

Установите съответствие и напишете отговор.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Preparing for danger | 5. Nice to look at and good for you |
| 2. Technology and medicine | 6. Central structure |
| 3. Interesting sightseeing | 7. Indoors and outdoors |
| 4. Unusual and extremely difficult | 8. Cold variety |

- A. All Souls College is one of the most mysterious institutions at Oxford University. It was founded in the 1400s and stopped accepting undergraduates in the 19th century. Instead, the college accepts applications only from those who have already achieved the best undergraduate degrees in the country, and asks its applicants to take an entrance exam, which is thought to be the hardest in the world. For example, before 2010 one of the tasks was to write an essay on a single word. Previous words have included “water”, “style”, “innocence”, and “conversion”.
- B. In the 1900s, scientists began using electronic devices to treat living things. They developed special instruments to help people with disabilities. Some devices, such as hearing aids and kidney dialysis machines, operate outside the body. Doctors place other electrical devices inside the body. For example, pacemakers help keep hearts beating steadily. In addition, scientists learned how to cut and rejoin genes which is called genetic engineering. This may help cure human diseases.
- C. Water from hot springs very often contains minerals dissolved from the rocks. Such springs are called mineral springs. Salts, sulfur compounds, and gases are among the substances that can be dissolved in the spring water. The minerals and organisms that grow in the water give beautiful colors to the pools and wet rocks around hot springs. Since ancient times people have thought that such springs were good for their health. They have traveled there to drink and bathe in the waters. Many spas and resorts grew up around these picturesque springs.
- D. As it is well known, snow consists of tiny crystals of ice. Snowfall is made up of both single ice crystals and clumps of ice crystals, which are called snowflakes. The way that ice crystals join together gives every snowflake a unique design. Even so, most snowflakes have six points or six sides. They form seven basic shapes: stars, needles, dendrites (having branches), plates, columns, columns capped with plates, and irregular (damaged). What shape a snowflake takes depends on the temperature and the amount of moisture in the cloud.
- E. Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic eruptions, may cause deadly ocean waves called tsunamis. By the time a tsunami reaches shore, it has gained tremendous size and power which is enough to destroy entire coastal villages or towns. Tsunamis cannot be stopped, but there are ways to defend against them. Scientists around the world watch for early signs of earthquakes. They also note unusual changes in ocean levels. With this information, scientists can warn people to leave areas that a tsunami might hit.
- F. In order to study things under controlled conditions, some ecologists work in laboratories. For example, they can experiment to see how plants react to different amounts of light or water. Such studies are harder in a natural setting because weather and other natural conditions cannot be controlled. However, many ecologists do work in natural settings. They look at all the different factors that affect ecosystems, or communities of living things. Studies in the outdoors are useful because they show what is actually happening in the environment.

- G. Several cities in Russia were built around fortresses called kremlins. A kremlin was often located along a river. A wall, a moat, and towers usually separated it from the surrounding parts of the city. Kremlins contained cathedrals and palaces for princes and bishops as well as government offices and weapons of war. The most famous kremlin is in central Moscow, which is often called just the Kremlin. It has long been a symbol of Russia's power. UNESCO declared the Kremlin and Red Square a World Heritage site in 1990.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Установите соответствие и напишите ответ.

