

1. Different prices for a trip
2. Natural conditions and engineering decisions
3. Facing underground horrors
4. Effective in spite of lots of passengers
5. Special safety rules
6. Everything for passengers' comfort
7. The underground art gallery
8. The most expensive transport system

- A. The St. Petersburg Metro has been open since 1955 and carries almost 2.5 million passengers daily. Because of the river Neva and the city's interesting relief, the Metro is one of the deepest subway systems in the world. The system's deepest station, Admiralteyskaya, is 105 meters below ground because it is situated under the river.
- B. The London Underground is the world's oldest underground system. It has lots of dark tunnels and passages where you can get lost. They say that some stations are visited by ghosts. On the Piccadilly Line there appears a man dressed in an evening suit. Some staff members have refused to work at the station because of him. They're just too afraid.
- C. In Paris no building is more than 500 meters away from a subway station. In the past the Paris metro offered a choice between 1st and 2nd class tickets. A 1st class ticket was more expensive. There were no other differences between the two classes. The result was that the first class trains were just less crowded. The difference existed till 1991.
- D. The Tokyo underground system is extremely clean and unusually modern. It's also very punctual: trains are always on time. At rush hour the metro is always overcrowded. The Tokyo subway has about 8.7 million passengers every day. The carriages are always packed. There are even special platform assistants who push people inside so that the doors can close.
- E. The Metro in Washington DC has its own police. At each station police officers patrol to see if there is any trouble or danger around. Eating, drinking and smoking is not permitted in trains or stations. Anyone who enters the underground may be asked to open their bags for inspection. All this is done to protect the passengers as the metro is usually quite crowded.
- F. The Stockholm Metro is one of the most picturesque underground systems in the world. Artists, painters and sculptors have turned 90 subways into displays of their art. As a result, the subways are decorated with pictures, frescos, and graffiti. For example, at one station there's a whole wall showing the history of different human civilizations.
- G. The Dubai Metro is a well-planned automatic metro system in the United Arab Emirates. All trains and stations have air conditioning and are extremely clean. Every station has links with bus stops, taxi stands and places to lock bicycles. What's more, stations are like mini shopping centres, because there are food shops, travel offices, and even banks there.

A

B

C

D

E

F

Answer							

1. To change the situation with foreign languages
2. Eating at school
3. Keeping fit at school
4. A break to stop and look around
5. Accepting foreign students to British schools
6. Gadgets in British schools
7. The enjoyable school event
8. To make them behave well

- A. All students in the UK have to do PE or Physical Education at school until they are 16. The schools offer different activities. The most popular sport is football which is played by boys and girls. Students also play rugby, field hockey, and netball or do individual physical activities like athletics or gymnastics. Today, some schools also offer dance, fitness, or frisbee. The school sports facilities are always available to the students at lunchtime and after classes.
- B. Unfortunately, this school subject is not very popular with British students. The British government is considering different ways to deal with this problem. One idea is to introduce foreign languages from the age of 5. Another plan is to give students more choice. The languages traditionally studied in British schools are French, Spanish and German. Now the government wants to include Arabic and Chinese in the school curriculum.
- C. Mobile phones are permitted at school in the UK but students are not allowed to use them in class. School students can use their phones at break time. Teachers can take away phones if these rules are broken. However, according to some teachers, students don't always follow the rules. The lessons are sometimes disrupted when students send texts, receive calls, look at social networking sites or watch videos.
- D. School lunches are a hot topic in the UK these days. Some students have lunch at home or take a packed lunch to school but more than a third of British school pupils have lunch in the school canteen. There is usually a main course, a dessert and a drink. School dinners must include fruit and vegetables, protein (for example meat, fish or cheese) and carbohydrates (for example rice or pasta). Parents often pay for their children's food in advance online.
- E. UK schools are allowed to discipline pupils who behave badly. The list of serious and not-so-serious types of bad behaviour may include: missing school without permission from parents, not doing homework, wearing unsuitable clothes for school, cheating in exams, bullying, etc. There are several ways students can be punished. Sometimes the student has to write a sentence, for example *I must not shout in class*, many times (for example, 100 times) on a sheet of paper.
- F. A school prom is a formal party to celebrate an important date such as the end of secondary school. The idea is to have fun with your school friends and celebrate your time and achievements at school. Proms are held in

June or July, around the end of exam time or the end of term. A secondary school prom often involves a big party and nice dresses. Most schools arrange a special dinner in the school hall.

