



10. Установите соответствие **тем 1 - 8 текстам А-Г.** Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую **ЦИФРУ** только **один раз.** В задании **одна тема лишняя.** **Запишите цифры в клетки задания 10**

1. Like a Pretty Cage for a Bird	5. When Money Creates a Fairy Tale
2. Like a Fish Out of Water	6. Not True Russian Folklore
3. The True Spirit of Friendship	7. The Origin of a New Trend
4. First Among Equals	8. A Traditional Setting for a Story

A. Russian folklore, as well as poems and tales by Russian writers often mention a beautiful house called the “terem”. It is sometimes described as a tall tower where a beautiful girl lives and needs to be rescued from. A folk song states: “My beloved lives in a tall terem, which no one can enter”. The word “terem” can also refer to a luxurious ornate house. In Pushkin’s “Tale of a Fisherman and a Fish”, when the old woman becomes an aristocrat, she is found by her poor husband in a “tall terem”.

B. The Russian word “terem” is derived from the Greek “teremnon”, which means house or home. In Russian, “terem” has two meanings: it refers to the upper floors of a rich house, often with a decorated pointed roof, as well as a part of a rich family’s house where only women lived. Interestingly, the Russian word for prison – “tiurma” – has the same origin as “terem”, and in fact, for many aristocratic women in old Russia, the beautiful terem was a sort of a prison – they were not allowed to leave it!

C. The Terem Palace of the Moscow Kremlin is often referred to as “the main Terem of Moscow”. It was constructed in 1635-1636 by the best architects of the time, including Larion Ushakov, Bazhen Ogurtsov, and Trefil Sharutin. The palace was originally built for Mikhail Fedorovich, the first Tsar of the Romanov dynasty. Nowadays, the Terem Palace is a part of the Grand Kremlin Palace and functions as the official residence of the Russian President.

D. Moscow is a modern city that has a history of being ravaged by fires. As a result, there are very few wooden structures left. Pogodin’s Izba, built in 1856 as a gift for historian Mikhail Pogodin by wealthy businessman Vasily Kokorev, is a rare example of a traditional Russian wooden folk style that has survived. Designed by architect Nikolai Nikitin as a “teremok”, this hut served as a source of inspiration for the development of the Neo-Russian architectural style in the 19th century.

E. At the turn of the 20th century, when the Neo-Russian style became popular, wealthy merchants hired the most talented architects to build houses shaped like fairy-tale “terems” in Moscow. Some of these buildings still exist today and continue to fascinate onlookers with the incredible imagination of their creators. Several of these terems are now museums, the most iconic ones being the Tretyakov Gallery and the Timiryazev State Biology Museum at Malaya Gruzinskaya street.

F. ““Teremok”” is a Russian folk tale about a fly that builds herself a home – a “teremok” – to protect herself from the dangers of the world. Soon she is joined by a flea, a mosquito, a mouse, a frog, a hare, a fox and a wolf, who are in need of shelter. Instead of turning them away, the kind-hearted fly welcomes them all. Miraculously, the terem grows together with its growing family. It is a tale of coooperation and the importance of helping others in times of need.

G. Few people know that the Russian Matryoshka doll was first designed by Sergey Maliutin in the 1890s and was inspired by traditional Japanese nesting dolls. One of such dolls was brought from Japan by Elizaveta Mamontova whose husband Savva Mamontov was Maliutin’s friend. Maliutin was a prominent artist known for promoting the Neo-Russian style and designing some of the most iconic buildings, including “Teremok” in Talashkino village, and Pertsov’s house in Moscow.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G

11. Прочитайте 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 предложения, в клетки задания **11** без пробелов и знаков препинания.

The Coral Reef

A coral reef is built from the skeletons of tiny animals called corals. Corals live in clean, warm saltwater **A**_____. They look like plants, but they are actually animals that use their tentacles to catch and eat tiny sea creatures. Corals usually live together in large groups called colonies. Over thousands of years the skeletons of dead corals build up on top of one another **B**_____.

The beautiful colours we see in reefs are **C**_____. All kinds of animals live in coral reefs, including such creatures as sea slugs, giant blue clams, strawberry shrimp, lionfish, angelfish, star coral and sea fans. Coral reefs are home **D**_____. New species are being discovered in coral reefs all the time.

These beautiful and fragile reefs of coral exist in the waters of 109 countries around the world. The Great Barrier Reef in Australia is 1,240 miles long, **E**_____. Sixty percent of coral reefs are in the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, twenty-five percent are in the Pacific Ocean, and fifteen percent are in the Caribbean Sea.

Pollution, fishing, shell collecting, diving and boating have damaged many reefs. We can all help protect the coral reefs by not polluting the water, by recycling and by being careful **F**_____ if we have the chance to visit a beautiful living coral reef.