-
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Penguins' diet | 5. Different homes |
| 2. No longer a secret | 6. Enemies everywhere |
| 3. Sound identification | 7. Living in Antarctica |
| 4. Are penguins birds? | 8. How big are penguins? |
- A. Penguin sizes range from the largest penguin species, which can be as tall as 45 inches and weigh as much as 60 to 90 pounds, to the smallest penguin, which only reaches 12 inches in height and weighs 2 to 3 pounds. The largest species of penguin, the Emperor penguin, averages 66 pounds and a height of 3.8 feet and lives in Antarctica. The second-largest penguin, the King penguin, looks similar to the Emperor penguin but is found in the sub-Antarctic belt, rather than in Antarctica.
- B. Penguins are flightless birds. The main types of predators that eat penguins are marine animals, such as leopard seals, whales and sharks. Many land animals are also a threat to penguins in Antarctica and include birds like petrels, skuas and seagulls. These birds either steal penguin eggs or kill their chicks. Penguins, which live in other areas of the world like the Galapagos Islands, Australia and South Africa, can have different land predators that include snakes, ferrets, lizards and foxes.
- C. All known species of penguins live naturally in the southern hemisphere of the world. They actually occupy habitats that are located on each of the five continents within the southern hemisphere. Antarctica, which is known for its low temperatures, is a habitat for only five breeds of penguins. The majority of penguins prefer colder climates, but there are some species that prefer a slightly warmer climate. The Galapagos penguin, for example, resides far north near the Galapagos Islands.
- D. Penguins primarily communicate vocally, but they also communicate through body language and posturing. Penguins all look virtually identical, which makes individual recognition very difficult. To overcome this, penguins have evolved different sounding voices and the ability to recognize the individual voices of their mates or chicks. This allows the birds to recognize and find their mates or chicks among the masses, which all look the same. Besides, penguins produce different types of calls.

- E. While penguins do not fly, they are incredible swimmers. In 2012, scientists managed to discover at last that the reason why Emperor penguins are able to swim so quickly through the ocean is not only because of the feathers on their flippers but also because of bubbles. It is surprising to learn about the bubbles penguins use to coat their bodies as they swim through the water. This coating of bubbles makes them more slippery and they are able to slide through the water at top speeds of 12 to 77 feet per second.
- F. Penguins catch their food while swimming in the ocean. Penguins primarily eat fish, squid and krill that they catch with their sharp beaks. Over their evolutionary history, the ancestors of modern penguins lost their ability to fly in exchange for becoming extraordinary swimmers. Penguins are among the most skilled fish-eating animals in the world, which is necessary to fuel their high caloric needs. In contrast to cold-blooded fish, penguins must eat a lot to heat their bodies internally in cold weather.
- G. Penguins are not mammals, even though they are warm-blooded animals. Penguins are one of only a few species of flightless birds left in the world. Many people mistakenly believe penguins have fur instead of feathers because of the tight packing of feathers on their bodies. Most birds could not survive the frigid temperatures, but penguins store ample fat reserves that protect them in the water. They have the tightly-woven feathers that protect them on land, and they stand in huddles to share body warmth.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

1. Getting bigger

2. The weather in Paris

3. Why live in Paris?

4. Key facts

5. Becoming stronger

6. Location

7. A rich place

8. The jewel of Paris

- A. Paris is the capital city of France. It is situated in the north-central part of the country. People were living on the site of the present-day city, located along the Seine River by about 7600 BC. The modern city has spread far beyond both banks of the Seine. Paris is by far the country's most important centre of commerce and culture. The area of the city is 41 square miles (105 square km); the population of Paris and its suburbs is approximately 10 million people.
- B. For centuries Paris has been one of the world's most important and attractive cities. It is appreciated for the opportunities it offers for business and commerce, for study, culture, and entertainment; its gastronomy, haute couture, painting, literature, and intellectual community especially enjoy an enviable reputation. It is called the City of Light and it lives up to its reputation being an important centre for education and intellectual pursuits.

