Variant 3

Reading: Part 1

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. Areas of usage
2. Debate about privacy
3. Not easy to fly
4. Changing the reality
5. Witnessing explosive growth
6. Evolving law regulations
7. New records on the way
8. Putting humans out of work

A. There are countless uses for drone technology. Drones can help meteorologists track storms, spying on the systems as they evolve without risking human life to do it, both in the air and underwater. The energy industry also uses drone technology. Drones can be programmed to inspect high power lines, peruse miles of oil and gas pipelines, and check out wind turbines and solar panels for possible problems. Drones are used to monitor wildlife populations, especially threatened and endangered species. They are also monitoring illegal fishing.

B. A drone may look like a simple machine, but a lot of calculations go into making it fly. Pilots who fly planes have to undergo years of training. On the other hand, a new entrant to the world of drone-flying has to learn to fly on the go. Flying can lead to a lot of nasty and expensive crashes. To avoid this problem, most drones have inbuilt software to help them fly. Semi-autonomous drones that can follow you are already best sellers in the marketplace.

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C. When most people think of drones, they imagine drone enthusiasts flying a machine in the park or in their backyards. But drones have been enthusiastically embraced by many professional sectors as well. The military use drones almost as big as cars to transport inventory and keep an eye on hostile territories. Delivery services make use of large drones to deliver any number of parcels. Drones have also been a godsend for photographers and filmmakers, since they are used to take breathtakingly clear shots. Finally, the agriculture industry uses drones to inspect fields.

D. Again, if you're only familiar with recreational drones, you might think they all move the way helicopters do, in lazy zig-zag patterns that could never compete with the speed of an airplane. But the best drones on the market can achieve impressive speeds that can even rival the fastest of birds. Racing drones that are built specifically for speed commonly move at around 120 km/h. There is also work being done on developing a new breed of racer drones that can reach speeds of more than 185 km/h.

E. A machine that can fly anywhere and record anything? You know the law enforcement agencies are going to try everything they can to incorporate drones into their activities. Several models of surveillance drones have already been developed and deployed in cities around the world to monitor the streets and record any unlawful activities taking place. While the police have been quick to embrace drone tech, human rights activists have pointed out just how badly the powers of a drone can be abused to spy on people.

F. Drones are getting more popular with each passing year. They are still a relatively new category of machines, and thus most countries are still trying to understand how their presence will affect the lives

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of civilians, and what rules have to be made to protect the people's interests when faced with drone activity. For instance, commercial drones have been banned from areas which experience heavy air traffic in the form of airplanes and helicopters.

G. Today, the use of drones in the commercial sector is handicapped by their relatively smaller size, short battery life, and high price margins. But rapid research is being done for creating a new breed of worker drones that will be able to fly for days, and carry heavy loads while still being affordable. Once these drones arrive on the market, they will inevitably take the place of most, if not all, delivery workers. Improved GPS systems and obstacle-avoidance programs help ensure these drones are able to navigate crowded public areas while delivering goods.

ОТВЕТ:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

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.

The name 'Finland' was not Finnish-born. In fact, the original Finnish alphabet didn't even contain the letter 'f', **A** _____. One theory is that the name 'Finland' comes from the Old English word 'finna', a general term once used to describe people from Scandinavia. However, some historians believe its origins are actually Swedish, where the words 'finlonti' and 'finlandi' are believed to have been used as early as the 12th century to describe the land that is now the south-western part of modern Finland.

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Despite having being referred to by some variation of 'Finland' since medieval times, the Finns continue as they have for centuries, referring to their country, and themselves, as 'Suomi'. It made me wonder: where did the name 'Suomi' come from, and **B** _____?

There is no certain knowledge about the real origin of the name 'Suomi'. One theory is that Suomi comes from word 'suomaa' which means 'swampland' in Finnish. The south-western part of the country is home to numerous lakes, **C** _____. Another theory is that the word comes from 'suomu', which means 'scale of a fish', **D** _____.

A third theory leads to Finnish Lapland in search of the Sami, a traditionally nomadic tribe of reindeer herders. Some linguists believe that both 'Sami' and 'Suomi' derive from the same proto-Baltic word, 'źemē', **E** _____, and the people living on that land.

While traditionally Finland's Sami identify themselves as Sami first and Finnish second, their connection to the land seemed similar to the importance Finns place on nature and their surroundings. Finland is regularly rated one of the most environmentally-friendly nations in the world and **F** _____.

