

Частина «ЧИТАННЯ»

Reading


Task 1

Read the text below. Match choices (A – H) to (1 – 5). There are three choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

The following advertisement informs us of an offer to _____.

- A make acquaintance with bygone times
- B buy a world-famous toy at a low price
- C enjoy various toy-themed interactive games
- D admire a beautiful location with lots of attractions
- E go on an interesting tour of a royal park
- F entertain yourself not far from the British capital
- G get to know how sweets are produced
- H enjoy a cup of delicious hot chocolate

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A family theme park 35 minutes from London, with 9 themed lands, Zoo and SEA LIFE centre.

From the wild Vampire Ride in Transylvania to the awesome Rameses Revenge in the Forbidden Kingdom, there's something for all ages!

www.chessington.com

2



Packed with fun and full of surprises there are hands-on activities, adventure rides and more LEGO bricks than your children ever dreamed of!

Windsor is an inspirational attraction perfect for children between 3 - 12 years old.

www.legolandholidays.co.uk

3



An absolute treat for chocolate lovers!

Learn about the history of chocolate and see the production of hand made chocolates.

The children's Fantasy Factory is a journey through the magical world of chocolate and a delight for children of all ages.

www.cadburyworld.co.nz

4



Britain's No 1 theme park

with more mega thrills than ever, set in 20 acres of stunning parkland!

So whether you're after white knuckles on Nemesis or the Energiser, or pleasant green acres, there's something for everyone!

www.altontowers.com

5



ROYAL ARMOURIES MUSEUM

The past comes to life,
through the use of spectacular displays, live
demonstrations, unique collections, jousting and
thousands of exciting and breathtaking exhibits.

www.royalarmouries.org

Task 2. Read the text below. For questions (6-10) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Animal defender

Which species pulls at your heartstrings- a panda or a toad? A lion or a dung beetle? When it comes to emotional attachment, research funding, global popularity and conservation support, the fluffier your fur and the bigger your eyes, the better your chances- unless zoologist Lucy Cooke has a vote. She's on a one-woman mission to show the world why some of the most unlovable animals are actually the most interesting and deserving of our attention, study and protection.

Cooke's popular blogs, online videos, films and TV programmes bring her characteristic sense of humour and unusual storytelling style to a serious message: If we only care for the best known and best loved species, other enormously important parts of the web of life could vanish forever. With her unconventional attitude, she's taking advantage of the power of the internet to reach a new audience that more traditional wildlife programmes have yet to tap.

'My goal is to persuade the unconvinced,' says Cooke. 'A lot of conservation messages are difficult to hear; they make people feel guilty. I think humour is the sugar coating that helps people swallow the pill. If you manage to make someone laugh while you tell them something important, they'll stick around and listen to more.'

Cooke worries about what she calls 'the tyranny of the cute'. 'There are so many television shows about koala bears and kittens,' she observes. 'All the attention seems focused on a handful of charismatic "celebrity" animals. Even scientists get less funding for animals that aren't sweet and cuddly. In fact, large mammal species appear in 500 times as many articles in scientific journals as threatened amphibians.' She adds: 'Weird, freaky creatures fascinate me because they tell an amazing evolutionary story. I'm interested in all of nature, not just the shiny, fluffy bits.'

Amphibians- animals like frogs that live both on land and in water- top Cooke's list. 'Over a third of amphibians are going extinct; it's the worst extinction crisis since the dinosaurs were wiped off the planet. Yet I couldn't convince anyone to commission a film about it. That motivated me to start my Amphibian Avenger blog.' The widely read blog showcases creatures that rarely attract the spotlight. 'Frogs are such a fascinating miracle of evolution that I could study them forever.'

Amphibians also occupy a crucial spot in the middle of the food chain. 'If you remove them, everything else **goes haywire**,' she notes. 'When amphibians go extinct, birds and snakes that eat them also disappear. Since amphibians breathe through their delicate skin, they are very vulnerable to pollution, climate change, and disease. That makes them fantastic barometers of the health of ecosystems. If amphibians aren't doing well, chances are their overall environment is sick.'

The wobbly-nosed proboscis monkey, dung beetles, bats and more get their moment in the sun thanks to Cooke. 'It's about telling their stories in a way that engages a wider audience. I want people to share my sense of wonder, amazement and love for these creatures. Once you understand why they're ugly or odd, I hope you'll appreciate and want to save them as much as I do.'

6. What are we told about Cooke in the second paragraph?

- A She hopes to make more conventional nature documentaries in the future.
- B She is communicating her ideas to people who have not heard them before.
- C Her approach is more suited to the internet than to other media.
- D Her manner shows a lack of concern about the problems she mentions.

7. According to Cooke, what is many people's attitude to nature conservation?

- A They are embarrassed at their lack of knowledge of the subject.
- B They are reluctant to think about the subject.
- C They find it hard to take the subject seriously.
- D They are tired of hearing so much about it.

8. What is Cooke's main point in the fourth paragraph?

- A It is a mistake to limit the types of species that are studied carefully.
- B Too much research is being done into animals that are endangered.
- C Scientists are wasting public money on unnecessary animal studies.
- D Television programmes rarely concentrate on larger species.

9. Cooke says she started her Amphibian Avenger blog because

- A she wanted to raise funds to make a film.
- B she felt inspired to start a search for a new species.
- C she realised she would have to inform people herself.
- D she knew she would always have something interesting to write about.

