



**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. Exotic Pets            | 5. Massive Destruction   |
| 2. Going Back in Time     | 6. Buried Treasure       |
| 3. Small Screen Addiction | 7. Reason for Extinction |
| 4. Body Language          | 8. Intelligent Enemies   |

- The VLT (Very Large Telescope) is the world's largest telescope and it is taking scientists further back to the Big Bang than they ever thought possible. In other words, the VLT is a kind of a time machine, giving astronomers detailed views of events that took place in the earliest days of the cosmos. One day, we will have a much clearer picture of how our planet was born.
- The latest development in the debate amongst scientists about what killed the prehistoric dinosaurs is the suggestion that acid rain was the cause. Some geologists suggest that a large meteor hitting the earth at 65 kilometres per second would have led to strongly acidic rain falling all over the world. This idea is fascinating but it would mean the dinosaurs would all have died within a very short time.
- In 1948, a British farmer discovered an interesting lump of metal while ploughing his field. At first he thought the metal bits were parts of an old bed. Then more «parts of old beds» turned up and the farmer took them to the local museum. «But these bits are priceless!» exclaimed the keeper of the museum. They are Iron Age jewellery and coins! Over the next 40 years, more and more items were found in the same field.
- Rats may have had a bit of a hard time over the years but these days lots of people are forgetting about guinea-pigs and hamsters and are buying rats instead. Domestic rats aren't the same as the ones that run around rubbish bins — they're actually quite cute. They are very intelligent and can be trained like dogs. They come in different colours and — a big bonus — they will eat anything!
- In Western cultures, people look each other in the eye during a conversation to show interest and trust, but in many Asian countries, it's rude to look people in the eye, especially a superior such as a teacher. One of the most basic and powerful signals is when a person crosses his or her arms across the chest. This can indicate that a person is putting up an unconscious barrier between himself and others.
- Earthquakes happen all the time in all parts of the world but we don't notice most of them because they are small. However, big earthquakes are really dangerous. They can make buildings fall down, set off landslides and do other deadly things. The highest death toll caused by an earthquake was in China in 1556, when at least 830,000 people died.
- According to scientists, Americans watch more TV on average than any other nationality. In fact, many people, particularly children, sit for 35 hours or more per week glued to the box. What's wrong with watching all that TV? Studies have linked it to everything from obesity to aggression in children not to mention that it puts your mind into a sort of sedated state. Habitual television watching, over long periods of time, has been known to cause depression, and anger.

| 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.

Every invention has an official birth date. For the Cube this date is 1974 **A** \_\_\_\_\_. The inventor's name is now a house hold word, Rubik's Cube.

Although 1974 marks the appearance of the Cube, the processes that led to the invention began a few years earlier. At the time, Erno Rubik was a lecturer at the Academy of Applied Arts and Crafts in Budapest.

In the course of his teaching, Erno Rubik preferred to communicate his ideas by the use of actual models, made from wood or plastic, **B** \_\_\_\_\_. When the Cube was completed, Erno Rubik demonstrated it to his students and let some of his friends play with it. The effect was instantaneous. Once somebody laid his hand on the Cube, **C** \_\_\_\_\_. The compulsive interest of friends and students in the Cube caught its creator completely by surprise and it was months before any thought was given to the possibility of producing it on an industrial scale.

During 1978 the Cube began to make its way through the hands of fascinated youths into homes and schools **D** \_\_\_\_\_. The challenge of trying to master the Cube seemed to have a mesmeric effect on an amazing variety of individuals. Grandmothers, bank managers, baseball players, pilots, librarians could be seen working away at their Cubes at any hour of the day. But it was the young, schoolboys and students, **E** \_\_\_\_\_. Now the Cube is part of a family of puzzles and games which bear the stamp of the genius who created the greatest three-dimensional puzzle the world has ever known.

Erno Rubik has not changed much over the years. Working closely with Seven Towns, he is still deeply engaged in creating new games and puzzles, and remains one of the principal beneficiaries of **F** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. it was difficult to get it back
2. which was the first step on the long road that led finally to the Cube
3. who proved most adept at solving the puzzle
4. where it was finally rejected
5. what proved to be a spectacularly successful invention
6. when the first working prototype came into being
7. without any promotion or publicity

| <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> | <b>E</b> | <b>F</b> |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|          |          |          |          |          |          |

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

#### **A grave mistake?**

On 12 February 1924, Howard Carter, amateur archaeologist, watched a pulley winch to open a sarcophagus. He was about to witness a sight unseen for thousands of years: the face of a Pharaoh of Egypt.

