



**19-24.** Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте, если необходимо, слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк, обозначенных номерами **19-24**, так чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы. (ПЕЧАТНЫМИ ЗАГЛАВНЫМИ БУКВАМИ, без пробелов и знаков препинания!)

<b>The Statue of Liberty</b>			
<b>19</b>	The Statue of Liberty is a tall figure of a robed woman holding a torch. She stands proudly on Liberty Island on New York Harbor. The statue is a symbol of freedom for the United States. It _____ as a gift to the United States by France in 1884.	GIVE	
<b>20</b>	The statue is one of the _____ ever built.	LARGE	<b>19</b>
<b>21</b>	It stands 151 _____ high from its base to the top of the torch. Because of its height, it could not be sent in one piece. Instead, it was taken apart and packed in 214 separate boxes.	FOOT	<b>20</b>
<b>Alex in Charge</b>			
<b>22</b>	Alex was thrilled. Finally, she was allowed to babysit her sister Connie all by _____! Connie was four.	SHE	<b>21</b>
<b>23</b>	When their parents left, Alex and Connie sat down and started watching Alex's favourite TV show. While they _____, Alex said,	WATCH	<b>22</b>
	"I'm in charge today, and this is why you have to do everything I tell you".		<b>23</b>
<b>24</b>	Connie burst into tears, stood right in front of the TV and wouldn't move.		<b>24</b>
	"Fine. Let's eat then," said Alex. "But we _____ what I want because I'm in charge." Luckily, it was what Connie wanted, too. They made macaroni and cheese, and the rest of the night went just fine.	EAT	

**25-29.** Прочитайте приведенный ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами после номеров **25 - 29** так, чтобы они грамматически и лексически соответствовали содержанию) текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами. Каждый пропуск соответствует отдельному заданию из группы **25-29**.

<b>Predicting Weather</b>			
<b>25</b>	People have been trying to predict the weather for thousands of years. In ancient times, they closely observed and remembered changes in clouds, wind and temperature that occurred just before _____ weather events like hailstorms or floods.	USUAL	
<b>26</b>	Today, forecasting the weather combines data collection with the old skill of pattern recognition. _____ called meteorologists collect data using all sorts of tools and gadgets.	SCIENCE	<b>25</b>
<b>27</b>	Then they analyse and interpret the collected data with the help of _____ and compare it to their knowledge and experience. This process allows	COMPUTE	<b>26</b>
			<b>27</b>

<p><b>28</b></p>	<p>meteorologists to make predictions about the weather days and even weeks in advance.</p> <p>There are many different types of meteorologists. Broadcast meteorologists report the weather on television. Research meteorologists work at _____ agencies and study particular issues related to weather and climate.</p> <p>Forensic meteorologists are called upon to research past weather events for court cases and insurance claims.</p> <p>Meteorologists often have a good background in subjects such as physics, astronomy, and math. It also helps if you like _____ kinds of weather and if you are observant and curious!</p>	<p>GOVERN</p> <p>VARY</p>	<p><b>28</b></p> <p><b>29</b></p>
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Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами **30-36**. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям **30-36**, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

### Oranges

Oranges are one of the oldest known fruits. Chinese writings that date back to about 2200 BC mention oranges, and their cultivation in China was far advanced by the Middle Ages. They were not **30** \_\_\_\_\_ into Europe, it appears, until after the beginning of the 15th century.

Columbus on his second voyage stopped at the island of Gomera in the Canaries and took seeds of oranges and lemons with him to Isabela, his colony on the island of Hispaniola (now Haiti and the Dominican Republic) where 30 years later citrus trees were **31** \_\_\_\_\_ to be 'beyond counting'.

In the early 1500s oranges journeyed to South America and Mexico. When St. Augustine, Florida, was settled in 1565 the sour orange was **32** \_\_\_\_\_ its fruits. By 1821, when Florida joined the Union, oranges were beginning to be developed commercially.

Southern California and Florida **33** \_\_\_\_\_ most of the oranges grown in the USA, with an increasing harvest coming from Texas and parts of Arizona. This is because the orange cannot thrive in areas where temperatures fall much **34** \_\_\_\_\_ freezing. When a freeze descends on orange groves, anxious growers spend days and nights to save their **35** \_\_\_\_\_ crops.

Orange juice did not become a truly national American breakfast **36** "\_\_\_\_\_" until the concentrated juice was frozen, and that was in the late 1940s. Canned orange juice was not even marketed until the 1920s.

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|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| <b>30.</b> | 1. acquainted | 2. presented | 3. originated | 4. introduced  | <b>Ответ:</b> |
| <b>31.</b> | 1. told       | 2. said      | 3. talked     | 4. spoken      | <b>Ответ:</b> |
| <b>32.</b> | 1. within     | 2. with      | 3. besides    | 4. among       | <b>Ответ:</b> |
| <b>33.</b> | 1. produce    | 2. do        | 3. make       | 4. manufacture | <b>Ответ:</b> |
| <b>34.</b> | 1. down       | 2. above     | 3. below      | 4. over        | <b>Ответ:</b> |
| <b>35.</b> | 1. precious   | 2. precise   | 3. processed  | 4. pressured   | <b>Ответ:</b> |
| <b>36.</b> | 1. can        | 2. must      | 3. may        | 4. have        | <b>Ответ:</b> |