- G. In the past, students were only allowed to take a gap year (a period of time, when a student takes a break from formal education) if they had to retake exams or had health problems. But now universities positively encourage a gap year, and employers are happy to give jobs to students who take a gap year. They think that a gap year can give young people useful learning experiences, help them pick up new skills and make them more independent.

Запишите в таблицу выбранные цифры под соответствующими буквами.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	g
Answer							

29—34.

What is the most eco-friendly transport? I believe it's the bicycle. There are a lot of bicycles on the streets of our town and that is probably why it looks so green and _____.

BEAUTY

There are cycle lanes all over the town so using your bike to get to school or to the office is safe and convenient. _____, some people still prefer driving cars even for short distances.

FORTUNATELY

They make the environment less _____.

HEALTH

As for me, I enjoy riding my bike very much and all my friends say that I'm a good _____.

RIDE

Next month I'm going to take part in a regional cycling _____ and I hope

to win it.

COMPETE

I don't think I will stop riding my bicycle till I'm _____ old.

REAL

29--34.

Learning languages is important nowadays. It is interesting and _____.

USE

Language skills help people to travel, study, and establish _____ links with colleagues from other countries.

PROFESSION

Some people say that learning languages is easy but others strongly _____.

AGREE

They say that learning languages takes a lot of time and they are not happy with their progress anyway. Meanwhile, there are some strategies that can make you a successful language _____ and save your time.

LEARN

The first idea is watching films in the original. If the films are _____, learning is just fun, not hard work.

INTEREST

Online and live _____ with people in the language you are learning also helps a lot.

20–28, так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию 20–28.

I play the violin in the college orchestra. Last month we
_____ part in a music festival in France.

TAKE

I worried a lot before we left for France as I had never been away from home for so long. Mum tried to encourage _____.

I

She said that we _____ well.

PERFORM

And she was right. We performed very successfully. It was a great journey though there _____ some things I missed very much while being in France.

BE

One of them was my favourite mug. Without it, neither tea nor soup tasted like at home. Another thing was the warmth. The floor in my room at home
_____ with a thick carpet.

COVER

In our place in France the floor was icy cold with no carpet at all. My
_____ were always cold.

FOOT

“If it goes on like this, I _____ a cold,” I told my roommate, Cathy.

CATCH

“I wish I _____ a pair of woolen socks. But I left them at home.”

HAVE

"You can take mine if you want," said Cathy. I thanked her but her socks were two sizes _____ than I needed!

SMALL

20-28.

It was a great day yesterday. My friends and I _____ to see a performance at the Bolshoi Theatre.

GO

You certainly know that the Bolshoi Theatre is the _____ theatre in Russia and probably in the world.

FAMOUS

But not everyone _____ the history of the Bolshoi Theatre.

KNOW

According to historical documents, it _____ in March 1776 when Prince Pyotr Urusov was granted Royal permission to build a public theatre in Moscow.

BEGIN

Catherine II, Empress of Russia, was fond of arts. She _____ having a new theatre in her country.

NOT MIND

The original building of the theatre had a hall with almost 1,000 seats, a stage and an orchestra pit. Directly over the stage there _____ boxes where the most noble fans of the theatre had their seats.

BE

The theatre has changed several times during _____ history.

IT

The building we can see today opened in 1825. It _____ by architect Andrei Mikhailov who was also the architect of the Maly Theatre.

DESIGN

Since that time, the building has been rebuilt and renovated several times. Now it looks beautiful from the inside and outside. If I _____ the opportunity to go there more often, I would do it every week.

HAVE

20--28.

English, Welsh, Scottish...all these languages sound familiar. But I'm sure you _____ of Cornish.

NOT HEAR

I wish I _____ it, like my Granny does.

KNOW

Cornish is a Celtic language, used in Cornwall, a county in south-west England. _____ ago, when the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, many Celts moved to the mountain areas.

CENTURY

Some Celts even _____ the country completely and settled in France.

LEAVE

Speakers of Cornish stayed in the south-west. There the language _____ until the late 1700s. But the number of speakers got smaller and the language almost disappeared.

SPEAK

At the beginning of the _____ century, academics became interested in Cornish and started to study the ancient texts. From those old documents they managed to restore the language!

TWENTY

Nowadays, if you visit Cornwall, you will hear a lot of it. The language

_____ as an option in many universities, and students themselves _____
choose to learn it.

OFFER

Like I did. I think it's the _____ language I have ever learnt, but it's
interesting and it sounds very nice.

DIFFICULT

I believe the Cornish language _____.

SURVIVE



ACF5D

