



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

1. Footballers' diets
2. Ideal football shape
3. Length matters
4. Puree instead of pasta
5. Secret born in the USSR
6. Stress or relaxation
7. Flying fruit
8. Referee's perspective

A. Good footballers must have something in their genes. Scientists have discovered a link between the length of a footballer's ring finger and their ability as a player. They compared the ring and index fingers of top players. Players whose ring fingers were longer compared to their index fingers were more likely to be elite players. Some of the players found to have long ring fingers are Bryan Robson, Ossie Ardiles, Glenn Hoddle, Sir Stanley Matthews and Gazza.

B. Fitness training is absolutely necessary for a first-rate football team. Jogging up and down the stadium a few times is not enough. What footballers really need is a quick start. Footballers can get this ability to start running very quickly by using a training method called 'plyometrics'. In the 1960s, athletes in the Soviet Union used plyometric exercises to improve their results in jumping. Step by step, the method has become very important for many sports that include sprinting and jumping.

C. In the past, footballers used to have a big fried breakfast — or even a roast dinner — before a football match. In the new era of professional football, the menu of modern players has been radically reformed. Arsenal manager, Arsene Wenger, is known for his scientific method of feeding his team. When he first came to the club in 1996, he at once changed the players' dinner menus. Sugar, red meat, chips, fried foods and dairy products were out. Vegetables, fish, chicken and plenty of water were in.

D. French diet specialists heavily criticised the pre-match diet of the England players in Euro '96. Their menu of tomato soup and spaghetti was said to be more likely to produce wind than a win. Potatoes, according to French scientists, make the best meal on the day of a game. They have glucides, which give the player a lot of energy. They also include useful vitamins. According to one piece of research, a player should eat 200-300 grams of mashed potatoes, boiled for 20 minutes, exactly three hours before going to the game.

E. Physics can explain a football wonder — the banana kick. This happens when a ball suddenly changes its direction at the end of its flight. At a certain speed, the air flowing over a flying ball becomes 'turbulent'. This means that the air moves irregularly over the ball. As the ball slows down, the air becomes 'smooth' again. This slowdown makes the ball turn dramatically, creating the wonderful 'banana' kicks that the spectators like so much.

F. These days, footballs are made in a design based on the 'Buckminster Ball'. The American architect Richard Buckminster Fuller came up with the design when he was trying to find a way for constructing buildings using a minimum of materials. The ball is a series of geometrical figures, which can be fitted together to make a round body. The modern football is in fact a Buckminster Ball consisting of 32 pieces. When they are joined together and filled with air they make a perfect sphere.

G. Research has shown that watching the World Cup is good for our health — even if your team goes out on penalties. The scientists suggest that a common interest and a nationalistic pride are very important. The competition makes people less concentrated on their own problems. They are also more patient and can cope with crises much easier. Watching football can, however, also be disappointing, especially when it comes to the decisions of referees and officials. Besides, watching penalties can be very nervous.

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.

Nenets culture affected by global warming

For 1,000 years the indigenous Nenets people have migrated along the 450-mile-long Yamal peninsula in northern Russia. In summer they wander northwards, taking their reindeer with them. In winter they return southwards.

But this remote region of north-west Siberia is now being affected by global warming. Traditionally the Nenets travel across the frozen River Ob in November **A** _____ around Nadym. These days, though, this annual winter migration is delayed. Last year the Nenets, together with many thousands of reindeer, had to wait until late December **B** _____.

"Our reindeer were hungry. There wasn't enough food," Jakov Japtik, a Nenets reindeer herder, said. "The snow is melting sooner, quicker and faster than before. In spring it's difficult for the reindeer to pull the sledges. They get tired," Japtik said.

Herders say that the peninsula's weather is increasingly unpredictable — with unseasonal snowstorms **C** _____, and milder longer autumns. In winter, temperatures used to go down to -50°C. Now they are normally around -30°C, according to Japtik. "Obviously we prefer -30°C. But the changes aren't good for the reindeer **D** _____," he said, setting off on his sledge to round up his reindeer herd.