So is this bond with the land the cornerstone to Finnish – or Suomi, rather – identity?

1. how does it fit into the modern Finnish identity
2. which was introduced to the language through borrowed words
3. explained that the name 'Finland' was not Finnish-born
4. the country recently created its 40th national park
5. suggesting that people in Finland wore clothes made out of fish skins
6. which could have looked like swampland to outsiders
7. which was used to refer to land or territory

OTBET:	A	B	C	D	E	F

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Reading: Part 3

irine's perfect english

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

A few years ago on a family trip to Europe, we had the chance to spend an afternoon in Geneva, Switzerland, and despite limited time, we hoped to see as many of the city's iconic sights as possible. Alas, our timing was off: the European headquarters of the United Nations, the Palais des Nations did not accept visitors over the lunch hour (right when we showed up at the gates), and more surprisingly, the famous Jet d'Eau ("water-jet"), a fountain rising 140 meters from Lake Geneva, was closed for repairs. All was not lost, however, as we consoled ourselves with wine, chocolates, and souvenir shopping.

Although, like most people, I had heard of geysers before, it was not until I looked more closely at their workings that I realized how unique they are among geological formations. For a geyser to become active and stable, four conditions must be met. The first thing required is a geothermal heat source, most often provided by underground volcanic activity. Second, there must be a reservoir of water available. Third, a geyser requires a certain kind of rock, which when exposed to water, can develop the pressure- and water-tight seal that is necessary for the proper functioning of a geyser. The fourth requirement is a constriction in the geyser formation near the surface, which allows pressure to build up below it until the geyser erupts.

The life cycle of a geyser begins when water seeps into the ground from the surface (because of rain) or from underground reservoirs, eventually sinking deep enough to reach a layer of hot rock. This water is slowly heated and gathers at the bottom of the geyser channel, while colder water enters the channel from above, and sits on top of the warmer water. The pressure of the cold water prevents the warm water from boiling, although it continues to become super-heated. When the pressure becomes too great, the hot water turns to steam and pushes the colder water out of the channel. This reduces the pressure further, producing even more steam. This whole

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cycle can take 500 years, which means the water rushing from a geyser today may have fallen as rain during the 16th century.

One of the most famous geysers in the world is Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park, which gets its name from its consistent schedule; it erupts on average every 91 minutes. Every geyser has its own schedule, based on its unique conditions. Even slight changes to the water supply or the rock formation can adversely affect the fragile balance of a geyser. Some are caused by natural processes, such as volcanic activity, but increasingly, geysers are threatened by human interference.

Of course, geysers can become dormant for many reasons, and their fragility is part of their rarity; it takes a lot to create a geyser, and just as much to keep it going. They are truly scientific marvels, and worthy of being protected as much as possible, not only for their entertainment value, but for what they tell us about long-term geological processes.*

12 A few years ago on a family trip to Europe the author managed to ...

1) visit the European headquarters of the United Nations and the Palais des Nations.
2) see all iconic sights of the city.
3) taste chocolate and do some shopping.
4) repair the famous Jet d'Eau fountain.

Ответ: ☐

13 Two years after the author's visit to Geneva ...

1) Jet d'Eau was not in action any longer.
2) Jet d'Eau fountain was not mechanical.
3) Jet d'Eau fountain worked for longer hours.
4) Jet d'Eau worked in very rare circumstances.

Ответ: ☐

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14 One of the four conditions necessary for an active and stable geyser is ...

1) underwater volcanic activity.
2) a source of water supply.
3) a deep underground formation.
4) a high rock.

Ответ: ☐

15 What does the author think about geysers?

1) They are very rare.
2) They are active and stable.
3) They need a lot of rainfall to act.
4) They cannot be looked closely at.

Ответ: ☐

16 What kind of water, according to the author is needed for a geyser to work?

1) Only cold water.
2) Only hot water.
3) Both cold and hot water.
4) Only rain water.

Ответ: ☐

17 Why does Old Faithful in Yellowstone get its name?

1) Because it is very old.
2) Because it is unique.
3) Because it is one of the most famous geysers in the world.
4) Because it erupts regularly.

Ответ: ☐

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18 Why does the author call geysers "truly scientific marvels"?

1) Because they are very valuable.
2) Because they are worthy of being protected.
3) Because they witness geological phenomena for a long period of time.
4) Because they are very entertaining.

Ответ: ☐

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