotions
3. and use these to support a whole range of sophisticated behaviors
4. that fish appear more likely to experience emotions
5. that may well be sentient and conscious
6. which was previously thought to be absent in fish
7. for learning, memory and complicated activity

A	B	C	D	E	F

12-18 Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12-18 отметьте на карточке вариант, соответствующий номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

A little old lady struggling to get bags of shopping into the boot. Does anyone help? Almost certainly not. You're in a straggle of people going into a store, does the person in front hold the door? Possibly not. That's the modern generation: no manners and a bad example. But no, says Rees-Thomas, who has studied youth and society from all angles over many years. Manners are dead, he thinks, but young people are not to blame — it is not they who have changed. "Society has changed. It doesn't know what it believes, and young people drift. Society is lacking leaders who say: 'This is what I believe.'"

Manners used to make the world a more pleasant place, since they basically represent respect for other people. Rees-Thomas says the 1970s were a time of rebellion against authority, when manners and respect for elders suffered, and which has, sadly, been replaced by confusion and even worse manners.

Roger Moses a head of Wellington College, says that boys are encouraged to address staff politely and, outside school, give up seats on buses. "It doesn't always happen. Some toe-rags don't toe the line." No, he says, manners are not dead but there has been a long-time challenge to some of them — like giving up seats in buses to women, "which may be seen as an insult". "Manners are seriously challenged at the moment, and there's never been a more important time to address this."

Swearing, spitting and chewing gum are on her list of terrible and too common bad manners. Other bad-mannered things she thinks people should never do — but they do — are talking loudly in public on cell phones, smoking near people and being pushy anywhere, like around the airport luggage carousel.

But, the most important of all is the demise of the dining table for the disappearance of manners. In a fast, push-button world, she says, family dining around a table has disappeared. And that's where people's behaviour was checked, where kids had their manners challenged — 'elbows off the table', 'don't talk with your mouth full'. You have to integrate with others at a table and the role of parents there is huge.

Bad behaviour may rule. It's highlighted by stories like that of the British cafe owner who last month refused to serve people talking on their mobiles, and another story a decade ago when a suburban restaurant objected to a diner's strong perfume.

That restaurant was Two Rooms, a long-gone trendy little eatery in an untrendy location not far from Wellington airport. Two Rooms won lots of accolades for its food and carried its perfectionist streak into a purist attitude to the smell of the diners. Two women were asked to wipe off their perfume — Van Cleef and Arpels and Chloe Narcisse, to be precise. They refused, and left. The "whiff" of the story (as *The Dominion* reported) carried as far as Britain and Australia.

Taxi drivers in the old days would say 'Get in the queue'. Although now the new generation just grabs the first fare. But for all the bad behaviour that goes reported or unreported, there are bastions of fine manners, not surprisingly peopled by society's more mature members who try to teach young people creating special atmosphere of politeness and reverence.

The Dominion Post 'Are-manners-dead'

12. According to Harvey Rees-Thomas, the problem of bad manners is based on...

- 1) poor upbringing of the modern generation.
- 2) lack of people who guide and inspire others.
- 3) bad examples.
- 4) the development of the social structure;

13. Which of the following statements is TRUE, according to the text?

- 1) Bad manners were the form of dissent from an accepted moral code in the 1970s.
- 2) In the 1970s manners and respect for elders suffered because of new authorities and social laws.
- 3) Manners cannot make our world a better place because of confusion and rebellion.
- 4) The problem of bad manners concerns only children.

14. How does Roger Moses characterize the present situation related to good manners and politeness?

- 1) The time to study and analyze manners has been lost.
- 2) All manners are understood as necessary and important.
- 3) Young people encourage the staff to be more polite.
- 4) Young people don't follow rules of politeness nowadays.

15. Which of the following doesn't refer to bad manners?

- 1) chewing gum
- 2) jumping the queue of people waiting for taxis
- 3) behaving angrily and impatiently towards other people in public
- 4) speaking on mobile phones in places where there are a lot of people

16. According to the author of the article, the disappearance of family dining...

- 1) leads to the family decline.
- 2) shows the peculiarities of our fast and push-button role.
- 3) leads to poor communication between parents and children.
- 4) helps to integrate all members of the family..

