



**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

<b>1.</b> Inspired by noble goals	<b>5.</b> Hard to explain how they could
<b>2.</b> Hard to see and to believe	<b>6.</b> From travelling to discovery
<b>3.</b> Protected by law	<b>7.</b> Breathtaking just to watch
<b>4.</b> Little experience — big success	<b>8.</b> Small size — great opportunities

**A.** Charles Darwin's five-year voyage on H. M. S. Beagle has become legendary and greatly influenced his masterwork, the book, On the Origin of Species. Darwin didn't actually formulate his theory of evolution while sailing around the world aboard the Royal Navy ship. But the exotic plants and animals he encountered challenged his thinking and led him to consider scientific evidence in new ways.

**B.** The 19th century was a remarkable time for exploration. Vast portions of the globe, such as the interior of Africa, were mapped by explorers and adventurers. It was the time when David Livingstone became convinced of his mission to reach new peoples in Africa and introduce them to Christianity, as well as free them from slavery.

**C.** Louis Pasteur's various investigations convinced him of the Tightness of his germ theory of disease, which holds that germs attack the body from outside. Many felt that such tiny organisms as germs could not possibly kill larger ones such as humans. But Pasteur extended this theory to explain the causes of many diseases — including cholera, TB and smallpox — and their prevention by vaccination.

**D.** Frederick Law Olmsted, the architect who designed New York City's Central Park, called the Yosemite Valley «the greatest glory of nature. » Californians convinced one of their representatives, Senator John Conness, to do something about its protection. In May 1864, Conness introduced legislation to bring the Yosemite Valley under the control of the state of California. President Abraham Lincoln signed the bill into law.

**E.** The Maya thrived for nearly 2,000 years. Without the use of the cartwheel or metal tools, they built massive stone structures. They were accomplished scientists. They tracked a solar year of 365 days and one of the few surviving ancient Maya books contains tables of eclipses. From observatories, like the one at Chichen Itza, they tracked the progress of the war star, Mars.

**F.** Bali has been a surfing hotspot since the early 20th century, and continues to attract surfers from all over the world. The island's small size and unique geography provides wonderful surfing conditions, in all seasons, for surfers of any level of experience. Inexperienced surfers might like to try Kuta's kind waves, while more able surfers will try Nusa Dua's powerful waves.

**G.** Base jumping is an extreme sport, one which only very adventurous travelers enjoy. Some base jumpers leap off bridges, others off buildings and the most extreme off cliffs in Norway. Once a year, base jumpers in the US get to leap off the New River Bridge in West Virginia. During the annual Bridge Day, hundreds of jumpers can go off the bridge legally. Thousands of spectators show up to watch.

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.

### Beaches of Portugal

Covering more than 850 km, the Portuguese coast boasts such a large number of fine, white sandy beaches that it is almost impossible to keep count. All bathed by the Atlantic Ocean and all different, their beauty is hard to describe, so there is nothing better **A** \_\_\_\_\_.

The most famous are in the Algarve. With three thousand hours of sun per year and warm waters, there are beaches to suit every taste and many dreamlike resorts. The choices are many, from sandy stretches extending as far as the eye can see **B** \_\_\_\_\_, the trade image of the region. They are always accompanied by a calm clear sea, **C** \_\_\_\_\_.

In Costa da Caparica, the beaches are particularly dear to Lisbonites **D** \_\_\_\_\_ for sun and sea bathing. There are deserted beaches here too, of a wild beauty, **E** \_\_\_\_\_ nature. In the centre, tourists will find very wide sandy stretches, to which traditional fishing adds a picturesque touch. And further north, the colder waters and the invigorating sea are tempered by the welcoming atmosphere and the clean air of the mountains and the forests.

Despite all their differences, all beaches share one thing – quality. They are safe and offer a wide range of support and recreational services, **F** \_\_\_\_\_. And a large number of Portuguese beaches are granted the European blue flag every year, a distinction that is a sign of their excellent conditions.

1. who has never been to this wonderful city
2. which is ideal for various water sports
3. where one can enjoy close contact with
4. which meet every need of their users
5. who have different options around the capital
6. than to discover them once for oneself
7. to the smaller coves, sheltered by huge cliffs

<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.