The story of how the tomb with its riches and the mummified body of Tutankhamen was discovered is well known and there is no doubt that without

Carter's enthusiasm and determination the most exclusive cemetery in the world would not have been discovered. What is more debatable, however, is the truth surrounding the supposed Curse of Tutankhamen.

After discovering the tomb. Carter refused to enter it until his patron Lord Carnarvon was by his side. It was, after all, Carnarvon's generosity which had allowed Carter to carry out his ambition of finding an unlooted tomb. They were awestruck at the contents of the chamber and in the dead of night, returned to the tomb to observe the wonders that the chamber held. It was this secret entry that supposedly caused the anger of the Pharaoh Tutankhamen.

A few days after the official opening of the burial chamber, Lord Carnarvon accidentally cut a mosquito bite on his cheek while shaving. It became septic, and Lord Carnarvon came down with a fever. A couple of weeks later he

died of pneumonia. As he breathed his last breath, it is said that all the lights across Cairo flickered and went out. Bizarrely, at the same moment back in England, his beloved dog howled, then dropped dead. It was immediately claimed by the newspapers that Lord Carnarvon had been the victim of a curse. Rumours of even more mysterious circumstances began to circulate. It was said that on the day of the discovery, Carter's pet canary had been eaten by a cobra, the same serpent which is portrayed on the brow of a Pharaoh spitting poison.

It was also claimed that a mysterious inscription had been found near the tomb, 25 warning that «*Death will come on swift wings to whosoever touches the tomb of the Pharaoh*», although it was acknowledged that these words had strangely vanished. The death of anyone associated with the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb was used as proof of the Curse.

To a public raised on the exotic novels of Rider Haggard and Wilkie Collins this was very exciting. But, in reality, if the Pharaoh was seeking revenge on those who had desecrated his tomb, then he was very selective. Above all, he seems to have spared the life of the most obvious candidate for his revenge -Howard Carter himself. Even scientific attempts to argue that the Curse was true - for instance, theories that there were deadly microbes in the tomb, or poisonous fungi - must founder on that one conclusive fact. It is no wonder that Carter himself was so contemptuous when asked about the Curse - «The answer», he would reply, «is spherical and in the plural». Instead of dying in premature and mysterious circumstances, Carter in fact lived for 17 years after his incredible discovery. Yet one great mystery, which Carter himself was powerless to solve, continues to exist. There was barely any evidence found which could shed light on Tutankhamen himself. His reign remains a mystery; his character even more so. Although there have been numerous autopsies on his mummy, we cannot even be certain what caused his death - it has been suggested that he was murdered or killed in battle. As Carter was forced to confess, «the mystery of his life eludes us - the shadows move, but the dark is never quite dispersed».

All we can be certain of is that Tutankhamen, like any Egyptian, would have craved the remembrance which it was believed gave a spirit true life after death. Forgotten for over three thousand years, the boy king's name is now famous all over the world. Thanks to the efforts of Howard Carter, Tutankhamen has true immortality at last.

**12. Why did Carter refuse to enter the tomb after discovering it?**

1. He was afraid of dying.
2. He didn't want to do it alone.
3. He wanted to go in with Lord Carnarvon.
4. He wanted to wait for the daylight.

**13. How did Lord Carnarvon die?**

1. of a mosquito bite
2. shaving himself
3. of pneumonia
4. of high fever

**14. It was claimed by the newspapers that Lord Carnarvon \_\_\_\_\_**

1. had been the victim of a murder.
2. had died because of a curse.
3. had been eaten by a cobra.
4. had been poisoned.

**15. What was the Curse associated with?**

1. spitting poison
2. giant cobras
3. strange deaths
4. swift wings

**16. What does the writer imply about the Curse?**

1. If it were true, Carter was the one who should have died.
2. It was all invented by R. Haggard & W. Collins to sell their novels.
3. It was true since a lot of people who had opened the tomb died.
4. The Pharaoh chose who would die.