10. What does '**goes haywire**' in the sixth paragraph mean?

- A tends to do better
- B carries on as it always has
- C finds ways of coping
- D stops working as it should

Task 3

Read the text below. Match choices (A–H) to (11–16). There are two choices you do not need to use. Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.

College Directory

- 11 Wells College educates women to think critically, reason wisely, and act humanely as they cultivate meaningful lives. Through our academic program, residential atmosphere, and community activities, you'll learn and practice the ideals of the liberal arts.
- 12 University of Pittsburg Bradford. Earn a world-renowned degree in a personalized environment. Work with professors who will know your name and your goals. Choose from 41 majors and many research, internship and study-abroad opportunities.
- 13 University of Rhode Island has a great major called "*Writing and Rhetoric*." Prepare yourself for a career as a journalist, a novelist, an advertising copywriter, a public relations professional, or an English teacher! You'll love our beautiful campus located minutes from RI's gorgeous beaches.
- 14 University of Dayton. Discover our community: a friendly campus, technology-enhanced learning, challenging academics, competitive athletics and a strong Catholic tradition.
- 15 Cogswell College. Launch a fun, rewarding career in special effects, animation, scripts, music and sound in movies, video games and high tech. Graduates move up to Cisco, LucasArts, Pixar, Disney, EA and other upmarket firms.
- 16 University of Alabama. UA has a rich tradition of excellence in academics, student life and sports. Ranked in the top 50 public universities surveyed by U.S. News & World Report; 9 undergraduate degree-granting schools and colleges; 20:1 student-teacher ratio.

Which university _____?

- A maintains a religious atmosphere
- B guarantees prestigious employment
- C is gender specific
- D offers studies overseas
- E provides online learning
- F focuses on ecological issues
- G trains for working at school
- H has a high official recognition

Task 4

Read the text below. Choose from (A – H) the one which best fits each space (17 – 22). There are two choices you do not need to use.

Discovered: Oldest Writing in the New World

Anthropologists study people (17) _____. Items those men, women, and children left behind when they died – (18) _____ – tell anthropologists a lot. And sometimes even their words survive.

Experts believe that a discovery in Mexico, near the capital city of ancient people called the Olmec, is the oldest example of writing that has ever been found in the Americas. The people who created it probably lived 3,000 years ago, (19) _____.

Stephen Houston, (20) _____, says the discovery is extremely exciting. “It makes clear that the Olmec were literate, (21) _____. It’s like hearing voices from the past,” he says.

But experts don’t know exactly what the writing says. If you have ever tried to figure out a message written in code, you have a pretty good idea of the hard work ahead. Finding other examples of Olmec writing could help crack the code. “We could have whole sets of ancient writing (22) _____,” says Houston. “There are many puzzles to be solved, and this is just one of them.”

- A which is long before Columbus arrived in the New World
- B who is an expert on the writing systems of ancient cultures
- C that seem to show religious objects
- D which will basically make ancient people speak to us directly
- E that they could read and write
- F who are no longer living
- G which include everything from clothing to jewelry and tools
- H who decide to study past cultures

Use of English

Task 5. Read the texts below. For questions (23-32) choose the correct answer (A, B, C or D).

Why we don't like the sound of our own voice

'That doesn't sound like me ...' This is what many of us mutter when we hear our recorded voices. Well, yes, it does - and it's what everyone else hears, too.

When someone speaks to us, or we hear a recording of our voice, the sound is air-conducted. Sounds (23) _____ on the air are transmitted through our eardrums, making the small bones in our inner ears tremble. In turn, these vibrations are (24) _____ by our brains.

When we speak, the sound doesn't all enter our ears from the outside, and what we hear is (25) _____ different. The vibrations are sent directly to our inner ear, and as they travel, their frequency is lowered.

The reason our recorded voice doesn't (26) _____ us is that we've grown up hearing ourselves in a real way, so it's difficult to accept that isn't how we sound to the outside world. We've (27) _____ got used to what we sound like inside.

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|----|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|
| 23 | A carried | B travelled | C fetched | D reached |
| 24 | A decided | B interpreted | C explained | D settled |
| 25 | A likely | B hardly | C slightly | D little |
| 26 | A please | B cheer | C invite | D tempt |
| 27 | A well | B simply | C quite | D mostly |

Trojan Horse

The Trojan Horse is a story from the Trojan War about the subterfuge that the Greeks (28)_____ to enter the independent city of Troy and win the war.

In the canonical version, after a fruitless (29) _____ siege, the Greeks constructed a huge wooden horse, and hid a select force of men inside including Od- ysseus. The Greeks pretended to sail away, and the Trojans (30) _____ the horse into their city as a victory trophy. (31) _____ night the Greek force crept out of the horse and opened the gates for the rest of the Greek army, which had sailed back under cover of night. The Greeks entered and destroyed the city of Troy, (32) _____ the war.

Metaphorically, a "Trojan Horse" has come to mean any trick or stratagem that causes a target to invite a foe into a securely protected bastion or place.

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|----|---------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 28 | A used | B have used | C had used | D were used |
| 29 | A 10 year' | B 10 yeared | C10-years | D 10-year |
| 30 | A have pulled | B had pulled | C pulled | D were pulled |
| 31 | A This | B That | C Those | D One of those |
| 32 | A ending | B ended | C being ended | D having ended |