Even here, in one of the most remote parts of the planet, **E** _____. Last year the Nenets arrived at a regular summer camping spot and discovered that half of their lake had disappeared. The water had drained away after a landslide. The Nenets report other curious changes — there are fewer mosquitoes and a strange increase in flies. Scientists say there is unmistakable evidence **F** _____.

1. when the ice was finally thick enough to cross
2. that the impact on Russia would be disastrous
3. the environment is under pressure
4. and in the end what is good for the reindeer is good for us
5. and set up their camps in the southern forests
6. that Yamal's ancient permafrost is melting
7. when the reindeer give birth in May

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

Hazlitt's Hotel

I took a cab to Hazlitt's Hotel on Frith Street. I like Hazlitt's because it's intentionally obscure — it doesn't have a sign or a plaque or anything at all to betray its purpose — which puts you in a rare position of strength with your cab driver. Let me say right now that London cab drivers are without question the finest in the world. They are trustworthy, safe and honest, generally friendly and always polite. They keep their vehicles spotless inside and out, and they will put themselves to the most extraordinary inconvenience to drop you at the front entrance of your destination. There are really only a couple of odd things about them. One is that they cannot drive more than two hundred feet in a straight line. I've never understood this, but no matter where you are or what the driving conditions, every two hundred feet a little bell goes off in their heads and they abruptly lunge down a side street. And when you get to your hotel or railway station or wherever it is you are going, they like to drive you all the way around it so that you can see it from all angles before alighting.

The other distinctive thing about them, and the reason I like to go to Hazlitt's, is that they cannot bear to admit that they don't know the location of something they feel they ought to know, like a hotel, which I think is rather sweet. To become a London cab driver, you have to master something titled The Knowledge—in effect, learn every street, hospital, hotel, police station, cricket ground, cemetery and other notable landmarks in this amazingly vast and confusing city. It takes years and the cabbies are justifiably proud of their achievement. It would kill them to admit

that there could exist in central London a hotel that they have never heard of. So what the cabbie does is probe. He drives in no particular direction for a block or two, then glances at you in the mirror and in an overcasual voice says, "Hazlitt's —that's the one on Curzon Street, innit, guv? Opposite the Blue Lion?" But the instant he sees a knowing smile of demurral forming on your lips, he hastily says, "No, hang on a minute, I'm thinking of the Hazelbury. Yeah, the Hazelbury. You want Hazlitt's, right?" He'll drive on a bit in a fairly random direction. "That's this side of Shepherd's Bush, innit?" he'll suggest speculatively.

When you tell him that it's on Frith Street, he says. "Yeah, that the one. Course it is. I know it — modern place, lots of glass".

"Actually, it's an eighteenth-century brick building."

"Course it is. I know it." And he immediately executes a dramatic U-turn, causing a passing cyclist to steer into a lamppost (but that's all right because he has on cycle clips and one of those geeky slip stream helmets that all but invite you to knock him over). "Yeah, you had me thinking of the Hazelbury" the driver adds, chuckling as if to say it's a lucky thing he sorted that one out for you, and then lunges down a little side street off the Strand called Running Sore Lane or Sphincter Passage, which, like so much else in London, you had never noticed was there before.

12. The narrator said that he liked London cab drivers because they _____

1. can be trusted and nice to deal with.
2. can drive in a straight line.
3. know all the hotels and streets in the city.
4. make friends easily.

13. Which of the following statements about London cab drivers is true according to the narrator?

1. They prefer driving in a straight line.
2. They prefer side streets to main streets.
3. They have little bells in their cars.
4. They let you see your hotel from all angles.

14. A reason why the narrator liked to go to Hazlitt's was that _____

1. cab drivers liked driving there.
2. it was in the centre of the city.
3. cab drivers didn't know where it was.
4. it was an old brick building.

15. According to the narrator, to be a London cab driver, one has to _____

1. be ready to study the city for years.
2. be knowledgeable.
3. be proud of the city.
4. know all streets and places in London.

16. According to the narrator, if the cab driver did not know a hotel in London he would _____

1. panic.
2. ask the passenger.
3. use a map.
4. never admit it.

17. According to the narrator, when the driver finally knows where to go, he would _____

1. speed up.
2. say you are lucky he knew the place.
3. turn the car in the opposite direction.
4. admit he was confused at first.