### Shape it up: tips you can follow for a healthier campus diet

Rushing up and down the streets, I often have days when I wonder how I will find the time to eat. This is when it becomes easy for students to turn to fast food. Once you stop living close by or have awkward time gaps between classes, fast food is available at almost every on-campus eatery.

There's no doubt that the university tries to make healthier food readily available. Some cafes have organic foods ready to go and Greenhouse allows students to make almost any kind of fresh salad they can think of. But I have to wonder, why is there so much fast food available? For many students, it's difficult to choose an expensive salad from Greenhouse over a meal from Taco Bell.

To solve the problem of finding healthy food on campus without having to eat salad daily, I do three things: take advantage of meal options I previously disregarded, completely ignore any fast-food place and get creative in the dining halls.

First, I take advantage of meal options I had previously disregarded at on-campus restaurants. Being both a vegetarian and interested in a fair-trade diet has made it somewhat challenging to arrange an eating plan while living on campus. With limited options, food gets old fast. I looked closely at menus to see what options I overlooked. On campus, I eat oatmeal and fresh fruit instead of getting smoothies. I try the soup at Greenhouse instead of salad. If I have time in the morning, I use an extra swipe and pack a lunch. By including this, I now have something new to eat each day, and I can go an entire school week without repeating a lunch.

As I create a pattern of eateries to maintain a healthy diet without losing interest in the food, it is clear I cannot include every on-campus restaurant in my plan.

This is where my second solution comes in. I have learned to completely ignore fast food. If I linger in front of Panda Express or Sbarro too long, temptation takes over. I started ignoring these places in the middle of fall quarter, and now I can walk by them without a thought. The only way I know to accomplish this is willpower. Of course, that does not mean in any way that you should never allow yourself the occasional visit to these restaurants. Everyone deserves a treat sometimes. I know I can never give up animal-style fries completely.

Finally, I have learned to get creative in dining halls. This can't easily be done outside a dining hall, so it isn't exactly an "on-the-go" solution to eating on campus. Just the same, **it** can help make meals less boring. I often take a veggie patty and make a wrap out of it, and I use the salad bar to throw on any other toppings I want. I use the microwave to heat up whatever I want in it. If you are a meat lover, you can put the bacon bits from the salad bar or slice a grilled chicken breast to put in soup or pasta.

When living on a college campus, it can be difficult to find a way to eat what you like and what's good for you while trying to avoid a repetitive diet. There are a limited number of options available and the dominance of fast food can be hard to ignore. But if you try out as many places as you can, use willpower and turn on your creativity, you can certainly design your own healthy meal plan that won't feel as if you eat the same thing every day.

**12. According to the author students turn to fast food when \_\_\_\_**

- 1) their schedule is well adjusted.
- 2) they are short of time.
- 3) they live close to the campus.
- 4) they have no willpower.

**13. What does the author think about eating opportunities on campus?**

- 1) She believes they need to provide more organic food.
- 2) She thinks they do a great job providing salads at a reasonable price.
- 3) She can't understand why they offer so many fast-food choices.
- 4) She thinks that meals from Taco Bell are too expensive.

**14. What is the author's method of maintaining a healthy diet?**

- 1) Carefully choosing in on-campus restaurant.
- 2) Changing a restaurant daily.
- 3) Eating less.
- 4) Trying new dishes on the menu.

**15. What is NOT characteristic of the author's eating habits?**

- 1) She avoids eating meat.
- 2) She misses lunches.
- 3) She studies the menus attentively.
- 4) She tries to vary the food she eats.

**16. What is, according to the author, the best way to stop eating fast food?**

- 1) Visit fast food restaurants not more than once a year.
- 2) To replace it with the animal-style fries.
- 3) Not to walk near fast-food restaurants.
- 4) To stick to the decision not to eat it.

**17. What does "it" in paragraph 7 refer to ("Just the same, it can help...")?**

- 1) Finding a perfect solution to eating on campus.
- 2) Cooking your own meals.
- 3) Creativity in a dining hall.
- 4) Eating outside of dining halls.

**18. What is the purpose of the article?**

- 1) To give advice on eating healthy food on campus.
- 2) To convince the reader that eating the same food every day is unhealthy.
- 3) To classify on-campus eateries.
- 4) To prove that daily consumption of fast food is harmful.