17. A suburban restaurant refused to serve people because of...

- 1) smoking near people.
- 2) talking on the mobile phone.
- 3) diner's strong perfume.
- 4) chewing gum.

18. The attitude of the author towards the teaching good manners may be described as...

- 1) indifferent.
- 2) hopeful.
- 3) hopeless.
- 4) unsure.

19-24. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19-24**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы.
(ПЕЧАТНЫМИ ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ, без пробелов и знаков препинания!)

<p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p>	<p>When you see a bird flying, do you dream about flying too?</p> <p>If you do, you aren't alone. For thousands of years, people _____ of being able to fly. They watched birds and bats soar. They imagined people and other animals that could fly and told _____ about them. They had many ideas. As they tried each new idea, they learned a lot. They learned about gravity. If there were no gravity, people, dogs, cats, and everything else _____ floating off into space.</p> <p>People also learned about air. Air _____ of tiny particles called molecules. When you walk or run, you push through air molecules. When air molecules push back on a moving object, that is a force called drag. Like gravity, drag works against objects that are trying to fly. Kites were useful and fun, but people wanted more. They wanted to fly like birds.</p> <p>People made wings and strapped _____ to their arms. They flapped their arms but couldn't fly. They built gliders. The gliders that worked _____ - had special wings. The air pulled the wings from above and pushed the wings from below. When the wings went up, so did the glider!</p>	<p>DREAM</p> <p>STORY</p> <p>GO</p> <p>MAKE</p> <p>THEY</p> <p>WELL</p>
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25-29. Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **25 - 29** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **25-29**.

<p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p>	<p>One way to define the sunniest place is to ask which spot gets the most _____ hours of sun. If that is what you want, you might be surprised to find it is not the sunshine state of Florida you should visit, but a destination much further north. This latitude is known as the "land of the midnight Sun", because in summer the Sun never drops below the horizon. It can shine for days without _____.</p> <p>The Arctic is a snowy place but much of it is nearly a desert. With the _____ of 24 hours of sunlight and relatively few clouds to obscure it, Ellesmere Island _____ has the most hours of sunshine in the world — during the month of May at least. But in the depths of December it is a very _____ story.</p>	<p>CONTINUE</p> <p>INTERRUPT</p> <p>POSSIBLE</p> <p>TECHNIC</p> <p>DIFFER</p>
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30-36. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**.

Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

When David steps out of the front door he is **30** _____ for a moment by the white, fizzing sunlight and reaches instinctively for his dad's hand. It's the first really warm day of the year. Father and son are on their **31** _____ to the barbershop, something they have always done together.

Mr. Samuels' barbershop is in a long room above the chip shop, reached by a steep flight of stairs. David follows his father, annoyed that he cannot **32** _____ each step like his old man can. David loves the barbershop — it's like nowhere else he goes.

When it is David's **33** _____ for a cut, Mr. Samuels places a wooden board covered with a piece of red leather across the arms of the chair, so that the barber doesn't have to stoop to cut the boy's hair. David scrambles up onto the bench.

David's dad looks up from his newspaper and **34** _____ into the mirror, seeing his son looking back at him. He smiles. Occasionally he steals glances at the barber as he works David feels like he is in another World. In the reflection from the window he could see **35** _____ the window a few small clouds moving slowly through the flame moving to the sound of the scissors' click.

When Mr. Samuels has finished, David **36** _____ down from the seat, rubbing the itchy hair from his face. The sun is still strong when they reach the pavement outside the shop, but it is less fiery now.

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|-------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 30. 1) surprised | 2) dumb | 3) deafened | 4) blinded |
| 31. 1) way | 2) road | 3) lane | 4) path |
| 32. 1) make | 2) take | 3) do | 4) get |
| 33. 1) queue | 2) line | 3) turn | 4) list |
| 34. 1) sees | 2) glances | 3) stares | 4) gazes |
| 35. 1) among | 2) between | 3) through | 4) across |
| 36. 1) hops | 2) jumps | 3) skips | 4) bounces |