- C. Paris is situated at a crossroads of both water and land routes significant not only to France but also to Europe. It has had a continuing influence on its growth. Under Roman administration, in the 1st century BC, the original site on the Île de la Cité was designated the capital of the territory. Under King Hugh Capet (ruled 987 – 996), the preeminence of Paris was firmly established, and Paris became a political and cultural hub as modern France took shape.
- D. Paris is located on the western side of Europe and in a plain relatively close to the sea. Thanks to the Gulf Stream, it has a fairly temperate climate. The weather can be very changeable, however, especially in the winter and spring, when the wind can be sharp and cold. The annual average temperature is roughly 12 °C; the July average is about 19 °C, and the January average is about 3 °C. The temperature drops below freezing for about a month each year, and snow falls on such days.
- E. At the eastern end of the Île de la Cité we can see the cathedral of Notre-Dame de Paris. It is situated on a spot that Parisians have always reserved for the practice of religious rites. Like all cathedrals in France, Notre-Dame is the property of the state, although its operation as a religious institution is left entirely to the Roman Catholic Church. The cathedral looks stunning. It is certainly the most famous landmark in Paris, attracting millions of tourists each year.
- F. In 1850, Paris had approximately 600,000 inhabitants. It then grew rapidly as industrial expansion attracted a constant stream of people from the provinces. By 1870, the population had surpassed 1,000,000, and by 1931 the conurbation contained some 5,000,000 people, more than half of them living in the city of Paris, the administrative city within the old gates. After World War II, this growth continued, and in the early 21st century Greater Paris had over 10 million people.
- G. Paris is not only the political and cultural capital of France but also its major financial and commercial centre. It is a very wealthy city, home to many vast private fortunes, both of French and foreign origin. It serves as the base for numerous international business concerns, and even if large French firms have their manufacturing plants in the provinces, nearly all keep their headquarters in Paris, conveniently close to major banks and key ministries.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

Around Moscow

As one leaves Moscow, the fast-paced modern capital fades from view and the slower-paced, old-fashioned countryside unfolds around. The subtly changing landscape of the Moscow region is crossed by winding rivers and dotted with peasant villages. This is the classic provincial Russia, **A** _____ writers over the centuries.

Ancient Russian towns and cities situated not far from Moscow are united in the Golden Ring. The towns are arranged in a circular pattern around the capital, forming a ring. These

towns, **B** _____ Russian Orthodoxy, Pereslavl Zalesky, Rostov, Yaroslavl, Kostroma, Ivanovo, Suzdal and Vladimir, were built between the 11th and 17th centuries. The Golden Ring area provides an excellent opportunity to view a typical old Russian town **C** _____ monasteries. Today, these towns are often known as open-air museums. The unique monuments of Russian architecture are kept and compiled there, reminding visitors of the dramatic events and different personalities of the past **D** _____. In Suzdal and Kostroma there are two interesting outdoor architectural museums – entire wooden villages **E** _____. All the towns of the Golden Ring have been well restored. Many of the buildings are now museums **F** _____ the country during their Golden Age, an age that lasted over four centuries.

1. that made up glorious Russian history
2. which was immortalized by artists and
3. that still keeps its Kremlin, churches and
4. that were built to represent old Russian life
5. whose contribution is internationally accepted
6. including Sergiev Posad, which is the centre of the
7. tracing the history of the area that was the centre of

A	B	C	D	E	F

State Hermitage Museum

The Hermitage is St. Petersburg's most popular visitor attraction, and one of the world's largest and most prestigious museums. It is a must-see for all first-time travellers to the city. With over 3 million items in its collection, it also rewards repeat visits, **A** _____ of the riches on offer here, from Impressionist masterpieces to fascinating Oriental treasures. It was estimated **B** _____ on display for just one minute. So many visitors prefer a guided tour to ensure **C** _____ highlights. Art-lovers, however, may find it more rewarding to seek out for themselves the works **D** _____.

The bulk of the Hermitage collection is housed in the Winter Palace, **E** _____. However, there are a number of other sites that constitute part of the Hermitage, including the recently opened Storage Facility in the north of St. Petersburg. It offers guided tours through some of the museum's vast stocks. The magnificent General Staff Building opposite the Winter Palace is most famous for its central triumphal arch, **F** _____ Nevsky Prospekt. The General Staff Building contains a number of unique exhibitions. It includes the Modern European Art, probably the most visited section of the Hermitage with well-known collections of Picasso and Matisse, as well as a wealth of popular Impressionist paintings.