1. to form a coral reef
2. the largest in the world
3. to follow the rules
4. that allows sunlight to reach them
5. those of the living coral on top
6. to thousands of species of marine plants and animals
7. to understand their structure

A	B	C	D	E	F

12-18 Прочитайте текст и выполните задания **12-18** отмечьте на карточке вариант, соответствующий номеру выбранного вами варианта ответа.

The Albatross

S. T. Coleridge, the famous English romantic poet of the Lake School, is known for his ballads, one of which is called "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner".

This is a story of an old sailor, 'the mariner', who once had a mystical experience on board a ship. During the voyage, the ship was caught in a storm which drove it too far south, pushing it into the icy waters of the Antarctic. While the sailors searched for a way out, a large bird, the albatross, appeared and led them out to safety. However, the mariner killed the bird with his crossbow, for no reason. This cruel act led to a series of inexplicable deadly misfortunes for the ship and its crew.

The inspiration for this ballad might have come from various sources that surrounded Coleridge. His tutor, William Wales, an astronomer on Captain Cook's ship, likely regaled him with seafaring tales. Strolls with his poet friend William Wordsworth when they discussed pirate

voyages, might have ignited Coleridge's imagination. Moreover, the legendary ghost ship, "The Flying Dutchman", was a well-known maritime myth during Coleridge's era. Yet, the most profound influence on Coleridge's vivid imagination was likely the sailors' superstitions about the albatross.

According to those superstitions, killing this majestic bird unleashed terrible luck upon both ship and crew. Some sailors relied on the albatross's behaviour to predict bad weather: birds flying low over the water or congregating in large numbers were seen as signs of approaching storms. In some traditions, albatrosses were believed to embody the souls of sailors lost at sea, protecting and guiding their living comrades through perilous waters. Conversely, sighting an albatross could be interpreted as a warning of danger, prompting sailors to alter their course.

The **plethora** of superstitions surrounding the albatross is hardly surprising considering what an amazing bird it is. Albatrosses have the longest wingspan of any living bird, reaching up to 3.7 meters. These feathered giants can fly almost 1,000 km in a single day without flapping their wings. To do that, they use two tricks. First, they can lock elbow and shoulder joints when their wings are fully extended, which allows them to stretch their wings without any muscular effort.

Second, they can use the power of the wind during flight, spending their own energy only when they take off the ground.

Once young albatrosses leave the nest, they spend most of their time in the air, rarely touching the water to evade sharks. It is not proven but some even believe that albatrosses can sleep while flying.

Albatrosses can live for over 50 years. Wisdom, an albatross banded in 1956 on Midway Atoll, returned to her nesting grounds for over five decades, raising numerous chicks and still doing so at the age of 70 in 2021! Albatrosses form unbreakable lifelong partnerships and boast one of the lowest "divorce rates" in the bird kingdom.

Today, albatrosses face significant threats in the wild. Their greatest challenges include getting entangled in the fishing lines and nets; battling invasive predators like cats and rats on their nesting grounds; and accidentally eating plastic trash in the ocean. Scientists and conservationists are working with governments and fishermen to find solutions to these threats and secure a brighter future for these magnificent birds.

12. How can the voyage in Coleridge's ballad be best described?

Ответ:

- 1. entertaining.
- 2. supernatural.
- 3. inspirational
- 4. successful

13. According to the article, these are the four most likely sources where Coleridge got the idea for "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner":

Ответ:

- 1. a friend, a teacher, an astronomer, or a poet.
- 2. William Wales, William Wordsworth, James Cook, or Flying Dutchman.
- 3. a captain, a poet, an astronomer, or popular myths and legends.
- 4. an astronomer, a poet, a popular legend, or sailors' folklore.

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the sailors' superstitions about albatrosses?

- 1. albatrosses' killers are always punished.
- 2. albatrosses may have human souls.
- 3. albatrosses help sailors avoid trouble.
- 4. albatrosses can change the weather.

Ответ:

15. The word **plethora** in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to ____

- 1. nature.
- 2. darkness.
- 3. number.
- 4. atmosphere.

Ответ:

16. According to the article, albatrosses can fly long distances nonstop because they ____

- 1. have strong, well-trained muscles.
- 2. have long and powerful wings.
- 3. can sleep and fly at the same time.
- 4. don't spend energy while flying.

Ответ:

17. It is believed that albatrosses land only in order to ____

- 1. nest.
- 2. rest.
- 3. eat.
- 4. sleep.

Ответ:

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a threat to albatrosses?

- 1. ocean pollution.
- 2. fishing equipment.
- 3. other animals.
- 4. human hunters.

Ответ:

Click FINISH below

