



Variant 6

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. Types of dwellings	5. Homeless warriors
2. Fighting an infectious enemy	6. Having specific jobs
3. Having lived alongside the dinosaurs	7. Defence in exchange
4. Laying scent behind	8. Wonderful bodies

A. Ants evolved some 130 million years ago at the end of the Jurassic. Most fossil evidence of insects is found in lumps of ancient amber, or fossilized plant resin. The oldest known ant fossil, a primitive and now extinct ant species, was found in Cliffwood Beach, New Jersey. Though that fossil only dates back 92 million years, another fossil ant that proved nearly as old has a clear lineage to ants of present day. This suggests a much longer evolutionary line than previously assumed.

B. Ants use their tiny size to their advantage. Relative to their size, their muscles are thicker than those of larger animals or even humans. This ratio enables them to produce more force and carry larger objects. If you had muscles in the proportions of ants, you'd be able to heave a Hyundai over your head! In certain ant species, the soldier ants have modified heads, shaped to match the nest entrance. They block access to the nest by sitting just inside the entrance, with their heads functioning like a cork in a bottle.



- C. Ant plants are plants with naturally occurring hollows where ants can take shelter or feed. These cavities may be hollow thorns, stems, or even leaf petioles. The ants live in the hollows, feeding on sugary plant secretions or the excretions of sap-sucking insects. What do the plants get for providing such luxurious accommodations? The ants defend the plant from herbivorous mammals and insects, and may even prune away parasitic plants that attempt to grow on the host plant.
- D. By following a scent given off by scout ants from their colony, foraging ants can gather and store food efficiently. A scout ant first leaves the nest in search of food, and wanders somewhat randomly until it discovers something edible. It will then consume some of the food and return to the nest in a straight, direct line. It seems these scout ants can observe and recall visual cues that enable them to navigate quickly back to the nest. Along the return route, the scout ant leaves specific scents that will guide her nestmates to the food.
- E. Ant colonies come in literally all shapes and sizes. A few species live in colonies of only a few dozen ants; however, the average ant colony contains thousands of individual ants. Smaller colonies live in natural openings while larger colonies create vast nests and forage for supplies and food. There are also super colonies around the world that can contain more than 300 million individuals. These super colonies have been identified in Japan, Australia, the United States, and southern Europe.
- F. Perhaps the strangest ant fact, there is a species of fungus that infects ants and takes control of their bodies. However, social insects have evolved collective disease defenses to try and control epidemics in their colonies. So, for example, they groom one another and they use anti-microbial substances to prevent individuals

which come into contact with pathogens. In a full colony set up that can very quickly lead to a sort of huge mass break out of the disease, there is zero disease transmission because of special behaviours.

G. Not all ant species build nests. A group of about 200 species known as army ants have two phases of their life: nomad and stationary. During the colony's nomad phase, the ants travel all day, attacking other colonies and insects. At night, they build a temporary nest and keep moving the next morning. The only time they stop traveling is when the queen lays eggs and the colony waits for them to hatch. During this time, the worker ants make a nest out of their own bodies to protect the queen, the food, and the eggs.

OTBET:	A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Reading: Part 2

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11. Прочтите 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 предложений, в таблицу.

The survey, released Thursday, polled 66,040 people from 68 countries across the, and asked respondents: "In general, do you personally feel very happy, happy, neither happy nor unhappy, unhappy, or very unhappy about your life?" According to the survey, 87 percent of Colombians polled said they were happy, and only 2 percent said they were unhappy, A . So what's Colombia's secret to happiness?

After all, this isn't the first time B _____ . While the survey didn't go into the particulars of what made some countries happier than others, there are some ideas of C _____ .

At the tip of the South American continent, Colombia's location gives its inhabitants and tourists unique access to both the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean. Apart from its renowned tropical beaches and tropical grasslands, the country can offer visitors a chance **D**.

While many know the country as a tropical paradise due to its location near the Equator, its rich ecosystems are possibly due to its varied climate zones. There are no striking seasonal changes throughout the year. E _____ . Best of all, about 86 percent of the country has the tropical climate known and loved by those wishing to visit a sunny paradise.

Since 1974, on Sundays and national holidays the country's capital closes its usually congested main roads **F** _____ . The capital city, Bogotá, has the most extensive network of cycle routes in Latin America and is a competitive force for the top spot in the world.

1. to give Bogotá's residents a chance to walk, run, bike, etc.
2. and Colombia's temperature varies based on elevations and rainfall
3. that they organize all of them and participate in each one
4. why Colombia reigns supreme in the happiness department
5. to explore the Amazon rainforest, climb the Andes or Sierra Nevada mountains
6. Colombia has topped the list
7. giving them a “net happiness score” of 85 percent

OTBET:	A	B	C	D	E	F



Reading: Part 3

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания 12–18.

