



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

1. Penguins' diet
2. No longer a secret
3. Sound identification
4. Are penguins birds?

5. Different homes
6. Enemies everywhere
7. Living in Antarctica
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



**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.**

### Santa Claus

The man we know as Santa Claus has a history all his own. Today, he is thought of mainly as the jolly man in red, but his story **A** \_\_\_\_\_ the 3rd century to a monk named St. Nicholas. It is believed that Nicholas was born sometime around 280 AD in modern-day Turkey. Much admired for his kindness, St. Nicholas **B** \_\_\_\_\_. It is said that he gave away all of his inherited wealth and traveled the countryside helping the poor and sick. Over the course of many years, Nicholas's popularity spread and he became known as the protector of children and sailors. His feast day **C** \_\_\_\_\_ his death, December 6. This was traditionally considered a lucky day to make large purchases or to get married. By the Renaissance, St. Nicholas was the most popular saint in Europe.

St. Nicholas first **D** \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the 18th century. The name Santa Claus evolved from a Dutch shortened form of Sint Nikolaas. As his popularity grew, Sinter Klaas was described as everything from a jockey with a blue three-cornered hat, red waistcoat, and yellow stockings to a man wearing a broad-brimmed hat and a huge pair of Flemish trousers.

In the 19th centuries big stores **E** \_\_\_\_\_ using images of the newly popular Santa Claus. In 1841, thousands of children visited a Philadelphia shop to see a life-size Santa Claus model. It **F** \_\_\_\_\_ before stores began to attract children, and their parents, with the lure of a peek at the "real-life" Santa Claus with his famous white beard and red gown.

1. was only a matter of time
2. stretches all the way back to
3. is celebrated on the anniversary of
4. became the subject of many legends
5. appeared in American popular culture
6. began dressing up unemployed men in
7. began to advertise Christmas shopping

A	B	C	D	E	F

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

### Challenges for foreigners in Russia

If you are moving from an English-speaking country to another, some of the problems of the new location will be minimized, but moving to a foreign language country is probably one of the hardest things to do. You will probably experience culture shock and will definitely have your ups and downs. Here's a list of challenges you can expect to run into while you adjust to Russia.

Language, of course, is a no-brainer, but I couldn't leave it off the list! I strongly advise learning at least the alphabet before coming to Russia to avoid feeling completely isolated. While going anywhere where you don't speak the language can knock you down for a while, Russian is especially difficult with its complex grammar structure (cases, verb aspect, prefixes), unpredictable word stress, and difficult pronunciation (the letters **ы**, **ь**, and **й** always get me) ... which also means your successes will be especially triumphant!

Effective communication is an essential part of our lives that we often overlook when it comes so naturally, but the first time you can't answer a cashier's simple question or can't properly vent to your host family about your day, you will never underestimate the power of words again.

The second challenge is expressing emotions. Most people are familiar with the stereotype that "Russians don't smile". From my observation, Russians tend to show little emotion outside of home. Surrounded by strangers, often in harsh or unpleasant weather, there is no reason to emote freely. Of course, you see friends laughing and couples kissing and people arguing, but for the most part (excluding driving), emotions stay on the inside. Until you get home, when Russians are comfortable and around people they trust, passions run strong.



In the United States, the expression of our emotions tends to vary little in different circumstances, but when expressed, Russian emotions can be even stronger and perhaps even more genuine and heartfelt than Americans are used to.

In addition, if you are a foreign student in Russia, the biggest challenge is a different education system. Russian higher education is very different from that in the United States. For the most part, universities are buildings scattered throughout a city, not the centralized microcities that many US students are used to. Russians generally take 9—11 classes per semester that meet less frequently than American courses would, and it is not uncommon to skip a class almost entirely and just cram for the final from other students' notes or a study guide.

Professors are also less available — no office hours, they don't always give out a school e-mail address, and in general they treat students more like colleagues.

It can be a shock going from a campus plastered with student event flyers to a cluster of half-empty academic buildings, but don't worry — **Russians make up for it by hosting** a plethora of clubs and organizations for the city in general. Especially in St. Petersburg and Moscow there are hundreds of clubs to join from language (be a star in the English conversation club; meet other foreigners in the Russian club), sports, acting, dancing, singing, board games, movie-watching, and more! Try making some searches on the Russian social network VKontakte to start out.

Going abroad for a long period of time has its difficulties no matter where you choose to go, but the better prepared you are for the challenges you'll face in Russia, the faster you will adjust and be able to call this northern empire your second home.

**12. What are people sure to experience when coming to stay in a different country, according to the author?**

- 1) Both good and bad emotions.
- 2) Language barrier.
- 3) Confusion.
- 4) Loneliness.

**Ответ:**

**13. The author believes that going to a foreign country without knowing its language is \_\_\_\_**

- 1) hard.
- 2) useful.
- 3) stupid.
- 4) common.

**Ответ:**

**14. It is implied that your communication skills are \_\_\_\_ when you live abroad.**

- 1) improved naturally
- 2) challenged
- 3) more effective
- 4) often ignored

**Ответ:**

**15. According to the author, expressing emotions in the Russian culture \_\_\_\_**

- 1) is untypical of many people.
- 2) differs depending on circumstances.
- 3) is forbidden in public places.
- 4) is similar to the American culture.

**Ответ:**

**16. The author thinks that compared to the USA, in Russian universities \_\_\_\_**

- 1) final exams are more difficult.
- 2) education process is more centralized.
- 3) teachers are more professional.
- 4) students could disregard some classes.

**Ответ:**

**17. "It" in "... Russians make up for it by hosting ..." (paragraph 7) refers to the \_\_\_\_**

- 1) variety of student clubs.
- 2) social networking.
- 3) student activities.
- 4) quality of academic buildings.

**Ответ:**

**18. What is the main idea expressed in the last paragraph?**

- 1) The adaptation period to a foreign culture depends on an individual.
- 2) Living in Russia for a long time is rather challenging for foreigners.
- 3) The longer you stay abroad, the better prepared you become.
- 4) Preparation can smooth your adaptation period in Russia.

**Ответ:**