1**. 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. A magic survival
2. Taken without permission
3. Inside the cardboard box
4. A new family member
5. Adopting the missed dog
6. Living in a factory
7. A mysterious journey
8. Forgetting its special pronunciation

A. A British man named Darren Chick was living in California with his parrot, Nigel. The bird was learning to talk and even adopted Darren's British accent when it spoke. In 2010, Nigel managed to fly away, and Darren never found him. Four years later, someone else found Nigel and brought him to a veterinarian. They scanned his microchip and returned him to Darren, but the parrot no longer spoke with a British accent.

B. Helen and Phillip Johns from Cornwall, England, were devastated when they could not find their seven-year-old cat, Woosie, in 2011. Woosie had wandered a full 50 kilometers away, stopping at the Ginsters factory. Workers thought that Woosie was simply adorable and decided to adopt him as a sort of mascot. One day they visited the veterinarian and when the doctor scanned the cat for a microchip, he discovered Woosie's true identity and contacted Phillip and Helen. They happily reunited with their cat.

C. In 2009, one-year-old Corky escaped from the backyard of his home in Texas. Nearly seven years later, someone reported seeing two stray dogs wandering together. Animal control workers scanned them for microchips. They contacted the Montez family, who reunited with Corky after all those years. During his time away, Corky had become best friends with a younger, one-eyed dog, which was named Captain by the Montez family. They refused to separate them and welcomed Captain as a new addition to the family.

D. In 2002 in San Antonio, Texas, a woman named Michelle Pool had surgery on her back. She asked her father to watch over her horse,

Opie while she was recovering. Opie stayed enclosed by a wire fence at pasture. Someone clipped the metal fence in the middle of the night, and stole the horse. Michelle submitted the case to an organization called Stolen Horse International. Ten long years later, she received a phone call that they had found Opie. Michelle was reunited with her long-lost pet.

E. On March 11, 2011, a tsunami hit the Iwate Prefecture. A black cat named Suika was swept up in the waves and carried away. Owners Takeo and Kazuko Yamagishi didn't have time to find their cat. When they returned home, Suika was nowhere to be found. Three years later, a couple was hiking in a forest not too far from the Yamagishis' home. They noticed the cat with a collar with the phone number of the owners. The Yamagishis were reunited with little Suika.

F. In 2012, the devastating Hurricane Sandy destroyed many parts of the East Coast of the United States. Chuck and Elicia James lived in New Jersey during the storm. Their terrier-pitbull mix named Reckless was able to escape. Chuck and Elicia were heartbroken. After a year and a half, the couple was finally ready to adopt a new dog. They visited a local animal shelter ... only to see that Reckless was there, waiting for them all this time. According to Chuck, Reckless "jumped three feet in the air" when he saw the couple.

G. In Boulder, Colorado, a calico cat named Willow escaped from her home in 2006 when the door was open during renovations. For five years, Jamie and Chris Squires assumed that Willow must have been eaten by a coyote in the Rocky Mountains. One can only imagine their surprise when they received a phone call that Willow had been found — in New York City. Over 1,600 kilometers (1,000 m) away from her home, the calico cat was found walking the streets of Manhattan.

2.** Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски **A–F** частями предложений, обозначенными цифрами **1–7. Одна из частей в списке 1–7 лишняя.

When you ride an escalator, you might not realize that it's probably one of the biggest and most expensive machines **A** _____ . Despite their size and cost, though, they're actually fairly simple machines. Escalators are basically just long conveyor belts. They have rotating chains that pull a set of stairs in a constant cycle, **B** _____. With this basic circular motion, they are able to move many people a short distance quickly.

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There were actually many people who thought of the idea over time, **C** _____.
In 1859 Nathan Ames patented the first "escalator" **D** _____. However, he never made a working model of his concept.
In 1892, Jesse W. Reno patented the "Endless Conveyor or Elevator." He also produced the first working escalator and installed it along the Old Iron Pier at Coney Island in New York City in 1896.
Soon afterward, George A. Wheeler patented his own ideas for an escalator. He never built working models of any of his ideas, but Charles Seeberger bought his patents. Some of Wheeler's ideas were used in Seeberger's prototype escalator **E** _____. Seeberger also came up with the name "escalator" in 1900. He put the word together from Latin root words scala, e and tor, which he roughly translated as "means of traversing from." **F** _____, Seeberger did not simply name the escalator to be similar to the word elevator.