18. What is the narrator's general attitude towards London cab drivers?

1. Ironic.
2. Supportive.
3. Accusatory.
4. Critical.

19-24. Прочтите 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>As old as a brontosaurus</p> <p>As we walked around the Prehistoric Park in Calgary, I had my six-year-old son, Jordie, pose for a picture with a brontosaurus in the background. After I took the photo, I 19 _____ help crying.</p> <p>«What's wrong, Mom?» Jordie asked. I explained that when I was his age, my parents had taken my picture standing in exactly the same spot, and I was feeling rather nostalgic. I added that perhaps one day he 20 _____ his son's picture here.</p> <p>Puzzled, he looked several times from the brontosaurus to 21 _____.</p> <p>And then came the 22 _____ moment of my life. My son said, «But ... when you were a girl ... it was alive then, right?»</p> <p>Victory Day</p> <p>On this day, Russia celebrates the victory over Nazi Germany and honours 26 million Soviet people who died in the war. May 9 23 _____, since on the night of the 8th/9th of 1945, the Nazi Germany surrendered to the Soviet Union and the Allies in Berlin.</p> <p>In Russia, almost every family has at least one person who had taken part in the war.</p> <p>Older citizens who did not fight during the war worked in factories to make weapons, which was not 24 _____ than fighting. They, too, are honoured on Victory Day</p>	<p>NOT CAN</p> <p>TAKE</p> <p>I BAD</p> <p>CHOOSE</p> <p>EASY</p>
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25-29. Прочтите 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 соответствуетциальному заданию из группы 25-29.

<p>Why do we sleep?</p> <p>A recent study may have an answer to one of the greatest unsolved mysteries in science — what is the purpose of sleep? The work suggests it's 25 _____ about making animals function more efficiently in their environments.</p> <p>26 _____ from the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a study of the sleep times of a broad range of animals. They discovered much variation.</p> <p>You may think it 27 _____ but some migrating birds can fly non-stop for up to 90 hours.</p> <p>Pythons and bats are among the longest sleepers at over 18 hours a day.</p> <p>Human babies need 16 hours and their health and intellectual development depend on sleeping properly.</p> <p>Most of us probably feel we need around eight hours sleep to function well. Some people have some 28 _____ in getting enough sleep or suffer from 29 _____ and this may lead to serious health problems.</p>	<p>REAL</p> <p>SCIENCE</p> <p>POSSIBLE</p> <p>DEVELOP</p> <p>DIFFICULT</p> <p>SLEEP</p>
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30-36. Прочтите текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов.

Music lessons

It was a hard winter for Mother. She sometimes pleaded with Father but no one could ever tell Father anything. He continued to stand like a rock against stopping my music lessons.

To (30)_____ the truth, Father had certain natural gifts for debate. In the first place his voice was powerful and stormy, and he (31)_____ to let it out at full strength. As a second gift, he was convinced at all times that his opponents were wrong. Hence, even if they won a point or two, it (32)_____ them no good, for he dragged the issue to some other ground then, where he and Truth could prevail. When Mother said it surely was plain enough that I had no ear for music, what was his reply? Why, he said that the violin was the noblest instrument (33)_____ by man. Having silenced her with this solid premise he declared no boy should expect to learn it immediately. It required persistence. Everything, he had found out, required persistence. His motto was, "Never give (34)_____".

He said that Mother should be stricter with me, if necessary, and make me try harder. He also said that none of us realized what he had had to go (35)_____. Mother started to cry and said, "But you're downtown, you don't have to hear it".

Father was outraged. His final argument, I remember, was that my violin had cost twenty-five dollars, if I didn't learn it, the money would be wasted, and he couldn't afford it. But it was put to him that my younger brother Julian could learn it instead. Father was defeated, though he didn't (36)_____ it, and I was set free.

30.	1) tell	2) speak	3) say	4) talk
31.	1) kept	2) held	3) used	4) took
32.	1) gave	2) took	3) made	4) did
33.	1) discovered	2) invented	3) opened	4) explored
34.	1) of	2) in	3) up	4) on
35.	1) over	2) into	3) through	4) down
36.	1) accept	2) admit	3) agree	4) adopt