

Task 8

Read and complete the text below. For each of the empty space (39–48) choose the correct variant (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

WHAT IS A RESCUE DOG?

A rescue dog, more properly known as a search and rescue (SAR) dog, is a dog trained to find people who are lost or (39) _____ under debris. Rescue dogs and their handlers can be found working all over the world, in a wide range of environments from collapsed buildings to avalanche sites. In many regions, volunteer organizations offer SAR dog services to their (40) _____, with some volunteers committing to travel long distances as needed; the use of a volunteer network ensures that search and rescue dogs will always be (41) _____.

Any dog breed can work as a search and rescue dog, although some breeds such as bloodhounds, Labradors, and other hunting dogs (42) _____ to be preferred. The most important trait in a rescue dog is a good attitude, with most dogs beginning their training very young so that they learn to be extremely calm, well behaved, friendly dogs before they begin to acquire the tools of the trade needed to become a rescue dog. A good rescue dog has keen eyesight, a good sense of smell, sharp hearing, endurance, and patience, as he or she may have to work a wide area for hours before anything (43) _____.

There are a number of different kinds of rescue dogs, all trained to perform specific tasks. Air scent dogs, for example, rely on their sense of smell to find people who are lost in the woods or at other locations. Trailing and tracking dogs actively follow a scent trail to find people, while water dogs are trained to identify drowning victims under water. Avalanche dogs can find people buried under (44) _____ of snow, and they are often very busy during the winter in mountainous areas.

Training a rescue dog is hard work. The entire training process usually (45) _____ two years, as both the dog and his or her handler need to learn a wide assortment of skills. Handlers learn things like first aid, wilderness survival, and wilderness (46) _____, while the dogs learn to find people with minimal information.

For both a rescue dog and its handler, the work can be very rewarding, but it can also be stressful and sometimes depressing. (47) _____ when rescue dogs are used at disaster sites, the dogs sometimes become (48) _____ stressed when they are unable to find living victims. In a few instances, rescue dog handlers have actually planted assistants at the sites of disasters so that their dogs can 'find' someone to rescue so that they feel better about their work.

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|-------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 39 A clogged | B trapped | C covered | D hindered |
| 40 A colonies | B associations | C people | D communities |
| 41 A available | B accessible | C applicable | D handy |
| 42 A suppose | B tend | C think | D consider |
| 43 A turns in | B turns about | C turns up | D turns over |
| 44 A dunes | B mounds | C anthills | D hillocks |
| 45 A takes around | B takes in | C takes off | D takes on |
| 46 A flying | B voyage | C navigation | D aeronautics |
| 47 A Mainly | B Wonderfully | C Notably | D Especially |
| 48 A dearly | B lovingly | C eagerly | D emotionally |

Task 9

Read the texts below. For each of the empty space (49–58) the correct variant (A, B, C or D). Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

CHIPS, ANYONE?

Can you imagine being able (49) _____ your hand and turn on a light or start a computer? Can you imagine being able to unlock a car or house door without a key? Some people already can do that. They had computer chips placed under their skin. The chips send signals that enable them to do those things!

Other people have chips under their skin that tell about their health. If they (50) _____ in an accident or are very sick, someone in the hospital can scan their chip to learn who they are, their blood type, what allergies they have, and other things about their health.

The chips, which (51) _____ RFIDs, are about the size of a grain of rice. They have tiny antennas that send out the signals.

Some schools (52) _____ RFIDs, too. Students wear tags with RFIDs in them or clip RFIDs to their backpacks. The RFIDs signal when a student enters and leaves school. Parents can get messages sent to their cell phones that tell them when their children left school — or if they didn't go to class.

Pet owners (53) _____ RFIDs for several years. They had chips put under their dog or cat's skin. If the pet is lost, the chip can be used to track down the (54) _____ owner.

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 49 A wave | B to wave | C waving | D waved |
| 50 A is | B were | C are | D will be |
| 51 A will be called | B are being called | C is called | D are called |
| 52 A uses | B used | C was using | D are using |
| 53 A used | B have used | C had used | D has used |
| 54 A pet | B pet is | C pet's | D pets' |

SCIENTISTS FIND 27 NEW SPECIES IN CAVES

Discovering one new species of animal must be very exciting. Imagine discovering 27!

That's what happened to scientists (55) _____ caves in California. They found 27 new species of spiders, centipedes, scorpion-like creatures, and other animals.

Among the creatures the scientists found was an insect whose body is so clear you can see inside it. It's easy to spot its bright yellow liver. One spider the scientists discovered looks like a daddy long legs, but has jaws bigger than (56) _____ body.

Scientists (57) _____ the new species yet. They need to learn more about the tiny cave-dwellers before they (58) _____ them. Scientists do not know how long the new species live, what kind of habitats they prefer, how many babies they have, and many other things.

While it is very unusual to find new species above ground, unexplored caves could be home to all kinds of new animals. As one scientist put it, exploring caves is like 'charting undiscovered territory.'

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|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 55 A explore | B explored | C exploring | D explores |
| 56 A it | B it's | C it has | D its |
| 57 A have not named | B not have named | C has not named | D not had named |
| 58 A will label | B label | C labels | D would label |