1. although it sounds like elevator
2. which you use regularly
3. that was built by the Otis Elevator Company in 1899
4. which is the world's longest outdoor escalator system with a total length of 2,600 feet
5. but many of them never acted upon it
6. creating a moving staircase
7. when he came up with the idea for "revolving stairs"

3. *Прочитайте приведённые ниже тексты. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами обозначенных номерами **1–7**, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **1–7**.*

Imagine arriving on a small island in the Pacific Ocean about halfway between the Island of Tahiti and the west coast of South America to find giant rock statues of human-like figures greeting you along the coastline. This is what Dutch sea captain Jacob Roggeveen 1 _____(FIND) when he arrived there in 1722 on Easter Sunday. This is why he called the 64 square mile island Easter Island. This remote island 2_____ (INHABIT) by a small group of people known as the Rapanui. Easter Island is called the 3 _____(REMOTE) inhabited island in the world. It is about 1,300 miles from the nearest island and about 2,200 miles from Chile. The giant statues of Easter Island are called moai and each moai 4_____ (PLACE) upon a large flat base or altar called ahu. There are nearly 900 of these 5 _____ (STATUE) on the island. There is a wide range of dates given for the 6_____ (ONE) settlers on Easter Island, between 400 to 1200 CE or even later. Archaeologists believe the last moai 7 _____ (CONSTRUCT) round 1650. Just like at Stonehenge or the Pyramids, how the early people moved the large stones remains a mystery.

4. *Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Образуйте от слов, напечатанных заглавными буквами в, обозначенных номерами **1-6**, однокоренные слова так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию текстов. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **1-6***

Diseases are one of the factors threatening us from having a properly 1_____ (FUNCION) life. Throughout our history, epidemics have caused the 2_____(EXTINCT) of whole populations. Over the last century, the humankind has discovered many microorganisms that cause diseases in humans and animals, and has learned how to protect itself from them, by either prevention or 3_____ (TREAT). A disease is an illness that affects the body or mind. When you have a disease, you do not feel as 4_____ (HEALTH). Some diseases, like the common cold, come and go 5 _____ (QUICK). Others last longer. Some diseases can be passed on from one person to another. These are called 6_____ (INFECTION) diseases. One way to stop the spread of these diseases is to stop contacts between people during the time that the disease can be spread. Other illnesses are caused by how people live, by conditions they are born with, or by hazards around them.

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In order to reduce the risk of getting these diseases, people must try to change how they live or decrease the hazards.

5. *Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **1-7**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **1-7**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4, соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа*

Do you ever answer the telephone at your house? When you do, what do you **1** _____? Perhaps you start with a hearty "Greetings and salutations!" Or maybe you pretend to be a cowboy and greet your caller with a friendly "Howdy!"

Most likely, though, you use that common **2** _____ that most people use: a simple "Hello." After all, hello is one of the most popular ways to greet people, whether it's on the phone or when meeting a friend on the street.

As **3** _____ as it is today, you would probably think that we've been using hello as long as the English language has been around. Believe it or not, hello has only been around since the late 1820s. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the first published use of hello was in 1827. However, back then, it wasn't used mainly as a greeting.

Instead, hello was used either to **4**_____ someone's attention ("Hello, what's going on here?") or to show surprise ("Hello, what happened here?"). Some believe hello came from hullo, which was a British word used to draw attention, **5**_____ surprise or greet another.

Hello wasn't used as a greeting until many years later when the telephone was invented. Inventor Thomas Edison is given **6**_____ for suggesting the use of hello as a standard greeting when answering a telephone.

Edison's competitor, Alexander Graham Bell, had his own idea for a proper telephone greeting. Instead of hello, he preferred the word "ahoy." While ahoy may **7** _____ funny to us today, the word actually had been used as a greeting for a long time among sailors.

1 1) speak	2) tell	3) say	4) talk
2 1) compliment	2) greeting	3) nod	4) reception
3 1) common	2) different	3) simple	4) rare
4 1) deserve	2) distract	3) get	4) pay
5 1) give	2) express	3) spring	4) obtain
6 1) regard	2) fame	3) doubt	4) credit
7 1) sound	2) reflect	3) resonate	4) echo

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