*В каждом задании запишите в поле ответа цифру 1, 2, 3 или 4,
соответствующую выбранному Вами варианту ответа.*

I've never entirely understood radio. As in: why do so many people have a radio on so much of the time? That's a habit I never got into, and the whole concept of radio as an always-on background noise strikes me as odd, if not downright annoying. I love listening to music, but I prefer to pick my own tunes and play them when I'm able to pay attention to them. Besides, if I'm looking for audio, the Internet offers me a much wider range of choices than terrestrial or satellite radio stations do. As a result, I couldn't tell you the first thing about my local radio stations: their frequencies, call letters, or what sorts of programming they offer.

When I was growing up in western Pennsylvania, however, I had a somewhat greater awareness of radio stations — particularly during the winter months, when we'd listen eagerly on snowy mornings to find out if school had been cancelled that day. The station we usually listened to was KDKA, which happened to be both the first commercial radio station in the country and a notable exception to the rule that all radio stations in the eastern U. S. had call letters that started with W. I always had the vague idea that these two facts had something to do with each other, but as a habitual non-radio listener, I never thought that much about it. It turns out that not-thinking-that-much-about-it was a prominent theme in the history of radio call letters.

Around the turn of the 20th century, radio was brand new and was originally used as a wireless telegraph, with messages transmitted in Morse code. To shorten the number of dots and dashes needed to identify each party, operators of radio stations on both ships and land adopted the practice already common in telegraphy to begin messages with short (one- to three-letter) identifiers — call letters (or call signs). Without a central authority to hand out call letters, users chose their own, and frequently



chose ones already in use. By 1906, an international convention established that every station should have a unique, three-letter call sign, but left vague the matter of how that uniqueness was to be ensured.

To help eliminate the confusion, the Bureau of Navigation, part of the U. S. Department of Commerce, began assigning three-letter call signs to American ships in early 1912, using the K prefix for ships on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and W for ships on the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes; the reasons for choosing K and W, if any, are unknown. Shortly thereafter, at the London International Radiotelegraphic Convention, ranges of letters were assigned to each of the participating nations; in addition to W and most of the K range, the U.S. got the N prefix (to be used only by the navy).

In the late 19th century and the first decade and a half or so of the 20th, call signs for both ships and land-based stations had only three letters. But as the number of ships and stations increased, the pool of available combinations began to run out. Adding a fourth letter was the obvious solution, though if a ship sank or was otherwise put out of commission, its call sign was sometimes “recycled” by a land-based station. By 1930, only four-letter call signs were available. Meanwhile, authority to assign call letters moved in 1927 from the Bureau of Navigation to the newly formed Federal Radio Commission, which was replaced by the Federal Communications Commission in 1934.*

12 Why does the author prefer the Internet to radio?

- 1) Because the choice there is wider.
- 2) Because he doesn't like listening to the radio.
- 3) Because he doesn't like the background noise.
- 4) Because radio produces odd tunes.

Ответ:

13 Which of the following is true?

- 1) The author prefers to have a radio on to provide background noise.



- 2) The author wants to have the possibility to choose the music to listen to.
- 3) The author prefers terrestrial or satellite radio stations to the Internet.
- 4) The author knows all about local radio stations.

Ответ:

14 When the author was younger he would frequently listen to the radio to ...

- 1) get to know the call letters of the station that started with W.
- 2) support commercial radio stations.
- 3) get aware of new radio stations.
- 4) find out whether he should go to school or not.

Ответ:

15 The fact that ... was a prominent theme in the history of radio call letters.

- 1) the station was called KDKA
- 2) all radio stations in the eastern U.S. had call letters that started with W
- 3) KDKA was the first commercial radio station in the country
- 4) there were many commercial radio stations in the eastern U.S.

Ответ:

16 The international convention stated that each station should have a unique call sign because ...

- 1) both ship and land practiced to begin their messages with short identifiers.
- 2) sometimes users chose call signs that had already been chosen.
- 3) radio was used as a wireless telegraph.

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4) it was necessary to shorten the number of dots and dashes needed to identify each station.

Ответ:

17 Which of the following is NOT true?

- 1) The Bureau of Navigation was in charge of assigning three-letter call signs to American ships.
- 2) The W prefix was used for ships on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and the K prefix was used for ships on the Pacific coast and the Great Lakes.
- 3) The London International Radiotelegraphic Convention chose whether to assign the W or K prefix.
- 4) The U. S. Department of Commerce is a part of the Bureau of Navigation.

Ответ:

18 Why was it necessary to add the fourth letter to three-letter call signs?

- 1) Because Federal Radio Commission was replaced by the Federal Communications Commission.
- 2) Because there were too many stations and too few three-letter combinations.
- 3) Because the London International Radiotelegraphic Convention assigned letters to each of the participating nations.
- 4) Because sometimes three-letter combinations were “recycled” by a land-based station.

Ответ:

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