1. that they are particularly interested in

2. that they have time to catch all the collection's
3. and new-comers can only hope to get a brief taste
4. which brings pedestrians out on to Palace Square from
5. that one would need eleven years to view each exhibit
6. which was the official residence of the Russian emperors
7. and the exhibition was often visited by military historians

A	B	C	D	E	F

GRAMMAR 19–25.

Languages of the world

What do you think is the most difficult language to learn? Chinese? Japanese?
No, it is Basque, the language which _____ in
northwestern Spain and southwestern France.

SPEAK

It _____ to any other language in the world. In Basque, the name of
the language is officially "Euskara".

NOT RELATE

In French, the language is normally called "basque", though in recent times "euskara"
has become common. Spanish has a _____ variety of names for the
language than French. Today, it is most commonly referred to as "el vasco", "la
lengua vasca" or "el euskera".

GREAT

Slavery in North America

August 13, 1619 is the date when two and a half centuries of slavery in North
America began. On this day the first Africans kidnapped by the Portuguese
arrived in the British colony of Virginia and _____ by English
colonists.

BUY

_____ at Jamestown in 1607, the Virginia Colony was home to about 700 people by 1619.

FOUND

The first enslaved Africans to arrive there disembarked at Point Comfort, in what _____ today as Hampton Roads.

KNOW

Most of _____ names, as well as the exact number of those who remained at Point Comfort, have been lost to history, but much is known about their journey.

THEY

Languages in the USA

The most commonly used language in the United States is English, which is the de facto national language. Nonetheless, many other languages _____ in the United States.

SPEA

_____ include indigenous languages, languages brought to the country by colonists, enslaved people and immigrants from Europe, Africa and Asia.

THIS

Spanish, of course, is the _____ most commonly spoken language in the United States. However, few people realise that after English and Spanish Chinese is spoken regularly in more American homes than any other language.

TWO

The Brownings

On January 10, 1845, Robert Browning, a little-known poet and playwright, sent a letter to Elizabeth Barrett, an internationally renowned poet, an invalid, after reading her volume of poetry. Over the course of the next 20 months, they _____ each other close to 600 letters.

WRITE

It is one of the _____ literary correspondences of all time.

GREAT

The couple's last letter was exchanged on September 18, 1846, the night before the two _____ for a trip to Italy and two weeks after their secret marriage.

LEAVE

_____ romance, which Elizabeth credited with saving her life, lasted for 15 years and spawned some of the world's most beautiful poetry.

THEY

WF 26--31.

The Vancouver Aquarium

The Vancouver Aquarium is a public aquarium. It is _____ located in Stanley Park, a popular area.

CONVENIENT

In addition to being a major _____ for Vancouver, the aquarium is a centre for marine research and conservation.

ATTRACT

It was one of the first facilities to invite _____ into the galleries to interpret animal behaviour.

SCIENCE

So a visit to the aquarium is not only pleasant, but also _____.

EDUCATION

The aquarium remains a nonprofit organisation. Its _____ is the City of Vancouver.

OWN

The aquarium has been rented for \$40,000 a year since 1991. This money and the entrance fees paid by _____ support the aquarium financially.

TOUR

WF 19-25.

Oleg Protopopov

Have you heard about Oleg Protopopov? He was born in 1932 and he was one of the _____ figure skaters of his time.

GOOD

He _____ two Olympic gold medals.

WIN

He was also the _____ sportsman to show a lyrical programme in figure skating. Russian people are certainly proud of this outstanding sportsman.

ONE

The Rosetta Stone

We learn about our past thanks to the findings of archaeologists. The Rosetta stone is one of them. It _____ in 1799.

FIND

Thanks to this finding, scientists could start _____ the language of ancient Egyptians.

STUDY

This happened so because there were texts on the stone. _____ texts were both in Greek and the ancient Egyptian language.

THIS

Now the Rosetta stone is in the British museum. Millions of visitors to the museum _____ it so far.

SEE

GRAMMAR 19-25.

A strange story

Boris Kustodiev was a famous Soviet painter. One day two young scientists _____ to see him.

COME