**17. What did Carter believe?**

1. He believed in the Curse.
2. He believed the true mystery was Tutankhamen himself.
3. He believed he was lucky not to have died of the Curse.
4. He believed that there was some scientific truth in the Curse.

**18. What did the ancient Egyptians believe?**

1. Remembering a dead person made him/her immortal.
2. A spirit should be left in peace after death.
3. True immortality comes after thousands of years.
4. A dead person should be buried and forgotten.



**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!)

| <b>A Walk in London</b> |   |               |
|-------------------------|---|---------------|
| <b>19</b>               | I knew that my cousin's _____ friend was a man called Richard, who was well-known as a fun-loving person.   | <b>GOOD</b>   |
| <b>20</b>               | Nobody could understand why they were friends, as they _____ from each other in every way. They often went for long walks together, marching through the streets of London. | <b>DIFFER</b> |
| <b>21</b>               | One of these walks _____ them down a narrow side-street in a busy part of London.   | <b>TAKE</b>   |
| <b>22</b>               | A dark, mysterious, windowless building _____ near the end of this street. Dirty children played on the doorstep, and nobody ever opened the door to drive them away.       | <b>STAND</b>  |
| <b>23</b>               | As the two friends passed the building, Richard pointed to it. « _____ (ever you) that place? » he asked. «It is connected with a strange story about it. »                 | <b>NOTICE</b> |
| <b>24</b>               | «Really?» said the friend of _____. «Tell me»<br>...and Richard began his story.  | <b>I</b>      |

**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**.

| <b>The sky at night</b> |   |                  |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
|                         | For anyone with a fascination for the study of the night sky, Hawaii is one of the best places in the world to get a clear view of the stars and planets. This is because of the island's geographical setting.                                     |                  |
| <b>25</b>               | Because it is a _____ area, situated in the middle of a large expanse of ocean, Hawaii is much less affected by light pollution than most other parts of the world.   | <b>MOUNTAIN</b>  |
| <b>26</b>               | If you are _____ enough to go to the top of the dormant volcano known as Mauna Kea, the view is even more impressive. The volcano, which rises to a _____ of 4205 metres is one of the best places in the   | <b>FORTUNE</b>   |
| <b>27</b>               | world to get _____ views of the night sky and therefore is the location for more than a dozen of the world's finest telescopes.   | <b>HIGH</b>      |
| <b>28</b>               | Of special significance is the WM Keck Observatory where there are a pair of extremely large and powerful telescopes. In recent years these telescopes have been responsible for the discovery of around forty new planets beyond our solar system. | <b>INTERRUPT</b> |
| <b>29</b>               | By proving the _____ of these planets, astronomers have increased the probability that one day another inhabited planet like our own will be found.   | <b>EXIST</b>     |

**30-36.** Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

### Television its advantages and disadvantages

Television now plays such an important part in so many people's lives that it is **30** \_\_\_\_\_ for us to decide whether it is a blessing or a **31** \_\_\_\_\_.

Obviously, television has both advantages and disadvantages. But do the former or the latter?

In the first place, television keeps one **32** \_\_\_\_\_ about current events, allows to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and stimulating. The most **33** \_\_\_\_\_ countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting room. It could be **34** \_\_\_\_\_ that the radio performs this service just as well; but on television everything is much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. The television screen itself has a terrible almost physical fascination for us. It begins to **35** \_\_\_\_\_ our lives. It often happens that if your TV set has broken down you **36** \_\_\_\_\_ find that you actually begin to talk to each other again. It makes one think, doesn't it?

- |            |               |                  |                |                |
|------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| <b>30.</b> | 1) basic      | 2) indispensable | 3) essential   | 4) fundamental |
| <b>31.</b> | 1) curse      | 2) ban           | 3) condemn     | 4) denounce    |
| <b>32.</b> | 1) instructed | 2) informed      | 3) acquainted  | 4) taught      |
| <b>33.</b> | 1) unfriendly | 2) remote        | 3) distant     | 4) separated   |
| <b>34.</b> | 1) talked     | 2) spoken        | 3) argued      | 4) asked       |
| <b>35.</b> | 1) dominate   | 2) manage        | 3) control     | 4) regulate    |
| <b>36.</b> | 1) swiftly    | 2) expectedly    | 3) immediately | 4) suddenly    |